# Administrivia

- Please make sure you have obtained a Unix account.
- Lab #1 is due Wednesday (end of Wednesday at midnight). Usually, labs are due Friday midnight of the week they occur. It is especially important to set up your central reppository.
- If you decide not to take this course after all, please tell CalCentral ASAP, so that we can adjust the waiting list accordingly.
- HW #0 will be up this evening, due next Friday at midnight. While you get credit for any submission, we *strongly* suggest that you give the problems a serious try.
- We *strongly discourage* taking this course P/NP (or S/U).

# Lecture #2: Let's Write a Program: Prime Numbers

**Problem:** want `java Primes` $U$ to print prime numbers through $U$.

*You type:* `java Primes 101`

*It types:*
```
2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29
31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71
73 79 83 89 97 101
```

**Definition:** A *prime* number is an integer greater than 1 that has no divisors smaller than itself other than 1.
(Alternatively: $p > 1$ is prime iff gcd$(p, x) = 1$ for all $0 < x < p$.)

**Useful Facts:**

- $k \leq \sqrt{N}$ iff $N/k \geq \sqrt{N}$, for $N, k > 0$.
- If $k$ divides $N$ then $N/k$ divides $N$.

**So:** Try all potential divisors up to and including the square root.

# Plan

```
public class Primes {
  /** Print all primes up to ARGS[0] (interpreted as an
   *  integer), 10 to a line. */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    printPrimes(Integer.parseInt(args[0]));
  }

  /** Print all primes up to and including LIMIT, 10 to
   *  a line. */
  private static void printPrimes(int limit) {
    /*{ For every integer, x,  between 2 and LIMIT, print it if
        isPrime(x), 10 to a line. }*/
  }

  /** True iff X is prime */
  private static boolean isPrime(int x) {
    return /*( X is prime )*/;
  }
}
```

# Testing for Primes

```
private static boolean isPrime(int x) {
  if (x <= 1)
    return false;
  else
    return !isDivisible(x, 2);  // "!" means "not"
}

/** True iff X is divisible by any positive number >=K and < X,
 *  given K > 1. */
private static boolean isDivisible(int x, int k) {
  if (k >= x)            // a "guard"
    return false;
  else if (x % k == 0)  // "%" means "remainder"
    return true;
  else // if (k < x && x % k != 0)
    return isDivisible(x, k+1);
}
```

# Thinking Recursively

Understand and check `isDivisible(13,2)` by *tracing one level.*

```
/** True iff X is divisible by
 *  some number >=K and < X,
 *  given K > 1. */
private static boolean isDivisible...
  if (k >= x)
    return false;
  else if (x % k == 0)
    return true;
  else
    return isDivisible(x, k+1);
}
```

Lesson: Comments aid understanding. Make them *count*!

- Call assigns `x=13, k=2`
- Body has form '`if (k >= x)` $S_1$ `else` $S_2$'.
- Since $2 < 13$, we evaluate the first `else`.
- Check if $13 \bmod 2 = 0$; it's not.
- Left with `isDivisible(13,3)`.
- Rather than tracing it, instead *use the comment:*
- Since 13 is *not* divisible by any integer in the range 3..12 (and $3 > 1$), `isDivisible(13,3)` must be *false*, and we're done!
- Sounds like that last step begs the question. Why doesn't it?

# Iteration

- `isDivisible` is *tail recursive*, and so creates an *iterative process*.
- Traditional "Algol family" production languages have special syntax for iteration. Four equivalent versions of `isDivisible`:

```
if (k >= x)
  return false;
else if (x % k == 0)
  return true;
else
  return isDivisible(x, k+1);
```

```
while (k < x) { // !(k >= x)
  if (x % k == 0)
    return true;
  k = k+1;
  // or k += 1, or (yuch) k++
}
return false;
```

---

```
int k1 = k;
while (k1 < x) {
  if (x % k1 == 0)
    return true;
  k1 += 1;
}
return false;
```

```
for (int k1 = k; k1 < x; k1 += 1) {
  if (x % k1 == 0)
    return true;
}
return false;
```

# Using Facts about Primes

- We haven't used the Useful Facts from an earlier slide. Only have to check for divisors up to the square root.
- So, reimplement the iterative version of `isDivisible`:

```
/** True iff X is divisible by some number >=K and < X,
 *  given that K > 1, and that X is not divisible by
 *  any number >1 and <K. */
private static boolean isDivisible(int x, int k) {
  int limit = (int) Math.round(Math.sqrt(x));
  for (int k1 = k; k1 <= limit; k1 += 1) {
    if (x % k1 == 0)
      return true;
  }
  return false;
}
```

- Why the additional (blue) condition in the comment?

# Cautionary Aside: Floating Point

- In the last slide, we had

```
int limit = (int) Math.round(Math.sqrt(x));
for (int k1 = k; k1 <= limit; k1 += 1) {
    ...
```

  intending that this would check all values of k1 up to and including the square root of x.

- Since floating-point operations yield *approximations* to the corresponding mathematical operations, you might ask the following about `(int) Math.round(Math.sqrt(x))`:
  - Is it always at least $\lfloor\sqrt{x}\rfloor$? ($\lfloor z\rfloor$ means "the largest integer $\leq z$.") If not, we might miss testing $\sqrt{x}$ when x is a perfect square.
- As it happens, the answer is "yes" for IEEE floating-point square roots.
- Just an example of the sort of detail that must be checked in edge cases.

# Final Task: printPrimes (Simplified)

```
/** Print all primes up to and including LIMIT. */
private static void printPrimes(int limit) {





}
```

# Simplified printPrimes Solution

```java
/** Print all primes up to and including LIMIT. */
private static void printPrimes(int limit) {
    for (int p = 2; p <= limit; p += 1) {
        if (isPrime(p)) {
            System.out.print(p + " ");
        }
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

# printPrimes (full version)

```
/** Print all primes up to and including LIMIT, 10 to
 *  a line. */
private static void printPrimes(int limit) {
    int np;
    np = 0;
    for (int p = 2; p <= limit; p += 1) {
        if (isPrime(p)) {
            System.out.print(p + " ");
            np += 1;
            if (np % 10 == 0)
                System.out.println();
        }
    }
    if (np % 10 != 0)
        System.out.println();
}
```