

# Programación I

"Lista de primos" en varios  
lenguajes de programación

## Pseudocódigo

**programa** ListaPrimos

**función** EsDivisible(a,b: enteros): booleano;  
**inicio**  
    EsDivisible  $\leftarrow$  a mod b = 0  
**fin**

**función** EsPrimo(n: entero) : booleano;  
**variable** divisor : entera  
**inicio**  
    **si** n = 1 **entonces**  
        EsPrimo  $\leftarrow$  falso  
    **si\_no**  
        divisor  $\leftarrow$  2;  
        **mientras** (divisor < n) **y no**  
            EsDivisible(n,divisor) **hacer**  
                divisor  $\leftarrow$  divisor + 1;  
        **fin\_mientras**  
        EsPrimo  $\leftarrow$  divisor  $\geq$  n  
    **fin\_si**  
**fin**

**variables** i,n : enteras;  
**inicio**  
    leer n  
    i  $\leftarrow$  1  
    **mientras** i  $\leq$  n **hacer**  
        **si** EsPrimo(i) **entonces**  
            escribe i  
        **fin\_si**  
        i  $\leftarrow$  i + 1  
    **fin\_mientras**  
**fin**

## Pascal

```
program ListaPrimos(input,output);

function EsDivisible(a,b: integer): boolean;
begin
    EsDivisible := a mod b = 0
end;

function EsPrimo(n: integer) : boolean;
var divisor : integer;
begin
    if n = 1 then EsPrimo := false else
    begin
        divisor := 2;
        while (divisor < n) and not
            EsDivisible(n,divisor) do
            divisor := divisor + 1;
        EsPrimo := divisor >= n
    end
end;

var i,n : integer;
begin
    readln(input,n);
    for i := 1 to n do
        if EsPrimo(i) then
            write(output,i, ' ');
    end.
```

## Eiffel

```
class ListaPrimos
  creation make;
  esPrimo(n: INTEGER) : BOOLEAN is
  require n > 0;
  local divisor : INTEGER;
  do
    if n == 1 then
      Result := False
    else
      from divisor := 2
      until divisor >= n or n\\divisor = 0
      loop
        divisor := divisor+1
      end
      Result := divisor >= n
    end -- if
  end -- esPrimo
```

```
make is
local n,i: INTEGER
do
  n := io.read_integer
  from i := 1
  until i > n
  loop
    if esPrimo(i) then
      io.put_integer(i)
    end -- if
  end
end -- make

end -- ListaPrimos
```

## C

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define NOESDIVISIBLE(a,b) ((a) % (b))

int EsPrimo(int n)
{
    int divisor;
    if(n == 1) return 0;
    divisor = 1;
    while(divisor++ < n) {
        if(! NOESDIVISIBLE(n,divisor)) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    int i,n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if(EsPrimo(i)) printf("%d ",i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# Java

```
import java.io.DataInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;

public class ListaPrimos {

    public static boolean esPrimo(int n) {
        if(n == 1) return false;
        int d;
        for(d = 2; d < n; d++) {
            if(n % d == 0) break;
        }
        return d >= n;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        DataInputStream tec = new DataInputStream(System.in);
        int n = tec.readInt();
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            if(esPrimo(i)) System.out.print(i+" ");
        }
    }
}
```

## Javascript en página HTML

```
function esPrimo(n) {  
  if(i == 1) return false;  
  for(d = 2; d < n; d++) {  
    if(n % d == 0) return false;  
  }  
  return true;  
}  
  
function listaPrimos() {  
  n = document.formu.entrada.value;  
  txt = "<P ID='res'>";  
  for(i = 1; i <= n; i++) {  
    if(esPrimo(i)) txt = txt+i+" ";  
  }  
  res.outerHTML = txt+"</P>";  
}
```

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
  <SCRIPT>  
      
  </SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>  
  <H1>Lista de primos</H1>  
  <FORM NAME="formu">  
    N = <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="entrada">  
    <INPUT TYPE="button" VALUE="Calcular!"  
      ONCLICK="listaPrimos()">  
  </FORM>  
  <P ID="res">El resultado se escribe aqui</P>  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

# Haskell

```
esPrimo n = testPrimo n 2 where
    testPrimo n d
        | d >= n           = True
        | n `mod` d == 0    = False
        | otherwise        = testPrimo n (d+1)

primos n = [x | x <- [2..n], esPrimo x]
```

Otra versión (criba de Eratóstenes):

```
criba (p:r) = p : criba [ n | n <- r, n `mod` p /= 0 ]

primos n = take n (criba [2..])
```

## Prolog

```
enRango(X,X,Max).  
enRango(X,Min,Max) :-  
    MinP is Min + 1,  
    MinP =< Max,  
    enRango(X,MinP,Max).
```

```
esDivisible(0,X).  
esDivisible(X,Y) :-  
    Xa is X-1,  
    enRango(Y,2,Xa),  
    Z is X mod Y,  
    Z = 0.
```

```
esPrimoMenorQue(X,Lim) :-  
    enRango(X,0,Lim),  
    not(esDivisible(X,U)).
```

Significado:

**enRango(X,Min,Max) =  $\text{Min} \leq X \leq \text{Max}$**

- **$X \leq X \leq \text{Max}$  es cierto**
- **$\text{Min} \leq \text{Max}$  y  $\text{Min}+1 \leq X \leq \text{Max} \Rightarrow$   
 $\text{Min} \leq X \leq \text{Max}$  es cierto**

