



**IIT Madras**  
ONLINE DEGREE

# How many prime numbers are there?

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Mathematics for Data Science 1  
Week 1

# How many primes are there?

- A prime number  $p$  has exactly two factors, 1 and  $p$
- The first few prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, ...
- Is the set of prime numbers finite?
- Equivalently, is there a largest prime?
- Euclid proved, around 300 BCE, that there cannot be a largest prime
- Hence there must be infinitely many primes



Euclid of Alexandria

# A fact about divisibility

## Observation

If  $n|(a + b)$  and  $n|a$ , then  $n|b$

- Since  $n|(a + b)$ ,  $a + b = u \cdot n$
- Since  $n|a$ ,  $a = v \cdot n$
- Therefore  $a + b = vn + b = un$
- Hence  $b = (u - v)n$



Euclid of Alexandria

# There is no largest prime number

- Suppose the list of primes is finite, say  $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$
- Consider  $n = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_k + 1$ .
- If  $n$  is a **composite number**, at least one prime  $p_j$  is a factor, so  $p_j | n$ .
- Since  $p_j$  appears in the product  $p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_k$ , we have  $p_j | p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_k$
- From our observation about divisibility, if  $p_j | n$  and  $p_j | p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_k$ , we must also have  $p_j | 1$ , which is not possible
- So  $n$  must also be a prime, which is clearly bigger than  $p_k$



Euclid of Alexandria

# More about primes

- Prime numbers have been extensively studied in mathematics
- Let  $\pi(x)$  denote the number of primes smaller than  $x$
- The **Prime Number Theorem** says that  $\pi(x)$  is approximately  $\frac{x}{\log(x)}$  for large values of  $x$
- Checking whether a number is a prime can be done efficiently — **[Agrawal, Kayal, Saxena 2002]**
- No known efficient way to find factors of non-prime numbers
- Large prime numbers are used in modern cryptography
- Essential for electronic commerce

