The test case contains a single integer N.

Output

· The test case contains a single integer N.
Output
For each test case, print a single line containing the string "1" if you can make exactly N rupees or "0" otherwise.
SAMPLE INPUT
1
SAMPLE OUTPUT
1
SAMPLE INPUT
2
SAMPLE OUTPUT

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 | /*
 2
     * Complete the 'myFunc' function below.
     * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
     * The function accepts INTEGER n as parameter.
     */
 6
    int myFunc(int n)
9
10
        if(n==1)
        return 1;
11
12
        if(n<1)
        return 0;
13
        if(n%10==0 && myFunc(n/10))
14
15
        return 1;
        if(n\%20==0 \&\& myFunc(n/20))
16
17
        return 1;
18
        return 0;
19
20
21
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
~	<pre>printf("%d", myFunc(1))</pre>	1	1	~
~	<pre>printf("%d", myFunc(2))</pre>	0	0	~
~	printf("%d", myFunc(10))	1	1	~
~	printf("%d", myFunc(25))	0	0	~
~	printf("%d", myFunc(200))	1	1	~

Passed all tests! <

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Find the number of ways that a given integer, X, can be expressed as the sum of the Nth powers of unique, natural numbers.

For example, if X = 13 and N = 2, we have to find all combinations of unique squares adding up to 13. The only solution is $2^2 + 3^2$.

Function Description

Complete the powerSum function in the editor below. It should return an integer that represents the number

The second line contains an integer **N**. **Constraints** $1 \le X \le 1000$ $2 \le N \le 10$ **Output Format**

Complete the powerSum function in the editor below. It should return an integer that represents the number of possible combinations. powerSum has the following parameter(s): X: the integer to sum to N: the integer power to raise numbers to Input Format The first line contains an integer **X**.

Function Description

Output Format Output a single integer, the number of possible combinations calculated. Sample Input 0 10 2 **Sample Output 0 Explanation 0** If X = 10 and N = 2, we need to find the number of ways that 10 can be represented as the sum of squares of unique numbers. $10 = 1^2 + 3^2$

This is the only way in which **10** can be expressed as the sum of unique squares.

This is the only way in which to can be expressed as the sum of anique squares.

Sample Input 1

100

2

Sample Output 1

3

Explanation 1

 $100 = (10^2) = (6^2 + 8^2) = (1^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 7^2)$

Sample Input 2

100

3

```
Sample Output 2
```

Close

(1 + 8 + 27 + 64 = 100). There is no other way to express 100 as the sum of cubes.

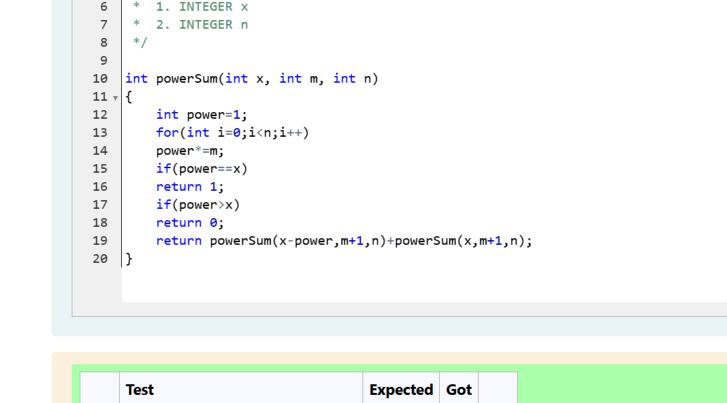
Explanation 2

100 can be expressed as the sum of the cubes of 1, 2, 3, 4.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
1 🔻
     * Complete the 'powerSum' function below.
 2
 3
     * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
     * The function accepts following parameters:
 5
     * 1. INTEGER x
 6
    * 2. INTEGER n
 7
 8
 9
10
    int powerSum(int x, int m, int n)
11 ▼ {
12
        int power=1;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
13
```



1

✓

the function accepts fortowing barameters.

ests!	~

printf("%d", powerSum(10, 1, 2)) 1