



Prime Factorization of a Number

Given a positive integer N , your task is to find its prime factorization. Return a list of prime numbers that multiply together to give N . If N is prime, the output should be a list containing only N .

Prime factorization is the process of breaking down a number into the set of prime numbers that, when multiplied together, result in the original number. For example, if $N = 18$, its prime factors are $[2, 3, 3]$ because $2 \times 3 \times 3 = 18$.

Input:

- A single integer N , where $2 \leq N \leq 10^9$

Output:

- A list of prime numbers representing the prime factorization of N .

Examples:

- Example 1
Input: $N = 18$
Output: $[2, 3, 3]$
Explanation: The prime factorization of 18 is $2 \times 3 \times 3$.

Constraints:

- $2 \leq N \leq 10^9$
- N is guaranteed to be a positive integer.

Test Cases:

1. Input: $N = 30$
Output: $[2, 3, 5]$
2. Input: $N = 49$
Output: $[7, 7]$
3. Input: $N = 19$
Output: $[19]$
4. Input: $N = 64$
Output: $[2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2]$
5. Input: $N = 123456$



DAILY PROGRAMMING CHALLENGE



Output: [2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 643]

Edge Cases:

1. N is a small prime number: If N is prime (e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7), the list should only contain N.
2. N is a perfect power of a prime: For $N = 27$, the result should be [3, 3, 3].
3. N has large prime factors: Ensure the algorithm can handle prime factors larger than the square root of N.