



A NOTE ON EXTENDED BASED ON GENERALIZED DAYKIN-HARRIS ALGORITHM

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Abstract: In this article we receive Euclidean algorithm that is faster than extended Daykin-Harris algorithm [7]. Our new algorithm is of Euclidean type and it uses only arithmetic operation "subtraction".

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Key Words: extended Euclidean algorithm, extended Daykin-Harris algorithm, Bezout's identity, long numbers

1. Introduction

One of the reasons of investigations on these extended algorithms is because they are widely used in cryptography [8]. Computation of integer numbers x and y in the equation $x * a + y * b = gcd$, where a and b are given natural numbers and gcd is their greatest common divisor is one of basic algorithmic task, see [4], [16]–[54]. Some of our investigations in this research field can be found in [16]–[31].

Contemporary and interesting applications of these algorithms in nowadays also can be seen in [9]–[15], [32]–[54].

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For testing purposes we will use the following computer: processor – Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6700HQ CPU 2.60GHz, 2592 Mhz, 4 Core(s), 8 Logical Processor(s), RAM 16 GB, Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise x64, Microsoft Visual C# 2017 x64.

In [7] we present the following extended Daykin-Harris algorithm:

Algorithm 1.

```

x1 = 1; x2 = 0; y1 = 0; y2 = 1;
if (a > b)
{
z = a;
while (a > b) { a -= b; x1 -= y1; x2 -= y2; }
a1 = z - b;
if (a + a1 < z)
do
{
do { a1 += a; y1 -= x1; y2 -= x2; } while (a + a1 < z);
if (a + a1 > z) do { a += a1 - z; x1 -= y1; x2 -= y2; } while (a + a1 > z);
}
while (a + a1 != z);
else if (a + a1 > z)
do
{
do { a += a1 - z; x1 -= y1; x2 -= y2; } while (a + a1 > z);
if (a + a1 < z) do { a1 += a; y1 -= x1; y2 -= x2; } while (a + a1 < z);
}
while (a + a1 != z);
gcd = a; x = x1; y = x2;
}
else
{
z = b;
while (b > a) { b -= a; y1 -= x1; y2 -= x2; }
b1 = z - a;
if (b + b1 < z)
do
{
do { b1 += b; x1 -= y1; x2 -= y2; } while (b + b1 < z);
if (b + b1 > z) do { b += b1 - z; y1 -= x1; y2 -= x2; } while (b + b1 > z);
}
while (b + b1 != z);
else if (b + b1 > z)
do

```

```

{
do { b += b1 - z; y1 -= x1; y2 -= x2; } while (b + b1 > z);
if (b + b1 < z) do { b1 += b; x1 -= y1; x2 -= y2; } while (b + b1 < z);
} while (b + b1 != z);
gcd = b; x = y1; y = y2;
}

```

2. Main Results.

Using only arithmetic operation "subtraction" we propose the following new extended algorithm of Euclidean type:

Algorithm 2.

```

x1 = 1; x2 = 0; y1 = 0; y2 = 1;
if (a > b)
do
{
do { a -= b; x1 -= y1; x2 -= y2; } while (a > b);
while (b > a) { b -= a; y1 -= x1; y2 -= x2; };
} while (a != b);
else if (b > a)
do
{
do { b -= a; y1 -= x1; y2 -= x2; } while (b > a);
while (a > b) { a -= b; x1 -= y1; x2 -= y2; };
} while (a != b);
gcd = a; x = y1; y = y2;

```

3. Numerical Example.

For testing purposes of Algorithms 1. and 2. we will use the following main function:

```

long a, b, gcd, d1 = 0, a1, b1, z, x1, x2, y1, y2;
for (int i = 1; i < 100000001; i++) { a = i; b = 200000002 - i;
//here are placed the source code of algorithms 1. and 2.
d1 += gcd;
}

```

```
Console.WriteLine(d1);
```

CPU time results are:

CPU time of Algorithm 1. is: **98.178 seconds.**

CPU time of Algorithm 2. is: **86.107 seconds.**

Algorithm 2. demonstrate its speed advantages over Algorithm 1.

4. Conclusion.

We show new extended algorithm (Algorithm 2.) of Euclidean type, which is applicable for long numbers.

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