

## CMPUT 275 - Tangible Computing

### Interview Problem: Twin Primes

---

#### Description

Given a single query of the form “p  $n$ ” or “t  $k$ ”, where  $n$  and  $k$  both integers values (and p or t are actual characters) you must do the following.

- isPrime query

If the query takes the form of “p  $n$ ” with  $0 \leq n \leq 100,000$ , call a function `bool isPrime(int n);` that returns true if  $n$  is **prime**.

A **prime** is any integer  $p \geq 2$  that is divisible only by one and itself.

Your implementation of **isPrime** must have running time  $O(n)$  (or better) to be considered for full credit.

As an **optional challenge** try to write an implementation that runs in  $O(\sqrt{n})$  time. A hint towards this faster version is the following: for any three positive integers  $a, b, n$  such that  $n = a \cdot b$ , it must be either  $a \leq \sqrt{n}$  or  $b \leq \sqrt{n}$ .

- twinPrimes query

If the query takes the form of “t  $k$ ” with  $1 \leq k \leq 1,000$ , call a function `void twinPrimes(int k);` that prints the first  $k$  **twin prime pairs**, in order, one per line (see the sample output below).

A **twin prime pair** is a pair of two **primes** of the form  $(p, p + 2)$ .  
*e.g.* (79559, 79561) is the 1000th twin prime pair.

The function **twinPrimes** can call **isPrime**; a solution with a hard-coded array of twin prime pairs will not be accepted. Your implementation should work for larger  $k$  in principle. For fun, try to see how large you can make  $k$  while maintaining a reasonable running time. There is not target  $O()$  running time bound for this problem, it just has to finish running within a few seconds for all possible inputs  $1 \leq k \leq 1,000$ .

To get full credit, your function signatures must be exactly written as above (eg. **isPrime** returns a `bool` and accepts only a single parameter that is of type `int`). You can use additional functions if needed, but you must have at least **isPrime** and **twinPrimes** with the declaration and functionality described above.

**Interesting Note:** Determining if there are infinitely many twin primes is still an open problem.

#### Input

Input will consist of a **single** query either of the form “p  $n$ ” or “t  $k$ ” with  $0 \leq n \leq 100,000$  and  $1 \leq k \leq 1,000$ .

#### Output

In response to a query “p  $n$ ” you must output “prime” if  $n$  is prime and “not prime” oth-

erwise. In response to a query “t  $k$ ” you must output the first  $k$  twin prime pairs, one per line.

### Submission Instructions

Submit only a single source code file `twin_primes.cpp` containing your solution to this interview problem. Use exactly this file name and do not zip your solution.

### Sample Input 1

```
p 3
```

### Sample Output 1

```
prime
```

### Sample Input 2

```
p 6
```

### Sample Output 2

```
not prime
```

### Sample Input 3

```
t 4
```

### Sample Output 3

```
3 5
5 7
11 13
17 19
```

### Grading Comments

Despite the fact this appears similar to a morning problem, it will be graded like a weekly exercise. In particular:

- Style matters. Use appropriate comments, proper indentation, etc. Consult the style guide on eClass.
- You must use the function signatures `bool isPrime(int n)` and `void twinPrimes(int k)`. The variable names  $n$  and  $k$  are not important, but their type is as is the return type of these functions. Deviating from this will result in a deduction.
- You must adhere exactly to the output specification: for example, if you misspell prime or print extra whitespaces then you will receive a deduction. The test centre must accept the output without any presentation error.

- You were only give a few test cases in the test centre files on eClass. We will test your solution on additional test cases that adhere to the input specification.
- Partial credit may be obtained if your solution works on some inputs but not all inputs in the described range.
- Adhere closely to the submission instructions for the weekly exercise.