Project Euler, ctd.

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Euler Problem 3 – Prime Factors

The prime factors of 13195 are 5, 7, 13, and 29. What is the largest prime factor of the number 600851475143?

Sectioning

```
*Main> plus a b = a + b
*Main> :t plus
plus :: Num a => a -> a -> a
*Main> plus 10 20
30
*Main> :t (plus 1)
(plus 1) :: Num a => a -> a
*Main> addTwo = plus 2
*Main> addTwo 10
12
```

- You can also say things like `(+1)` to get a partially applied operator.

The Sieve

- We will make something like the Sieve of Eratosthenes.

```
*Main> notDivides a n = n `mod` a /= 0
*Main> notDivides 2 10
False
*Main> notDivides 3 10
True
*Main> filter (notDivides 3) [1..10]
[1,2,4,5,7,8,10]
```

Go ahead and add the definition of `notDivides` to your file.

Building Up Lists

- The operator : creates a list from an element and another list.
- HASKELL "a:b" is like JAVA/C++ "new Node(a,b)."
- The built-in function head will get you the first element of a list.

```
*Main> 2 : filter (notDivides 2) [2..20]
[2,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19]
*Main> 2 : filter (notDivides 2)
          (3 : filter (notDivides 3) [2..20])
[2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19]
*Main> 2 : filter (notDivides 2)
         (3 : filter (notDivides 3)
            (5 : filter (notDivides 5) [2..20]))
[2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19]
```

- We need a recursive solution for this!

Making the Sieve

```
sieve (x:xs) = x : (sieve (filter (notDivides xs) xs))

primes = sieve [2..]
```


Sample Run

```
*Main> sieve [2..20]
[2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,*** Exception: Prelude.head: empty list
*Main> take 20 (primes)
[2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31,37,41,43,47,53,59,61,67,71]
*Main> take 20 $ primes
[2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31,37,41,43,47,53,59,61,67,71]
```


Factors

- Now to get the factors ...

```
factors n = aux n primes
  where aux 1 _       = []
        aux n (p:ps) = case divMod n p of
                         (n', 0) -> p : aux n' ps
                         (_ , _) -> aux n ps

maxFactor n = foldr1 max $ factors n

euler3 = maxFactor 600851475143
```

```
*Main> foldr1 (+) [2,3,4,5]
14
*Main> euler3
6857
```

Problem 20 – Factorial Digit Sum

$n!$ means $n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$.

For example, $10! = 10 \times 9 \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 3628800$, and the sum of the digits in the number $10!$ is $3 + 6 + 2 + 8 + 8 + 0 + 0 = 27$.

Find the sum of the digits in the number $100!$

BigInts

- Most functional languages have "Big Integers," constrained only by your computer's memory.
- To get started, here's the definition for factorial:

```
fact 0 = 1
fanc n = n * fact (n-1)
```

- If we run this on 100 it actually works!

```
*Main> fact 100
933262154439441526816992388562667004907159682643816214685
929638952175999932299156089414639761565182862536979208272
237582511852109168640000000000000000000000000
```


Divide and Conquer!

- To get the least significant digit, just take a modulus!
- To divide by 10 without remainder, just use `div`.

```
sumDigits 0 = 0
sumDigits n = n `mod` 10 + sumDigits (n `div` 10)

euler20 = sumDigits $ fact 100
```

Now try …

```
*Main> euler20
648
```