

2507. Smallest Value After Replacing With Sum of Prime Factors

My Submissions (/contest/weekly-contest-324/problems/smallest-value-after-replacing-with-sum-of-prime-factors/submissions/)

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You are given a positive integer $\, n \,$.

Continuously replace n with the sum of its prime factors.

• Note that if a prime factor divides n multiple times, it should be included in the sum as many times as it divides n.

Return the smallest value n will take on.

Difficulty:	Medium
Total Submissions:	15113
Total Accepted:	6273
User Tried:	6994
User Accepted:	5967

Example 1:

```
Input: n = 15
Output: 5
Explanation: Initially, n = 15.
15 = 3 * 5, so replace n with 3 + 5 = 8.
8 = 2 * 2 * 2, so replace n with 2 + 2 + 2 = 6.
6 = 2 * 3, so replace n with 2 + 3 = 5.
5 is the smallest value n will take on.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: n = 3
Output: 3
Explanation: Initially, n = 3.
3 is the smallest value n will take on.
```

Constraints:

• 2 <= n <= 10⁵

Discuss (https://leetcode.com/problems/smallest-value-after-replacing-with-sum-of-prime-factors/discuss)

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                                          क
                                                                                                                                \mathfrak{C}
    const sm = (a) => a.reduce(((x, y) => x + y), 0);
 1
 2
    const smallestValue = (n) => {
 4
        if (n == 2 \mid | n == 4) return n;
 5
        f = prime_factorization(n), sum = sm(f);
 6
        n = sum;
 7 •
        while (true) {
 8
             let isPrime = true;
             for (let i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
 9 •
10
                 if (n \% i === 0) {
11
                     isPrime = false;
                     break;
12
13
                 }
14
15 ▼
             if (isPrime) {
16
                 return n;
             } else {
17 ▼
                 f = prime_factorization(n), sum = sm(f);
18
19
                 n = sum;
20
             }
21
22
    };
23
24 v const prime_factorization = (n) => { // 质因式分解
25
        let res = [];
        while (n \% 2 === 0)  {
26
27
             res.push(2);
```

```
28
              n /= 2;
29
         for (let i = 3; i * i <= n; i += 2) {
    while (n % i === 0) {
30 ▼
31 ▼
32
                   res.push(i);
                   n /= i;
33
34
35
36 •
          if (n > 2) {
37
              res.push(n);
38
         }
39
          return res;
40
    };
                      Use Example Testcases
```

☐ Custom Testcase

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