

Brute force solution for vietnamese math problem

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Version 1.0

1 THE PROBLEM

In May 18, 2015, a vietnamese website posted an article [1] stating that a math book for 3rd grade had the following problem on it:

Cho hai lần bán gà con vịt là: $3300 + 660 = 3960$ (con vịt)
Sau 2 đợt bán trại chăn nuôi đã còn lại gà con vịt là: $1500 - 3960 = 9$
Đáp số: 540 con vịt

4 Hãy điền các số từ 1 đến 9 vào ô trống để được kết quả đã cho:

		-		66
+	×		-	=
13	12		11	10
×	+		+	-
:	+		×	:





The problem also appeared in other websites such as tinmoi.vn [2]

The idea of the problem is to fill the empty squares with the numbers from 1 to 9, non repeating any and using all of them in order to get 66 for result. If you are asking “:” stands for division

The problem generated such a controversy that a local teacher, Dr. Tran Dien Show from the Hanoi National University of Education said that the problem would be a challenge even for a Ph.D not to say for a 3rd grade student [3].

Later, the problem got published on different websites, such as The Guardian [4] and Gizmodo [5].

2 ASSUMPTIONS

- There's at least one array of values that solve the problem.
- No approximate solutions will be used.

3 THE SOLUTION

Based on the rules of the game, you will have to fill 9 fields with 9 different numbers from 1 to 9, non repeating them.

			-			66
+		×		-		=
13		12		11		10
×		+		+		-
:		+		×		:

The first thing we can figure out is that there are 9! possible combinations to solve this. Why?

Consider the variables in red.

A		E	−	F		66
+		×		−		=
13		12		11		10
×		+		+		−
B		D		G		I
:	C	+		×	H	:

A can be any number from 1 to 9.

B can be any number from 1 to 9 but can't be the same value as A, so it can be 1 of 8.

C can be any number from 1 to 9 but can't be the same value as A and B, so it can be 1 of 7.

See where is this going?

D can be 1 of 6.

E can be 1 of 5.

F can be 1 of 4.

G can be 1 of 3.

H can be 1 of 2.

I can be 1.

Knowing this, you will have 9! ($9 * 8 * 7 * 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1$) or 362.880 possible combinations to evaluate.

3.1 WHY BRUTE FORCE AND NOT EQUATIONS?

You have 9 variables and only 1 equation. The ideal scenario would be to have 9 equations for the 9 variables, at least for a linear equation system, but that isn't the case.

So now we know we have to test with 362.880 possible combinations, but how do we get them?

3.2 FIRST APPROACH

We will be using C++ and Microsoft Excel to solve the problem.

I chose C++ because it is faster, the overall speed of C++ applications is greater than that of other languages. C++ will help us get all the possible combinations in a short amount of time.

Microsoft Excel will help us to evaluate the combinations and tell what values solve the problem.

How do we generate the combinations?

Assume for a moment you want to have all the combinations of length 3 for a binary code, 1 and 0. You will have your initial alphabet, 1 & 0. If you combine your alphabet, i.e. your length 1 words with the same length 1 words, you would get the length 2 words, like this:

0	0	00
1	1	01
		10
		11

Then, if you take your alphabet or length 1 words and combine them with the length 2 words, you would get the length 3 words:

0	00	000
1	01	001
	10	010
	11	011
		100
		101
		110
		111

If you want to get a length n word combination, you need to combine your alphabet or length 1 words with the $n - 1$ length words, where n has to be equal or higher to 2.

So, if you want to get the length 2 words, combine your alphabet with the $2 - 1$ (1) length words.

If you want to get the length 3 words, combine your alphabet with the $3 - 1$ (2) length words.

...

If you want to get the length 9 words, combine your alphabet with the $9 - 1$ (8) length words.

Notice that we will need to have our alphabet, and the length 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 words to get the length 9 words.

Something else has to be taken into account here. The words can't have repeated elements, so, from the length 2 words we will check that we are not adding words with repeated elements.

Our initial C++ solution will look like this:

```

#include <algorithm>
#include <fstream>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <sstream>

using namespace std;

bool hasDuplicateCharacters(string s) {
    for(int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
        for(int j = i+1; j < s.length(); j++) {
            if(s[i] == s[j]) {
                return true;
            }
        }
    }

    return false;
}

int stringHasUniqueElements(string strToCheck) {
    int hasUniqueElements = 0;

    if(!hasDuplicateCharacters(strToCheck)) {
        hasUniqueElements = 1;
    }

    return hasUniqueElements;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    ifstream alphabet("1.txt");

    string alphabetCurrentLine;

    int iterationToGet = 9;

    /* ***** */

    int checkUniqueElements = 1;

    int hasUniqueElements = 0;

    /* ***** */

    int numberFileToRead = iterationToGet - 1;

    stringstream nameOfFileToRead;
    nameOfFileToRead << numberFileToRead << ".txt";
    cout << "File to read: " << nameOfFileToRead.str() << endl;
}

