

1. Implement the following algorithms for primality testing as C++ programs
  - (a) Given a positive integer  $p > 1$ , divide  $p$  by the integers  $2, 3, \dots, \lfloor \sqrt{p} \rfloor$  in order. If the remainder is zero for any of the division operations,  $p$  is composite. Otherwise  $p$  is prime.
  - (b) Given a positive integer  $p > 1$ , divide  $p$  by the integers  $2, 3$ , and  $6k \pm 1 \leq \lfloor \sqrt{p} \rfloor$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots$ ) in order. If the remainder is zero for any of the division operations,  $p$  is composite. Otherwise  $p$  is prime.

[1 point]

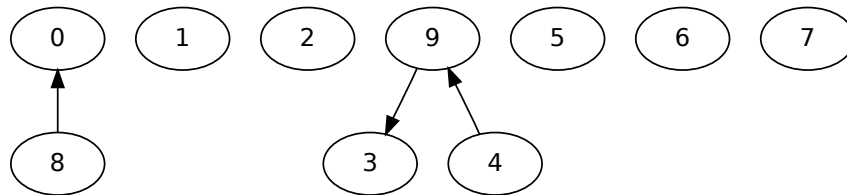


Figure 1: Graph generated by the dot tool

2. Graphviz (<http://www.graphviz.org>) is a graphical visualization package which can be used to draw graphs which are specified in simple text files. The dot tool in graphviz is used to draw directed graphs. For example, the following file `qf.dot` can be processed by the dot tool to generate the graph shown in Figure 1. The command used is `dot -Tpdf qf.dot -o qf.pdf`

```
digraph qf
{
    0;
    1;
    2;
    9 -> 3;
    9 -> 4[dir =back];
    5;
    6;
    7;
```

```
    0 -> 8[dir =back];  
    9;  
}
```

- (a) Write a C++ function `drawQuickFindGraph` which generates text files which can be consumed by the `dot` tool to generate graphs corresponding to the *quick find* algorithm discussed in class. [1 point]
- (b) Write a C++ function `drawQuickUnionGraph` which generates text files which can be consumed by the `dot` tool to generate graphs corresponding to the *quick union* algorithm discussed in class. [1 point]

You can use the *quick find* and *quick union* implementations from <http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~rs/Algs3.cxx1-4/code.txt>.