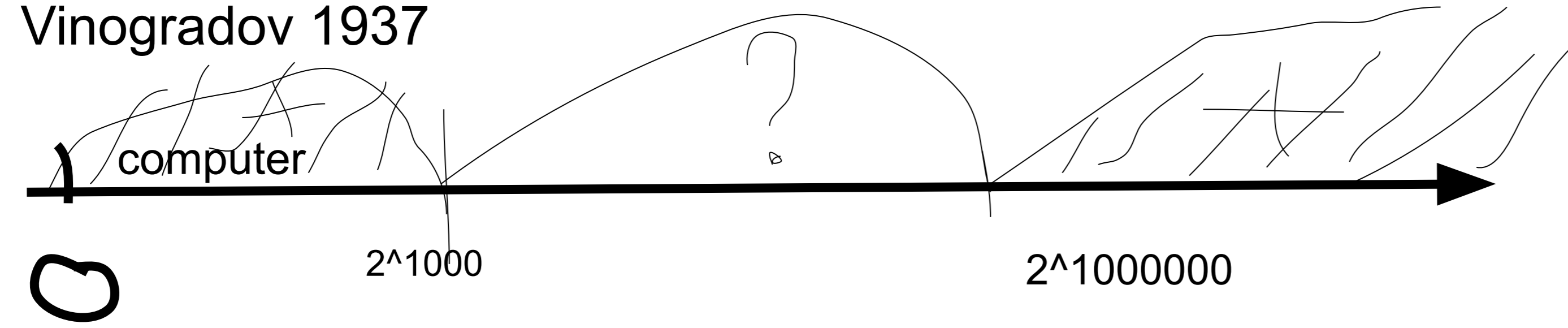


6=3+3  
 8=3+5  
 10=5+5=7+3  
 12=5+7  
 14=7+7  
 16=11+5  
 18=13+5  
 20=13+7  
 22=11+11  
 24=11+13  
 26=13+13  
 28=11+17=5+23  
 30=11+19=23+7  
 32 = 13 + 19  
 34 = 17 + 17  
 36 = 17 + 19  
 38 = 19 + 19  
 40 = 23 + 17

# Vinogradov 1937



## def goldbax(evennumber):

```
...
if test_na_prosototu2(i) == 1:
    ...
    print(prime1)
    print(prime2)
```

```
def test_na_prosototu(number):
    flag=0
    i=2
    root=number**(0.5)
    while i<=root:
        if number%i==0:
            flag=1
            break
        i+=1
    if flag==1:
        print("not prime")
    if flag==0:
        print("prime")
```

test\_na\_prosototu(25)

```
def test_na_prosototu2(number):
    flag=0
    i=2
    root=number**(0.5)
    while i<=root:
        if number%i==0:
            flag=1
            break
        i+=1
    if flag==1:
        return 0//not prime
    if flag==0:
        return 1//prime
```

```
result=test_na_prosototu2(25)
if result==1:#если простое
    ...
else:#если не простое
    ...
```

```
def test_na_prosototu2(number):
    flag=0
    i=2
    root=number**(0.5)
    while i<=root:
        if number%i==0:
            flag=1
            break
        i+=1
    if flag==1:
        return 0#not prime
    if flag==0:
        return 1#prime
```

```
def goldbax(evennumber):
    sposob=0
    j=2
    number=evennumber//2
    while j<=number:
        sposob=evennumber-j
        if test_na_prosototu2(sposob) == 1 and test_na_prosototu2(j) == 1:
            print(sposob, '+', j)
        j+=1

goldbax(1500)
```

*любое четное число можно  
 представить в виде суммы 2-  
 х простых*

# Goldbach's conjecture

350 years