```



```

string prevIterFileName = nameOfFileToRead.str();
ifstream prevIterFile(prevIterFileName.c_str());

string prevIterFileCurrentLine;

/* ***** */

stringstream nameOfFileToCreate;
nameOfFileToCreate << iterationToGet << ".txt";

string strNameOfFileToCreate = nameOfFileToCreate.str();

cout << "File to create: " << strNameOfFileToCreate << endl;

/* ***** */

ofstream outStream(strNameOfFileToCreate.c_str());

/* ***** */

while(getline(alphabet, alphabetCurrentLine)) {
    while(getline(prevIterFile, prevIterFileCurrentLine)) {
        cout << alphabetCurrentLine << prevIterFileCurrentLine << endl;

        if(checkUniqueElements) {
            hasUniqueElements = stringHasUniqueElements(alphabetCurrentLine + prevIterFileCurrentLine);

            if(hasUniqueElements) {
                cout << "WILL ADD " << alphabetCurrentLine << prevIterFileCurrentLine << endl;

                outStream << alphabetCurrentLine << prevIterFileCurrentLine << endl;
            }
            else {
                cout << "WILL NOT ADD " << alphabetCurrentLine << prevIterFileCurrentLine << endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            outStream << alphabetCurrentLine << prevIterFileCurrentLine << endl;
        }
    }

    prevIterFile.close();
    prevIterFile.clear();
    prevIterFile.open(prevIterFileName.c_str());
}

outStream.close();

return 0;
}

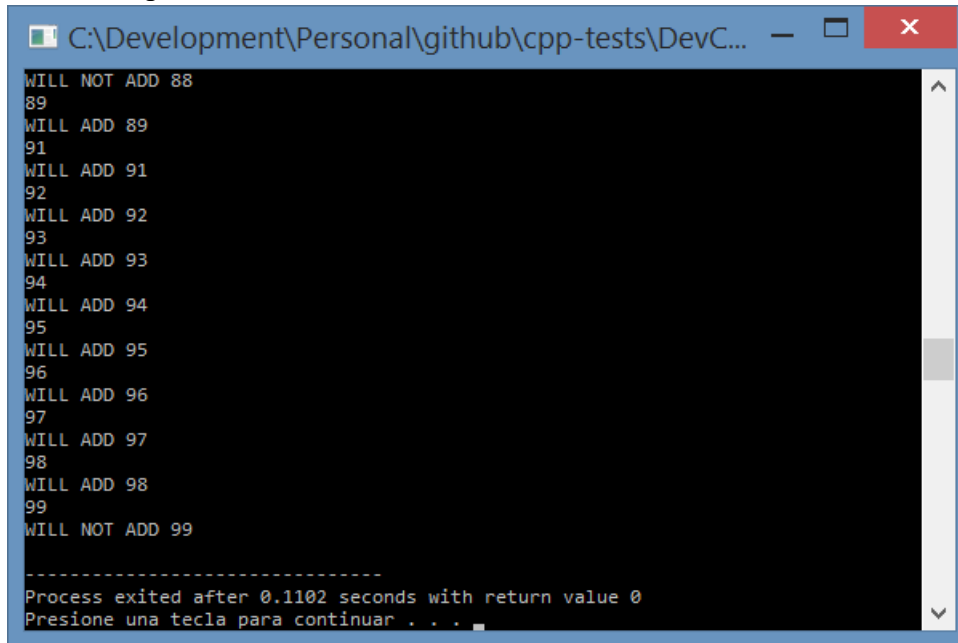
```

This is one approach of many that you could have.

This code will assume you have a local file called 1.txt with your alphabet, having each number on a single line. Then, you will need to run the code for each iteration from 1 to 9 to get the final length 9 words.

Let's see the times for each combination:

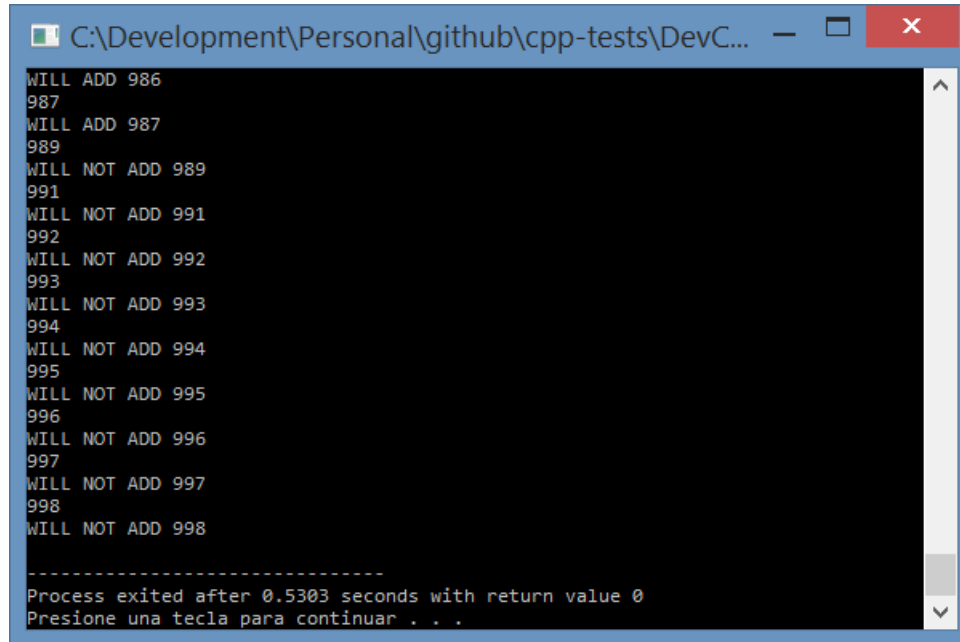
3.2.1 Length 2



```
C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevC...
WILL NOT ADD 88
89
WILL ADD 89
91
WILL ADD 91
92
WILL ADD 92
93
WILL ADD 93
94
WILL ADD 94
95
WILL ADD 95
96
WILL ADD 96
97
WILL ADD 97
98
WILL ADD 98
99
WILL NOT ADD 99

-----
Process exited after 0.1102 seconds with return value 0
Presione una tecla para continuar . . .
```

