

Python Recap – II

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Programming, Data Structures and Algorithms using Python
Week 1

Checking primality

- A prime number n has exactly two factors, 1 and n
 - Note that 1 is **not** a prime

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 - Note that 1 is **not** a prime
- Compute the list of factors of n

```
def factors(n):  
    fl = []    # factor list  
    for i in range(1,n+1):  
        if (n%i) == 0:  
            fl.append(i)  
    return(fl)
```

Checking primality

- A prime number n has exactly two factors, 1 and n
 - Note that 1 is **not** a prime
- Compute the list of factors of n
- n is a prime if the list of factors is precisely $[1, n]$

```
def factors(n):  
    fl = []    # factor list  
    for i in range(1, n+1):  
        if (n%i) == 0:  
            fl.append(i)  
    return(fl)
```

```
def prime(n):  
    return(factors(n) == [1, n])
```

Counting primes

- List all primes upto m

```
def primesupto(m):  
    pl = []    # prime list  
    for i in range(1,m+1):  
        if prime(i):  
            pl.append(i)  
    return(pl)
```

Counting primes

- List all primes upto m
- List the first m primes
 - Multiple simultaneous assignment

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def primesupto(m):  
    pl = []    # prime list  
    for i in range(1,m+1):  
        if prime(i):  
            pl.append(i)  
    return(pl)
```

```
def firstprimes(m):  
    (count,i,pl) = (0,1,[])  
    while (count < m):  
        if prime(i):  
            (count,pl) = (count+1,pl+[i])  
        i = i+1  
    return(pl)
```

Counting primes

- List all primes upto m
- List the first m primes
 - Multiple simultaneous assignment
- `for` vs `while`
 - Is the number of iterations known in advance?
 - Ensure progress to guarantee termination of `while`

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Computing primes

- Directly check if n has a factor between 2 and $n - 1$

```
def prime(n):  
    result = True  
    for i in range(2,n):  
        if (n%i) == 0:  
            result = False  
    return(result)
```


Computing primes

- Directly check if n has a factor between 2 and $n - 1$
- Terminate check after we find first factor
 - Breaking out of a loop

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def prime(n):  
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            result = False  
            break    # Abort loop  
    return(result)
```

```
def prime(n):  
    (result,i) = (True,2)  
    while (result and (i < n)):  
        if (n%i) == 0:  
            result = False  
            i = i+1  
    return(result)
```

Computing primes

- Directly check if n has a factor between 2 and $n - 1$
- Terminate check after we find first factor
 - Breaking out of a loop
- Alternatively, use `while`
- Speeding things up slightly
 - Factors occur in pairs
 - Sufficient to check factors upto \sqrt{n}
 - If n is prime, scan $2, \dots, \sqrt{n}$ instead of $2, \dots, n - 1$

```
import math
def prime(n):
    (result,i) = (True,2)
    while (result and (i < math.sqrt(n))):
        if (n%i) == 0:
            result = False
        i = i+1
    return(result)
```

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There are infinitely many twin primes
- Compute the differences between primes
- Use a dictionary
- Start checking from 3, since 2 is the smallest prime

```
def primediffs(n):  
    lastprime = 2  
    pd = {} # Dictionary for  
            # prime differences  
    for i in range(3,n+1):  
        if prime(i):  
            d = i - lastprime  
            lastprime = i  
            if d in pd.keys():  
                pd[d] = pd[d] + 1  
            else:  
                pd[d] = 1  
    return(pd)
```