

Find the Bezout coefficients for 52 and 14

1) First find the gcd

$$\begin{array}{lllll}
 \gcd(52, 14) & = \gcd(14, 10) & = \gcd(10, 4) & = \gcd(4, 2) & = 2 \\
 52 = 3 \cdot 14 + 10 & 14 = 1 \cdot 10 + 4 & 10 = 2 \cdot 4 + 2 & 4 = 2 \cdot 2 + 0 & \\
 52 \bmod 14 = 10 & 14 \bmod 10 = 4 & 10 \bmod 4 = 2 & 4 \bmod 2 = 0 & \\
 52 \operatorname{div} 14 = 3 & 14 \operatorname{div} 10 = 1 & 10 \operatorname{div} 4 = 2 & &
 \end{array}$$

2) Then solve a series of equations to get $2 = s \cdot 52 + t \cdot 14$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 52 = 3 \cdot 14 + 10 & 10 = 52 - 3 \cdot 14 & 2 = 10 - 2 \cdot 4 & \\
 14 = 1 \cdot 10 + 4 & 4 = 14 - 1 \cdot 10 & 2 = 10 - 2 \cdot (14 - 1 \cdot 10) & \\
 10 = 2 \cdot 4 + 2 & 2 = 10 - 2 \cdot 4 & = 10 - 2 \cdot 14 + 2 \cdot 10 & \\
 & & = -2 \cdot 14 + 3 \cdot 10 & \\
 & & 2 = -2 \cdot 14 + 3 \cdot (52 - 3 \cdot 14) & \\
 & & = -2 \cdot 14 + 3 \cdot 52 - 9 \cdot 14 & \\
 & & = 3 \cdot 52 - 11 \cdot 14 &
 \end{array}$$

We get

$$2 = 3 \cdot 52 - 11 \cdot 14$$

so the Bezout coefficients are 3 and -11

We can also get this by multiplying matrices of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -q \end{bmatrix} \text{ by the vector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where q is one of the quotients we found in the Euclidean Algorithm ($a \operatorname{div} b$)

Recall that we found $52 \operatorname{div} 14 = 3$, $14 \operatorname{div} 10 = 1$, and $10 \operatorname{div} 4 = 2$ (because $4 \bmod 2 = 0$, we don't use $4 \operatorname{div} 2$)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplying from right to left, we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

And looking at the four vectors above, each one gives the coefficients for writing 2 (the gcd) using different values of a and b .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 = 0 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 = 1 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 = -2 \cdot 14 + 3 \cdot 10 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 = 3 \cdot 52 - 11 \cdot 14$$