### **Problems**

Multiples of 3 and 5 If we list all the natural numbers below 10 that are multiples of 3 or 5, we get 3; 5; 6 and 9. The sum of these multiples is 23. Find the sum of all the multiples of 3 or 5 below 1000.

```
import time
def timing_function(some_function, arg = 1000):
    Outputs the time a function takes
   to execute.
   def wrapper():
        t1 = time.time()
        print(some_function(arg))
        t2 = time.time()
        return "Time it took to run the function: " + str((t2 - t1)) + " seconds"
    return wrapper()
def euler_01(n):
    accum = 0
    for i in range(n):
        if 0 in (i %3, i% 5):
            accum +=i
    return accum
def main():
    print(timing_function(euler_01))
    return None
main()
>>> 233168
Time it took to run the function: 0.05571794509887695 seconds
```

### Highly divisible triangular number

PROBLEM 12: The sequence of triangle numbers is generated by adding the natural numbers. So the 7th triangle number would be 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 28. The first ten terms would be:

```
1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36, 45, 55, \dots
```

Let us list the factors of the first seven triangle numbers:

```
1:
      1
3:
     1,
          3
          2,
6:
     1.
              3.
                    6
10:
     1,
          2,
              5.
                   10
15:
     1,
          3,
              5,
                   15
21:
     1,
          3,
              7,
                   21
          2,
              4,
                   7,
                        14,
```

We can see that 28 is the first triangle number to have over five divisors.

What is the value of the first triangle number to have over five hundred divisors?

```
from timing import timing_function
from arithmetic import divisors, triangular
```

```
def euler_12():
    n = 1
    while len(divisors(triangular(n))) <= 500:
        n += 1
    return triangular(n)

def main():
    print(timing_function(euler_12))

main()

>>>
76576500
Time it took to run the function: 12.990790843963623 seconds
```

# Large Sum

PROBLEM 13: Work out the first ten digits of the sum of the following one-hundred 50-digit numbers.

```
42846280183517070527831839425882145521227251250327
55121603546981200581762165212827652751691296897789
32238195734329339946437501907836945765883352399886
75506164965184775180738168837861091527357929701337
62177842752192623401942399639168044983993173312731
32924185707147349566916674687634660915035914677504
99518671430235219628894890102423325116913619626622
73267460800591547471830798392868535206946944540724
76841822524674417161514036427982273348055556214818
97142617910342598647204516893989422179826088076852
87783646182799346313767754307809363333018982642090
10848802521674670883215120185883543223812876952786
71329612474782464538636993009049310363619763878039
62184073572399794223406235393808339651327408011116
66627891981488087797941876876144230030984490851411
60661826293682836764744779239180335110989069790714
85786944089552990653640447425576083659976645795096
66024396409905389607120198219976047599490197230297
64913982680032973156037120041377903785566085089252
16730939319872750275468906903707539413042652315011\\
94809377245048795150954100921645863754710598436791
78639167021187492431995700641917969777599028300699
15368713711936614952811305876380278410754449733078
40789923115535562561142322423255033685442488917353
44889911501440648020369068063960672322193204149535
41503128880339536053299340368006977710650566631954
81234880673210146739058568557934581403627822703280
82616570773948327592232845941706525094512325230608
22918802058777319719839450180888072429661980811197
77158542502016545090413245809786882778948721859617
72107838435069186155435662884062257473692284509516
20849603980134001723930671666823555245252804609722
53503534226472524250874054075591789781264330331690
from timing import timing_function
from arithmetic import divisors, triangular
def euler_13():
      accum = 0
      with open("euler_13.txt", 'r') as f:
           line = f.readline().rstrip()
            while line:
                 accum +=int(line)
                 line = f.readline().rstrip()
            return str(accum)[0:10]
def main():
      print(timing_function(euler_13))
main()
>>>
5537376230
Time it took to run the function: 0.04814600944519043 seconds
```

### Longest Collatz sequence

 $82959174767140363198008187129011875491310547126581\\97623331044818386269515456334926366572897563400500$ 

PROBLEM 14: The following iterative sequence is defined for the set of positive integers:

$$n \to n/2$$
 (nis even)  
 $n \to 3n + 1$ (nis odd)

Using the rule above and starting with 13, we generate the following sequence:

$$13 \rightarrow 40 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 16 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$$

It can be seen that this sequence (starting at 13 and finishing at 1) contains 10 terms. Although it has not been proved yet (Collatz Problem), it is thought that all starting numbers finish at 1.

Which starting number, under one million, produces the longest chain?

NOTE: Once the chain starts the terms are allowed to go above one million.

```
import time
from arithmetic import divisors, triangular
def chainLength(n):
    count = 1
    while n > 1:
       if n % 2 == 0:
           n = n // 2
        else:
           n = 3*n + 1
        count += 1
    return count
def euler_14(n = 1000000):
   aux = 0
    for n in range(n+1):
        a = chainLength(n)
        if a > aux:
            aux = a
            value = n
    return value
def main():
        t1 = time.time()
        print(euler_14())
        t2 = time.time()
        print("Time it took to run the function: " + str((t2 - t1)) + " seconds")
main()
>>>
837799
Time it took to run the function: 22.4543559551239 seconds
```

### Lattice paths

PROBLEM 15: Starting in the top left corner of a  $2 \times 2$  grid, and only being able to move to the right and down, there are exactly 6 routes to the bottom right corner.

How many such routes are there through a  $20 \times 20$  grid?

```
from timing import timing_function
from arithmetic import binomial

def euler_15():
    return binomial(20 + 20, 20)

def main():
    print(timing_function(euler_15))

main()

137846528820
Time it took to run the function: 0.07077383995056152 seconds
```

### Power digit sum

PROBLEM 16:  $2^{15} = 32768$  and the sum of its digits is 3 + 2 + 7 + 6 + 8 = 26.

