第一次编程练习报告

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一、编程练习 1——Eratosthenes 筛法打印 1 000 000 内所有素数及个数

```
#include iostream
using namespace std;
const int max number = 1000000; //求素数的范围
int* p = new int[max number + 1]; //存储该范围内所有数的数组
void eratosthenes(int* p) { //Eratosthenes筛选法
   for (int i = 2; i <= sqrt(max_number); i++)</pre>
       for (int j = 2 * i; j <= max number; j += i) //将i的倍数都赋成0
           p[j] = 0;
int main() {
   for (int i = 0; i <= max_number; i++) //初始化数组
       p[i] = i;
   p[1] = 0;
   eratosthenes(p);
   int count = 0;
   for (int i = 2; i <= max_number; i++) { //遍历数组
       if (p[i]!= 0) { //输出不为0的数(即素数)
           cout << p[i] << ",";
           count++;
       }
   cout << endl;</pre>
   cout << "Total:" << count;</pre>
   return 0;
```

▶ 说明部分:

要得到自然数 n 以内的全部素数, 必须把不大于根号 n 的所有素数的倍数剔除, 剩下的就是素数。

算法流程:

Step1:将[2,1000000]区间排成一列

Step2:标出表中第一个数,筛去其所有的倍数。

不断重复第二步,剩余的就是[2,1000000]中所有的素数。

▶ 运行示例:

```
147, 140; 1403, 1407, 1407, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 1409, 14
                             2287, 2213, 2221, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2251, 2267, 2269, 2273, 2281, 2287, 2293, 2297, 2299, 2311, 2333, 2339, 2341, 2347, 2381, 2383, 2389, 2393, 2399, 2411, 2417, 2423, 2437, 2441, 2447, 2459, 2467, 2473, 2477, 2503, 2521, 2531, 2539, 2541, 2531, 2539, 2561, 2531, 2539, 2561, 2531, 2539, 2561, 2531, 2539, 2561, 2531, 2539, 2561, 2531, 2539, 2561, 2677, 2682, 2693, 2693, 2693, 2694, 2711, 2713, 2749, 2753, 2767, 2777, 2789, 2791, 2797, 2801, 2803, 2819, 2833, 2837, 2843, 2851, 2857, 2861, 2879, 2887, 2897, 2903, 2953, 2957, 2963, 2969, 2971, 2999, 3001, 3011, 3019, 3023, 3037, 3041, 3049, 3061, 3067, 3079, 3083, 3089, 3109, 3119, 3169, 3181, 3187, 3191, 3203, 3209, 3217, 3229, 3251, 3253, 3257, 3259, 3271, 3299, 3301, 3307, 3313, 3319, 3323, 3359, 3361, 3371, 3373, 3389, 3391, 3407, 3413, 3433, 3449, 3457, 3461, 3463, 3467, 3469, 3491, 3499, 3511, 3517, 3527, 3547, 3557, 3559, 3571, 3581, 3583, 3593, 3607, 3613, 3617, 3623, 3631, 3637, 3643, 3659, 3671, 3673, 3677, 3691, 3697, 3733, 3739, 3761, 3767, 3769, 3779, 3793, 3799, 3803, 3821, 3823, 3833, 3847, 3851, 3853, 3863, 3877, 3881, 3888, 3899, 3907, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3004, 3005, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 3007, 
     67, 4969, 4973, 4987, 4993, 4999, 5003, 5009, 5011, 5021, 5021, 5039, 5051, 5059, 5077, 5081, 5087, 5099, 5101, 5107, 5113, 5119, 5147, 5153, 51
67, 5171, 5179, 5189, 5197, 5209, 5227, 5231, 5233, 5237, 5261, 5273, 5279, 5281, 5297, 5303, 5309, 5323, 5333, 5347, 5351, 5381, 5387, 5393, 53
99, 5407, 5413, 5417, 5419, 5431, 5437, 5441, 5443, 5449, 5471, 5477, 5479, 5483, 5501, 5507, 5507, 5519, 5521, 5527, 5531, 5557, 5563, 5569, 55
73, 5581, 5591, 5623, 5639, 5641, 5647, 5651, 5653, 5659, 5669, 5669, 5683, 5689, 5693, 5701, 5711, 5717, 5737, 5741, 5743, 5749, 5779, 5783, 57
D:\Users\15478\source\repos\信安数基1.1\x64\Debug\信安数基1.1.exe(进程 22940)已退出,代码为 θ。
按任意键关闭此窗口. . .
```

