

1.  $O(n)$  sieve algorithm.
2.  $O(\frac{n^{2/3}}{\log^2 n})$  time,  $O(n^{1/3} \log^3 n \log \log n)$  space [1].  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime-counting\\_function#Algorithms\\_for\\_evaluating\\_%CF%80\(x\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime-counting_function#Algorithms_for_evaluating_%CF%80(x))  
 The space complexity is later improved to  $O(n^{1/3} \log^2 n)$  [5].
3. analytic algorithms with  $O(n^{1/2+\epsilon})$  time [4, 3, 2].

## Count Primes

### Submission Detail

66 / 66 test cases passed.

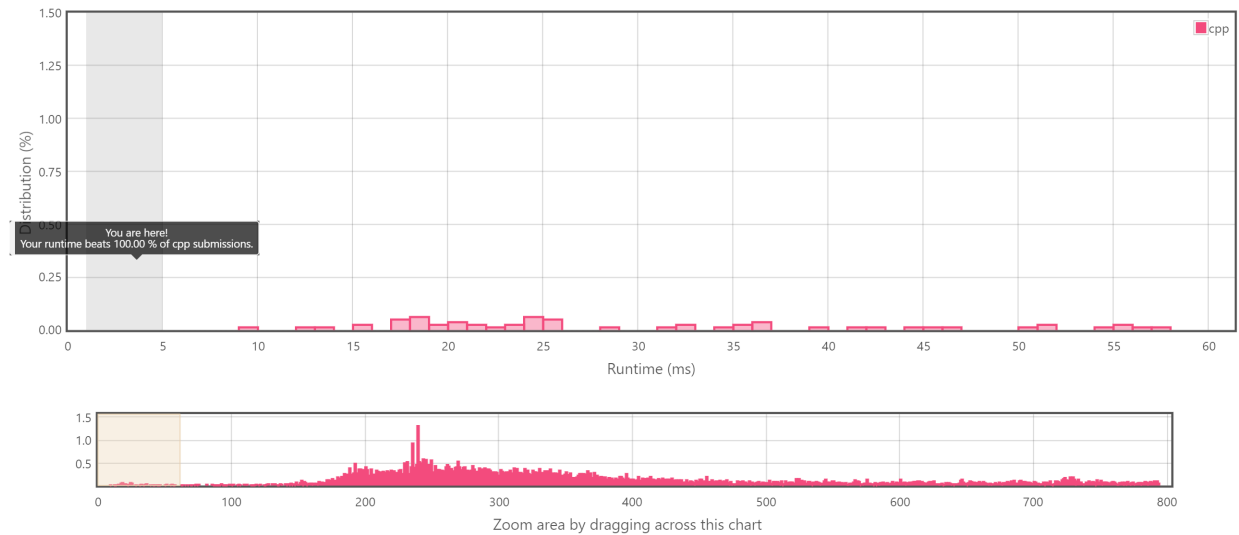
Runtime: 3 ms

Memory Usage: 6.1 MB

Status: **Accepted**

Submitted: 0 minutes ago

### Accepted Solutions Runtime Distribution



## References

- [1] Marc Deléglise and Joël Rivat. Computing  $\pi(x)$ : the meissel, lehmer, lagarias, miller, odlyzko method. *Mathematics of Computation of the American Mathematical Society*, 65(213):235–245, 1996.
- [2] William Floyd Galway. *Analytic computation of the prime-counting function*. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2004.
- [3] JC Lagarias and AM Odlyzko. New algorithms for computing  $\pi(x)$ . In *Number theory*, pages 176–193. Springer, 1984.
- [4] Jeffrey C Lagarias and Andrew M. Odlyzko. Computing  $\pi(x)$ : An analytic method. *Journal of Algorithms*, 8(2):173–191, 1987.
- [5] Douglas B. Staple. The combinatorial algorithm for computing  $\pi(x)$ . *arXiv e-prints*, page arXiv:1503.01839, Mar 2015.