

# Re: More on triangle numbers and primes!

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- *From:* Dan <30pack@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
  - *Date:* Thu, 27 Oct 2005 10:36:34 EDT
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>Well, let's do one...

>Is 31 prime ?

>31 \ 3 = 10

>9 \ 3 = 3

>10 - 3 = 7

>(7 \* 3) + 9 = 30

>30 + 3 = 33

>There is not a 31 on row one...

>31 \ 4 = 7

>14 \ 4 = 3

>7 - 3 = 4

>(4 \* 4) + 14 = 30

>30 + 4 = 34

>There is not a 31 on row two...

>31 \ 5 = 6

>20 \ 5 = 4

>6 - 4 = 2

>(2 \* 5) + 20 = 30

>30 + 5 = 35

>There is not a 31 on row three...

>31 \ 6 = 5

>27 \ 6 = 4

>5 - 4 = 1

>(1 \* 6) + 27 = 33

>There is not a 31 on row four...

>Row five begins with 35 which is greater than 33

>Finished.

>31 is prime

>Of course this out performs trial division when working >with larger numbers  
>but not with small numbers...

Sure, that's how I found the 1,000 nth + prime.

Re: More on triangle numbers and primes!

You are just talking about stopping points here because you had to go through the other primes  $>7$  to get to prime 31. [11,13,17,19,23,29]  
I knew the 1000 nth prime was  $>7000$  but  $<8000$  so my last set I used was [8xxx,n] just to make sure it was high enough for the check. Like your stopping point [35,7] for your prime check 31.

Dan

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