

# Counting Primes

MATH 242 Modern Computational Mathematics

First, here is a copy of our sieve of Eratosthenes from the previous class.

```
In [6]: def sieveEratosthenes(nMax):
# initialize a list
# if you start the list from zero, then each number in the list is
EQUAL to its index in the list, which is very convenient
    nums = list(range(0, nMax + 1))

    # we will replace non-prime numbers in the list with zeros
    # start by replacing 1 with 0
    nums[1] = 0

    # loop over list items until we reach sqrt(nMax)
    i = 2
    while i <= sqrt(nMax):
        # if nums[i] is not zero, then it is prime
        if nums[i] > 0:
            # replace all multiples of nums[i] with zeros
            for j in range(2*i, nMax + 1, i):
                nums[j] = 0

        # testing: print the current state of nums
        # print(f"finished i={i}: nums={nums}\n")

        # increment i
        i += 1

    # return a list containing all nonzero elements of nums
    return [i for i in nums if i != 0]
```

## The Prime Counting Function

Define the **prime counting function**  $\pi(x)$  to be the number of primes less than or equal to any real number  $x$ . For example,  $\pi(10) = 4$  since there are 4 primes less than or equal to 10: specifically, 2, 3, 5, and 7.

Perhaps the simplest way to compute  $\pi(x)$  is to find the length of the list returned by `sieveEratos(x)`.

```
In [10]: def pi(x):
    return len(sieveEratosthenes(floor(x)))
```

For example:

```
In [7]: pi(100)
```

```

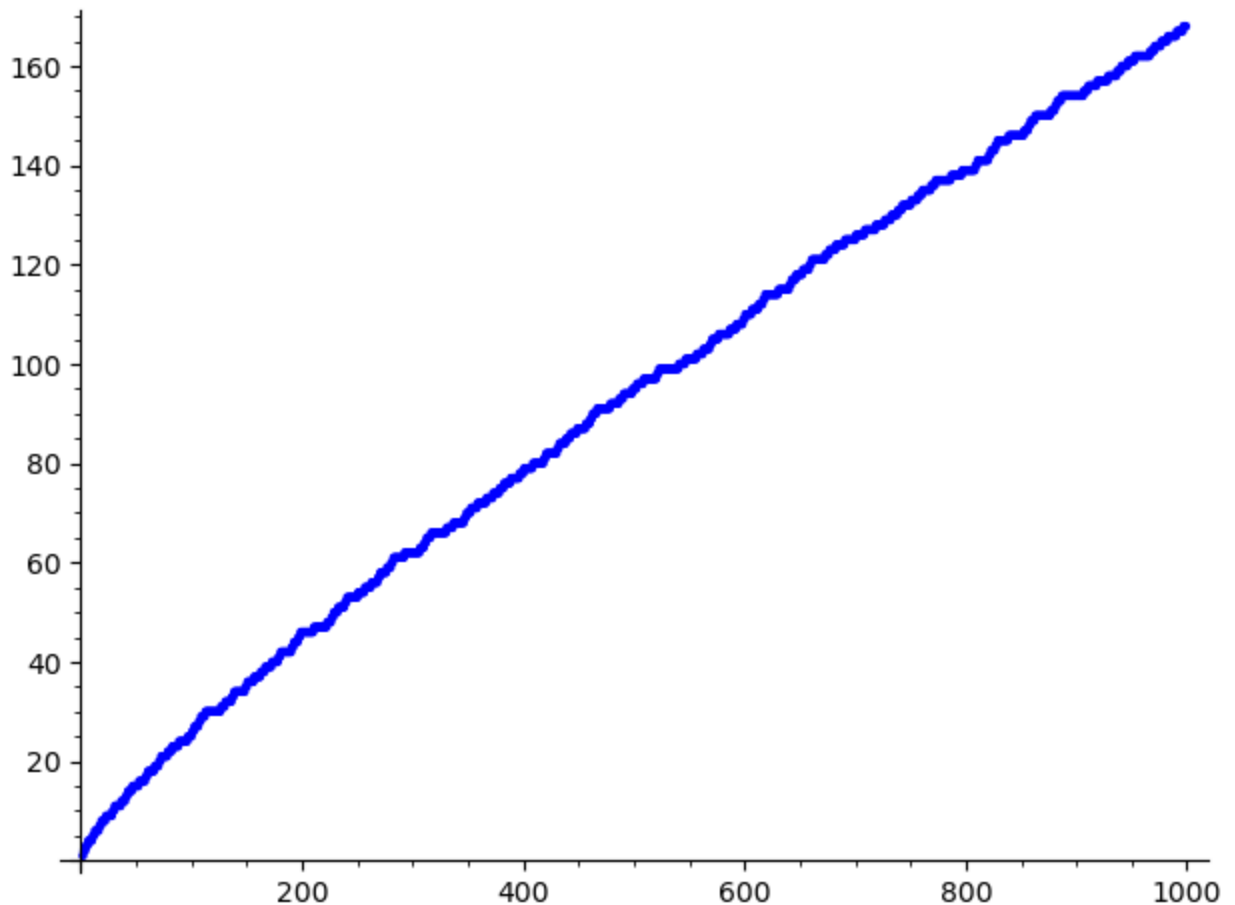
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166, 167, 167, 167, 167, 167, 167, 168, 168, 168]

```

Now we can plot the prime counting function.

In [16]: `list_plot( list(zip(range(2,nMax), piVals)) )`

Out[16]:



Unfortunately, this is inefficient because we are running the sieve of Eratosthenes for each individual data point above.

