

	# Primalify test in O(sqrt(N)):-	
i nigal	for a divisor pair (a, b) one of them lie	:miple
->	To determine if the given int is prime or	
Br d)	bool istime cint n)	(300 में
≥.	There would be three cases 3	
	If (n==1) return false; 220 Hos	:1 3400
	(M) HOS WOLD SUR der Mod	
	evod for (lipen/li=2) (K) tros evoled is and	(B) 32 (S)
	ef (nº/.i == 0) return false;	
. 9-	of it then their that should a tol	154B)
	return true;	
	3 (M) tipe 2 d 6 nA (M) tipe > A	
7)	Better Approach:	
	HOJAD	
-	All numbers divisors of a number M occur i	^
	Pairs (a, b), axb=H.	
	12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	19.000
	Pairs! (1/2) (4,3) (7,6)	
	mithos < 9 8 (m) + 455 < 6	
	But then	
	Mesera	
	- tay Mid with all count along	

	Page
	-s compliance) Q of test of Married to 1
uaim:	for a divisor pair (a, b) one of them lies below
To deal	sgrt (N) and other lies above sgrt (N)
Proof!	(12 this genings) 1000 6 de
	There would be three cases
Case 1:	Both asb are below sgrt (M)
Conse 2:	Both as6 are above sgrt (M)
Case 3.	One is below sgrt (N) and the other above.
	e selos noutes (o == i .ºn) je,
Cuse1:	let's assume that this statement is true,
	hence gust mutal
	9 < sqrt(M) and b < sqrt(M)
	But, then,
	axb <m< th=""></m<>
100	which contradicts the fact that axb = N
	Hence, Casel is not true.
Case 2:	Cet's assume it is tree,
	then,
	9> sqrt(N) & b> sqrt(N)
	But then,
	axb > N
	Henre Carez & estler hullowit-

	# Siew of Excitosottope
lasez:	One is
	S mail have me when to
	a = sqrt(M) x sqrt(M) 1b - 0
	Suppose we meet to owner & applica
	Sublasel: b< sqrt(M) gives 1 < sqrt(M)16
	$a = sqrt(N) \times (1+2)$
	901 => N
	Hence, a > sqrt(M)
	Sub Casez: b> sqrt(M) gives 1> sqrt(N)/b
	$a = sart(H) \times (1-x)$
	Menie, a < sgrt (M)
	Therefore, Case -3 is correct:
d	Considering the above stuff we can conclude
	Considering the above stuff we can conclude that we only need to check till sqrt (M).