Project Euler.net

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Problem 1

If we list all the natural numbers below 10 that are multiples of 3 or 5, we get 3, 5, 6 and 9. The sum of these multiples is 23.

Find the sum of all the multiples of 3 or 5 below 1000.

Problem 2

Each new term in the Fibonacci sequence is generated by adding the previous two terms. By starting with 1 and 2, the first 10 terms will be:

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, ...

By considering the terms in the Fibonacci sequence whose values do not exceed four million, find the sum of the even-valued terms.

Problem 3

The prime factors of 13195 are 5, 7, 13 and 29.

What is the largest prime factor of the number 600851475143 ?

Problem 4

A palindromic number reads the same both ways. The largest palindrome made from the product of two 2-digit numbers is 9009 = 91 $\times$ 99.

Find the largest palindrome made from the product of two 3-digit numbers.

Problem 5

2520 is the smallest number that can be divided by each of the numbers from 1 to 10 without any remainder.

What is the smallest positive number that is evenly divisible by all of the numbers from 1 to 20?

Problem 6

The sum of the squares of the first ten natural numbers is,

$$1^2 + 2^2 + ... + 10^2 = 385$$

The square of the sum of the first ten natural numbers is,

$$(1 + 2 + ... + 10)^2 = 55^2 = 3025$$

Hence the difference between the sum of the squares of the first ten natural numbers and the square of the sum is 3025 − 385 = 2640.

Find the difference between the sum of the squares of the first one hundred natural numbers and the square of the sum.

Problem 7

By listing the first six prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, and 13, we can see that the 6th prime is 13.

What is the 10 001st prime number?

Problem 8

Find the greatest product of five consecutive digits in the 1000-digit number.

```
73167176531330624919225119674426574742355349194934
96983520312774506326239578318016984801869478851843
85861560789112949495459501737958331952853208805511
12540698747158523863050715693290963295227443043557
66896648950445244523161731856403098711121722383113
62229893423380308135336276614282806444486645238749
30358907296290491560440772390713810515859307960866
70172427121883998797908792274921901699720888093776
65727333001053367881220235421809751254540594752243
52584907711670556013604839586446706324415722155397
53697817977846174064955149290862569321978468622482
83972241375657056057490261407972968652414535100474
82166370484403199890008895243450658541227588666881
16427171479924442928230863465674813919123162824586
17866458359124566529476545682848912883142607690042
24219022671055626321111109370544217506941658960408
07198403850962455444362981230987879927244284909188
84580156166097919133875499200524063689912560717606
05886116467109405077541002256983155200055935729725
71636269561882670428252483600823257530420752963450
```

Problem 9

A Pythagorean triplet is a set of three natural numbers, $a < b < c$, for which,

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

For example, $3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25 = 5^2$.

There exists exactly one Pythagorean triplet for which $a + b + c = 1000$.
Find the product abc.

Problem 10

The sum of the primes below 10 is 2 + 3 + 5 + 7 = 17.

Find the sum of all the primes below two million.

Problem 11

In the 20×20 grid below, four numbers along a diagonal line have been marked in red.

08	02	22	97	38	15	00	40	00	75	04	05	07	78	52	12	50	77	91	08
49	49	99	40	17	81	18	57	60	87	17	40	98	43	69	48	04	56	62	00
81	49	31	73	55	79	14	29	93	71	40	67	53	88	30	03	49	13	36	65
52	70	95	23	04	60	11	42	69	24	68	56	01	32	56	71	37	02	36	91
22	31	16	71	51	67	63	89	41	92	36	54	22	40	40	28	66	33	13	80
24	47	32	60	99	03	45	02	44	75	33	53	78	36	84	20	35	17	12	50
32	98	81	28	64	23	67	10	**26**	38	40	67	59	54	70	66	18	38	64	70
67	26	20	68	02	62	12	20	95	**63**	94	39	63	08	40	91	66	49	94	21
24	55	58	05	66	73	99	26	97	17	**78**	78	96	83	14	88	34	89	63	72
21	36	23	09	75	00	76	44	20	45	35	**14**	00	61	33	97	34	31	33	95
78	17	53	28	22	75	31	67	15	94	03	80	04	62	16	14	09	53	56	92
16	39	05	42	96	35	31	47	55	58	88	24	00	17	54	24	36	29	85	57
86	56	00	48	35	71	89	07	05	44	44	37	44	60	21	58	51	54	17	58
19	80	81	68	05	94	47	69	28	73	92	13	86	52	17	77	04	89	55	40
04	52	08	83	97	35	99	16	07	97	57	32	16	26	26	79	33	27	98	66
88	36	68	87	57	62	20	72	03	46	33	67	46	55	12	32	63	93	53	69
04	42	16	73	38	25	39	11	24	94	72	18	08	46	29	32	40	62	76	36
20	69	36	41	72	30	23	88	34	62	99	69	82	67	59	85	74	04	36	16
20	73	35	29	78	31	90	01	74	31	49	71	48	86	81	16	23	57	05	54
01	70	54	71	83	51	54	69	16	92	33	48	61	43	52	01	89	19	67	48

The product of these numbers is 26 × 63 × 78 × 14 = 1788696.

What is the greatest product of four adjacent numbers in any direction (up, down, left, right, or diagonally) in the 20×20 grid?

Problem 12

The sequence of triangle numbers is generated by adding the natural numbers. So the 7^{th} triangle number would be 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 28. The first ten terms would be:

1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36, 45, 55, ...

Let us list the factors of the first seven triangle numbers:

```
 1: 1
 3: 1,3
 6: 1,2,3,6
10: 1,2,5,10
15: 1,3,5,15
21: 1,3,7,21
28: 1,2,4,7,14,28
```

We can see that 28 is the first triangle number to have over five divisors.

What is the value of the first triangle number to have over five hundred divisors?

Problem 13

Work out the first ten digits of the sum of the following one-hundred 50-digit numbers.

```
37107287533902102798797998220837590246510135740250
46376937677490009712648124896970078050417018260538
74324986199524741059474233309513058123726617309629
91942213363574161572522430563301811072406154908250
23067588207539346171171980310421047513778063246676
89261670696623633820136378418383684178734361726757
28112879812849979408065481931592621691275889832738
44274228917432520321923589422876796487670272189318
47451445736001306439091167216856844588711603153276
70386486105843025439939619828917593665686757934951
62176457141856560629502157223196586755079324193331
64906352462741904929101432445813822663347944758178
92575867718337217661963751590579239728245598838407
58203565325359399008402633568948830189458628227828
80181199384826282014278194139940567587151170094390
35398664372827112653829987240784473053190104293586
86515506006295864861532075273371959191420517255829
71693888707715466499115593487603532921714970056938
54370070576826684624621495650076471787294438377604
53282654108756828443191190634694037855217779295145
36123272525000296071075082563815656710885258350721
45876576172410976447339110607218265236877223636045
17423706905851860660448207621209813287860733969412
81142660418086830619328460811191061556940512689692
51934325451728388641918047049293215058642563049483
62467221648435076201727918039944693004732956340691
15732444386908125794514089057706229429197107928209
55037687525678773091862540744969844508330393682126
18336384825330154686196124348767681297534375946515
80386287592878490201521685554828717201219257766954
78182833757993103614740356856449095527097864797581
16726320100436897842553539920931837441497806860984
48403098129077791799088218795327364475675590848030
87086987551392711854517078544161852424320693150332
59959406895756536782107074926966537676326235447210
69793950679652694742597709739166693763042633987085
41052684708299085211399427365734116182760315001271
65378607361501080857009149939512557028198746004375
35829035317434717326932123578154982629742552737307
94953759765105305946966067683156574377167401875275
```

