Public-Service Announcements

- "The Computer Science Undergraduate Association (CSUA) welcomes all students interested in computer science to join them at their Welcome BBQ on Saturday, 8/27 from 12-4pm at Wozniak Lounge. Come get to know the members of the oldest computer science club on campus as well as fellow students in the CS community!"

Administrivia

- Please make sure you have obtained a Unix account.
- If you did not complete Lab #1, please try to do so over the weekend (usually, they are due Friday midnight). It is esepcially 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.
- Those of you on the waiting list should find a lab section that is open, remove yourself from the waiting list, and re-add with this open lab section. The waiting list is processed twice daily.
- HW #0 now up; due next Friday at midnight. You get credit for any submission, but we suggest you give the problems a serious try.
- Readings for next week should be up tonight.

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.

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 `isPrime`:

```
private static boolean isPrime(int x) {
  if (x <= 1)
    return false;
  else
    return !isDivisible(x, 2, (int) (Math.round(Math.sqrt(x)
+ 1.0)));
    // "(int) E" is "convert to int". Math.round => a 'long'.
}

private static boolean isDivisible(int x, int k, int lim) {
  if (k >= lim)        // 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);
```

```
}
z
```

Final Task: printPrimes

```
/** Print all primes up to and including LIMIT, 10 to
 *  a line. */
private static void printPrimes(int limit) {




}
```

printPrimes: One solution

```
/** 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();
}
```