



INSTITUT NATIONAL
DE L'INFORMATION
GÉOGRAPHIQUE
ET FORESTIÈRE

MicMac – un aperçu global





1

Introduction

Introduction

Volupti



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Introduction

subsection name

There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
2. Let $q = p + 1$. Then q is either prime or composite.
3. If q is prime, then q is larger than p , which contradicts the assumption that p is the largest prime number.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

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



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Introduction

subsection 2

Text qui volupti



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Thank you for your
attention!

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