QUELQUES PROBLÈMES DU PROJET EULER

Tous ces problèmes sont issus du projet Euler (https://projecteuler.net). Si vous le souhaitez, vous pouvez y créer un compte et soumettre ainsi vos réponses; une réponse correcte donne accès à un fil de discussion où vous trouverez sans doute des solutions auxquelles vous n'avez pas pensé. Cela vous fournira aussi un passe-temps très profitable pour cet été.

J'ai choisi des problèmes qui me semblent intéressants et abordables par tous; à une ou deux exceptions près, ils sont quand même loin d'être faciles. À titre indicatif, on pourrait les classer ainsi :

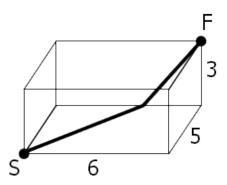
Niveau 1 92, 493

Niveau 2 86, 204, 205, 485

Niveau 3 151, 458, 523, 539

Exercice LII.1 - Problème 86

A spider, S, sits in one corner of a cuboid room, measuring 6 by 5 by 3, and a fly, F, sits in the opposite corner. By travelling on the surfaces of the room the shortest "straight line" distance from S to F is 10 and the path is shown on the diagram.



However, there are up to three "shortest" path candidates for any given cuboid and the shortest route doesn't always have integer length.

It can be shown that there are exactly 2060 distinct cuboids, ignoring rotations, with integer dimensions, up to a maximum size of M by M by M, for which the shortest route has integer length when M=100. This is the least value of M for which the number of solutions first exceeds two thousand; the number of solutions when M=99 is 1975.

Find the least value of M such that the number of solutions first exceeds one million.

Exercice LII.2 - Problème 92

On crée une chaîne de nombres en formant un nouveau nombre à partir de la somme des carrés des chiffres du nombre actuel, jusqu'à obtenir un nombre que l'on a déjà vu. Par exemple :

$$44 \rightarrow 32 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1$$
$$85 \rightarrow 89 \rightarrow 145 \rightarrow 42 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 16 \rightarrow 37 \rightarrow 58 \rightarrow 89$$

On voit que tout chaîne qui arrive à 1 ou à 89 restera bloquée dans une boucle. Ce qui est surprenant est que tout nombre de départ finit par donner 1 ou 89.

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Combien de nombres inférieurs à dix millions finissent par arriver à 89?

Exercice LII.3 - Problème 151

A printing shop runs 16 batches (jobs) every week and each batch requires a sheet of special colour-proofing paper of size A5.

Every Monday morning, the foreman opens a new envelope, containing a large sheet of the special paper with size A1.

He proceeds to cut it in half, thus getting two sheets of size A2. Then he cuts one of them in half to get two sheets of size A3 and so on until he obtains the A5-size sheet needed for the first batch of the week.

All the unused sheets are placed back in the envelope.

At the beginning of each subsequent batch, he takes from the envelope one sheet of paper at random. If it is of size A5, he uses it. If it is larger, he repeats the 'cut-in-half' procedure until he has what he needs and any remaining sheets are always placed back in the envelope.

Excluding the first and last batch of the week, find the expected number of times (during each week) that the foreman finds a single sheet of paper in the envelope.

Give your answer rounded to six decimal places using the format x.xxxxxx .

Exercice LII.4 - Problème 204

On appelle *nombre de Hamming de type* n un entier strictement positif n'ayant aucun facteur premier strictement supérieur à n.

Les premiers nombres de Hamming de type 5 sont 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, et il y a 1105 nombres de Hamming de type 5 inférieurs ou égaux à 10⁸.

Combien y a-t-il de nombres de Hamming de type 100 inférieurs ou égaux à 109?

Exercice LII.5 - Problème 205

Pierre dispose de 9 dés à 4 faces (pyramidaux), dont les faces sont numérotées de 1 à 4. Colin, lui, dispose de 6 dés à 6 faces (cubiques), dont les faces sont numérotées de 1 à 6.

Chacun lance ses dés et fait la somme des résultats : quelle est la probabilité que Pierre le pyramidal l'emporte (strictement) face à Colin le cubique? Vous donnerez votre réponse arrondie avec 7 chiffres après la virgule.

Exercice LII.6 - Problème 458

Consider the alphabet A made out of the letters of the word "project": $A = \{c, e, j, o, p, r, t\}$. Let T(n) be the number of strings of length n consisting of letters from A that do not have a substring that is one of the 5040 permutations of "project".

You are given that $T(7) = 7^7 - 7! = 818503$.

Find T (10^{12}) . Give the last 9 digits of your answer.

Exercice LII.7 - Problème 485

Let d(n) be the number of divisors of n.

Let M(n, k) be the maximum value of d(j) for $n \le j \le n + k - 1$.

Let S(u, k) be the sum of M(n, k) for $1 \le n \le u - k + 1$.

You are given that S(1000, 10) = 17176.

Find S(100000000, 100000).

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Exercice LII.8 - Problème 493

70 colored balls are placed in an urn, 10 for each of the seven rainbow colors.

What is the expected number of distinct colors in 20 randomly picked balls?

Give your answer with nine digits after the decimal point (a.bcdefghij).

Exercice LII.9 - Problème 523

Consider the following algorithm for sorting a list:

- 1. Starting from the beginning of the list, check each pair of adjacent elements in turn.
- 2. If the elements are out of order:
 - a. Move the smallest element of the pair at the beginning of the list.
 - **b.** Restart the process from step 1.
- **3.** If all pairs are in order, stop.

For example, the list (4, 1, 3, 2) is sorted as follows:

- 4 1 3 2 (4 and 1 are out of order so move 1 to the front of the list)
- 1 4 3 2 (4 and 3 are out of order so move 3 to the front of the list)
- 3142 (3 and 1 are out of order so move 1 to the front of the list)
- 1342 (4 and 2 are out of order so move 2 to the front of the list)
- 2134 (2 and 1 are out of order so move 1 to the front of the list)
- 1234 (The list is now sorted)

Let F(L) be the number of times step 2.a is executed to sort list L. For example, F(4,1,3,2) = 5.

Let E(n) be the expected value of F(P) over all permutations P of the integers $\{1, 2, ..., n\}$. You are given E(4) = 3.25 and E(10) = 115.725.

Find E(30). Give your answer rounded to two digits after the decimal point.

Exercice LII.10 - Problème 539

Start from an ordered list of all integers from 1 to n. Going from left to right, remove the first number and every other number afterward until the end of the list. Repeat the procedure from right to left, removing the rightmost number and every other number from the numbers left. Continue removing every other numbers, alternating left to right and right to left, until a single number remains.

Starting with n = 9, we have :

- 123456789
- **2468**
- **2** 6
- **6**

Let P(n) be the last number left starting with a list of length n.

Let
$$S(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} P(k)$$
.

You are given P(1) = 1, P(9) = 6, P(1000) = 510, S(1000) = 268271.

Find S (10¹⁸) mod987654321.

a. every other number: un nombre sur deux

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