

Objectives

The Sieve of Eratosthenes

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Your Objectives:

- ▶ Be able to implement the Sieve of Eratosthenes
- ▶ Enumerate some applications of prime numbers

Calculating Primes the Hard Way

- ▶ You need to see if a number is prime / factorize a number. How can you do that?
 - ▶ Trial division...

```
0 pIsPrime = true;
1 for(i=2; i<p; ++i)
2   if (p % i == 0) {
3     pIsPrime = false;
4     break;
5 }
```

A slight improvement

- ▶ Improvement 1: only check the odd numbers

```
0 pIsPrime = true;
1 if (p % 2 == 0)
2   pIsPrime = false;
3 else
4   for(i=3; i<p; i+=2)
5     if (p % i == 0) {
6       pIsPrime = false;
7       break;
8 }
```

Improvement 2 – Stop at \sqrt{p}

- We can stop at \sqrt{p} .
- If $q > \sqrt{p}$ and $q|p$, then there is a factor $k < \sqrt{p}$ such that $kq = p$.

```
0 #include <cmath>
1
2 int sqrtP = std::sqrt(p)
3 pIsPrime = true;
4 if (p % 2 == 0)
5   pIsPrime = false;
6 else
7   for(i=3; i<sqrtP; i+=2)
8     if (p % i == 0) {
9       pIsPrime = false;
10      break;
11    }
```

The Sieve

```
0 // From Competitive Programming 3
1 #include <bitset>
2 ll _sieve_size; // 10^7 should be enough for most cases
3 bitset<10000010> bs;
4 vi primes;
5
6 void sieve(ll upperbound) {
7   _sieve_size = upperbound + 1;
8   bs.set(); // all bits set to 1
9   bs[0] = bs[1] = 0;
10  for (ll i = 2; i <= _sieve_size; i++)
11    if (bs[i]) { // cross out multiples of i starting from i * i!
12      for (ll j = i * i; j <= _sieve_size; j += i) bs[j] = 0;
13      primes.push_back((int)i);
14    } }
```

Factoring

```
0 // From Competitive Programming 3
1 vi primeFactors(ll N) {
2   vi factors;
3   ll PF_idx = 0, PF = primes[PF_idx]; // primes has been populated by si
4   while (PF * PF <= N) {
5     while (N % PF == 0) {
6       N /= PF; factors.push_back(PF); }
7     PF = primes[++PF_idx];
8   }
9   // special case if N is a prime
10  if (N != 1) factors.push_back(N);
11  return factors;
12 }
```