

# PRIME NUMBERS

DEFINE RANGE & NO. OF DIVISIONS  
OF NATURAL NUMBERS  
(ANYTHING FROM 0 TO  $\infty$ )



TAKE 1 DIVISION, DO A RANDOM  
WALK THROUGH THE NATURAL  
NUMBERS



TAKE 1 NUMBER OUT OF THE  
DIVISION AND FEED IT TO AN  
ALGORITHM WHICH TELLS IF AN  
INPUT NUMBER IS PRIME OR  
COMPOSITE





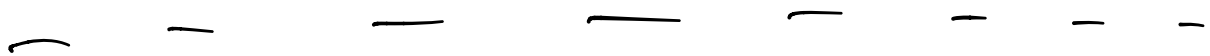
IF IT IS A PRIME, STORE IT  
SEPARATELY



DO A 1-SAMPLE T-TEST ON  
THE VECTOR OF PRIMES



REPEAT FOR ALL DIVISIONS



ADD ON → AFTER OBTAINING  
A VECTOR OF PRIMES FOR A  
DIVISION, SELECT THE LARGEST  
IN THAT LIST.

USING FORMULAS THAT  
APPROXIMATE THE LARGEST TERM  
IN A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION,  
CALCULATE WHAT SHOULD  
BE THE LARGEST PRIME, IF  
THEY FOLLOW A NORMAL  
DISTRIBUTION, AND STORE IT  
IN A SEPARATE VECTOR.

DO THIS FOR ALL DIVISIONS.

THEN, DO A 2-SAMPLE T-TEST  
BETWEEN THE LARGEST  
PRIMES AND THE CALCULATED  
TERMS.



\* WOULD STORING THE  
NUMBERS IN BINARY, WITH  
EACH 1 AND 0 IN A SEPARATE  
CELL REDUCE COMPUTATIONAL  
LOAD?

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