Name: ______________________________ **Panther ID:** _______________

Worksheet - Sep. 8 MAT 3501 Fall 2016

1. (a) Use the Euclidean algorithm to find gcd(360, 132). You can confirm your result using the prime factorization as well. In practice, for large numbers, the Euclidean algorithm is much more efficient (in terms of computing time) for finding gcd than the prime factorization.

(b) Find lcm(360, 132) in two ways: first using the prime factorization of the numbers, then using the stated theorem about the relation between gcd and lcm.

2. Find $gcd(a, b)$ and $lcm(a, b)$ if $a = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$, $b = 2^2 \times 5^3 \times 11$. Explain, in words, how you generalize this to find $gcd(a, b)$ and $lcm(a, b)$ from the prime factorization of the numbers a, b. Also explain why the rules you discovered are consistent with the stated theorem that

$$lcm(a, b) \cdot gcd(a, b) = ab \text{ , for any positive integers } a, b.$$

3. With this exercise we'll prove (without using prime factorization) that

$$lcm(a, b) \cdot gcd(a, b) = ab \ .$$

Fill in the following sketch of proof: Let $D = gcd(a, b)$. Then $a = a_1 \cdot D$, $b = b_1 \cdot D$, for some integers a_1, b_1.

(a) Argue that $gcd(a_1, b_1) = 1$ (that is, a_1 and b_1 must be relatively prime).

(b) Next let $M = \frac{ab}{gcd(a,b)} = a_1 b_1 D$. Note that M is a common multiple of a and b (why?).
It remains to show that M is the *lowest* common multiple.

(c) Let m another common multiple of a and b. We'll show that $M|m$, so $M \leq m$. To get this, write $m = ka = lb$, for some integers k, l, or $m = ka_1 D = lb_1 D$. On the other hand, by part (a), there are integers x, y so that $a_1 x + b_1 y = 1$. Multiply this relation by m and show that both terms in the left side are multiples of M.