3.2.2 Length 3

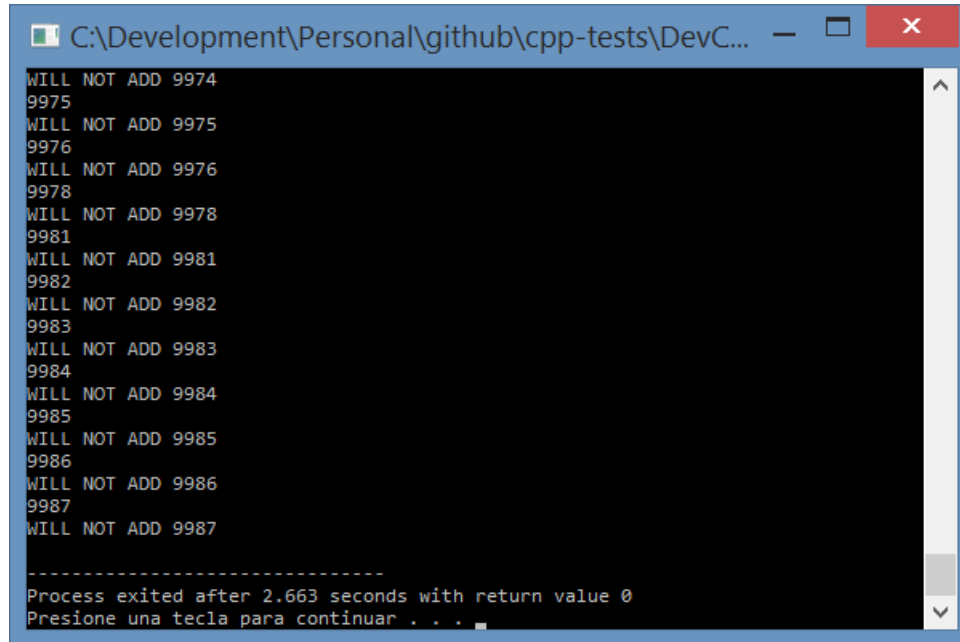


A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar shows the path 'C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevC...'. The window contains a list of test results for 'Length 3'. Each test consists of a line starting with 'WILL' followed by an action ('ADD' or 'NOT ADD') and a number. The numbers range from 986 to 998. The results are as follows:

Test Number	Action
986	ADD
987	ADD
989	NOT ADD
991	NOT ADD
992	NOT ADD
993	NOT ADD
994	NOT ADD
995	NOT ADD
996	NOT ADD
997	NOT ADD
998	NOT ADD

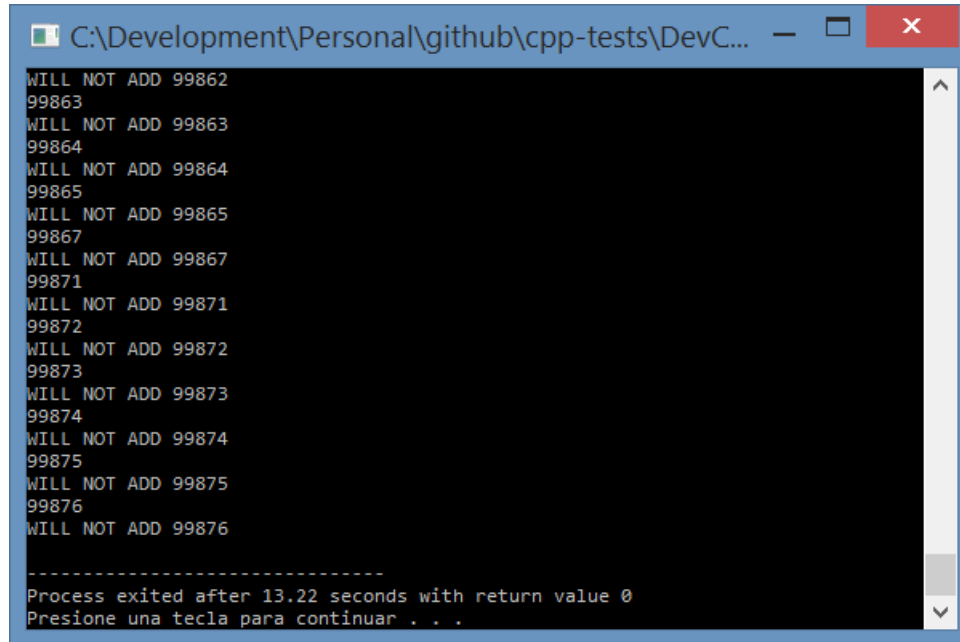
Below the test results, a separator line of dashes is shown, followed by the text: 'Process exited after 0.5303 seconds with return value 0' and 'Presione una tecla para continuar . . .'. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the window.

