

# Lecture 4, 20 August 2024

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Programming and Data Structures with Python

# Primes

isprime( $n$ )

- check if  $n$  has a factor in  $2, 3, \dots, n-1$

primes upto ( $n$ )

- for  $j$  in  $2, 3, \dots, n$ , collect all primes in a list

Instead

Find the first  $n$  primes

2, 3, 4 - - - -

range(2, ?)

Upper bound of iteration?

Until we have generated  $n$  primes

Test next integer

# While

if (condition):



} executes once  
if condition  
is True



Uniform  
indentation

tabs vs space

While (condition):



execute and  
check condition again

Non termination !



# Conditional iteration

while (we have generated less than  $n$  primes):  
    check next integer

```
def nprimes(n):  
    primelist = []
```

```
    l = 2
```

```
    while (len(primelist) < n):
```

```
        | if isprime(i):
```

```
        |     | primelist.append(i)
```

```
        |     l = i + 1
```

```
    return (primelist)
```

for  $x$  in  $l$ :  
-----

$l = [ \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad \dots , \quad ]$   
          ↑      ↑      ↑                  ↑  
          0      1      2                   $n-1$

$i = 0$

$l[i]$

while  $(i < \text{len}(l))$ :

$x = l[i]$

≡

$i = i + 1$

~ if  $l$  is  $[\ ]$ ,  
 $\text{len}(l)$  is 0  
so  $0 < \text{len}(l)$  false

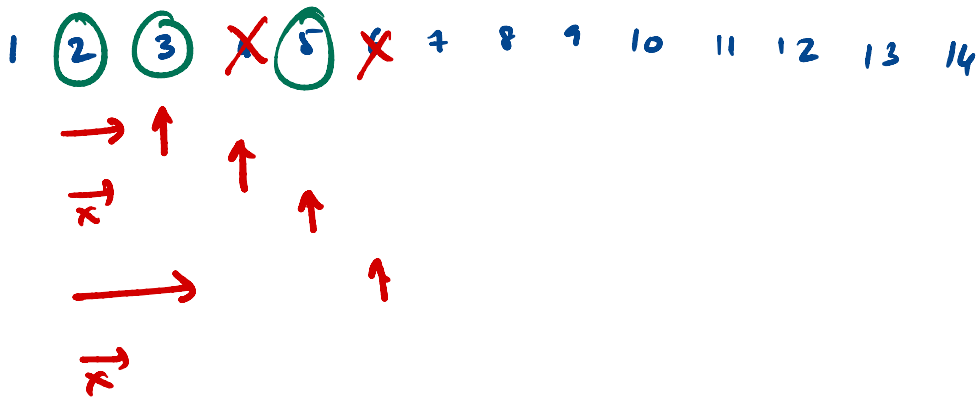
## Making isprime more efficient

- ①  $2 \dots \sqrt{n}$
- ② Only primes smaller than  $n$

1 (2) (3) ~~4~~ (5) ~~6~~ 7 ~~8~~ 9 ~~10~~  
11 ~~12~~ 13 ~~14~~ ~~15~~ ~~16~~ 17 ~~18~~ 19 ~~20~~

?

Sieve of  
Eratosthenes





①  $2 \dots \sqrt{n}$  — Testing  $\sqrt{n} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}}$

② Only primes smaller than  $n$  — Testing  $\frac{n}{\log n}$

Which is better?

$$\log n \ll \sqrt{n}$$

Prime Number Theorem. primes upto  $n \approx \frac{n}{\log n}$

③ primes  $< \sqrt{n}$

# Datatypes

Names (variables) have no type

Only values have type

$x = \text{True}$   $\leftarrow$  type( $x$ ) is bool

:

$x = 7$   $\leftarrow$  type( $x$ ) is int

# Boolean

## Comparisons

if  $n \% i \neq 0$   
↓  
bool

if  $l == []$   
 $l != []$

Other comparisons:

< >  
<= >=

!= (other PLs  
<>  
!=  
...)

## Python convention

Any "empty" value is interpreted as False

0 is False

[] is False

"" is False

Everything else is True

if  $n \% i == 0$ :

if  $l \neq []$ :

if not  $(n \% i)$ :

if  $l$ :

if (cond):

≡

else:

≡

$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{matrix} -1 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{matrix}$

if  $x < 0$ :

return (-1)

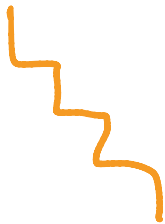
else:

if  $x == 0$ :

return (0)

else:

return (1)



```
if  $x < 0$  :  
    return(-1)  
elif  $x == 0$  :  
    return(0)  
else:  
    return(1)
```