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88902802571733229619176668713819931811048770190271
25267680276078003013678680992525463401061632866526
36270218540497705585629946580636237993140746255962
24074486908231174977792365466257246923322810917141
91430288197103288597806669760892938638285025333403
34413065578016127815921815005561868836468420090470
23053081172816430487623791969842487255036638784583
11487696932154902810424020138335124462181441773470
63783299490636259666498587618221225225512486764533
67720186971698544312419572409913959008952310058822
95548255300263520781532296796249481641953868218774
76085327132285723110424803456124867697064507995236
37774242535411291684276865538926205024910326572967
23701913275725675285653248258265463092207058596522
29798860272258331913126375147341994889534765745501
18495701454879288984856827726077713721403798879715
38298203783031473527721580348144513491373226651381
34829543829199918180278916522431027392251122869539
40957953066405232632538044100059654939159879593635
29746152185502371307642255121183693803580388584903
41698116222072977186158236678424689157993532961922
62467957194401269043877107275048102390895523597457
23189706772547915061505504953922979530901129967519
86188088225875314529584099251203829009407770775672
11306739708304724483816533873502340845647058077308
82959174767140363198008187129011875491310547126581
97623331044818386269515456334926366572897563400500
42846280183517070527831839425882145521227251250327
55121603546981200581762165212827652751691296897789
32238195734329339946437501907836945765883352399886
75506164965184775180738168837861091527357929701337
62177842752192623401942399639168044983993173312731
32924185707147349566916674687634660915035914677504
99518671430235219628894890102423325116913619626622
73267460800591547471830798392868535206946944540724
76841822524674417161514036427982273348055556214818
97142617910342598647204516893989422179826088076852
87783646182799346313767754307809363333018982642090
10848802521674670883215120185883543223812876952786
71329612474782464538636993009049310363619763878039
62184073572399794223406235393808339651327408011116
66627891981488087797941876876144230030984490851411
60661826293682836764744779239180335110989069790714
85786944089552990653640447425576083659976645795096
66024396409905389607120198219976047599490197230297
64913982680032973156037120041377903785566085089252
16730939319872750275468906903707539413042652315011
94809377245048795150954100921645863754710598436791
78639167021187492431995700641917969777599028300699
15368713711936614952811305876380278410754449733078
40789923115535562561142322423255033685442488917353
44889911501440648020369068063960672322193204149535
41503128880339536053299340368006977710650566631954
81234880673210146739058568557934581403627822703280
82616570773948327592232845941706525094512325230608
22918802058777319719839450180888072429661980811197
77158542502016545090413245809786882778948721859617
72107838435069186155435662884062257473692284509516
20849603980134001723930671666823555245252804609722
53503534226472524250874054075591789781264330331690
```

Problem 14

The following iterative sequence is defined for the set of positive integers:

$n \to n/2$ (n is even)
$n \to 3n + 1$ (n is odd)

Using the rule above and starting with 13, we generate the following sequence:

$$13 \to 40 \to 20 \to 10 \to 5 \to 16 \to 8 \to 4 \to 2 \to 1$$

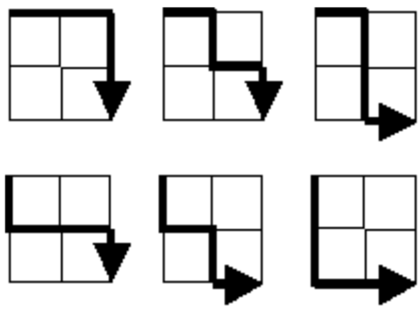
It can be seen that this sequence (starting at 13 and finishing at 1) contains 10 terms. Although it has not been proved yet (Collatz Problem), it is thought that all starting numbers finish at 1.

Which starting number, under one million, produces the longest chain?

NOTE: Once the chain starts the terms are allowed to go above one million.

Problem 15

Starting in the top left corner of a 2×2 grid, there are 6 routes (without backtracking) to the bottom right corner.



How many routes are there through a 20×20 grid?

Problem 16

$2^{15} = 32768$ and the sum of its digits is $3 + 2 + 7 + 6 + 8 = 26$.

What is the sum of the digits of the number 2^{1000}?

Problem 17

If the numbers 1 to 5 are written out in words: one, two, three, four, five, then there are 3 + 3 + 5 + 4 + 4 = 19 letters used in total.

If all the numbers from 1 to 1000 (one thousand) inclusive were written out in words, how many letters would be used?

NOTE: Do not count spaces or hyphens. For example, 342 (three hundred and forty-two) contains 23 letters and 115 (one hundred and fifteen) contains 20 letters. The use of "and" when writing out numbers is in compliance with British usage.

Problem 18

By starting at the top of the triangle below and moving to adjacent numbers on the row below, the maximum total from top to bottom is 23.

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

That is, 3 + 7 + 4 + 9 = 23.

Find the maximum total from top to bottom of the triangle below:

