

WEEK 12 CONTINUATION

Problem Statement:

You are a bank account hacker. Initially you have 1 rupee in your account, and you want exactly N rupees in your account. You wrote two hacks, first hack can multiply the amount of money you own by 10, while the second can multiply it by 20. These hacks can be used any number of time. Can you achieve the desired amount N using these hacks.

Constraints:

$$1 \leq T \leq 100$$

$$1 \leq N \leq 10^{12}$$

Input

- 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

0

Program

REC-CIS

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REC-CIS

Reset answer

```
1 /*
2  * Complete the 'myFunc' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5  * The function accepts INTEGER n as parameter.
6  */
7
8 int myFunc(int n)
9 {
10     return n==1|n%10==0;
11 }
12
```

Output

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	printf("%d", myFunc(1))	1	1	✓
✓	printf("%d", myFunc(2))	0	0	✓
✓	printf("%d", myFunc(10))	1	1	✓
✓	printf("%d", myFunc(25))	0	0	✓
✓	printf("%d", myFunc(200))	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Problem Statement:

Find the number of ways that a given integer, X , can be expressed as the sum of the N th 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 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 .

The second line contains an integer N .

Constraints

$$1 \leq X \leq 1000$$

$$2 \leq N \leq 10$$

Output Format

Output a single integer, the number of possible combinations calculated.

Sample Input

10

2

Sample Output

1

Explanation

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.

Program

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```
1 /*
2  * Complete the 'powerSum' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5  * The function accepts following parameters:
6  * 1. INTEGER x
7  * 2. INTEGER n
8  */
9 #include<math.h>
10 int powerSum(int x, int m, int n)
11 {
12     if(x==0){
13         return 1;
14     }
15     if(x<0){
16         return 0;
17     }
18     int c=0;
19     for(int i=n;pow(i,m)<=x;i++){
20         int power=(int)pow(i,m);
21         c+=powerSum(x-power,n,i+1);
22     }
23     return c;
24 }
25
```

Output

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	printf("%d", powerSum(10, 1, 2))	1	1	✓

Your code failed one or more hidden tests.
Your code must pass all tests to earn any marks. Try again.