

There Is No Largest Prime Number

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27th International Symposium of Prime Numbers

OUTLINE

1 MOTIVATION

- The Basic Problem That We Studies

WHAT ARE PRIME NUMBER?

DEFINITION

A **prime number** is number that has exactly two divisors.

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*.

PROOF.

- Suppose p were the largest prime number.
- Let q the product of the first p number.
- Then $q + 1$ not divisiable by any of them.
- But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers. □

The proof used *reductio ad absurdum*.

ANSWERED QUESTIONS

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There Is No Largest Prime Number

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

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ANSWERED QUESTIONS

OPEN QUESTIONS

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OPEN QUESTIONS

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AN ALGORITHM FOR FINDING PRIME 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;
}
```

Note the use of `std::`.

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[Goldbach, 1742] Christian Goldbach.

A problem we should try to solve before the ISPN 43 deadline,
Letter to Leonhard Euler, 1742.