

Q12. $l = \text{lcm}(a, b)$ $d = \text{gcd}(a, b)$

$a \mid l$	$b \mid l$	$d \mid a$	$d \mid b$	To show that $\Rightarrow l = \frac{ab}{d}$
$l \neq 0$	$l \neq 0$	$a \neq 0$	$b \neq 0$	
$l = aQ_1$	$l = bQ_2$	$a = d g_1$	$b = d g_2$	
$(Q_1 \in \mathbb{Z})$	$(Q_2 \in \mathbb{Z})$	$(g_1 \in \mathbb{Z})$	$(g_2 \in \mathbb{Z})$	

i) 식끼리 곱하면

$$l^2 = ab Q_1 Q_2$$

$$ab = d^2 g_1 g_2$$

\therefore 식을 곱하면

$$l^2 \cdot d^2 g_1 g_2 = (ab)^2 Q_1 Q_2$$

$$\left(\frac{ld}{ab}\right)^2 = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{g_1 g_2}$$

(1) 이 식에서

$$\frac{Q_1 Q_2}{g_1 g_2} = 1 \text{ 임을 증명하자.}$$

ii) a, b 가 positive integer 이므로
가능한 경우는 5가지

Case 1) $\boxed{\text{gcd}(a, b) = 1}$

$$\rightarrow l = ab, \quad d = 1$$

$$l = aQ_1 = ab, \quad Q_1 = b$$

$$l = bQ_2 = ab, \quad Q_2 = a$$

$$a = d g_1, \quad g_1 = a$$

$$b = d g_2, \quad g_2 = b$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{g_1 g_2} = \frac{ab}{ab} = 1$$

(Case 2) $a \leq b$ 이고 $\gcd(a, b) = |a|$

$\rightarrow a \mid b$ 이므로

$b \mid n$ 이면 $a \mid n$ 은 항상 성립한다.

$\rightarrow d = b, \quad d = a$

$$d = a q_1 = b \quad q_1 = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$= b q_2 = b, \quad q_2 = 1$$

$$a = d q_1 = a q_1, \quad q_1 = 1$$

$$b = d q_2 = a q_2, \quad q_2 = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 q_2} = \frac{\frac{b}{a} \cdot 1}{1 \cdot \frac{b}{a}} = 1$$

(Case 3) $a > b$ 이고 $\gcd(a, b) = |b|$

$\rightarrow b \mid a$ 이므로

$a \mid n$ 이면 $b \mid n$ 은 항상 성립한다.

$\rightarrow d = a, \quad d = b$

$$d = a q_1 = a \quad q_1 = 1$$

$$= b q_2 = a \quad q_2 = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$a = d q_1 = b q_1, \quad q_1 = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$b = d q_2 = b q_2, \quad q_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 q_2} = \frac{\frac{a}{b} \cdot 1}{\frac{a}{b} \cdot 1} = 1$$

(Case 4) $a \leq b$ 이고 $1 < \gcd(a, b) \leq a$

$\gcd(q_1, q_2) \neq 1$ 이라 가정하자.

$$d_q = \gcd(q_1, q_2) \geq 2$$

$$d_q \mid q_1, \quad d_q \mid q_2$$

$$\begin{cases} q_1 \neq 0 \\ q_2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} q_1 = d_q \cdot q_{11} \\ q_2 = d_q \cdot q_{22} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{즉, } a = d_q = d \cdot d_q \cdot q_{11} \quad \text{이러므로} \quad \text{이때 } \gcd(a, b) = d \cdot d_q \text{ 이다.}$$

$$b = d_q \cdot q_2 = d \cdot d_q \cdot q_{22}$$

이제 처음 가정한 $d = \gcd(a, b)$ 이므로,

\therefore 따라서 $\gcd(q_1, q_2) = 1$ 이다. --- (2)

$\gcd(Q_1, Q_2) \neq 1$ 이라 가정하자.

$$\gcd(Q_1, Q_2) = dQ \geq 2$$

$$dQ \mid Q_1 \quad dQ \mid Q_2$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_1 \neq 0 \\ Q_2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} Q_1 = dQ \cdot Q_{11} \\ Q_2 = dQ \cdot Q_{22} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists a, l = aQ_1 = dQ \cdot a \cdot Q_{11}, \quad \frac{l}{dQ} = a \cdot Q_{11}, \quad a \mid \frac{l}{dQ} \\ l = bQ_2 = dQ \cdot b \cdot Q_{22}, \quad \frac{l}{dQ} = b \cdot Q_{22}, \quad b \mid \frac{l}{dQ} \end{aligned}$$

$$dQ \mid Q_1, Q_1 \mid l \text{ 이므로 } dQ \mid l,$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{dQ} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{l}{dQ} < l \text{ 이고, } a \mid \frac{l}{dQ} \text{ and } b \mid \frac{l}{dQ} \text{ 이므로}$$

$$\frac{l}{dQ} = \text{lcm}(a, b) = \min \{ n \in \mathbb{N} \mid a \mid n \text{ and } b \mid n \} \text{ 이다.}$$

이는 처음 가정했던 것들과 모순.

$$l = \text{lcm}(a, b) \text{ 이므로 모순이다.}$$

$$\therefore \text{따라서 } \gcd(Q_1, Q_2) = 1 \text{ 이다.} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$l = aQ_1, \quad a = \frac{l}{Q_1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} l = bQ_2, \\ b = \frac{l}{Q_2} \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{l}{Q_1} \\ b = \frac{l}{Q_2} \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{a}{b}$ 이 가장 작은 $\frac{A}{B}$ 라 할 때,

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2}, \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} A = Q_2 = Q_1 \\ B = Q_1 = Q_2 \end{array} \right] \text{ 이다.}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because \gcd(Q_1, Q_2) = 1 \rightarrow Q_1 \text{과 } Q_2 \text{ 는 서로소} \\ \therefore (3) \rightarrow \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \text{ 는 기약분수} \\ \gcd(q_1, q_2) = 1 \rightarrow q_1 \text{과 } q_2 \text{ 는 서로소} \\ \therefore (2) \rightarrow \frac{q_1}{q_2} \text{ 는 기약분수} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{q_1 q_2} = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{Q_2 Q_1} = 1 \text{ 이다.}$$

Case 5) $a > b$ 이고 $1 < \gcd(a, b) \leq b$

In a similar way with Case 4,

$$\gcd(Q_1, Q_2) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \text{ 는 기약분수}$$

$$\gcd(q_1, q_2) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{q_1}{q_2} \text{ 는 기약분수}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A = Q_2 = q_1 \\ B = Q_1 = q_2 \end{array} \quad \text{In } \left(\frac{a}{b} = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{q_1}{q_2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{q_1 q_2} = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{Q_2 Q_1} = 1$$

iii) Case 1, Case 2, Case 3, Case 4, Case 5 에 의해

$$\frac{Q_1 Q_2}{q_1 q_2} = 1$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{에 의해 } \left(\frac{ld}{ab} \right)^2 = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{q_1 q_2} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow (ld)^2 = (ab)^2 \quad (a > 0, b > 0, ld > 0, d > 0)$$

$$\rightarrow ld = ab$$

$$l = \frac{ab}{d} \rightarrow \text{lcm}(a, b) = \frac{ab}{\gcd(a, b)}$$