3.2.3 Length 4



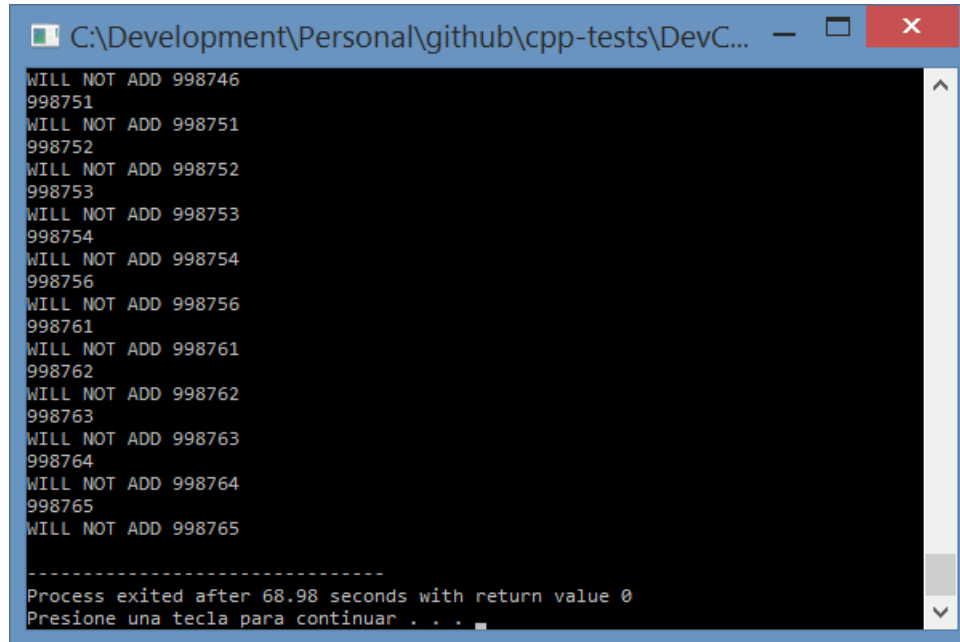
```
C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevC...  
WILL NOT ADD 9974  
9975  
WILL NOT ADD 9975  
9976  
WILL NOT ADD 9976  
9978  
WILL NOT ADD 9978  
9981  
WILL NOT ADD 9981  
9982  
WILL NOT ADD 9982  
9983  
WILL NOT ADD 9983  
9984  
WILL NOT ADD 9984  
9985  
WILL NOT ADD 9985  
9986  
WILL NOT ADD 9986  
9987  
WILL NOT ADD 9987  
  
-----  
Process exited after 2.663 seconds with return value 0  
Presione una tecla para continuar . . .
```

3.2.4 Length 5



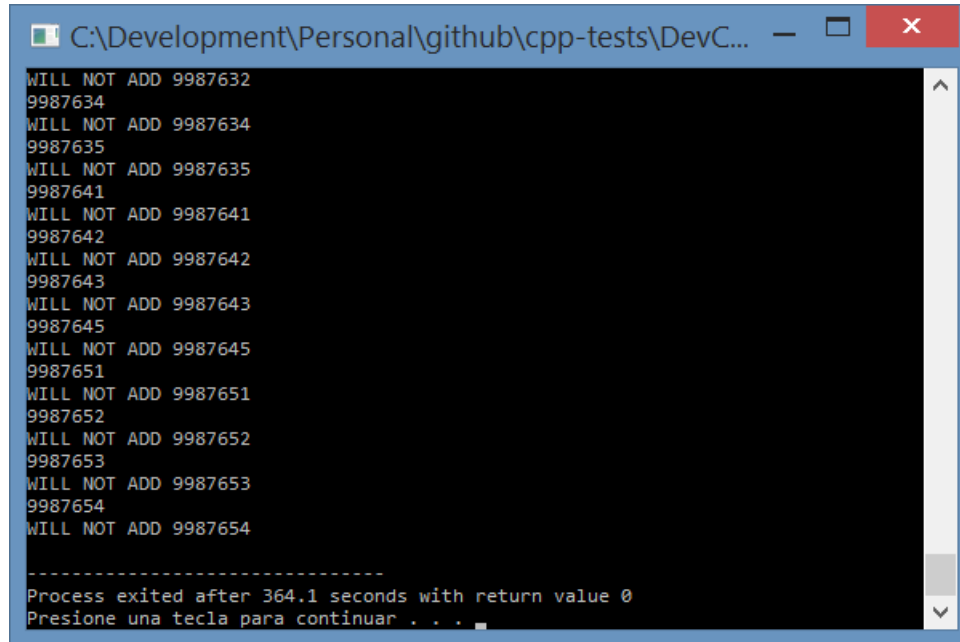
```
C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevC...  
WILL NOT ADD 99862  
99863  
WILL NOT ADD 99863  
99864  
WILL NOT ADD 99864  
99865  
WILL NOT ADD 99865  
99867  
WILL NOT ADD 99867  
99871  
WILL NOT ADD 99871  
99872  
WILL NOT ADD 99872  
99873  
WILL NOT ADD 99873  
99874  
WILL NOT ADD 99874  
99875  
WILL NOT ADD 99875  
99876  
WILL NOT ADD 99876  
  
-----  
Process exited after 13.22 seconds with return value 0  
Presione una tecla para continuar . . .
```

3.2.5 Length 6



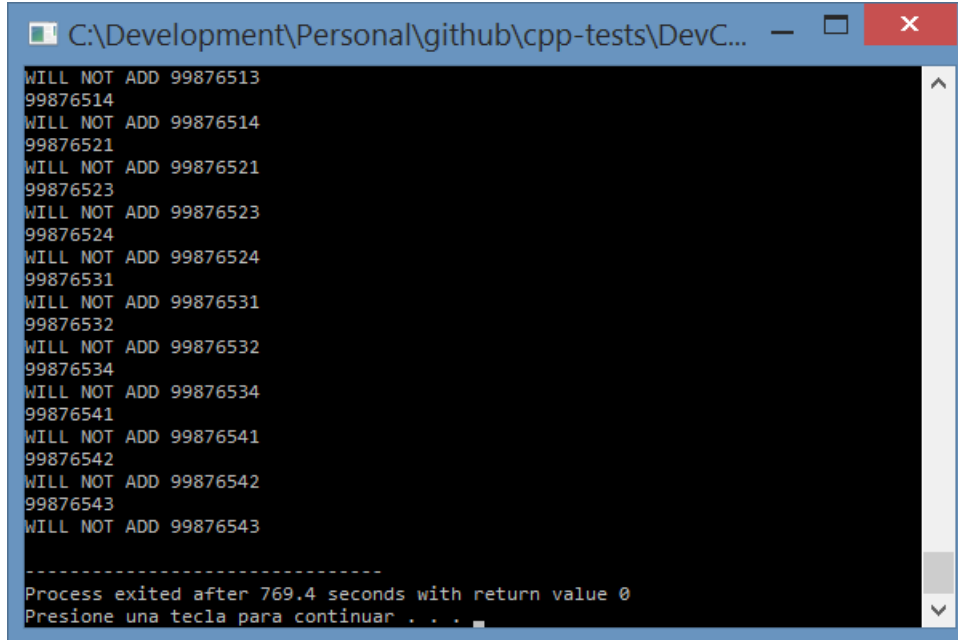
```
C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevC...  
WILL NOT ADD 998746  
998751  
WILL NOT ADD 998751  
998752  
WILL NOT ADD 998752  
998753  
WILL NOT ADD 998753  
998754  
WILL NOT ADD 998754  
998756  
WILL NOT ADD 998756  
998761  
WILL NOT ADD 998761  
998762  
WILL NOT ADD 998762  
998763  
WILL NOT ADD 998763  
998764  
WILL NOT ADD 998764  
998765  
WILL NOT ADD 998765  
  
-----  
Process exited after 68.98 seconds with return value 0  
Presione una tecla para continuar . . .
```

