Problem 1: sum

Program received N as input, Return summation value of index 1 to N

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
value	1	2	6	4	15	12	7	8	18	30	11	24	13	14	150	16	17	36

$$N = 5$$
, output = $1+2+6+4+15 = 28$
 $N = 15$, output = $1+2+6+4+15+12+7+8+18+30+11+24+13+14+150 = 315$

Example Input	Example				
5	28				
15	315				

Problem 2: coin

Given two type of coin, which have value A bath and B bath. Determine whether the target value T can be summed by the given types of coin.

6,8,10 -> A=6, B=8, target value=10; Coins 6 and 8 cannot sum up to 10

2,3,10 -> A=2, B=3, target value=10; Coins 2 and 3 can sum up to 10

If there are many possible answers, print any of them

Example Input	Example				
6, 8, 10	IMPOSSIBLE				
2, 3, 10	na: 2, nb: 2				

Problem 2 : coin

find such a case that T = a*na + b*nb

Propose algorithm

```
loop find na

if b | T - (a * na) then

nb = ( T - (a*na) )/ b
```

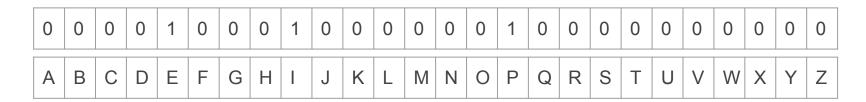
Problem 3: anagram

A word is an **anagram** of another if the second is simply a rearrangement of the first.

Example Input	Example
APPLE	['APPEL', 'APPLE', 'PEPLA']
PIE	['EPI', 'IPE', 'PEI', 'PIE']
noon	['NONO', 'NOON']

Problem 3: anagram

Propose algorithm



2. Then, we will store "PIE" into the dictionary, using our precompute key

dict[get_key(PIE)].append("PIE")

3.In the end, dictionary should contains all words with the same alphabet count

dict[get_key(PIE)] = ['EPI', 'IPE', 'PEI', 'PIE']

Problem 4: connected component

Visualized coloring algorithm



