

# Special Prime 2

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While inspecting prime numbers, you find that some prime numbers are "special".

A special prime number is one which is the sum of two smaller **consecutive primes** and 1.

Example:  $31 = 13 + 17 + 1$  (notice that 13 and 17 are **consecutive primes**).

You want to look for other special prime numbers, so you inspect primes in the range 2 to 1000 inclusive.

You want to inspect different subranges, so you use n and inspect the range 2 to n inclusive.

Given n and k, find whether or not there are at least k special primes in the range 2 to n inclusive.

Output 1 if there are at least k special primes in the range, or 0 otherwise.

Use brute force for your solution.

## Input Format

- One line containing N and K

## Constraints

- N is between 2 and 1000 inclusive
- k is between 0 and 1000 inclusive

## Output Format

One line containing 1 if there are at least k special primes in the range, or 0 otherwise.

## Sample Input 0

26 2

## Sample Output 0

1

## Explanation 0

Two special primes between 2 and 26 inclusive are:

$19 = 7 + 11 + 1$

and

$13 = 5 + 7 + 1.$

## Sample Input 1

45 6

## Sample Output 1

0

## Explanation 1

In the range 2 to 45, there is less than 6 special primes.

C++20

```
1 #include <cmath>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <vector>
4 #include <iostream>
5 #include <algorithm>
6 using namespace std;
7
8
9 int main() {
10     /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */
11     return 0;
12 }
13
```

Line: 1 Col: 1