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Lessons | Challenges

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AVAILABLE LESSONS:

Lesson 1

Iterations

Lesson 2

Arrays

Lesson 3

Time Complexity

Lesson 4

Counting Elements

Lesson 5

Prefix Sums

Lesson 6

Sorting

Lesson 7

Stacks and Queues

Lesson 8

Leader

Lesson 9

Maximum slice problem

Lesson 10

Prime and composite numbers

Lesson 11

RESPECTABLE

CommonPrimeDivisors

START

Check whether two numbers have the same prime divisors.

Programming language: C++



A *prime* is a positive integer X that has exactly two distinct divisors: 1 and X. The first few prime integers are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 and 13.

A prime D is called a *prime divisor* of a positive integer P if there exists a positive integer K such that D * K = P. For example, 2 and 5 are prime divisors of 20.

You are given two positive integers N and M. The goal is to check whether the sets of prime divisors of integers N and M are exactly the same.

For example, given:

- N = 15 and M = 75, the prime divisors are the same: {3, 5};
- N = 10 and M = 30, the prime divisors aren't the same: {2, 5} is not equal to {2, 3, 5};
- N = 9 and M = 5, the prime divisors aren't the same: {3} is not equal to {5}.

Write a function:

int solution(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B);

that, given two non-empty zero-indexed arrays A and B of Z integers, returns the number of positions K for which the prime divisors of A[K] and B[K] are exactly the same.

For example, given:

A[0] = 15 B[0] = 75

A[1] = 10 B[1] = 30

A[2] = 3 B[2] = 5

the function should return 1, because only one pair (15, 75) has the same set of prime divisors.

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Sieve of Eratosthenes

Lesson 12

Euclidean algorithm

Lesson 13

Fibonacci numbers

Lesson 14

Binary search algorithm

Lesson 15

Caterpillar method

Lesson 16

Greedy algorithms

Lesson 17

Dynamic programming

Lesson 90

Tasks from Indeed Prime 2015 challenge

Lesson 91

Tasks from Indeed Prime 2016 challenge

Lesson 92

Tasks from Indeed Prime 2016 College Coders challenge

Lesson 99

Assume that:

- Z is an integer within the range [1..6,000];
- each element of arrays A, B is an integer within the range [1..2,147,483,647].

Complexity:

- expected worst-case time complexity is O(Z*log(max(A)+max(B))²);
- expected worst-case space complexity is O(1), beyond input storage (not counting the storage required for input arguments).

Elements of input arrays can be modified.

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