

# HKOI Training

$$ami \sim wkc$$

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## Introduction

- Problem solving - Maths
- Pythagoras theorem
- Remainder/Modulus
- Problem solving -  
Computer
- PCIMC-09-H5-Q16

## Programming in C

End

# Lecture 01

## An introduction to problem solving and programming in C

# Problem solving - Maths

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- Understand the problem

# Problem solving - Maths

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- Understand the problem
- Discover new properties, lemmas, theorems etc.

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- Discover new properties, lemmas, theorems etc.
- Understanding what it is

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- Understanding why it is true

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- Understanding why it is true



## Example - Pythagoras theorem

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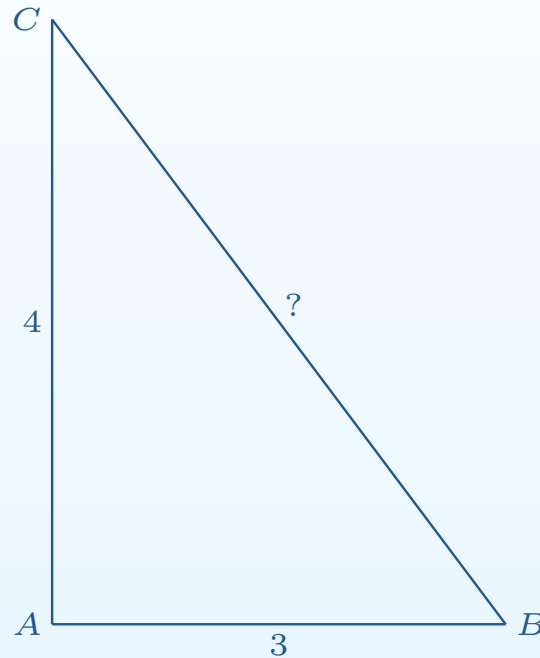
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Find  $BC$  if  $BC$  is an integer.

Find positive integer solutions to the equation  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

Is there any relation between the above two problems?

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**Theorem (Pythagoras).** *If  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ , there is a right triangle with sides  $a, b, c$ .  
For each right triangle, sum of square of legs is equal to square of the hypotenuse.*

In particular, if a right triangle has integer sides, the sides are a solution to the equation.

## Example - Pythagoras theorem (Cont'd)

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What is the Pythagoras theorem?

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What is the Pythagoras theorem?

- It relates the sides of a right triangle.
- It relates each solution with a right triangle.

## Example - Pythagoras theorem (Cont'd)

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What is the Pythagoras theorem?

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How can you use it to find  $BC$ ?

## Example - Pythagoras theorem (Cont'd)

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What is the Pythagoras theorem?

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How can you use it to find  $BC$ ?

The theorem said,  $(3, 4, BC)$  is one of the solutions.

There are a few possibilities:

## Example - Pythagoras theorem (Cont'd)

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There are a few possibilities:

1.  $b = 3, c = 4$  and  $a = BC$
2.  $b = 4, c = 3$  and  $a = BC$
3.  $a = 3, c = 4$  and  $b = BC$
4.  $a = 4, c = 3$  and  $b = BC$
5.  $a = 3, b = 4$  and  $c = BC$
6.  $a = 4, b = 3$  and  $c = BC$

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**Are they all possible?**



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**Are they all possible? NO!**

## Example - Pythagoras theorem (Cont'd)

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Let's check all of them:

1. putting  $b = 3$ ,  $c = 4$  and  $a = BC$ , we have

$$BC^2 + 3^2 = 4^2 \iff BC^2 = 16 - 9 = 7 \implies BC = \sqrt{7} (?)$$

2. putting  $b = 4$ ,  $c = 3$  and  $a = BC$ , we have  $BC^2 = -7$ , impossible

⋮

Finally, putting  $a = 4$ ,  $b = 3$  and  $c = BC$ , we have  $BC^2 = 25 \implies BC = 5$ .

We have the two possible values for  $BC$ ,  $\sqrt{7}$  and 5.

