```
...\Computational Physics\Sieve of Eratosthenes\Main.cpp
                                                                                  1
 1 #include <memory> //for smart pointers
 2 #include <iostream> //for input-output
 4
 5 uint64_t SieveOfEratosthenes(size_t n) { //Definition of a function that →
      returns nth prime
        size_t upperbound = n * n; //Upper bound for nth prime, search until
 6
         this number
        auto tags = std::make_unique<bool[]>(upperbound);
                                                             //unique pointer to >
 7
           array of booleans(indicating prime/composite)
 8
 9
        size_t count = 0; //a counter to keep track of the index of prime
         numbers
10
       for (size_t i = 2; i * i < upperbound; i++) {//count from 2 to square</pre>
11
         root of upper bound
            if (!tags[i]) { //if it is not already listed as composite,
12
                for (size_t multiplier = i; i * multiplier < upperbound;</pre>
13
                  multiplier++) { //Loop over the multipliers
14
                    tags[i * multiplier] = true;  //tag the multiples as
                      composite
15
                }
16
            }
        }
17
18
        for (size_t i = 2; i < upperbound; i++) //count and return the n-th</pre>
19
         prime number
20
        ş
            if (!tags[i]) {
21
22
                count++;
23
                if (count == n)
24
                    return i;
25
            }
26
        }
27 }
28
29 int main() {
30
        size_t n = 100;
        for (size_t i = 5; i <= n; i++) { //print from 5th to 100th prime</pre>
31
          numbers
            std::cout << i << "-th prime is:" << SieveOfEratosthenes(i) <<</pre>
32
              "\n";
33
        }
34
35
       return 0;
36 }
```

```
...omputational Physics\Sieve of Eratosthenes - C\Main.c
                                                                                  1
 1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <stdbool.h>
 4
 5 size_t SieveOfEratosthenes(size_t n) { //Definition of a function that
     returns nth prime
        size_t upperbound = 100 * 100; //Upper bound for nth prime, search
 6
         until this number
 7
       bool tags[100 * 100];
                              //no dynamic memory allocation like in c++,
                                                                                  P
         have to hardcode it or use a buffer system
        memset(tags, false, sizeof(tags)); //set all as tentative primes
 8
 9
10
        size_t count = 0;
                           //a counter to keep track of the index of prime
         numbers
11
       for (size_t i = 2; i * i < upperbound; i++) {//count from 2 to square</pre>
12
                                                                                  P
         root of upper bound
            if (!tags[i]) { //if it is not already listed as composite,
13
                for (size_t multiplier = i; i * multiplier < upperbound;</pre>
14
                                                                                  P
                  multiplier++) { //Loop over the multipliers
15
                    tags[i * multiplier] = true; //tag the multiples as
                                                                                  P
                      composite
16
                }
            }
17
        }
18
19
20
        for (size_t i = 2; i < upperbound; i++) //count and return the n-th</pre>
         prime number
        {
21
22
            if (!tags[i]) {
23
                count++;
                if (count == n)
24
25
                    return i;
26
            }
        }
27
28 }
29
30 int main() {
31
        size_t n = 100;
        for (size_t i = 5; i <= n; i++) { //print from 5th to 100th prime</pre>
32
33
            printf("%i-th prime is: %i\n", i, SieveOfEratosthenes(i));
34
        }
35
36
       return 0;
37 }
```

