Read Section 8.5 in the textbook and answer the following questions. Hand in this worksheet at the next class.

1. What does the Euclidean algorithm compute?
2. What does it mean if integers $a$ and $b$ are relatively prime?
3. When using the Euclidean algorithm to compute gcd $(330,156)$, the first step of the algorithm yields that $\operatorname{gcd}(330,156)=\operatorname{gcd}(156,18)$. What is the next $\operatorname{gcd}$ that the algorithm finds to be equal to $\operatorname{gcd}(156,18)$ ?
4. What is a linear combination of integers?
5. How is a gcd a linear combination of integers?
6. What is a linear Diophantine equation?
