



How do I prove that $\gcd(a, b, c) = \gcd(a, \gcd(b, c))$? Note that if you want to use any facts about $\gcd(a, b, c)$ beyond the definition, you will need to prove them.

Answer

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It is actually pretty easy.

Let $g = \gcd(a, b, c)$ and let $h = \gcd(a, \gcd(b, c))$.

Note that both are positive integers.

Clearly $h \mid a, h \mid \gcd(b, c)$ so we indeed we have

$$h \mid a, h \mid b, h \mid c$$

so, by definition of \gcd , also

$$h \mid g$$

On the other hand, since

$$g \mid a, g \mid b, g \mid c$$

we also have (again by definition of \gcd)

$$g \mid a, g \mid \gcd(b, c) \Leftrightarrow x \mid a, x \mid b \Rightarrow \text{证毕.}$$

and therefore

$$g \mid h$$

And since two positive integers that are factors of each other must be equal, the conclusion follows.

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Related How can I prove that $\gcd(\gcd(r, s), t) = \gcd(r, \gcd(s, t))$? $a = k_3 \mid \gcd$

The greatest common divisor between natural numbers a and b can be characterized as

$$b = k_4 \mid \gcd$$

与gcd为最大公因数定义不符

要点. 1

$$h \mid \gcd(a, b) \Rightarrow h \mid a, h \mid b$$

要点. 2

$$\because a = k_1 \gcd(a, b)$$

$$b = k_2 \gcd(a, b)$$

$$\text{若 } x \mid a, x \mid b$$

$$\text{则 } x \mid k_1 \gcd(a, b)$$

$$x \mid k_2 \gcd(a, b)$$

$$\text{若 } x \mid \gcd(a, b) \text{ 不成立}$$

$$\text{则 } x \mid k_1 \text{ 且 } x \mid k_2$$

$$\text{于是 } k_1 = k_3 \cdot x, k_2 = k_4 \cdot x$$

$$a = k_3 \mid \gcd$$

$$b = k_4 \mid \gcd$$