3.2.6 Length 7



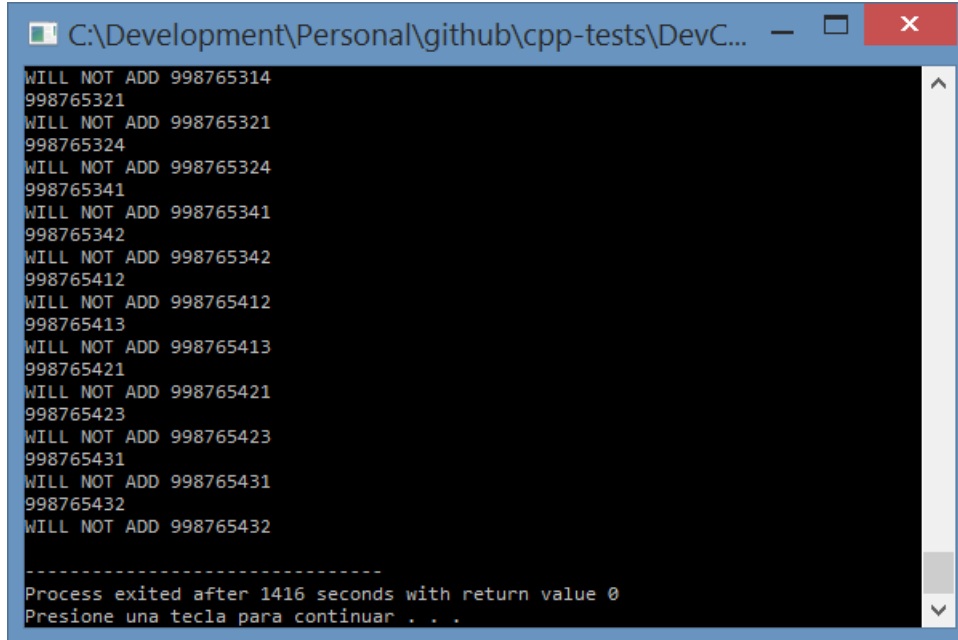
```
C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevC...  
WILL NOT ADD 9987632  
9987634  
WILL NOT ADD 9987634  
9987635  
WILL NOT ADD 9987635  
9987641  
WILL NOT ADD 9987641  
9987642  
WILL NOT ADD 9987642  
9987643  
WILL NOT ADD 9987643  
9987645  
WILL NOT ADD 9987645  
9987651  
WILL NOT ADD 9987651  
9987652  
WILL NOT ADD 9987652  
9987653  
WILL NOT ADD 9987653  
9987654  
WILL NOT ADD 9987654  
  
-----  
Process exited after 364.1 seconds with return value 0  
Presione una tecla para continuar . . .
```

3.2.7 Length 8



```
C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevC...  
WILL NOT ADD 99876513  
99876514  
WILL NOT ADD 99876514  
99876521  
WILL NOT ADD 99876521  
99876523  
WILL NOT ADD 99876523  
99876524  
WILL NOT ADD 99876524  
99876531  
WILL NOT ADD 99876531  
99876532  
WILL NOT ADD 99876532  
99876534  
WILL NOT ADD 99876534  
99876541  
WILL NOT ADD 99876541  
99876542  
WILL NOT ADD 99876542  
99876543  
WILL NOT ADD 99876543  
  
-----  
Process exited after 769.4 seconds with return value 0  
Presione una tecla para continuar . . .
```