```
                            75
                          95 64
                        17 47 82
                      18 35 87 10
                    20 04 82 47 65
                  19 01 23 75 03 34
                88 02 77 73 07 63 67
              99 65 04 28 06 16 70 92
            41 41 26 56 83 40 80 70 33
          41 48 72 33 47 32 37 16 94 29
        53 71 44 65 25 43 91 52 97 51 14
      70 11 33 28 77 73 17 78 39 68 17 57
    91 71 52 38 17 14 91 43 58 50 27 29 48
  63 66 04 68 89 53 67 30 73 16 69 87 40 31
04 62 98 27 23 09 70 98 73 93 38 53 60 04 23
```

NOTE: As there are only 16384 routes, it is possible to solve this problem by trying every route. However, Problem 67, is the same challenge with a triangle containing one-hundred rows; it cannot be solved by brute force, and requires a clever method! ;o)

Problem 19

You are given the following information, but you may prefer to do some research for yourself.

- 1 Jan 1900 was a Monday.
- Thirty days has September,
  April, June and November.
  All the rest have thirty-one,
  Saving February alone,
  Which has twenty-eight, rain or shine.
  And on leap years, twenty-nine.
- A leap year occurs on any year evenly divisible by 4, but not on a century unless it is divisible by 400.

How many Sundays fell on the first of the month during the twentieth century (1 Jan 1901 to 31 Dec 2000)?

Problem 20

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

For example, $10! = 10 \times 9 \times ... \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 3628800$,
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!

Problem 21

Let d(n) be defined as the sum of proper divisors of n (numbers less than n which divide evenly into n).
If d(a) = b and d(b) = a, where $a \neq b$, then a and b are an amicable pair and each of a and b are called amicable numbers.

For example, the proper divisors of 220 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55 and 110; therefore d(220) = 284. The proper divisors of 284 are 1, 2, 4, 71 and 142; so d(284) = 220.

Evaluate the sum of all the amicable numbers under 10000.

Problem 22

Using names.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 46K text file containing over five-thousand first names, begin by sorting it into alphabetical order. Then working out the alphabetical value for each name, multiply this value by its alphabetical position in the list to obtain a name score.

For example, when the list is sorted into alphabetical order, COLIN, which is worth 3 + 15 + 12 + 9 + 14 = 53, is the 938th name in the list. So, COLIN would obtain a score of $938 \times 53 = 49714$.

What is the total of all the name scores in the file?

Problem 23

A perfect number is a number for which the sum of its proper divisors is exactly equal to the number. For example, the sum of the proper divisors of 28 would be 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14 = 28, which means that 28 is a perfect number.

A number n is called deficient if the sum of its proper divisors is less than n and it is called abundant if this sum exceeds n.

As 12 is the smallest abundant number, 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 = 16, the smallest number that can be written as the sum of two abundant numbers is 24. By mathematical analysis, it can be shown that all integers greater than 28123 can be written as the sum of two abundant numbers. However, this upper limit cannot be reduced any further by analysis even though it is known that the greatest number that cannot be expressed as the sum of two abundant numbers is less than this limit.

Find the sum of all the positive integers which cannot be written as the sum of two abundant numbers.

Problem 24

A permutation is an ordered arrangement of objects. For example, 3124 is one possible permutation of the digits 1, 2, 3 and 4. If all of the permutations are listed numerically or alphabetically, we call it lexicographic order. The lexicographic permutations of 0, 1 and 2 are:

012   021   102   120   201   210

What is the millionth lexicographic permutation of the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9?

Problem 25

The Fibonacci sequence is defined by the recurrence relation:

$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$, where $F_1 = 1$ and $F_2 = 1$.

Hence the first 12 terms will be:

$F_1 = 1$
$F_2 = 1$
$F_3 = 2$
$F_4 = 3$
$F_5 = 5$
$F_6 = 8$
$F_7 = 13$
$F_8 = 21$
$F_9 = 34$
$F_{10} = 55$
$F_{11} = 89$
$F_{12} = 144$

The 12th term, F_{12}, is the first term to contain three digits.

What is the first term in the Fibonacci sequence to contain 1000 digits?

Problem 26

A unit fraction contains 1 in the numerator. The decimal representation of the unit fractions with denominators 2 to 10 are given:

$^1/_2$ = 0.5

$^1/_3$ = 0.(3)

$^1/_4$ = 0.25

$^1/_5$ = 0.2

$^1/_6$ = 0.1(6)

$^1/_7$ = 0.(142857)

$^1/_8$ = 0.125

$^1/_9$ = 0.(1)

$^1/_{10}$ = 0.1

Where 0.1(6) means 0.166666..., and has a 1-digit recurring cycle. It can be seen that $^1/_7$ has a 6-digit recurring cycle.

Find the value of $d < 1000$ for which $^1/_d$ contains the longest recurring cycle in its decimal fraction part.

Problem 27

Euler published the remarkable quadratic formula:

$$n^2 + n + 41$$

It turns out that the formula will produce 40 primes for the consecutive values n = 0 to 39. However, when $n = 40$, $40^2 + 40 + 41 = 40(40 + 1) + 41$ is divisible by 41, and certainly when $n = 41$, $41^2 + 41 + 41$ is clearly divisible by 41.

Using computers, the incredible formula $n^2 - 79n + 1601$ was discovered, which produces 80 primes for the consecutive values n = 0 to 79. The product of the coefficients, −79 and 1601, is −126479.

Considering quadratics of the form:

> $n^2 + an + b$, where $|a| < 1000$ and $|b| < 1000$
>
> where $|n|$ is the modulus/absolute value of n
> e.g. $|11| = 11$ and $|-4| = 4$

Find the product of the coefficients, a and b, for the quadratic expression that produces the maximum number of primes for consecutive values of n, starting with $n = 0$.

Problem 28

Starting with the number 1 and moving to the right in a clockwise direction a 5 by 5 spiral is formed as follows:

21	22	23	24	**25**
20	**7**	8	**9**	10
19	6	**1**	2	11
18	**5**	4	**3**	12
17	16	15	14	**13**

It can be verified that the sum of the numbers on the diagonals is 101.

What is the sum of the numbers on the diagonals in a 1001 by 1001 spiral formed in the same way?

Problem 29

Consider all integer combinations of a^b for $2 \leq a \leq 5$ and $2 \leq b \leq 5$:

$2^2=4$, $2^3=8$, $2^4=16$, $2^5=32$
$3^2=9$, $3^3=27$, $3^4=81$, $3^5=243$
$4^2=16$, $4^3=64$, $4^4=256$, $4^5=1024$
$5^2=25$, $5^3=125$, $5^4=625$, $5^5=3125$

If they are then placed in numerical order, with any repeats removed, we get the following sequence of 15 distinct terms:

4, 8, 9, 16, 25, 27, 32, 64, 81, 125, 243, 256, 625, 1024, 3125

How many distinct terms are in the sequence generated by a^b for $2 \leq a \leq 100$ and $2 \leq b \leq 100$?

Problem 30

Surprisingly there are only three numbers that can be written as the sum of fourth powers of their digits:

$1634 = 1^4 + 6^4 + 3^4 + 4^4$
$8208 = 8^4 + 2^4 + 0^4 + 8^4$
$9474 = 9^4 + 4^4 + 7^4 + 4^4$

As $1 = 1^4$ is not a sum it is not included.

The sum of these numbers is 1634 + 8208 + 9474 = 19316.

Find the sum of all the numbers that can be written as the sum of fifth powers of their digits.

Problem 31

In England the currency is made up of pound, £, and pence, p, and there are eight coins in general circulation:

1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 (100p) and £2 (200p).

It is possible to make £2 in the following way:

1×£1 + 1×50p + 2×20p + 1×5p + 1×2p + 3×1p

How many different ways can £2 be made using any number of coins?

Problem 32

We shall say that an n-digit number is pandigital if it makes use of all the digits 1 to n exactly once; for example, the 5-digit number, 15234, is 1 through 5 pandigital.

The product 7254 is unusual, as the identity, 39 × 186 = 7254, containing multiplicand, multiplier, and product is 1 through 9 pandigital.

Find the sum of all products whose multiplicand/multiplier/product identity can be written as a 1 through 9 pandigital.

HINT: Some products can be obtained in more than one way so be sure to only include it once in your sum.

Problem 33

The fraction $^{49}/_{98}$ is a curious fraction, as an inexperienced mathematician in attempting to simplify it may incorrectly believe that $^{49}/_{98} = {}^{4}/_{8}$, which is correct, is obtained by cancelling the 9s.

We shall consider fractions like, $^{30}/_{50} = {}^{3}/_{5}$, to be trivial examples.

There are exactly four non-trivial examples of this type of fraction, less than one in value, and containing two digits in the numerator and denominator.

If the product of these four fractions is given in its lowest common terms, find the value of the denominator.

Problem 34

145 is a curious number, as 1! + 4! + 5! = 1 + 24 + 120 = 145.

Find the sum of all numbers which are equal to the sum of the factorial of their digits.

Note: as 1! = 1 and 2! = 2 are not sums they are not included.

Problem 35

The number, 197, is called a circular prime because all rotations of the digits: 197, 971, and 719, are themselves prime.

There are thirteen such primes below 100: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 31, 37, 71, 73, 79, and 97.

