There Is No Largest Prime Number

Euclid of Alexandria
euclid@alexandria.edu
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Outline

1. Motivation

1.1 The Basic Problem That We Studied

What Are Prime Numbers? I

Definition: Prime number

A *prime number* is a number that has exactly two divisors.

What Are Prime Numbers? II

Example:

- 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).
- 3 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 3).
- 4 is not prime (**three** divisors: 1, 2, and 4).

There Is No Largest Prime Number

Theorem: Prime numbers

There is no largest prime number.

There Is No Largest Prime Number

Proof:

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.

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2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
3. Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

The proof used *reductio ad absurdum*.

What's Still To Do?

- Answered Questions
  - How many primes are there?
- Open Questions
  - Is every even number the sum of two primes?

An Algorithm For Finding Prime Numbers.

FindPrimeNumbers

```
int main (void)
{
std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
if (is_prime[i])
{
  std::cout << i << "␣";
  for (int j = i; j < 100; is_prime [j] = false, j
      +=i);
  }
  return 0;
}
```

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Note the use of `std::`.

It's me, Euclid

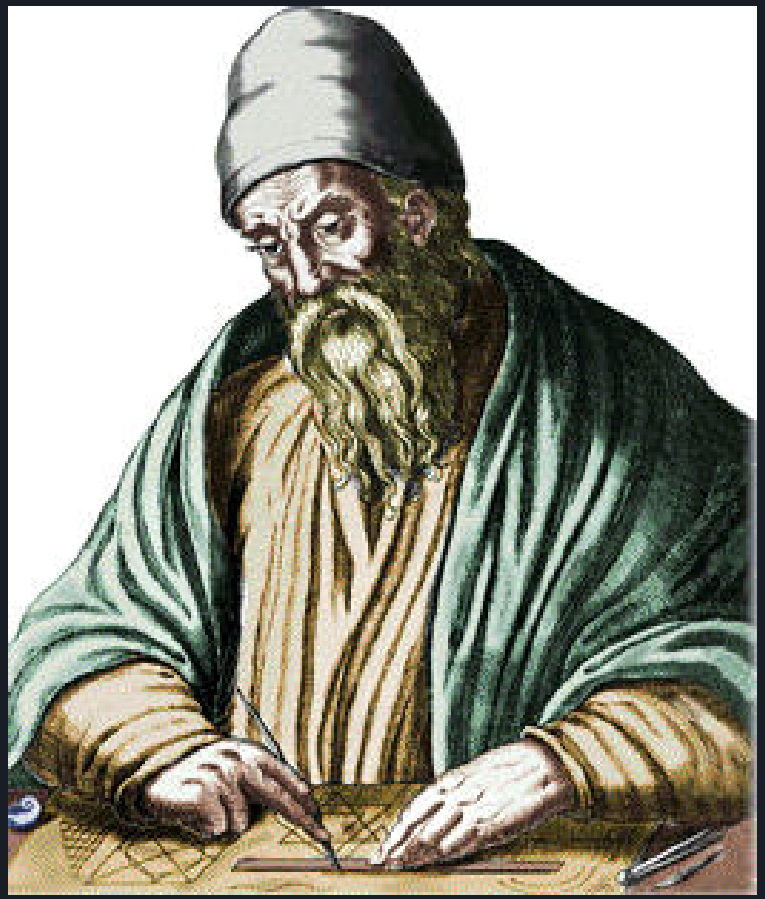

Figure: *It's me, Euclid [1]*

References I

[1] URL: `https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/30/Euklid-von-Alexandria_1.jpg` (visited on 10/22/2018).

[2] Noam Chomsky. *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague: Mouton, 1957.

[3] William Labov. *Sociolinguistic Patterns*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972.