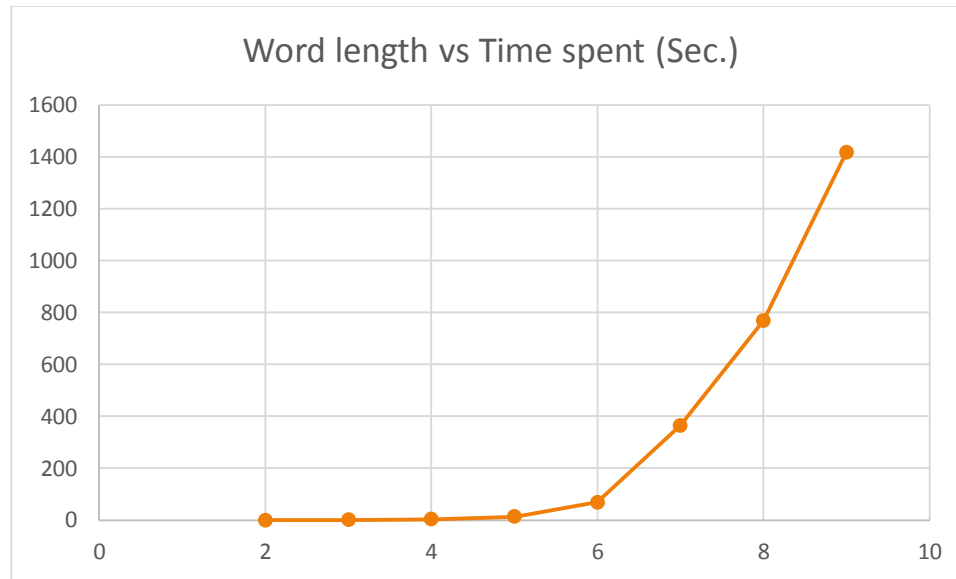

3.2.8 Length 9



```
C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevC...  
WILL NOT ADD 998765314  
998765321  
WILL NOT ADD 998765321  
998765324  
WILL NOT ADD 998765324  
998765341  
WILL NOT ADD 998765341  
998765342  
WILL NOT ADD 998765342  
998765412  
WILL NOT ADD 998765412  
998765413  
WILL NOT ADD 998765413  
998765421  
WILL NOT ADD 998765421  
998765423  
WILL NOT ADD 998765423  
998765431  
WILL NOT ADD 998765431  
998765432  
WILL NOT ADD 998765432  
-----  
Process exited after 1416 seconds with return value 0  
Presione una tecla para continuar . . .
```

Now we have the length 9 words. With this we can go to Microsoft Excel, copy them, and see which one(s) solve the problem.

Length	Time (Sec.)
2	0,1102
3	0,5303
4	2,663
5	13,22
6	68,98
7	364,1
8	769,4
9	1416



Since this C++ implementation generates the words with a recursive algorithm, the execution time grows exponentially.

Now we can get the content from 9.txt and copy it to an empty Microsoft Excel sheet.

In my case, I added some columns names from B2 to M2.

Combination	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Result	Bingo?
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	--------

From B3 to B362883 I pasted the words.

In order to get each number, from column C to column K I added the following:

Column	Variable	Value
C	A	=EXTRAE(B3;1;1)
D	B	=EXTRAE(B3;2;1)
E	C	=EXTRAE(B3;3;1)
F	D	=EXTRAE(B3;4;1)
G	E	=EXTRAE(B3;5;1)
H	F	=EXTRAE(B3;6;1)
I	G	=EXTRAE(B3;7;1)
J	H	=EXTRAE(B3;8;1)
K	I	=EXTRAE(B3;9;1)

EXTRAE is the MID function in Spanish [6].

This step is completely unnecessary if you get the combinations separated by a tabulation or by a comma and let Excel process them. I just used an old code to generate word combinations.

The full Microsoft Excel file I used can be seen here:

<https://github.com/jpruiz114/cpp-tests/blob/master/DevCppTest02/Solution.xlsx?raw=true>

In the column L I just added the equation, like this:

=C3+13*D3/E3+F3+12*G3-H3-11+I3*J3/K3-10

You might be asking. What about the parentheses? Operators have their priority and you should not need to add any parenthesis so Microsoft Excel know what elements should evaluate first.

The equation has division and multiplication (With the highest priority) and subtraction and addition (With the lowest priority).

The last step is to add a formula on column M like this: =SI(L3=66; "Bingo"; "") – “SI” is the equivalent for the IF function of Microsoft Excel in Spanish [6].

In addition, to make things easy, a filter that shows only the records where column M equals “Bingo” would give you the 136 answers

In the end, you get the following solutions:

1	2	6	4	7	8	3	5	9
1	2	6	4	7	8	5	3	9
1	3	2	4	5	8	7	9	6
1	3	2	4	5	8	9	7	6
1	3	2	9	5	6	4	7	8
1	3	2	9	5	6	7	4	8
1	3	4	7	6	5	2	9	8
1	3	4	7	6	5	9	2	8
1	3	6	2	7	9	4	5	8
1	3	6	2	7	9	5	4	8
1	3	9	4	7	8	2	5	6
1	3	9	4	7	8	5	2	6
1	4	8	2	7	9	3	5	6
1	4	8	2	7	9	5	3	6
1	5	2	3	4	8	7	9	6
1	5	2	3	4	8	9	7	6
1	5	2	8	4	7	3	9	6

1	5	2	8	4	7	9	3	6
1	5	3	9	4	2	7	8	6
1	5	3	9	4	2	8	7	6
1	8	3	7	4	5	2	6	9
1	8	3	7	4	5	6	2	9
1	9	6	4	5	8	3	7	2
1	9	6	4	5	8	7	3	2
1	9	6	7	5	2	3	4	8
1	9	6	7	5	2	4	3	8
2	1	4	3	7	9	5	6	8
2	1	4	3	7	9	6	5	8
2	3	6	1	7	9	4	5	8
2	3	6	1	7	9	5	4	8
2	4	8	1	7	9	3	5	6
2	4	8	1	7	9	5	3	6
2	6	9	8	5	1	4	7	3
2	6	9	8	5	1	7	4	3

2	8	6	9	4	1	5	7	3
2	8	6	9	4	1	7	5	3
2	9	6	3	5	1	4	7	8
2	9	6	3	5	1	7	4	8
3	1	4	2	7	9	5	6	8
3	1	4	2	7	9	6	5	8
3	2	1	5	4	7	8	9	6
3	2	1	5	4	7	9	8	6
3	2	4	8	5	1	7	9	6
3	2	4	8	5	1	9	7	6
3	2	8	6	5	1	7	9	4
3	2	8	6	5	1	9	7	4
3	5	2	1	4	8	7	9	6
3	5	2	1	4	8	9	7	6
3	6	4	9	5	8	1	7	2
3	6	4	9	5	8	7	1	2
3	9	2	8	1	5	6	7	4

