

Euclid of Alexandria euclid@alexandria.edu

27th International Symposium of Prime Numbers



Outline

Section 1

Section 2



The proof uses reductio ad absurdum.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

1. Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.

4. But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.



The proof uses reductio ad absurdum.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

- 1. Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let *q* be the product of the first *p* numbers.
- 4. But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.



The proof uses reductio ad absurdum.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

- 1. Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- 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.



A longer title

- one
- two