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Difficulty:

(Medium)

6916. Prime Pairs With Target Sum

Note: A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 with only two factors, itself and 1.

My Submissions (/contest/weekly-contest-352/problems/prime-pairs-with-target-sum/submissions/) Back to Contest (/contest/weekly-contest-352/) You are given an integer $\, n \,$. We say that two integers $\, x \,$ and $\, y \,$ form a prime number pair if: User Accepted: 0 • 1 <= x <= y <= n User Tried: 0 • x + y == n · x and y are prime numbers 0 Total Accepted: Return the 2D sorted list of prime number pairs $[x_i, y_i]$. The list should be sorted in **increasing** order of x_i . If there are **Total Submissions:** 0 no prime number pairs at all, return an empty array.

Example 1:

```
Input: n = 10
Output: [[3,7],[5,5]]
Explanation: In this example, there are two prime pairs that satisfy the criteria.
These pairs are [3,7] and [5,5], and we return them in the sorted order as described in the problem statement.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: n = 2
Output: []
Explanation: We can show that there is no prime number pair that gives a sum of 2, so we return an empty array.
```

Constraints:

• 1 <= n <= 10⁶

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                                        क
                                                                                                                              \mathcal{C}
                                                                                                                                     Ф
1 v const findPrimePairs = (n) ⇒ {
        let se = sieveEratosthenes(n), res = [], used = new Set();
2
3 •
        for (let x = 1; n - x >= 1; x++) {
 4 •
             if (se.has(x) \&\& se.has(n - x)) {
5
                 let min = Math.min(x, n - x), max = Math.max(x, n - x), ke = min + " " + max;
 6٠
                 if (!used.has(ke)) {
7
                     res.push([x, n - x]);
 8
                     used.add(ke);
9
                 }
10
            }
11
12
        return res;
13
    };
14
15 ▼
    const sieveEratosthenes = (n) => {
16
        let prime = Array(n + 1).fill(true);
        for (let p = 2; p * p <= n; p++) {
17 ▼
18 ▼
             if (prime[p] == true) {
19
                 for (let i = p * p; i <= n; i += p) prime[i] = false;
20
21
22
        let res = new Set();
23 •
        for (let p = 2; p <= n; p++) {
24
             if (prime[p]) res.add(p);
25
26
        return res;
27
    };
```

☐ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