How many circular primes are there below one million?

Problem 36

The decimal number, 585 = 1001001001_2 (binary), is palindromic in both bases.

Find the sum of all numbers, less than one million, which are palindromic in base 10 and base 2.

(Please note that the palindromic number, in either base, may not include leading zeros.)

Problem 37

The number 3797 has an interesting property. Being prime itself, it is possible to continuously remove digits from left to right, and remain prime at each stage: 3797, 797, 97, and 7. Similarly we can work from right to left: 3797, 379, 37, and 3.

Find the sum of the only eleven primes that are both truncatable from left to right and right to left.

NOTE: 2, 3, 5, and 7 are not considered to be truncatable primes.

Problem 38

Take the number 192 and multiply it by each of 1, 2, and 3:

$192 \times 1 = 192$
$192 \times 2 = 384$
$192 \times 3 = 576$

By concatenating each product we get the 1 to 9 pandigital, 192384576. We will call 192384576 the concatenated product of 192 and (1,2,3)

The same can be achieved by starting with 9 and multiplying by 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, giving the pandigital, 918273645, which is the concatenated product of 9 and (1,2,3,4,5).

What is the largest 1 to 9 pandigital 9-digit number that can be formed as the concatenated product of an integer with (1,2, ... , n) where $n > 1$?

Problem 39

If p is the perimeter of a right angle triangle with integral length sides, {a,b,c}, there are exactly three solutions for p = 120.

{20,48,52}, {24,45,51}, {30,40,50}

For which value of $p \leq 1000$, is the number of solutions maximised?

Problem 40

An irrational decimal fraction is created by concatenating the positive integers:

0.123456789101112131415161718192021...

It can be seen that the 12th digit of the fractional part is 1.

If d_n represents the n^{th} digit of the fractional part, find the value of the following expression.

$$d_1 \times d_{10} \times d_{100} \times d_{1000} \times d_{10000} \times d_{100000} \times d_{1000000}$$

Problem 41

We shall say that an n-digit number is pandigital if it makes use of all the digits 1 to n exactly once. For example, 2143 is a 4-digit pandigital and is also prime.

What is the largest n-digit pandigital prime that exists?

Problem 42

The n^{th} term of the sequence of triangle numbers is given by, $t_n = ½n(n+1)$; so the first ten triangle numbers are:

1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36, 45, 55, ...

By converting each letter in a word to a number corresponding to its alphabetical position and adding these values we form a word value. For example, the word value for SKY is 19 + 11 + 25 = 55 = t_{10}. If the word value is a triangle number then we shall call the word a triangle word.

Using words.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 16K text file containing nearly two-thousand common English words, how many are triangle words?

Problem 43

The number, 1406357289, is a 0 to 9 pandigital number because it is made up of each of the digits 0 to 9 in some order, but it also has a rather interesting sub-string divisibility property.

Let d_1 be the 1st digit, d_2 be the 2nd digit, and so on. In this way, we note the following:

- $d_2d_3d_4$=406 is divisible by 2

- $d_3d_4d_5$=063 is divisible by 3
- $d_4d_5d_6$=635 is divisible by 5
- $d_5d_6d_7$=357 is divisible by 7
- $d_6d_7d_8$=572 is divisible by 11
- $d_7d_8d_9$=728 is divisible by 13
- $d_8d_9d_{10}$=289 is divisible by 17

Find the sum of all 0 to 9 pandigital numbers with this property.

Problem 44

Pentagonal numbers are generated by the formula, $P_n=n(3n-1)/2$. The first ten pentagonal numbers are:

1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, 70, 92, 117, 145, ...

It can be seen that $P_4 + P_7 = 22 + 70 = 92 = P_8$. However, their difference, 70 − 22 = 48, is not pentagonal.

Find the pair of pentagonal numbers, P_j and P_k, for which their sum and difference is pentagonal and D = $|P_k - P_j|$ is minimised; what is the value of D?

Problem 45

Triangle, pentagonal, and hexagonal numbers are generated by the following formulae:

Triangle	$T_n=n(n+1)/2$	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ...
Pentagonal	$P_n=n(3n-1)/2$	1, 5, 12, 22, 35, ...
Hexagonal	$H_n=n(2n-1)$	1, 6, 15, 28, 45, ...

It can be verified that $T_{285} = P_{165} = H_{143} = 40755$.

Find the next triangle number that is also pentagonal and hexagonal.

Problem 46

It was proposed by Christian Goldbach that every odd composite number can be written as the sum of a prime and twice a square.

$9 = 7 + 2\times1^2$
$15 = 7 + 2\times2^2$
$21 = 3 + 2\times3^2$

$25 = 7 + 2\times3^2$
$27 = 19 + 2\times2^2$
$33 = 31 + 2\times1^2$

It turns out that the conjecture was false.

What is the smallest odd composite that cannot be written as the sum of a prime and twice a square?

Problem 47

The first two consecutive numbers to have two distinct prime factors are:

$14 = 2 \times 7$
$15 = 3 \times 5$

The first three consecutive numbers to have three distinct prime factors are:

$644 = 2^2 \times 7 \times 23$
$645 = 3 \times 5 \times 43$
$646 = 2 \times 17 \times 19$.

Find the first four consecutive integers to have four distinct primes factors. What is the first of these numbers?

Problem 48

The series, $1^1 + 2^2 + 3^3 + ... + 10^{10} = 10405071317$.

Find the last ten digits of the series, $1^1 + 2^2 + 3^3 + ... + 1000^{1000}$.

Problem 49

The arithmetic sequence, 1487, 4817, 8147, in which each of the terms increases by 3330, is unusual in two ways: (i) each of the three terms are prime, and, (ii) each of the 4-digit numbers are permutations of one another.

There are no arithmetic sequences made up of three 1-, 2-, or 3-digit primes, exhibiting this property, but there is one other 4-digit increasing sequence.

What 12-digit number do you form by concatenating the three terms in this sequence?

Problem 50

The prime 41, can be written as the sum of six consecutive primes:

$$41 = 2 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 11 + 13$$

This is the longest sum of consecutive primes that adds to a prime below one-hundred.

The longest sum of consecutive primes below one-thousand that adds to a prime, contains 21 terms, and is equal to 953.

Which prime, below one-million, can be written as the sum of the most consecutive primes?

Problem 51

By replacing the 1^{st} digit of *3, it turns out that six of the nine possible values: 13, 23, 43, 53, 73, and 83, are all prime.

By replacing the 3^{rd} and 4^{th} digits of 56**3 with the same digit, this 5-digit number is the first example having seven primes among the ten generated numbers, yielding the family: 56003, 56113, 56333, 56443, 56663, 56773, and 56993. Consequently 56003, being the first member of this family, is the smallest prime with this property.

Find the smallest prime which, by replacing part of the number (not necessarily adjacent digits) with the same digit, is part of an eight prime value family.

Problem 52

It can be seen that the number, 125874, and its double, 251748, contain exactly the same digits, but in a different order.

Find the smallest positive integer, x, such that $2x$, $3x$, $4x$, $5x$, and $6x$, contain the same digits.

Problem 53

There are exactly ten ways of selecting three from five, 12345:

123, 124, 125, 134, 135, 145, 234, 235, 245, and 345

In combinatorics, we use the notation, ${}^5C_3 = 10$.

In general,

${}^nC_r = \dfrac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$,where $r \le n$, $n! = n\times(n-1)\times\ldots\times3\times2\times1$, and $0! = 1$.

It is not until $n = 23$, that a value exceeds one-million: ${}^{23}C_{10} = 1144066$.

How many, not necessarily distinct, values of ${}^nC_r$, for $1 \le n \le 100$, are greater than one-million?

Problem 54

In the card game poker, a hand consists of five cards and are ranked, from lowest to highest, in the following way:

- **High Card**: Highest value card.
- **One Pair**: Two cards of the same value.
- **Two Pairs**: Two different pairs.
- **Three of a Kind**: Three cards of the same value.
- **Straight**: All cards are consecutive values.
- **Flush**: All cards of the same suit.
- **Full House**: Three of a kind and a pair.
- **Four of a Kind**: Four cards of the same value.
- **Straight Flush**: All cards are consecutive values of same suit.
- **Royal Flush**: Ten, Jack, Queen, King, Ace, in same suit.

The cards are valued in the order:
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Jack, Queen, King, Ace.

If two players have the same ranked hands then the rank made up of the highest value wins; for example, a pair of eights beats a pair of fives (see example 1 below). But if two ranks tie, for example, both players have a pair of queens, then highest cards in each hand are compared (see example 4 below); if the highest cards tie then the next highest cards are compared, and so on.

Consider the following five hands dealt to two players:

Hand	Player 1	Player 2	Winner
1	5H 5C 6S 7S KD Pair of Fives	2C 3S 8S 8D TD Pair of Eights	Player 2
2	5D 8C 9S JS AC Highest card Ace	2C 5C 7D 8S QH Highest card Queen	Player 1
3	2D 9C AS AH AC Three Aces	3D 6D 7D TD QD Flush with Diamonds	Player 2
4	4D 6S 9H QH QC Pair of Queens Highest card Nine	3D 6D 7H QD QS Pair of Queens Highest card Seven	Player 1
5	2H 2D 4C 4D 4S Full House With Three Fours	3C 3D 3S 9S 9D Full House with Three Threes	Player 1

