COMPILANDO CONOCIMIENTO

Refence

COMPETITIVE PROGRAMMING

Rosas Hernandez Oscar Andrés

July 2018

Contents

Ι	Number Theory			2
1	Prin	nes		3
	1.1	Sieve o	of Eratosthenes	3
		1.1.1	Get the Boolean Version	3
		1.1.2	Get the Vector of Primes	3

_

Part I Number Theory

Chapter 1

Primes

19

1.1 Sieve of Eratosthenes

1.1.1 Get the Boolean Version

```
std::vector<bool> isPrime(n + 1, true);
                                                                               //Ok, first, allocate space
        isPrime[0] = isPrime[1] = false;
                                                                               //Now, 0 & 1(maybe) are not prime
3
        \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (T \ i \, = \, 4; \ i \, < = \, n; \ i \, + \!\! = \, 2) \ is Prime [\, i \, ] \, = \, false \, ;
                                                                               //Eliminate all the evens numbers
        for (T i = 3; i * i <= n; i += 2)
                                                                               //For every odd number < n
             if (isPrime[i])
                                                                               //If we found a prime :0
                  for (T \ j = i * i; j <= n; j += 2 * i)
                                                                                //ForEach multiple we have 'nt check
                       isPrime[j] = false;
                                                                               //Each multiple is not prime
        return isPrime;
                                                                               //Return the complete sieve
11
12
13
                  ERATOSTHENES SIEVE / VECTOR OF PRIMES
                                                                  *****
```

```
Get the Vector of Primes
   std::vector<T> EratosthenesSievePrimes(T n) {
                                                                                 //Return a vector of only primes
         std::vector<bool> isPrime(n + 1, true);
                                                                                 //Create the original Sieve
2
         std :: vector < T > Primes {2};
                                                                                 //2 is a prime, dahhhhh!
         //isPrime[0] = isPrime[1] = false;
                                                                                 //Uncomment if you want bool version
//Uncomment if you want bool version
5
         //for (T i = 4; i <= n; i += 2) isPrime[i] = false;
                                                                                 // \, {\rm For\ every\ odd\ number} \, < \, n
         for (T i = 3; i \le n; i += 2) {
8
9
              if (isPrime[i])
                                                                                  //If we still believe it's a prime
                                                                                  //Add it to the vector, it's a prime
                  Primes.push back(i);
11
                  if \quad (i \quad * \quad i <= n)
                                                                                 //It make sense to delete multiples?
12
                        \  \, \text{for}\  \, (T\ j\ =\stackrel{'}{i}\ *\ i\ ;\ j\ <=\ n\ ;\ j\ +=\ 2\ *\ i\ ) 
13
                                                                                 //ForEach multiple we have 'nt check
                            isPrime[j] = false;
                                                                                 //Each multiple is not prime
15
16
17
         return Primes;
                                                                                 //Return the vector of only primes
18
```

0