

Problem G. Recursive Digit Sum

OS Linux

We define super digit of an integer x using the following rules:

Given an integer, we need to find the *super digit* of the integer.

- If x has only 1 digit, then its super digit is x .
- Otherwise, the super digit of x is equal to the super digit of the sum of the digits of x .

For example, the super digit of **9875** will be calculated as:

<code>super_digit(9875)</code>	$9+8+7+5 = 29$
<code>super_digit(29)</code>	$2 + 9 = 11$
<code>super_digit(11)</code>	$1 + 1 = 2$
<code>super_digit(2)</code>	$= 2$

Example

$n = '9875'$

$k = 4$

The number p is created by concatenating the string n k times so the initial

$p = 9875987598759875$.

```

superDigit(p) = superDigit(9875987598759875)
                9+8+7+5+9+8+7+5+9+8+7+5+9+8+7+5 = 116
superDigit(p) = superDigit(116)
                1+1+6 = 8
superDigit(p) = superDigit(8)

```

All of the digits of p sum to **116**. The digits of **116** sum to **8**. **8** is only one digit, so it is the super digit.

Function Description

Complete the function *superDigit* in the editor below. It must return the calculated super digit as an integer.

superDigit has the following parameter(s):

- *string n*: a string representation of an integer
- *int k*: the times to concatenate n to make p

Returns

- *int*: the super digit of n repeated k times

Input Format

The first line contains two space separated integers, n and k .

Constraints

- $1 \leq n < 10^{100000}$
- $1 \leq k \leq 10^5$

Input	Output
148 3	3

Explanation 0

Here $n = 148$ and $k = 3$, so $p = 148148148$.

```

1 | super_digit(P) = super_digit(148148148)
2 |               = super_digit(1+4+8+1+4+8+1+4+8)
3 |               = super_digit(39)
4 |               = super_digit(3+9)
5 |               = super_digit(12)
6 |               = super_digit(1+2)
7 |               = super_digit(3)
8 |               = 3

```

Input	Output
9875 4	8
Input	Output
123 3	9

Explanation 2

Here $n = 123$ and $k = 3$, so $p = 123123123$.

```

1 | super_digit(P) = super_digit(123123123)
2 |               = super_digit(1+2+3+1+2+3+1+2+3)
3 |               = super_digit(18)
4 |               = super_digit(1+8)
5 |               = super_digit(9)
6 |

```

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= 9