

# My PPT Title

## my sub title

its me

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December 11, 2014

- Eggs

- Eggs
- Plants

- Eggs
- Plants
- Animals

- Apple

- Apple
- Peach

- Apple
- Peach
- Plum

- Apple
- Peach
- Plum
- Orange



## Theorem

$$A = B.$$

Theorem

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Proof.



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## Proof.

- Clearly,  $A = C$ .
- Thus  $A = B$ .



## Theorem

$$A = B.$$

## Proof.

- Clearly,  $A = C$ .
- As shown earlier,
- Thus  $A = B$ .



# What Are Prime Numbers?

## Definition

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## Definition

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## Example

- 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).
- 3 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 3).
- 4 is not prime (**three** divisors: 1, 2, and 4).



# There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

## Theorem

*There is no largest prime number.*

## Proof.

- 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. □

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# Whats Still To Do? I

## Answered Questions

How many primes are there?

## Open Questions

Is every even number the sum of two primes?

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## Answered Questions

How many primes are there?

# Whats Still To Do? II

## Open Questions

Is every even number the sum of two primes?

# Whats Still To Do?

- Answered Questions
- How many primes are there?
- Open Questions
  - Is every even number the sum of two primes?

Lion King of the savanna.

Tiger King of the jungle.

Paragraph Heading.

# Whats Still To Do?

## Answered Questions

How many primes are there?

## Open Questions

Is every even number the sum of two primes?

## Open Questions

Is every even number the sum of two primes? [1]

My PPT Title

Aneesh



# An Algorithm For Finding Primes Numbers.

```
int main (void)
{
    std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
    for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
        if (is_prime[i])
        {
            std::cout << i << " ";
            for (int j = i; j < 100; is_prime [j] = false, j+=i);
        }
    return 0;
}
```

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Note the use of `std::`.

# References



[Goldbach, 1742] Christian Goldbach.

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*Letter to Leonhard Euler, 1742.*



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