We should be able to compute a single list of primes up to  $N$  and get all of the counts from that list. Let's do that in the next code cell:

```
In [21]: # returns a list of values of the prime-counting function  $\pi(x)$ , for
          integers x from 1 to nMax
          def computePiVals(nMax):
              # compute a list of primes up to nMax
              primes = sieveEratosthenes(nMax)

              # make a list of nMax+1 zeros
              piVals = [0]*(nMax + 1)

              # track how many primes we've found so far
              count = 0

              # loop over integers i from 2 to nMax
              for i in range(2, nMax + 1):
                  # if i is the next prime, then add 1 to our count
                  #print(count)
                  if count < len(primes) and i == primes[count]:
                      count += 1

                  # store the current count in piVals[i]
                  piVals[i] = count

              # return the list of piVals
              return piVals
```

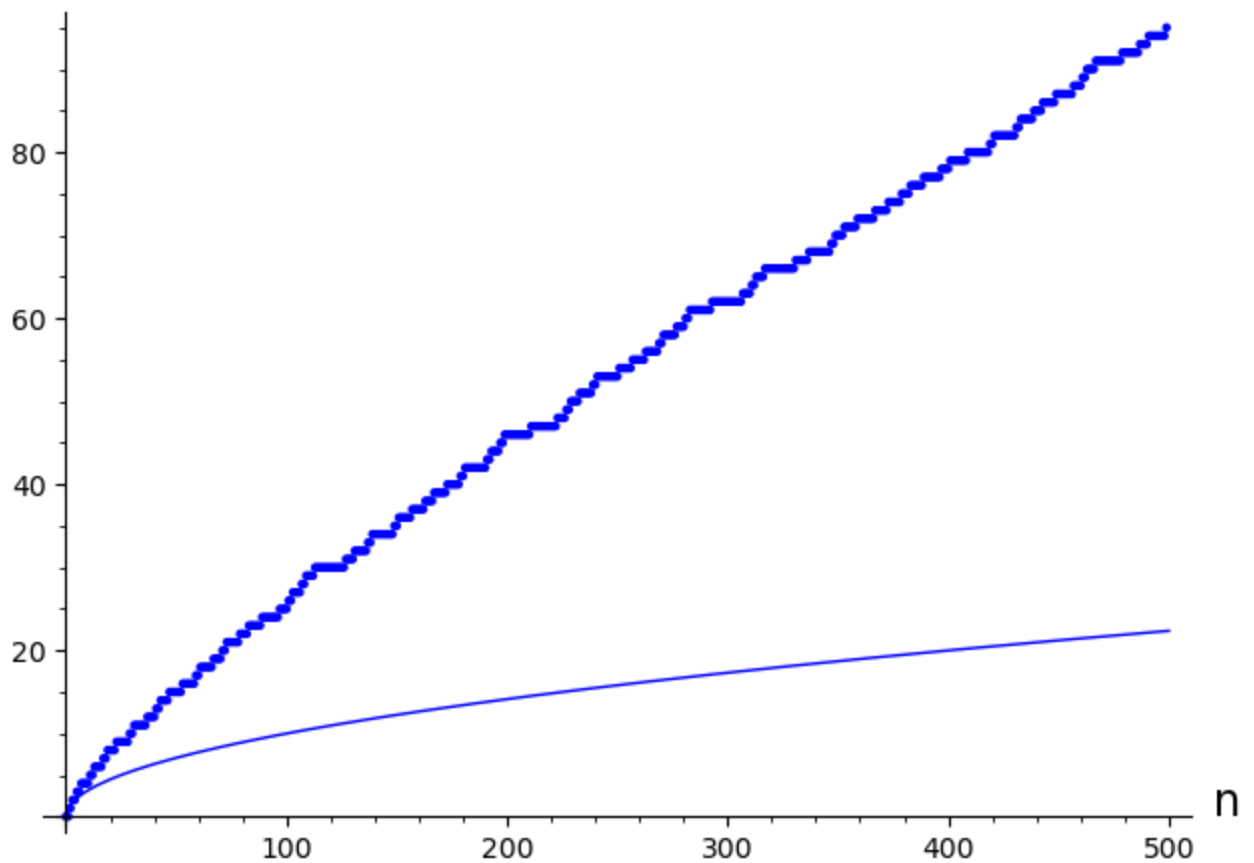
Try out this new function:

```
In [23]: print( computePiVals(100) )
```

```
Out[23]: [0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9,
          9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14,
          14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18,
          18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 22, 22, 22, 22,
          23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 25, 25, 25, 25]
```

Now we can quickly compute a huge list of values of  $\pi(x)$  and make a plot.

```
In [30]: nMax = 500
          piVals = computePiVals(nMax)
          plot1 = list_plot( list(zip(range(nMax), piVals)), axes_labels=
          ["n", " $\pi(n)$ "])
          plot2 = plot(sqrt(x), [x,0,nMax])
          plot1 + plot2
```

Out[30]:  $\pi(n)$ 

## Exploration

Discuss with your group the following questions:

1. What is the shape of the graph of  $\pi(x)$ ? Can you find a simple function that approximates  $\pi(x)$ ?
2. What proportion of the first  $N$  positive integers are prime? How does this depend on  $N$ ?
3. Use your best answers to the previous questions to the previous questions, how many primes do you think are less than  $10^{20}$ ? How many primes do you think are less than  $10^{100}$ ?

In [0]:

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