Q12. Ultimate Digit Sum (20 marks):

Given a positive integer N, represented in the decimal system, the digit sum of N is the sum of all digits of N. If the digit sum of N is a multi-digit number, the digits of this number can be further added to find its digit sum. Such a process can be repeated until a single-digit number is obtained, and this answer is called the ultimate digit sum of N.

For example,

If N = 256, then the sum of the digits is 2 + 5 + 6 = 13. Since 13 is a double-digit number, then the process can be repeated, i.e., 1 + 3 = 4. Since 4 is a single digit number, so the process will stop and 4 is found to be the ultimate digit sum of 256.

Write a programme to

Input an integer N, where $1 \le N \le 2^{50}$.

Output the ultimate sum of the digits of *N* is obtained.

试题 12. 最终数字之和 (20 分):

给定一个十进位制的正整数 N, 其数字之和是把此数所有数字加起来的结果。假如这结果是一个多位数,其数字可以再相加形成另一个数字之和。这样的过程可以持续直到最终找到了一个单位数的数字之和,此最终结果就称为最终数字之和。

例如,

假设 N = 256,则其数字之和为 2 + 5 + 6 = 13。 由于 13 是一个双位数,我们可以继续求数字之和,即 1 + 3 = 4。 由于 4 是一个单位数,这个过程到这里就结束,而 4 就是 256 的最终数字之和。

试写一程式以

输入一个整数 N. 满足 $1 \le N \le 2^{50}$ 。

输出 N 的最终数字之和。

Example (例子)

Input (输入)	Output (输出)
16	7
256	4
1073741824	1