# 課題:Google Recruit

{e(自然対数の底)の値で連続する10桁の数のうち、最初の素数}をrubyで求めよ、ただし、e(自然対数の底)は200桁までで

2.71828182845904523536028747135266249775
7247093699959574966967627724076630353547
5945713821785251664274274663919320030599
2181741359662904357290033429526059563073
81323286279434907632338298807531952510190

である. これをテキストにコピーして読みこませよ.

#### 解説

グーグル、謎の人材募集広告--シリコンバレーのビルボードに

Stefanie Olsen (CNET News.com) 2004/07/12 08:40



# Congratulations.

Nice work. Well done. Mazel tov. You've made it to Google Labs and we're glad you're here.

One thing we learned while building Google is that it's easier to find what you're looking for if it comes looking for you. What we're look the best engineers in the world. And here you are.

As you can imagine, we get many, many resumes every day, so we developed this little process to increase the signal to noise ratio. It apologize for taking so much of your time just to ask you to consider working with us. We hope you'll feel it was worthwhile when you is some of the interesting projects we're developing right now. You'll find links to more information about our efforts below, but before you immersed in machine learning and genetic algorithms, please send your resume to us at <a href="mailto:process">problem-solver@google.com</a>.

We're tackling a lot of engineering challenges that may not actually be solvable. If they are, they'll change a lot of things. If they're no will be fun to try anyway. We could use your big, magnificent brain to help us find out.

Some information about our current projects:

- · Why you should work at Google
- Looking for interesting work that matters to millions of people?
- http://labs.google.com د

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#### 解法

- 1. eの値中の、連続する10桁の数
  - 1. 数の読み込み
  - 2. 10桁の整数の生成
- 2. 素数判定
- 3. 最初の連続する10桁の素数を捜す

である.

# ヒント1:expの読み込み

テキストの読み込みは,

```
[BobsNewPBG4-6:~/Ruby/google] bob% cat google.rb
exp1=gets.to_s.chomp
puts exp1
[BobsNewPBG4-6:~/Ruby/google] bob% ruby google.rb < exp.txt
2.71828182845904523536028747...
```

exp.txtの内容を"<"で読み込ませている.

#### ヒント2:文字から数字の表示

文字列exp1を配列とみなしてexp1[0]として表示させようとすると失敗する。ここで出てくるのはasciiコードの番号。そこで、chrで表示させる。

```
[BobsNewPBG4-6:~/Ruby/google] bob% cat google2.rb
exp1=gets.to_s.chomp
puts exp1
puts exp1[0]
puts exp1[1]
puts exp1[2].chr
puts exp1[3].chr.to_i
puts exp1[3..12].to_i
```

```
[BobsNewPBG4-6:~/Ruby/google] bob% ruby google2.rb < exp.txt
2.71828182845904523536028747135266...
50
46
7
1
1828182845
```

もっと簡単には最後のputs exp1[3..12].to\_i でいいが、これは後の問題でつかえないのでもうすこしちまちま作る.

# ヒント3:素数判定の高速化

素数判定programのloopの範囲2..i\_maxにおいて、i\_max=nではなく、i\_max=Math::sqrt(n)にすれば高速化される。なぜか考えよ。

```
time ruby Google.rb < exp.txt
99:7427466391
123:7413596629
149:6059563073
171:3490763233
182:2988075319
0.862u 0.007s 0:00.87 98.8% 0+0k 0+0io 0pf+0w
```

3章あるいは4章で作った、2..nのloopでは終わらない.

### 類題

Congratulations. You've made it to level 2. Go to www.Linux.org and enter Bobsyouruncle as the login and the answer to this equation as the password.

```
f(1)=7182818284
f(2)=8182845904
f(3)=8747135266
f(4)=7427466391
f(5)=______
```