The file, poker.txt, contains one-thousand random hands dealt to two players. Each line of the file contains ten cards (separated by a single space): the first five are Player 1's cards and the last five are Player 2's cards. You can assume that all hands are valid (no invalid characters or repeated cards), each player's hand is in no specific order, and in each hand there is a clear winner.

How many hands does Player 1 win?

Problem 55

If we take 47, reverse and add, 47 + 74 = 121, which is palindromic.

Not all numbers produce palindromes so quickly. For example,

349 + 943 = 1292,

1292 + 2921 = 4213
4213 + 3124 = 7337

That is, 349 took three iterations to arrive at a palindrome.

Although no one has proved it yet, it is thought that some numbers, like 196, never produce a palindrome. A number that never forms a palindrome through the reverse and add process is called a Lychrel number. Due to the theoretical nature of these numbers, and for the purpose of this problem, we shall assume that a number is Lychrel until proven otherwise. In addition you are given that for every number below ten-thousand, it will either (i) become a palindrome in less than fifty iterations, or, (ii) no one, with all the computing power that exists, has managed so far to map it to a palindrome. In fact, 10677 is the first number to be shown to require over fifty iterations before producing a palindrome: 4668731596684224866951378664 (53 iterations, 28-digits).

Surprisingly, there are palindromic numbers that are themselves Lychrel numbers; the first example is 4994.

How many Lychrel numbers are there below ten-thousand?

NOTE: Wording was modified slightly on 24 April 2007 to emphasise the theoretical nature of Lychrel numbers.

Problem 56

A googol (10^{100}) is a massive number: one followed by one-hundred zeros; 100^{100} is almost unimaginably large: one followed by two-hundred zeros. Despite their size, the sum of the digits in each number is only 1.

Considering natural numbers of the form, a^b, where $a, b < 100$, what is the maximum digital sum?

Problem 57

It is possible to show that the square root of two can be expressed as an infinite continued fraction.

$$\sqrt{2} = 1 + 1/(2 + 1/(2 + 1/(2 + \dots))) = 1.414213\dots$$

By expanding this for the first four iterations, we get:

1 + 1/2 = 3/2 = 1.5
1 + 1/(2 + 1/2) = 7/5 = 1.4
1 + 1/(2 + 1/(2 + 1/2)) = 17/12 = 1.41666...
1 + 1/(2 + 1/(2 + 1/(2 + 1/2))) = 41/29 = 1.41379...

The next three expansions are 99/70, 239/169, and 577/408, but the eighth expansion, 1393/985, is the first example where the number of digits in the numerator exceeds the number of digits in the denominator.

In the first one-thousand expansions, how many fractions contain a numerator with more digits than denominator?

Problem 58

Starting with 1 and spiralling anticlockwise in the following way, a square spiral with side length 7 is formed.

37	36	35	34	33	32	**31**
38	**17**	16	15	14	**13**	30
39	18	**5**	4	**3**	12	29
40	19	6	1	2	11	28
41	20	**7**	8	9	10	27
42	21	22	23	24	25	26
43	44	45	46	47	48	49

It is interesting to note that the odd squares lie along the bottom right diagonal, but what is more interesting is that 8 out of the 13 numbers lying along both diagonals are prime; that is, a ratio of 8/13 ≈ 62%.

If one complete new layer is wrapped around the spiral above, a square spiral with side length 9 will be formed. If this process is continued, what is the side length of the square spiral for which the ratio of primes along both diagonals first falls below 10%?

Problem 59

Each character on a computer is assigned a unique code and the preferred standard is ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). For example, uppercase A = 65, asterisk (*) = 42, and lowercase k = 107.

A modern encryption method is to take a text file, convert the bytes to ASCII, then XOR each byte with a given value, taken from a secret key. The advantage with the XOR function is that using the same encryption key on the cipher text, restores the plain text; for example, 65 XOR 42 = 107, then 107 XOR 42 = 65.

For unbreakable encryption, the key is the same length as the plain text message, and the key is made up of random bytes. The user would keep the encrypted message and the encryption key in different locations, and without both "halves", it is impossible to decrypt the message.

Unfortunately, this method is impractical for most users, so the modified method is to use a password as a key. If the password is shorter than the message, which is likely, the key is repeated cyclically throughout the message. The balance for this method is using a sufficiently long password key for security, but short enough to be memorable.

Your task has been made easy, as the encryption key consists of three lower case characters. Using cipher1.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a file containing the encrypted ASCII codes, and the knowledge that the plain text must contain common English words, decrypt the message and find the sum of the ASCII values in the original text.

Problem 60

The primes 3, 7, 109, and 673, are quite remarkable. By taking any two primes and concatenating them in any order the result will always be prime. For example, taking 7 and 109, both 7109 and 1097 are prime. The sum of these four primes, 792, represents the lowest sum for a set of four primes with this property.

Find the lowest sum for a set of five primes for which any two primes concatenate to produce another prime.

Problem 61

Triangle, square, pentagonal, hexagonal, heptagonal, and octagonal numbers are all figurate (polygonal) numbers and are generated by the following formulae:

Triangle	$P_{3,n}=n(n+1)/2$	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ...
Square	$P_{4,n}=n^2$	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...
Pentagonal	$P_{5,n}=n(3n-1)/2$	1, 5, 12, 22, 35, ...
Hexagonal	$P_{6,n}=n(2n-1)$	1, 6, 15, 28, 45, ...
Heptagonal	$P_{7,n}=n(5n-3)/2$	1, 7, 18, 34, 55, ...
Octagonal	$P_{8,n}=n(3n-2)$	1, 8, 21, 40, 65, ...

The ordered set of three 4-digit numbers: 8128, 2882, 8281, has three interesting properties.

1. The set is cyclic, in that the last two digits of each number is the first two digits of the next number (including the last number with the first).
2. Each polygonal type: triangle ($P_{3,127}$=8128), square ($P_{4,91}$=8281), and pentagonal ($P_{5,44}$=2882), is represented by a different number in the set.
3. This is the only set of 4-digit numbers with this property.

Find the sum of the only ordered set of six cyclic 4-digit numbers for which each polygonal type: triangle, square, pentagonal, hexagonal, heptagonal, and octagonal, is represented by a different number in the set.

Problem 62

The cube, 41063625 (345^3), can be permuted to produce two other cubes: 56623104 (384^3) and 66430125 (405^3). In fact, 41063625 is the smallest cube which has exactly three permutations of its digits which are also cube.

Find the smallest cube for which exactly five permutations of its digits are cube.

Problem 63

The 5-digit number, 16807=7^5, is also a fifth power. Similarly, the 9-digit number, 134217728=8^9, is a ninth power.

How many n-digit positive integers exist which are also an nth power?

Problem 64

All square roots are periodic when written as continued fractions and can be written in the form:

$$\sqrt{N} = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \ldots}}}$$

For example, let us consider $\sqrt{23}$:

$$\sqrt{23} = 4 + \sqrt{23} - 4 = 4 + \cfrac{1}{\cfrac{1}{\sqrt{23}-4}} = 4 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{\sqrt{23}-3}{7}}$$

If we continue we would get the following expansion:

$$\sqrt{23} = 4 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{3 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{8 + \ldots}}}}$$

The process can be summarised as follows:

$$a_0 = 4, \frac{1}{\sqrt{23}-4} = \frac{\sqrt{23}+4}{7} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{23}-3}{7}$$
$$a_1 = 1, \frac{7}{\sqrt{23}-3} = \frac{7(\sqrt{23}+3)}{14} = 3 + \frac{\sqrt{23}-3}{2}$$
$$a_2 = 3, \frac{2}{\sqrt{23}-3} = \frac{2(\sqrt{23}+3)}{14} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{23}-4}{7}$$
$$a_3 = 1, \frac{7}{\sqrt{23}-4} = \frac{7(\sqrt{23}+4)}{7} = 8 + \sqrt{23}-4$$
$$a_4 = 8, \frac{1}{\sqrt{23}-4} = \frac{\sqrt{23}+4}{7} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{23}-3}{7}$$
$$a_5 = 1, \frac{7}{\sqrt{23}-3} = \frac{7(\sqrt{23}+3)}{14} = 3 + \frac{\sqrt{23}-3}{2}$$
$$a_6 = 3, \frac{2}{\sqrt{23}-3} = \frac{2(\sqrt{23}+3)}{14} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{23}-4}{7}$$
$$a_7 = 1, \frac{7}{\sqrt{23}-4} = \frac{7(\sqrt{23}+4)}{7} = 8 + \sqrt{23}-4$$

It can be seen that the sequence is repeating. For conciseness, we use the notation $\sqrt{23}$ = [4;(1,3,1,8)], to indicate that the block (1,3,1,8) repeats indefinitely.

The first ten continued fraction representations of (irrational) square roots are:

$\sqrt{2}$=[1;(2)], period=1
$\sqrt{3}$=[1;(1,2)], period=2
$\sqrt{5}$=[2;(4)], period=1
$\sqrt{6}$=[2;(2,4)], period=2
$\sqrt{7}$=[2;(1,1,1,4)], period=4
$\sqrt{8}$=[2;(1,4)], period=2
$\sqrt{10}$=[3;(6)], period=1
$\sqrt{11}$=[3;(3,6)], period=2
$\sqrt{12}$= [3;(2,6)], period=2

$\sqrt{13}$=[3;(1,1,1,1,6)], period=5

Exactly four continued fractions, for $N \leq 13$, have an odd period.