3	9	2	8	1	5	7	6	4
3	9	6	2	5	1	4	7	8
3	9	6	2	5	1	7	4	8
4	2	6	1	7	8	3	5	9
4	2	6	1	7	8	5	3	9
4	3	2	1	5	8	7	9	6
4	3	2	1	5	8	9	7	6
4	3	9	1	7	8	2	5	6
4	3	9	1	7	8	5	2	6
4	9	6	1	5	8	3	7	2
4	9	6	1	5	8	7	3	2
5	1	2	9	6	7	3	4	8
5	1	2	9	6	7	4	3	8
5	2	1	3	4	7	8	9	6
5	2	1	3	4	7	9	8	6
5	3	1	7	2	6	8	9	4
5	3	1	7	2	6	9	8	4

5	4	1	9	2	7	3	8	6
5	4	1	9	2	7	8	3	6
5	4	8	9	6	7	1	3	2
5	4	8	9	6	7	3	1	2
5	7	2	8	3	9	1	6	4
5	7	2	8	3	9	6	1	4
5	9	3	6	2	1	7	8	4
5	9	3	6	2	1	8	7	4
6	2	8	3	5	1	7	9	4

7	2	8	9	6	5	3	1	4
7	3	1	5	2	6	8	9	4
7	3	1	5	2	6	9	8	4
7	3	2	8	5	9	1	6	4
7	3	2	8	5	9	6	1	4
7	3	4	1	6	5	2	9	8
7	3	4	1	6	5	9	2	8
7	5	2	8	4	9	1	3	6
7	5	2	8	4	9	3	1	6

8	3	2	7	5	9	1	6	4
8	3	2	7	5	9	6	1	4
8	5	2	1	4	7	3	9	6
8	5	2	1	4	7	9	3	6
8	5	2	7	4	9	1	3	6
8	5	2	7	4	9	3	1	6
8	6	4	7	5	9	1	3	2
8	6	4	7	5	9	3	1	2
8	6	9	2	5	1	4	7	3

9	1	4	7	6	5	3	2	8
9	2	8	7	6	5	1	3	4
9	2	8	7	6	5	3	1	4
9	3	1	6	2	5	7	8	4
9	3	1	6	2	5	8	7	4
9	3	2	1	5	6	4	7	8
9	3	2	1	5	6	7	4	8
9	4	1	5	2	7	3	8	6
9	4	1	5	2	7	8	3	6

6	2	8	3	5	1	9	7	4
6	3	1	9	2	5	7	8	4
6	3	1	9	2	5	8	7	4
6	9	3	5	2	1	7	8	4
6	9	3	5	2	1	8	7	4
7	1	4	9	6	5	2	3	8
7	1	4	9	6	5	3	2	8
7	2	8	9	6	5	1	3	4

7	6	4	8	5	9	1	3	2
7	6	4	8	5	9	3	1	2
7	8	3	1	4	5	2	6	9
7	8	3	1	4	5	6	2	9
7	9	6	1	5	2	3	4	8
7	9	6	1	5	2	4	3	8
8	2	4	3	5	1	7	9	6
8	2	4	3	5	1	9	7	6

8	6	9	2	5	1	7	4	3
8	7	2	5	3	9	1	6	4
8	7	2	5	3	9	6	1	4
8	9	2	3	1	5	6	7	4
8	9	2	3	1	5	7	6	4
9	1	2	5	6	7	3	4	8
9	1	2	5	6	7	4	3	8
9	1	4	7	6	5	2	3	8

9	4	8	5	6	7	1	3	2
9	4	8	5	6	7	3	1	2
9	5	3	1	4	2	7	8	6
9	5	3	1	4	2	8	7	6
9	6	4	3	5	8	1	7	2
9	6	4	3	5	8	7	1	2
9	8	6	2	4	1	5	7	3
9	8	6	2	4	1	7	5	3

