

# Problem 1952: Three Divisors

## Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

Given an integer

$n$

, return

true

if

$n$

has

exactly three positive divisors

. Otherwise, return

false

.

An integer

$m$

is a

divisor

of

$n$

if there exists an integer

$k$

such that

$$n = k * m$$

.

Example 1:

Input:

$$n = 2$$

Output:

false

Explantion:

2 has only two divisors: 1 and 2.

Example 2:

Input:

$$n = 4$$

Output:

true

Explantion:

4 has three divisors: 1, 2, and 4.

Constraints:

$1 \leq n \leq 10$

4

## Code Snippets

**C++:**

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    bool isThree(int n) {  
  
    }  
};
```

**Java:**

```
class Solution {  
    public boolean isThree(int n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Python3:**

```
class Solution:  
    def isThree(self, n: int) -> bool:
```

**Python:**

```
class Solution(object):  
    def isThree(self, n):
```

```
"""
:type n: int
:rtype: bool
"""
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number} n
 * @return {boolean}
 */
var isThree = function(n) {

};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function isThree(n: number): boolean {

};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public bool IsThree(int n) {

    }
}
```

### C:

```
bool isThree(int n) {

}
```

### Go:

```
func isThree(n int) bool {

}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
  fun isThree(n: Int): Boolean {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
  func isThree(_ n: Int) -> Bool {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
  pub fn is_three(n: i32) -> bool {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer} n  
# @return {Boolean}  
def is_three(n)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
  /**  
   * @param Integer $n  
   * @return Boolean  
   */  
  function isThree($n) {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Dart:

```
class Solution {  
  bool isThree(int n) {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def isThree(n: Int): Boolean = {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec is_three(n :: integer) :: boolean  
  def is_three(n) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec is_three(N :: integer()) -> boolean().  
is_three(N) ->  
  .
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (is-three n)  
  (-> exact-integer? boolean?)  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Three Divisors
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  to  $O(n^2)$  depending on approach
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    bool isThree(int n) {

    }
};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Three Divisors
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  to  $O(n^2)$  depending on approach
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public boolean isThree(int n) {

    }
}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Three Divisors
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: math

```

```

Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  to  $O(n^2)$  depending on approach
Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def isThree(self, n: int) -> bool:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

### Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def isThree(self, n):
        """
        :type n: int
        :rtype: bool
        """

```

### JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Three Divisors
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  to  $O(n^2)$  depending on approach
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

/**
 * @param {number} n
 * @return {boolean}
 */
var isThree = function(n) {

};

```

### TypeScript Solution:



```

/**
 * Problem: Three Divisors
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  to  $O(n^2)$  depending on approach
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

function isThree(n: number): boolean {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Three Divisors
 * Difficulty: Easy
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 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  to  $O(n^2)$  depending on approach
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public bool IsThree(int n) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Three Divisors
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  to  $O(n^2)$  depending on approach
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach

```

```
*/

bool isThree(int n) {

}
```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Three Divisors
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: math
//
// Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
// Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func isThree(n int) bool {

}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun isThree(n: Int): Boolean {

    }
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func isThree(_ n: Int) -> Bool {

    }
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Three Divisors
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: math
```

```
//
// Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
// Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

impl Solution {
    pub fn is_three(n: i32) -> bool {

    }
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} n
# @return {Boolean}
def is_three(n)

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer $n
     * @return Boolean
     */
    function isThree($n) {

    }
}
```

### Dart Solution:

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class Solution {
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object Solution {  
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