How many continued fractions for $N \leq 10000$ have an odd period?

Problem 65

The square root of 2 can be written as an infinite continued fraction.

$$\sqrt{2} = 1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \ldots}}}}$$

The infinite continued fraction can be written, $\sqrt{2}$ = [1;(2)], (2) indicates that 2 repeats *ad infinitum*. In a similar way, $\sqrt{23}$ = [4;(1,3,1,8)].

It turns out that the sequence of partial values of continued fractions for square roots provide the best rational approximations. Let us consider the convergents for $\sqrt{2}$.

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} = 3/2$$

$$1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2}} = 7/5$$

$$1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2}}} = 17/12$$

$$1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2}}}} = 41/29$$

Hence the sequence of the first ten convergents for $\sqrt{2}$ are:

1, 3/2, 7/5, 17/12, 41/29, 99/70, 239/169, 577/408, 1393/985, 3363/2378, ...

What is most surprising is that the important mathematical constant,

$e = [2; 1,2,1, 1,4,1, 1,6,1 , ... , 1,2k,1, ...]$.

The first ten terms in the sequence of convergents for e are:

2, 3, 8/3, 11/4, 19/7, 87/32, 106/39, 193/71, 1264/465, 1457/536, ...

The sum of digits in the numerator of the 10^{th} convergent is 1+4+5+7=17.

Find the sum of digits in the numerator of the 100^{th} convergent of the continued fraction for e.

Problem 66

Consider quadratic Diophantine equations of the form:

$$x^2 - Dy^2 = 1$$

For example, when D=13, the minimal solution in x is $649^2 - 13\times180^2 = 1$.

It can be assumed that there are no solutions in positive integers when D is square.

By finding minimal solutions in x for D = {2, 3, 5, 6, 7}, we obtain the following:

$3^2 - 2\times2^2 = 1$
$2^2 - 3\times1^2 = 1$
$\mathbf{9}^2 - 5\times4^2 = 1$
$5^2 - 6\times2^2 = 1$
$8^2 - 7\times3^2 = 1$

Hence, by considering minimal solutions in x for D $\leq$ 7, the largest x is obtained when D=5.

Find the value of D $\leq$ 1000 in minimal solutions of x for which the largest value of x is obtained.

Problem 67

By starting at the top of the triangle below and moving to adjacent numbers on the row below, the maximum total from top to bottom is 23.

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

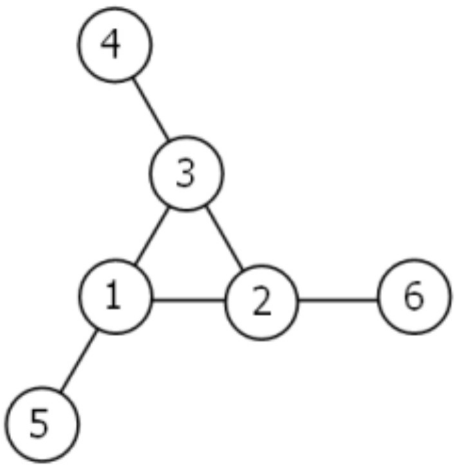
That is, 3 + 7 + 4 + 9 = 23.

Find the maximum total from top to bottom in triangle.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 15K text file containing a triangle with one-hundred rows.

NOTE: This is a much more difficult version of Problem 18. It is not possible to try every route to solve this problem, as there are 2^{99} altogether! If you could check one trillion (10^{12}) routes every second it would take over twenty billion years to check them all. There is an efficient algorithm to solve it. ;o)

Problem 68

Consider the following "magic" 3-gon ring, filled with the numbers 1 to 6, and each line adding to nine.



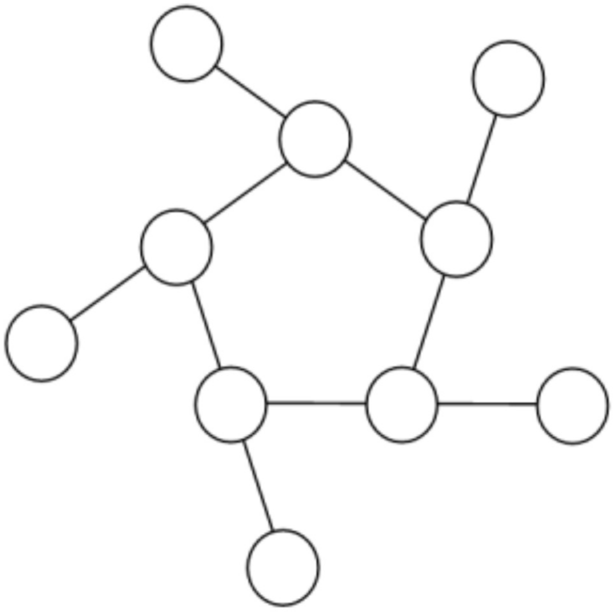
Working **clockwise**, and starting from the group of three with the numerically lowest external node (4,3,2 in this example), each solution can be described uniquely. For example, the above solution can be described by the set: 4,3,2; 6,2,1; 5,1,3.

It is possible to complete the ring with four different totals: 9, 10, 11, and 12. There are eight solutions in total.

Total	Solution Set
9	4,2,3; 5,3,1; 6,1,2
9	4,3,2; 6,2,1; 5,1,3
10	2,3,5; 4,5,1; 6,1,3
10	2,5,3; 6,3,1; 4,1,5
11	1,4,6; 3,6,2; 5,2,4
11	1,6,4; 5,4,2; 3,2,6
12	1,5,6; 2,6,4; 3,4,5
12	1,6,5; 3,5,4; 2,4,6

By concatenating each group it is possible to form 9-digit strings; the maximum string for a 3-gon ring is 432621513.

Using the numbers 1 to 10, and depending on arrangements, it is possible to form 16- and 17-digit strings. What is the maximum **16-digit** string for a "magic" 5-gon ring?



Problem 69

Euler's Totient function, φ(*n*) [sometimes called the phi function], is used to determine the number of numbers less than *n* which are relatively prime to *n*. For example, as 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8, are all less than nine and relatively prime to nine, φ(9)=6.

n	Relatively Prime	φ(*n*)	*n*/φ(*n*)
2	1	1	2
3	1,2	2	1.5
4	1,3	2	2
5	1,2,3,4	4	1.25
6	1,5	2	3
7	1,2,3,4,5,6	6	1.1666...
8	1,3,5,7	4	2
9	1,2,4,5,7,8	6	1.5
10	1,3,7,9	4	2.5

It can be seen that *n*=6 produces a maximum *n*/φ(*n*) for *n* ≤ 10.

Find the value of *n* ≤ 1,000,000 for which *n*/φ(*n*) is a maximum.

Problem 70

Euler's Totient function, φ(n) [sometimes called the phi function], is used to determine the number of positive numbers less than or equal to n which are relatively prime to n. For example, as 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8, are all less than nine and relatively prime to nine, φ(9)=6.
The number 1 is considered to be relatively prime to every positive number, so φ(1)=1.

Interestingly, φ(87109)=79180, and it can be seen that 87109 is a permutation of 79180.

Find the value of n, $1 < n < 10^7$, for which φ(n) is a permutation of n and the ratio n/φ(n) produces a minimum.

Problem 71

Consider the fraction, *n/d*, where *n* and *d* are positive integers. If *n*<*d* and HCF(*n,d*)=1, it is called a reduced proper fraction.

If we list the set of reduced proper fractions for *d* ≤ 8 in ascending order of size, we get:

1/8, 1/7, 1/6, 1/5, 1/4, 2/7, 1/3, 3/8, **2/5**, 3/7, 1/2, 4/7, 3/5, 5/8, 2/3, 5/7, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 6/7, 7/8

It can be seen that 2/5 is the fraction immediately to the left of 3/7.

By listing the set of reduced proper fractions for *d* ≤ 1,000,000 in ascending order of size, find the numerator of the fraction immediately to the left of 3/7.

Problem 72

Consider the fraction, *n/d*, where *n* and *d* are positive integers. If *n*<*d* and HCF(*n,d*)=1, it is called a reduced proper fraction.

If we list the set of reduced proper fractions for *d* ≤ 8 in ascending order of size, we get:

1/8, 1/7, 1/6, 1/5, 1/4, 2/7, 1/3, 3/8, 2/5, 3/7, 1/2, 4/7, 3/5, 5/8, 2/3, 5/7, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 6/7, 7/8

It can be seen that there are 21 elements in this set.

How many elements would be contained in the set of reduced proper fractions for *d* ≤ 1,000,000?

Problem 73

Consider the fraction, *n/d*, where *n* and *d* are positive integers. If *n*<*d* and HCF(*n,d*)=1, it is called a reduced proper fraction.

If we list the set of reduced proper fractions for *d* ≤ 8 in ascending order of size, we get:

1/8, 1/7, 1/6, 1/5, 1/4, 2/7, 1/3, **3/8, 2/5, 3/7**, 1/2, 4/7, 3/5, 5/8, 2/3, 5/7, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 6/7, 7/8

It can be seen that there are 3 fractions between 1/3 and 1/2.

How many fractions lie between 1/3 and 1/2 in the sorted set of reduced proper fractions for *d* ≤ 12,000?

Note: The upper limit has been changed recently.

Problem 74

The number 145 is well known for the property that the sum of the factorial of its digits is equal to 145:

1! + 4! + 5! = 1 + 24 + 120 = 145

Perhaps less well known is 169, in that it produces the longest chain of numbers that link back to 169; it turns out that there are only three such loops that exist:

169 → 363601 → 1454 → 169
871 → 45361 → 871
872 → 45362 → 872

It is not difficult to prove that EVERY starting number will eventually get stuck in a loop. For example,

69 → 363600 → 1454 → 169 → 363601 (→ 1454)
78 → 45360 → 871 → 45361 (→ 871)
540 → 145 (→ 145)

Starting with 69 produces a chain of five non-repeating terms, but the longest non-repeating chain with a starting number below one million is sixty terms.

How many chains, with a starting number below one million, contain exactly sixty non-repeating terms?

Problem 75

It turns out that 12 cm is the smallest length of wire that can be bent to form an integer sided right angle triangle in exactly one way, but there are many more examples.

12 cm: (3,4,5)
24 cm: (6,8,10)
30 cm: (5,12,13)
36 cm: (9,12,15)
40 cm: (8,15,17)
48 cm: (12,16,20)

In contrast, some lengths of wire, like 20 cm, cannot be bent to form an integer sided right angle triangle, and other lengths allow more than one solution to be found; for example, using 120 cm it is possible to form exactly three different integer sided right angle triangles.

120 cm: (30,40,50), (20,48,52), (24,45,51)

Given that L is the length of the wire, for how many values of L ≤ 1,500,000 can exactly one integer sided right angle triangle be formed?

Note: This problem has been changed recently, please check that you are using the right parameters.

Problem 76

It is possible to write five as a sum in exactly six different ways:

4 + 1
3 + 2

3 + 1 + 1
2 + 2 + 1
2 + 1 + 1 + 1
1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1

How many different ways can one hundred be written as a sum of at least two positive integers?

Problem 77

It is possible to write ten as the sum of primes in exactly five different ways:

7 + 3
5 + 5
5 + 3 + 2
3 + 3 + 2 + 2
2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

What is the first value which can be written as the sum of primes in over five thousand different ways?

Problem 78

Let p(*n*) represent the number of different ways in which *n* coins can be separated into piles. For example, five coins can separated into piles in exactly seven different ways, so p(5)=7.