**esDivisible(X,Y) = Y divide a X**

- **cualquier número divide a 0**
- **$2 \leq Y \leq X-1$  y  $\text{resto}(X/Y) = 0 \Rightarrow$   
Y divide a X**

- **$0 \leq X \leq \text{Lim}$  y ningun número divide a X  $\Rightarrow$   
X es primo y menor o igual a Lim**

## Prolog

```
enRango(X,X,Max).  
enRango(X,Min,Max) :-  
    MinP is Min + 1,  
    MinP <= Max,  
    enRango(X,MinP,Max).
```

```
esDivisible(0,X).  
esDivisible(X,Y) :-  
    Xa is X-1,  
    enRango(Y,2,Xa),  
    Z is X mod Y,  
    Z = 0.
```

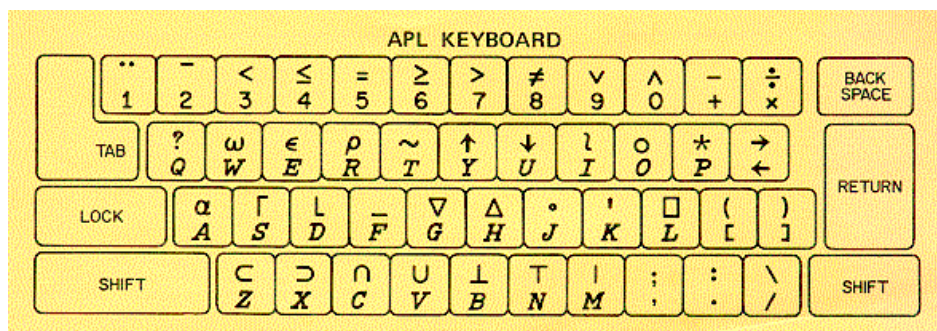
```
esPrimoMenorQue(X,Lim) :-  
    enRango(X,0,Lim),  
    not(esDivisible(X,U)).
```

Ejemplo de uso:

```
?- esPrimoMenorQue(5,10).  
Yes  
?- esPrimoMenorQue(6,10).  
No  
?- esPrimoMenorQue(X,10).  
X = 2;  
X = 3;  
X = 5;  
X = 7;  
?- esDivisible(12,X).  
X = 2;  
X = 3;  
X = 4;  
X = 6;
```

# APL

$$(\sim N \in N \circ . \times N) / N \leftarrow 1 \downarrow 1 N$$



## APL

$(\sim N \in N \circ . \times N) / N \leftarrow 1 \downarrow \iota N$

$\iota 9 =$ 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

$1 \downarrow$ 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

 $=$ 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

$N \leftarrow$ 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## APL

$$(\sim N \in N \circ . \times N) / N \leftarrow 1 \downarrow 1 N$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N \circ . \times N =$$

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 4  | 6  | 8  | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 6  | 9  | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| 8  | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 |
| 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |
| 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 |
| 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 |

# APL

$$(\sim N \in N \circ . \times N) / N \leftarrow 1 \downarrow 1 N$$

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

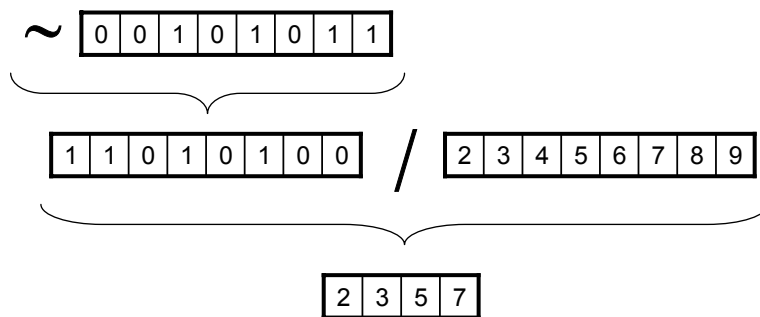
∈

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 4  | 6  | 8  | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 6  | 9  | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| 8  | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 |
| 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |
| 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 |
| 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# APL

$(\sim N \in N \circ . \times N) / N \leftarrow 1 \downarrow \iota N$



# BrainFuck

18+

```
+++>++++>>>+>,>+++++<[[->]<<]<[>]>]-[<<+++++>>]-[<<----->>-  
[->]<]] <[<-<[<]+<[>]<<+>->>>]<[<]>[->+++++<-]>[<+>-  
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[<<+++++>+>>--<- [<->>+< [<<-->- ]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]<[-  
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[<<-->>>+<- [<<-->>>--<- [<<+++++>+>>+<- [<<[-]>->>+<-  
[<<+++++>+>>--<- [<->>+< [<<-->- ]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]<[-  
>>[<<+>>-]<<<[>>>+<<<-]<[>>>+<<<-]]>>] >[-[---[-  
<]]>]>[+++[<+++++>-]>]+<+>[[>+++++<-]<]>>[-.>]
```

# BrainFuck

- Existe un número (ilimitado) de celdas de memoria
- Un puntero selecciona la celda sobre la que se trabaja
- Sólo existen 8 comandos (1 caracter cada uno):

| Caracter | Significado                                           |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| >        | puntero a celda siguiente                             |
| <        | puntero a celda anterior                              |
| +        | incrementar (en uno) contenido celda                  |
| -        | decrementar (en uno) contenido celda                  |
| .        | escribir valor celda                                  |
| ,        | leer valor y almacenar en celda                       |
| [        | si celda es cero, omitir comandos entre [ ]           |
| ]        | si celda no es cero, saltar atrás a [ correspondiente |