What is the sum of the digits of the number  $2^{1000}$ ?

```
from timing import timing_function
from arithmetic import sumOfDigits

def euler_16():
    return sumOfDigits(2**1000)

def main():
    print(timing_function(euler_16))
```

```
main()
>>>
1366
Time it took to run the function: 0.06404399871826172 seconds
```

## Number letter counts

PROBLEM 17: If the numbers 1 to 5 are written out in words: one, two, three, four, five, then there are 3 + 3 + 5 + 4 + 4 = 19 letters used in total.

If all the numbers from 1 to 1000 (one thousand) inclusive were written out in words, how many letters would be used?

NOTE: Do not count spaces or hyphens. For example, 342 (three hundred and forty-two) contains 23 letters and 115 (one hundred and fifteen) contains 20 letters. The use of "and" when writing out numbers is in compliance with British usage.

```
from timing import timing_function
from arithmetic import sumOfDigits
def wordLength(n : int) -> int:
    if n in [1, 2, 6, 10]:
        return 3
   elif n in [4, 5, 9]:
        return 4
    elif n in [3, 7, 8, 40, 50, 60]:
    elif n in [11, 12, 20, 30, 80, 90]:
       return 6
    elif n in [15, 16, 70]:
       return 7
    elif n in [13, 14, 18, 19]:
       return 8
    else: ## must be 17
        return 9
def wordCount(n : int) -> int:
   r = n \% 10
   s = n \% 100
   if n <= 20:
       return wordLength(n)
   elif n < 100 and r == 0:
       return wordLength(n)
    elif n < 100:</pre>
        return wordLength(n - r) + wordLength(r)
    elif n < 1000 and s == 0:
       return wordLength(n // 100) + len("hundred")
    elif n < 1000:
        return wordCount (n - s) + len("and") + wordCount(s)
        return wordCount(1) + len("thousand")
def euler_17():
    return sum([wordCount(n) for n in range(1,1001)])
   print(timing_function(euler_17))
>>>
Time it took to run the function: 0.03748798370361328 seconds
```

## Maximum path sum I

PROBLEM 18: By starting at the top of the triangle below and moving to adjacent numbers on the row below, the maximum total from top to bottom is 23.



That is, 3 + 7 + 4 + 9 = 23.

Find the maximum total from top to bottom of the triangle below:

```
75
95 64
17 47 82
18 35 87 10
20 04 82 47 65
19 01 23 75 03 34
88 02 77 73 07 63 67
99 65 04 28 06 16 70 92
41 41 26 56 83 40 80 70 33
41 48 72 33 47 32 37 16 94 29
53 71 44 65 25 43 91 52 97 51 14
70 11 33 28 77 73 17 78 39 68 17 57
91 71 52 38 17 14 91 43 58 50 27 29 48
63 66 04 68 89 53 67 30 73 16 69 87 40 31
04 62 98 27 23 09 70 98 73 93 38 53 60 04 23
```

NOTE: As there are only 16384 routes, it is possible to solve this problem by trying every route. However, Problem 67, is the same challenge with a triangle containing one-hundred rows; it cannot be solved by brute force, and requires a clever method!

```
combine us []
combine us [_]
combine us (x : y : xs) = (head us + maximum [x, y]) : combine (tail us) (y : xs)
main18 = do
     scr <- readFile "problem18.txt"</pre>
     let qs = lines scr
      let qss = map words qs
      let ts = map (\label{ls -> map strToInt ls}) qss
      let sol = foldr combine [] ts
      putStr (show (head sol))
      putStr "\n"
*Main> main18
1074
from timing import timing_function
from lists import product
def max_product(ls, n, start = 1):
   Returns the greatest product of n consecutive numbers in the list ls
   When the length of ls is less than n, returns a 'start' value (default: 1) value.
   This function is intended specifically for use with positive numeric values and may
   reject non-numeric types.
   while (len(ls) >= n):
       start = max(product(ls[0:n]), start)
```

```
return max_product(ls[1:], n, start)
return start

def euler_08():
    ls = list()
    with open("euler_08.txt") as f:
        line = f.readline().rstrip()
        while line:
            ls += list(map(int, list(line)))
            line = f.readline().rstrip()
        return max_product(ls, 13)

def main():
    print(timing_function(euler_08))

main()

>>>
23514624000
Time it took to run the function: 0.06601810455322266 seconds
```

#### SPECIAL PYTHAGOREAN TRIPLET

A Pythagorean triplet is a set of three natural numbers, a < b < c, for which,

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

For example,  $3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25 = 5^2$ .

There exists exactly one Pythagorean triplet for which a + b + c = 1000. Find the product abc.

```
from timing import timing_function
def euler_09():
    for a in range(1, 1001):
        for b in range(a, 1001):
            c = 1000 - a - b
            if b < c:
                if a**2 + b**2 == c**2:
                    return a*b*c
            else:
                break
def main():
    print(timing_function(euler_09))
main()
>>>
31875000
Time it took to run the function: 0.12091183662414551 seconds
```

#### SUMMATION OF PRIMES

The sum of the primes below 10 is 2+3+5+7=17. Find the sum of all the primes below two million.

```
from timing import timing_function
from arithmetic import isPrime

def euler_10():
    accum = 2
    for n in range(3, 2000000, 2):
        if isPrime(n):
            accum += n
    return accum
```

```
def main():
    print(timing_function(euler_10))
main()
>>>
142913828922
Time it took to run the function: 13.390980243682861 seconds
```