```
    OOOOO
   OOOO   O
   OOO   OO
  OOO   O   O
  OO   OO   O
 OO   O   O   O
O   O   O   O   O
```

Find the least value of *n* for which p(*n*) is divisible by one million.

Problem 79

A common security method used for online banking is to ask the user for three random characters from a passcode. For example, if the passcode was 531278, they may ask for the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th characters; the expected reply would be: 317.

The text file, keylog.txt, contains fifty successful login attempts.

Given that the three characters are always asked for in order, analyse the file so as to determine the shortest possible secret passcode of unknown length.

Problem 80

It is well known that if the square root of a natural number is not an integer, then it is irrational. The decimal expansion of such square roots is infinite without any repeating pattern at all.

The square root of two is 1.41421356237309504880..., and the digital sum of the first one hundred decimal digits is 475.

For the first one hundred natural numbers, find the total of the digital sums of the first one hundred decimal digits for all the irrational square roots.

Problem 81

In the 5 by 5 matrix below, the minimal path sum from the top left to the bottom right, by **only moving to the right and down**, is indicated in bold red and is equal to 2427.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{131} & 673 & 234 & 103 & 18 \\ \mathbf{201} & \mathbf{96} & \mathbf{342} & 965 & 150 \\ 630 & 803 & \mathbf{746} & \mathbf{422} & 111 \\ 537 & 699 & 497 & \mathbf{121} & 956 \\ 805 & 732 & 524 & \mathbf{37} & \mathbf{331} \end{pmatrix}$$

Find the minimal path sum, in matrix.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 31K text file containing a 80 by 80 matrix, from the top left to the bottom right by only moving right and down.

Problem 82

NOTE: This problem is a more challenging version of Problem 81.

The minimal path sum in the 5 by 5 matrix below, by starting in any cell in the left column and finishing in any cell in the right column, and only moving up, down, and right, is indicated in red and bold; the sum is equal to 994.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 131 & 673 & \mathbf{234} & \mathbf{103} & \mathbf{18} \\ \mathbf{201} & \mathbf{96} & \mathbf{342} & 965 & 150 \\ 630 & 803 & 746 & 422 & 111 \\ 537 & 699 & 497 & 121 & 956 \\ 805 & 732 & 524 & 37 & 331 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find the minimal path sum, in matrix.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 31K text file containing a 80 by 80 matrix, from the left column to the right column.

Problem 83

NOTE: This problem is a significantly more challenging version of Problem 81.

In the 5 by 5 matrix below, the minimal path sum from the top left to the bottom right, by moving left, right, up, and down, is indicated in bold red and is equal to 2297.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{131} & 673 & \mathbf{234} & \mathbf{103} & \mathbf{18} \\ \mathbf{201} & \mathbf{96} & \mathbf{342} & 965 & \mathbf{150} \\ 630 & 803 & 746 & \mathbf{422} & \mathbf{111} \\ 537 & 699 & 497 & \mathbf{121} & 956 \\ 805 & 732 & 524 & \mathbf{37} & \mathbf{331} \end{pmatrix}$$

Find the minimal path sum, in matrix.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 31K text file containing a 80 by 80 matrix, from the top left to the bottom right by moving left, right, up, and down.

Problem 84

In the game, *Monopoly*, the standard board is set up in the following way:

GO	A1	CC1	A2	T1	R1	B1	CH1	B2	B3	JAIL
H2										C1
T2										U1
H1										C2
CH3										C3
R4										R2
G3										D1
CC3										CC2
G2										D2
G1										D3
G2J	F3	U2	F2	F1	R3	E3	E2	CH2	E1	FP

A player starts on the GO square and adds the scores on two 6-sided dice to determine the number of squares they advance in a clockwise direction. Without any further rules we would expect to visit each square with equal probability: 2.5%. However, landing on G2J (Go To Jail), CC (community chest), and CH (chance) changes this distribution.

In addition to G2J, and one card from each of CC and CH, that orders the player to go directly to jail, if a player rolls three consecutive doubles, they do not advance the result of their 3rd roll. Instead they proceed directly to jail.

At the beginning of the game, the CC and CH cards are shuffled. When a player lands on CC or CH they take a card from the top of the respective pile and, after following the instructions, it is returned to the bottom of the pile. There are sixteen cards in each pile, but for the purpose of this problem we are only concerned with cards that order a movement; any instruction not concerned with movement will be ignored and the player will remain on the CC/CH square.

- Community Chest (2/16 cards):
    1. Advance to GO
    2. Go to JAIL
- Chance (10/16 cards):
    1. Advance to GO
    2. Go to JAIL
    3. Go to C1
    4. Go to E3
    5. Go to H2
    6. Go to R1
    7. Go to next R (railway company)
    8. Go to next R
    9. Go to next U (utility company)
    10. Go back 3 squares.

The heart of this problem concerns the likelihood of visiting a particular square. That is, the probability of finishing at that square after a roll. For this reason it should be clear that, with the exception of G2J for which the probability of finishing on it is zero, the CH squares will have the lowest probabilities, as 5/8 request a movement to another square, and it is the final square that the player finishes at on each roll that we are interested in. We shall make no distinction between "Just Visiting" and being sent to JAIL, and we shall also ignore the rule about requiring a double to "get out of jail", assuming that they pay to get out on their next turn.

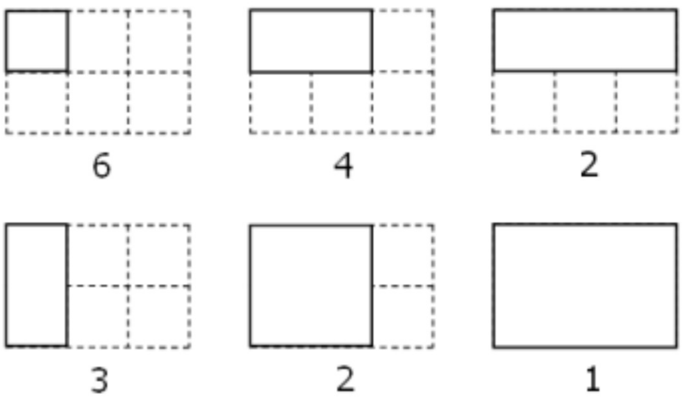
By starting at GO and numbering the squares sequentially from 00 to 39 we can concatenate these two-digit numbers to produce strings that correspond with sets of squares.

Statistically it can be shown that the three most popular squares, in order, are JAIL (6.24%) = Square 10, E3 (3.18%) = Square 24, and GO (3.09%) = Square 00. So these three most popular squares can be listed with the six-digit modal string: 102400.

If, instead of using two 6-sided dice, two 4-sided dice are used, find the six-digit modal string.

Problem 85

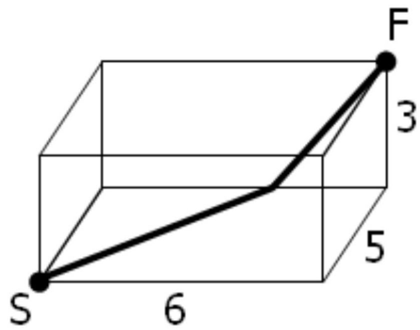
By counting carefully it can be seen that a rectangular grid measuring 3 by 2 contains eighteen rectangles:



Although there exists no rectangular grid that contains exactly two million rectangles, find the area of the grid with the nearest solution.

Problem 86

A spider, S, sits in one corner of a cuboid room, measuring 6 by 5 by 3, and a fly, F, sits in the opposite corner. By travelling on the surfaces of the room the shortest "straight line" distance from S to F is 10 and the path is shown on the diagram.



However, there are up to three "shortest" path candidates for any given cuboid and the shortest route doesn't always have integer length.

By considering all cuboid rooms with integer dimensions, up to a maximum size of M by M by M, there are exactly 2060 cuboids for which the shortest route has integer length when M=100, and this is the least value of M for which the number of solutions first exceeds two thousand; the number of solutions is 1975 when M=99.

Find the least value of M such that the number of solutions first exceeds one million.

Problem 87

The smallest number expressible as the sum of a prime square, prime cube, and prime fourth power is 28. In fact, there are exactly four numbers below fifty that can be expressed in such a way:

$28 = 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4$
$33 = 3^2 + 2^3 + 2^4$
$49 = 5^2 + 2^3 + 2^4$
$47 = 2^2 + 3^3 + 2^4$

How many numbers below fifty million can be expressed as the sum of a prime square, prime cube, and prime fourth power?

Problem 88

A natural number, N, that can be written as the sum and product of a given set of at least two natural numbers, $\{a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k\}$ is called a product-sum number: $N = a_1 + a_2 + \ldots + a_k = a_1 \times a_2 \times \ldots \times a_k$.

For example, $6 = 1 + 2 + 3 = 1 \times 2 \times 3$.

For a given set of size, k, we shall call the smallest N with this property a minimal product-sum number. The minimal product-sum numbers for sets of size, k = 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are as follows.

k=2: 4 = 2 × 2 = 2 + 2
k=3: 6 = 1 × 2 × 3 = 1 + 2 + 3
k=4: 8 = 1 × 1 × 2 × 4 = 1 + 1 + 2 + 4
k=5: 8 = 1 × 1 × 2 × 2 × 2 = 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2
k=6: 12 = 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 2 × 6 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 6

Hence for 2≤k≤6, the sum of all the minimal product-sum numbers is 4+6+8+12 = 30; note that 8 is only counted once in the sum.

In fact, as the complete set of minimal product-sum numbers for 2≤k≤12 is {4, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16}, the sum is 61.

What is the sum of all the minimal product-sum numbers for 2≤k≤12000?

Problem 89

The rules for writing Roman numerals allow for many ways of writing each number (see About Roman Numerals...). However, there is always a "best" way of writing a particular number.

For example, the following represent all of the legitimate ways of writing the number sixteen:

