Euclid’s algorithm
CSC 312, “Programming language implementation”
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Here, in a translation by Thomas L. Heath, is how Euclid expressed his algorithm for finding the greatest common divisor of two numbers (Elements, book VII, proposition 2), approximately 2300 years ago:

Given two numbers not prime to one another, to find their greatest common measure.

Let $AB$, $CD$ be the two given numbers not prime to one another.
Thus it is required to find the greatest common measure of $AB$, $CD$.
If now $CD$ measures $AB$ — and it also measures itself — $CD$ is a common measure of $CD$, $AB$.
And it is manifest that it is also the greatest; for no greater number than $CD$ will measure $CD$.
But, if $CD$ does not measure $AB$, then, the less of the numbers $AB$, $CD$ being continually subtracted from the greater, some number will be left which will measure the one before it.
For an unit will not be left; otherwise $AB$, $CD$ will be prime to one another, which is contrary to the hypothesis.
Therefore some number will be left which will measure the one before it.
Now let $CD$, measuring $BE$, leave $EA$ less than itself, let $EA$, measuring $DF$, leave $FC$ less than itself, and let $CF$ measure $AE$.
Since then, $CF$ measures $AE$, and $AE$ measures $DF$, therefore $CF$ will also measure $DF$.
But it also measures itself; therefore it will also measure the whole $CD$.
But $CD$ measures $BE$; therefore $CF$ also measures $BE$.
But it also measures $EA$; therefore it will also measure the whole $BA$.
But it also measures $CD$; therefore $CF$ measures $AB$, $CD$.
Therefore $CF$ is a common measure of $AB$, $CD$.
I say next that it is also the greatest.
For, if $CF$ is not the greatest common measure of $AB$, $CD$, some number which is greater than $CF$ will measure the numbers $AB$, $CD$.
Let such a number measure them, and let it be $G$.
Now, since $G$ measures $CD$, while $CD$ measures $BE$, $G$ also measures $BE$.
But it also measures the whole $BA$; therefore it will also measure the remainder $AE$.
But $AE$ measures $DF$; therefore $G$ will also measure $DF$.
But it also measures the whole $DC$; therefore it will also measure the remainder $CF$, that is, the greater will measure the less: which is impossible.
Therefore no number which is greater than $CF$ will measure the numbers $AB$, $CD$; therefore $CF$ is the greatest common measure of $AB$, $CD$. q. e. d.