Since  $\sqrt{7}$  is not an integer,  $BC$  must be 5.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>“When you eliminate the impossible, whatever remains—however improbable—must be the truth.”

## Example - Pythagoras theorem (Cont'd)

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**Why is the Pythagoras theorem true?**

## Example - Pythagoras theorem (Cont'd)

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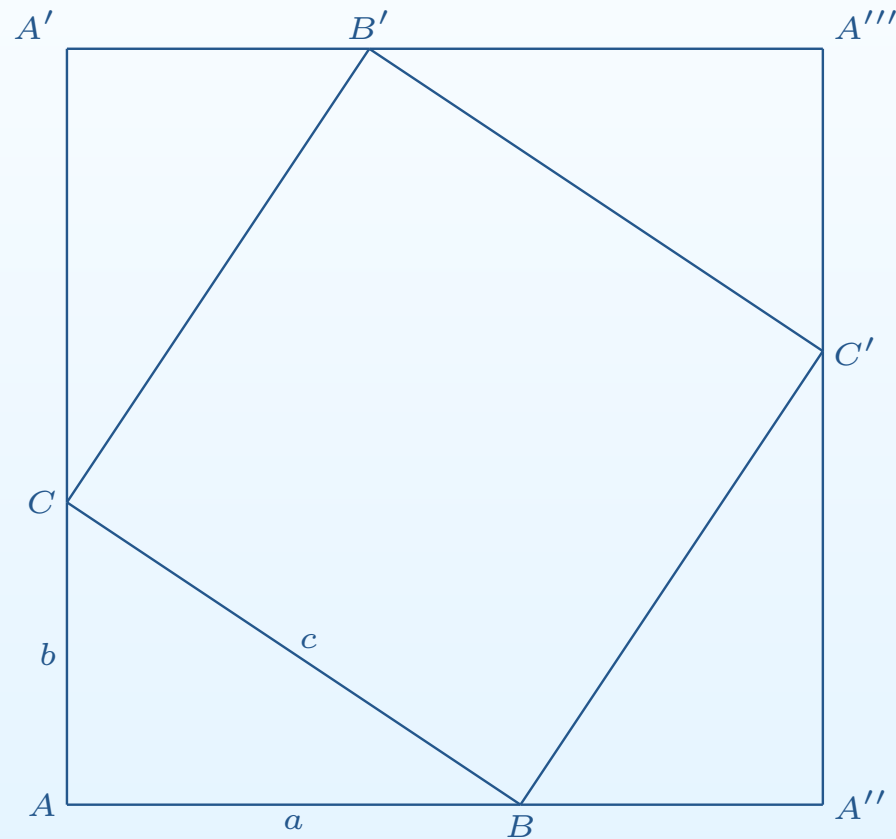
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Why is the Pythagoras theorem true?



## Example - Pythagoras theorem (Cont'd)

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*Proof.* Rotate the given right triangle to produce the figure.

Area of the whole figure is  $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

On the other hand, it is the sum of area the smaller square and four triangles.

Area of  $\triangle ABC$  is  $\frac{1}{2}ab$ , so does the other three triangles.

Area of the smaller square is  $c^2$

Hence,  $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}ab\right) + c^2 \iff a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . □

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# Remainder/Modulus

**Definition.** *Let  $m, n$  be two integers with  $n \neq 0$ ,  
 $m \bmod n$  is defined as the remainder when  $m$  is divided by  $n$*

For example,  $7 \bmod 3 = 1$  and  $107 \bmod 8 = 3$

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Let  $n = 7 \underbrace{201120112011 \dots 20112011}_{2000\text{--}digits}$  be an 2001-digit number.

Find  $n \bmod 3$  and  $n \bmod 11$ .

