

## Problem D. Recursive Digit Sum

OS Linux

We define super digit of an integer  $x$  using the following rules:

Given an integer, we need to find the *super digit* of the integer.

- If  $x$  has only 1 digit, then its super digit is  $x$ .
- Otherwise, the super digit of  $x$  is equal to the super digit of the sum of the digits of  $x$ .

For example, the super digit of **9875** will be calculated as:

```
super_digit(9875)    9+8+7+5 = 29
super_digit(29)      2 + 9 = 11
super_digit(11)       1 + 1 = 2
super_digit(2)        = 2
```

### Example

$n = '9875'$

$k = 4$

The number  $p$  is created by concatenating the string  $n$   $k$  times so the initial  $p = 9875987598759875$ .

```
superDigit(p) = superDigit(9875987598759875)
               9+8+7+5+9+8+7+5+9+8+7+5+9+8+7+5 = 116
superDigit(p) = superDigit(116)
               1+1+6 = 8
superDigit(p) = superDigit(8)
```

All of the digits of  $p$  sum to **116**. The digits of **116** sum to **8**. **8** is only one digit, so it is the super digit.

### Function Description

Complete the function *superDigit* in the editor below. It must return the calculated super digit as an integer.

*superDigit* has the following parameter(s):

- *string n*: a string representation of an integer
- *int k*: the times to concatenate  $n$  to make  $p$

## Returns

- *int*: the super digit of  $n$  repeated  $k$  times

## Input Format

The first line contains two space separated integers,  $n$  and  $k$ .

## Constraints

- $1 \leq n < 10^{100000}$
- $1 \leq k \leq 10^5$

Input	Output
148 3	3

## Explanation 0

Here  $n = 148$  and  $k = 3$ , so  $p = 148148148$ .

```

1 | super_digit(P) = super_digit(148148148)
2 |               = super_digit(1+4+8+1+4+8+1+4+8)
3 |               = super_digit(39)
4 |               = super_digit(3+9)
5 |               = super_digit(12)
6 |               = super_digit(1+2)
7 |               = super_digit(3)
8 |               = 3

```

Input	Output
9875 4	8
Input	Output
123 3	9

## Explanation 2

Here  $n = 123$  and  $k = 3$ , so  $p = 123123123$ .

```

1 | super_digit(P) = super_digit(123123123)
2 |               = super_digit(1+2+3+1+2+3+1+2+3)
3 |               = super_digit(18)
4 |               = super_digit(1+8)
5 |               = super_digit(9)
6 |

```

9 |

= 9