DOUBLE PRIME NUMBERS (Latvia)

This problem is obviously "*technical*" – you cannot do anything but find all members of the sequences *a*, *b* and *c*.

Thus, the main questions are how fast it can be done and what the value of c_j for $j = 150$ is (because for less *j* values, the value of c_j is less than c_{150}) is.

The program has used the fact that the primes greater than 3 can be just in the forms $6 \times n - 1$ or $6 \times n + 1$ (where *n* is the whole positive number).

For the Pascal users it must be particularly pointed out that the values of *a* elements can be stored in *longint* type variable for the given maximum index number *j* (150), but the values of *c* elements can be stored in two *longint*'s. There is no need for a wide long number arithmetic – it is fairly enough to check the remainder of the two-*longint* number division by *longint* number.