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**Theorem** (Divisibility of 3 and 11). Let  $m$  be an integer,  
 $S$  be its digit sum and  $A$  be its alternating digit sum,  
then  $m \bmod 3 = S \bmod 3$  and  $m \bmod 11 = A \bmod 11$

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As a demonstration,

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As a demonstration,

Alternating digit sum of 10947 :  $7 - 4 + 9 - 0 + 1 = 13$  (adding from the rightmost digit)

$10947 = 11 \cdot 995 + 2$  hence  $10947 \bmod 11 = 2$ . Also,  $13 \bmod 11 = 2$ .

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Digit sum of 1234 :  $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$  (Easy)

$1234 = 3 \cdot 411 + 1$  hence  $1234 \bmod 3 = 1$ . Also  $10 \bmod 3 = 1$ .

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We will come back to the proof when we have enough maths knowledge. (Number theory)

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An extra tool - computer.

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An extra tool - computer.

It can do task very fast.



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NO ANY MORE.

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$n$  is a five-digit square number, whose digits are 2 and 9 only. Find all possible  $n$ .

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Computer aided strategy:

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$n$  is a five-digit square number, whose digits are 2 and 9 only. Find all possible  $n$ .

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1. List out all the five-digit square numbers
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Let  $n = \overline{abc}^2$  and  $n = \overline{ABCDE}$

1. The unit digit must be 9 and  $c = 3, 7$

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1. The unit digit must be 9 and  $c = 3, 7$  (Why?)

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Let  $n = \overline{abc}^2$  and  $n = \overline{ABCDE}$

1. The unit digit must be 9 and  $c = 3, 7$  (Why?)
2. The tenth's digit must be 2

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- Problem solving - Maths
- Pythagoras theorem
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#### Computer

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#### Programming in C

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## Guess number

$n$  is a five-digit square number, whose digits are 2 and 9 only. Find all possible  $n$ .

Computer aided strategy:

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7.  $n = 29929 = 173^2$

We will come back to step 2 and 3 when we have enough maths knowledge. (Number theory)

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Does the following computer related idea work?

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Prime checking example, to check whether 1001 is a prime.

1. Set  $z = 1$  at first,
2. Starting from 2 to 1000 : if a number divide 1001, change  $z$  to 0.
3. If  $z$  is 1 then 1001 is a prime, otherwise it is a composite.

Computer can follow the above instruction and do each step one by one repeatedly.



Introduction

**Programming in C**

- What can a computer do?
- Linguistic matter of human language
- Programming Language - Computer's language
- C Syntax - Arithmetic

End

# Programming in C

# What can a computer do?

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- Arithmetic - Addition, subtraction, multiplication, quotient, modulus and division

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## What can a computer do?

- Arithmetic - Addition, subtraction, multiplication, quotient, modulus and division
- Store value - Putting a value into some named boxes

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- Arithmetic - Addition, subtraction, multiplication, quotient, modulus and division
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- Store action - Record all steps for computing  $\sqrt{x}$  etc.

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For those who interested finding square root without calculator, read wiki page

Introduction

Programming in C

- What can a computer do?
- Linguistic matter of human language
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- C Syntax - Arithmetic

End

## Linguistic matter of human language

Although we list out the steps for checking 1001 is a prime or not in English, a computer cannot understand our human language.

Our language has so many grammar rules, even ourselves would feel confusing sometimes.

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Computer cannot distinguish the meanings in these situations.

# Programming Language - Computer's language

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Therefore, we need a simpler language that can describe the things for a computer can do.

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These kind of languages is called a *programming language*.

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*Syntax* is the term for Programming Languages' grammar rules and punctuation marks.

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## C Syntax - Arithmetic

Addition	+
Subtraction	-
Multiplication	*
Quotient	/
Modulus	%
Open Bracket	(
Close Bracket	)

Unlike mathematics, the multiplication symbol is a star \* in C.

Therefore, the expression  $1 + 2 \times 3$  is written as  $1 + 2 * 3$  in C.

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$3 + x/a - 2$  means  $3 + \frac{x}{a} - 2$ .

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However many spaces are there,  $3 + x/a - 2$  and  $3 + x / a - 2$  are the same.

Therefore, we need to be strict in the rules that first multiplication then addition.

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