▶ 其他:

a. 对比筛法与普通算法的性能差异

Eratosthenes 筛法的时间复杂度为 $0(n log_{log_n})$, 普通算法的时间复杂度是 $0(n log_n)$

b. 递归调用该算法求更大范围素数进行优化

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int fun(int n, int i) {
   //相当于for循环的那一环节
   if (i * i > n) {//在√n的范围内搜索
        return 1;
    if (n % i == 0) {//取模为0 return
       return 0;
    fun(n, i + 1);//递归
int isprim(int n) {//判断是不是素数,大于2且fun函数返回的值为1,则为素数
   return n \ge 2 \&\& fun(n, 2);
int main() {
   int count = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i \le 1000000; i++) {
        if (isprim(i)) {
            cout << i << ",";
            count++;
    cout << count;</pre>
```

c. 求更大的素数(如2⁵¹²数量级)该方法是否适用? 会引入哪些新的问题?

不适用。(1)时间和存储空间:由于 Eratosthenes 筛法需要存储所有被筛出的数字,对于比较大的数字,很容易占用大量的计算机内存;另外,由于计算量比较大,Eratosthenes 筛法也需要很长的时间来

完成。(2) 不可分割性:由于 Eratosthenes 筛法中的部分运算是不可分割的,因此在某些情况下会导致不能正确处理结果。

二、编程练习2——编写程序计算最大公因数和最小公倍数

```
#include iostream
using namespace std;
void swap(int& a, int& b) {
   int tmp = a;
   a = b;
   b = tmp;
int gcd(int a, int b) { //利用辗转相除法求最大公因数
   if (a < b) //a为较小的那个数
       swap(a, b); //交换ab, 让a为较大的数
   int r = a % b; //余数
   while (r != 0) { //当余数不为0时
       a = b;
       b = r;
       r = a \% b;
   return b;
int lcm(int a, int b) { //最小公倍数
   return a * b / gcd(a, b);
int main() {
   int a, b;
   cout << "a=";
   cin \gg a;
   cout << "b=";
   cin \gg b;
   cout << "gcd(a, b) =" << gcd(a, b) << endl;
   cout << "lcm(a, b) =" << lcm(a, b) << endl;
```

▶ 说明部分:

辗转相除法,是求最大公因数的一种方法。它的具体做法是:用 较小数除较大数,再用出现的余数(第一余数)去除除数,再用出现 的余数(第二余数)去除第一余数,如此反复,直到最后余数是0为 止。最后的除数就是这两个数的最大公因数。

求出最大公因数后,通过公式求出最小公倍数,最小公倍数=两数乘积/最大公因数。

▶ 运行示例:

```
a=9876
b=6789
gcd(a,b)=3
lcm(a,b)=22349388
```

三、编程练习3——编写程序实现算术基本定理

```
#include iostream
using namespace std;
void deposition(int n) { //求素因子分解
   for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) { //遍历
       int count = 0; //count次幂
       while (n % i == 0) { //计算i对应的count
           count++; //次数+1
           n /= i; //除掉因子
       if (count != 0) { //输出分解式
           cout<< i << "^" << count;</pre>
           if (n != 1)
               cout << "*";
           else break;
       }
   }
int main() {
   int n;
   cout << "Please input n(n>0):";
   cin >> n;
   cout << n << "=";
   deposition(n);
```

▶ 说明部分:

求素因子分解的过程:从2开始遍历,如果n取模i为0,说明i

整除 n,再用 n 除以 i,直至不能整除,计算出 i 的个数。以此类推求出素因子的值以及个数。

▶ 运行示例:

