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(%i4) /* Preliminaries */
pi1[n]:=if n<2 then 0 elseif primep(n) then pi1[n-1]+1 else pi1[n-1];

(%o4)  $\pi_1 n := \text{if } n < 2 \text{ then } 0 \text{ elseif } \text{primep}(n) \text{ then } \pi_{1n-1} + 1$ 
       $\text{else } \pi_{1n-1}$ 

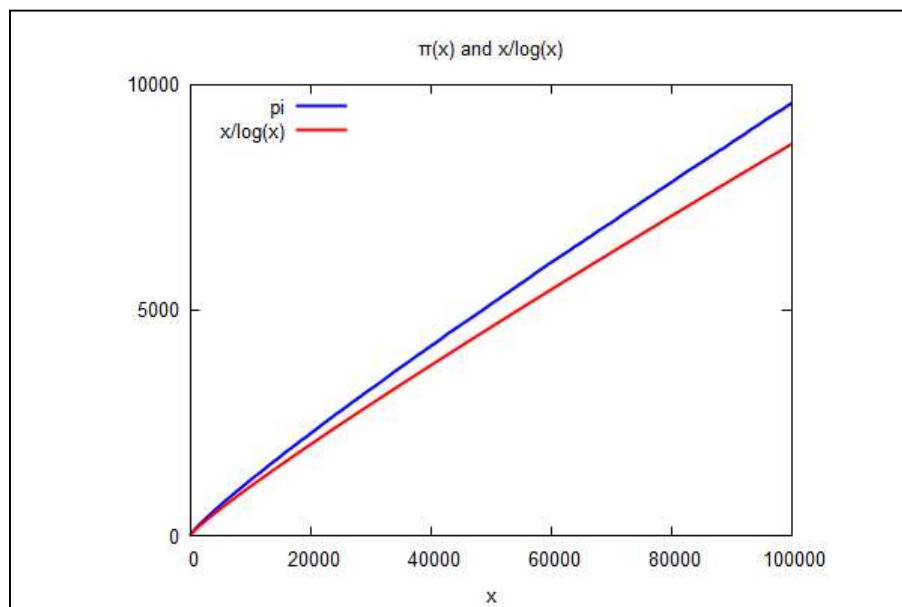
(%i5) /*Define  $\pi(x)$  = the number of primes less than or equal to  $x$ */
pi(x):=if integerp(x) and primep(x) then pi1[x]-1/2 else pi1[floor(x)];

(%o5)  $\pi(x) := \text{if } \text{integerp}(x) \text{ and } \text{primep}(x) \text{ then } \pi_{1x} - \frac{1}{2}$ 
       $\text{else } \pi_{1\text{floor}(x)}$ 

(%i7) /*  $\pi(x)$  and  $x/\log(x)$  */
wxplot2d([pi, x/log(x)],
[x, %e, 100000],
[style, [lines, 2]],
[xlabel, "x"],
[xtics, 20000],
[ytics, 5000],
[gnuplot_preamble, "set key top left"],
[title, " $\pi(x)$  and  $x/\log(x)$ "]);

```

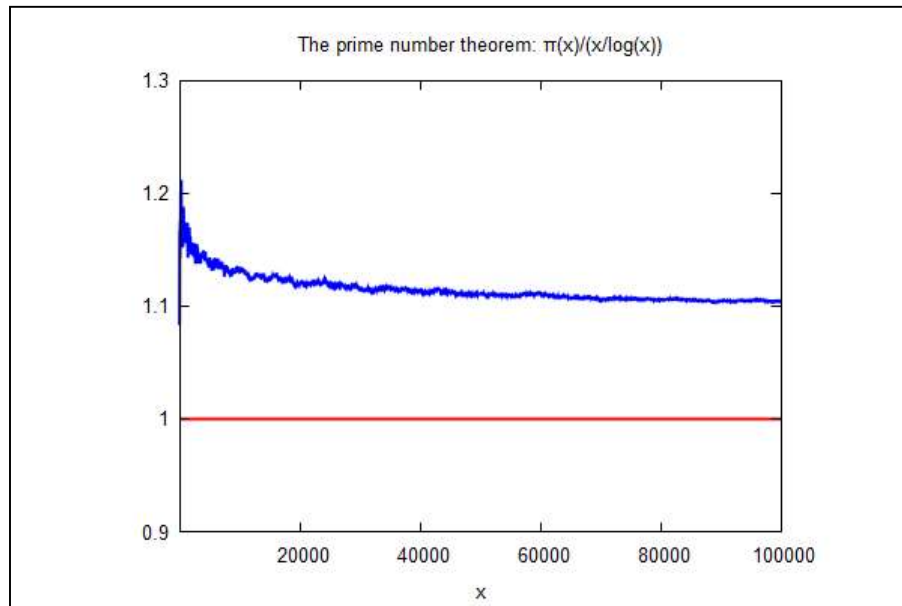
(%t7)



(%o7)

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(%i9) /*  $\pi(x)/(x/\log(x))$  */
wxplot2d([pi(x)/(x/log(x)), 1],
[x, 15, 100000],
[style, [lines, 2]],
[xlabel, "x"],
[xtics, 20000],
[ytics, 0.1],
[legend, false],
[y, 0.9, 1.3],
[gnuplot_preamble, "set key top left"],
[title, "The prime number theorem:  $\pi(x)/(x/\log(x))$ "]);
```

(%t9)



(%o9)