

# Problem #387: Harshad Numbers

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Solved 26 December, 2021

A Harshad or Niven number is a number that is divisible by the sum of its digits. 201 is a Harshad number because it is divisible by 3 (the sum of its digits.) When we truncate the last digit from 201, we get 20, which is a Harshad number. When we truncate the last digit from 20, we get 2, which is also a Harshad number. Let's call a Harshad number that, while recursively truncating the last digit, always results in a Harshad number a *right truncatable Harshad number*.

Also:  $201/3=67$  which is prime. Let's call a Harshad number that, when divided by the sum of its digits, results in a prime a *strong Harshad number*.

Now take the number 2011 which is prime. When we truncate the last digit from it we get 201, a strong Harshad number that is also right truncatable. Let's call such primes *strong, right truncatable Harshad primes*.

You are given that the sum of the strong, right truncatable Harshad primes less than 10000 is 90619.

Find the sum of the strong, right truncatable Harshad primes less than  $10^{14}$ .

## Solution

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```
• using Pkg; Pkg.activate(".") ;
```

```
Main.workspace#2.PrimeFunctions
```

```
• include("General Functions/PrimeFunctions.jl")
```

```
is_harshad (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
• # returns true if n is a Harshad number  
• is_harshad(n) = n % sum(digits(n)) == 0
```

```
right_truncatable_harshads (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
• # returns all the right-truncatable Harshad (RTH) numbers less than or equal to limit  
• function right_truncatable_harshads(lim)  
•     # set up base-case: all one-digit numbers are trivially Harshad  
•     rth_nums = [collect(1:9)]  
•     # in each iteration, add RTH numbers of one larger order of magnitude
```

```

•     end
•     # insert new RTH numbers
•     push!(rth_nums, new_rth_nums)
• end
• # concatenate and return all found RTH numbers
• return reduce(vcat, rth_nums)
• end

```

check\_prime (generic function with 3 methods)

```

• # check whether num is a prime
• function check_prime(
•     num,
•     primes_vec = PrimeFunctions.generatePrimes(isqrt(num)),
•     primes_set = Set(primes_vec)
• )
• @assert num ≤ last(primes_vec)^2
• num ≤ last(primes_vec) && return num ∈ primes_set
• return !any(p -> num % p == 0, primes_vec)
• end

```

strong\_right\_truncatable\_harshads (generic function with 3 methods)

```

• # returns all strong right-truncatable Harshad (SRTH) numbers ≤ lim
• function strong_right_truncatable_harshads(lim,
•     primes_vec = PrimeFunctions.generatePrimes(isqrt(lim)),
•     primes_set = Set(primes_vec)
• )
• # filter RTH numbers that yield a prime when divided by sum of digits
• return filter!(
•     k -> check_prime(k ÷ sum(digits(k)), primes_vec, primes_set),
•     right_truncatable_harshads(lim)
• )
• end

```

srth\_primes\_sum (generic function with 1 method)

```

• function srth_primes_sum(lim)
•     # generate vector and set of primes necessary for primality tests up to lim
•     primes_vec = PrimeFunctions.generatePrimes(isqrt(lim))
•     primes_set = Set(primes_vec)
•     # generate strong right-truncatable Harshad numbers
•     srths = strong_right_truncatable_harshads(lim ÷ 10, primes_vec, primes_set)
•     @show srths
•     srthp_sum = 0
•     # iterate over SRTH, adding each possible digit at its end to check for primes
•     for srth in srths, i in 1:min(9, lim - 10*srth - 1)
•         candidate = 10*srth + i
•         check_prime(candidate, primes_vec, primes_set) && (srthp_sum += candidate)
•     end
• end

```

- using `BenchmarkTools`

BechmarkTools.Trial: 25 samples with 1 evaluations.

Range (min ... max):	2.096 s ... 2.781 s	GC (min ... max):	0.37% ... 0.00%
Time (median):	2.396 s	GC (median):	0.10%
Time (mean $\pm \sigma$ ):	2.402 s $\pm$ 188.859 ms	GC (mean $\pm \sigma$ ):	0.11% $\pm$ 0.10%



Memory estimate: 33.70 MiB, allocs estimate: 108530.

- `b = @benchmarkable srth_primes_sum(10^14); run(b, seconds=60)`

# Validation

- `@assert is_harshad(201)`

- `@assert 201  $\in$  right_truncatable_harshads(201)`

- `@assert 201  $\in$  strong_right_truncatable_harshads(201)`

- `@assert srth_primes_sum(10000) == 90619`