3.3 SECOND APPROACH

Programming languages like Python provide ways to solve this problem with less code and faster than the way seen on the first approach. The following code, found on a Stack Exchange post [7] answering the same problem uses a different and efficient approach:

```
import itertools

p = itertools.permutations([1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0])

def is_66(a):
    result = (a[0] + 13 * a[1] / a[2] + a[3] + 12 * a[4] - a[5] - 11 + a[6] * a[7] / a[8] - 10)

    # handle the floats correctly, i.e. result == 66.00 will exclude some solutions
    return (result > 65.99) and (result < 66.01)

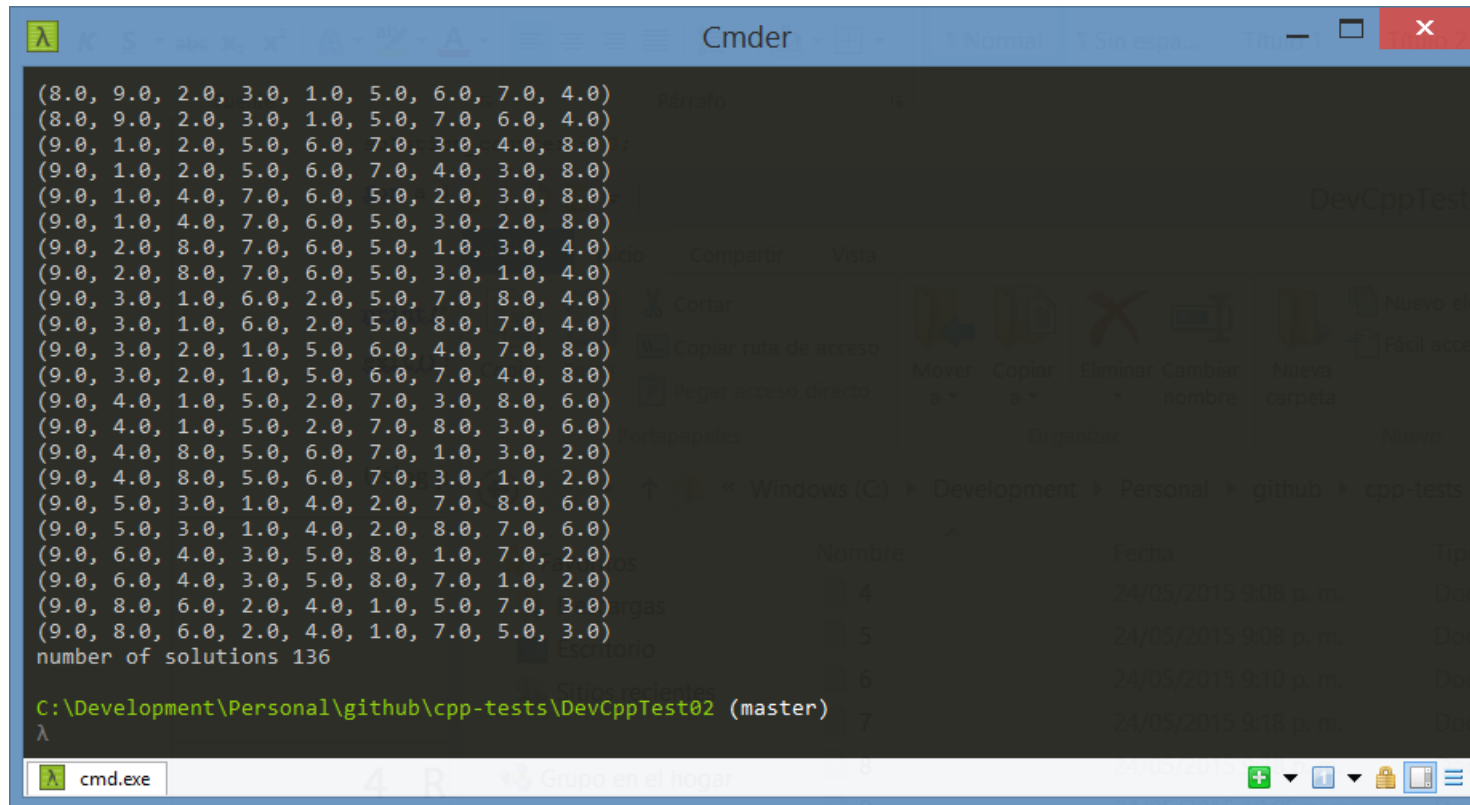
solution_counter = 0;

for a in p:
    if is_66(a):
        print(a);
        solution_counter += 1;

print("number of solutions %d" % solution_counter);

exit();
```

Using python and the **itertools** library you can iterate through all the possible combinations very fast.



```
cmd.exe
(8.0, 9.0, 2.0, 3.0, 1.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 4.0)
(8.0, 9.0, 2.0, 3.0, 1.0, 5.0, 7.0, 6.0, 4.0)
(9.0, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 3.0, 4.0, 8.0)
(9.0, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 4.0, 3.0, 8.0)
(9.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 6.0, 5.0, 2.0, 3.0, 8.0)
(9.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 6.0, 5.0, 3.0, 2.0, 8.0)
(9.0, 2.0, 8.0, 7.0, 6.0, 5.0, 1.0, 3.0, 4.0)
(9.0, 2.0, 8.0, 7.0, 6.0, 5.0, 3.0, 1.0, 4.0)
(9.0, 3.0, 1.0, 6.0, 2.0, 5.0, 7.0, 8.0, 4.0)
(9.0, 3.0, 1.0, 6.0, 2.0, 5.0, 8.0, 7.0, 4.0)
(9.0, 3.0, 2.0, 1.0, 5.0, 6.0, 4.0, 7.0, 8.0)
(9.0, 3.0, 2.0, 1.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 4.0, 8.0)
(9.0, 4.0, 1.0, 5.0, 2.0, 7.0, 3.0, 8.0, 6.0)
(9.0, 4.0, 1.0, 5.0, 2.0, 7.0, 8.0, 3.0, 6.0)
(9.0, 4.0, 8.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 1.0, 3.0, 2.0)
(9.0, 4.0, 8.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 3.0, 1.0, 2.0)
(9.0, 5.0, 3.0, 1.0, 4.0, 2.0, 7.0, 8.0, 6.0)
(9.0, 5.0, 3.0, 1.0, 4.0, 2.0, 8.0, 7.0, 6.0)
(9.0, 6.0, 4.0, 3.0, 5.0, 8.0, 1.0, 7.0, 2.0)
(9.0, 6.0, 4.0, 3.0, 5.0, 8.0, 7.0, 1.0, 2.0)
(9.0, 8.0, 6.0, 2.0, 4.0, 1.0, 5.0, 7.0, 3.0)
(9.0, 8.0, 6.0, 2.0, 4.0, 1.0, 7.0, 5.0, 3.0)
number of solutions 136
C:\Development\Personal\github\cpp-tests\DevCppTest02 (master)
λ
```

4 CONCLUSIONS

- Using a recursive algorithm will increase the execution time of the process, and might not be a good idea if time is a problem. It might be helpful if memory consumption is an issue.
- Brute force attacks can help you find the solution of a system in a short amount of time with a high accuracy.

5 WORK TO DO

- Create an alternate C++ non recursive solution.
- Compare the time spent and the memory consumption with the first C++ approach and the pending C++ approach.
- Create a more detailed version of this document contemplating both the old approaches and the new ones.

6 SOURCES

<https://github.com/jpruiz114/cpp-tests/tree/master/DevCppTest02>

7 REFERENCES

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