```
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
VIIIIIIIIIII
VVIIIIII
XIIIIII
VVVI
XVI
```

The last example being considered the most efficient, as it uses the least number of numerals.

The 11K text file, roman.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), contains one thousand numbers written in valid, but not necessarily minimal, Roman numerals; that is, they are arranged in descending units and obey the subtractive pair rule (see About Roman Numerals... for the definitive rules for this problem).

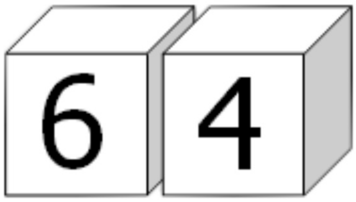
Find the number of characters saved by writing each of these in their minimal form.

Note: You can assume that all the Roman numerals in the file contain no more than four consecutive identical units.

Problem 90

Each of the six faces on a cube has a different digit (0 to 9) written on it; the same is done to a second cube. By placing the two cubes side-by-side in different positions we can form a variety of 2-digit numbers.

For example, the square number 64 could be formed:



In fact, by carefully choosing the digits on both cubes it is possible to display all of the square numbers below one-hundred: 01, 04, 09, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, and 81.

For example, one way this can be achieved is by placing {0, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9} on one cube and {1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9} on the other cube.

However, for this problem we shall allow the 6 or 9 to be turned upside-down so that an arrangement like {0, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9} and {1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7} allows for all nine square numbers to be displayed; otherwise it would be impossible to obtain 09.

In determining a distinct arrangement we are interested in the digits on each cube, not the order.

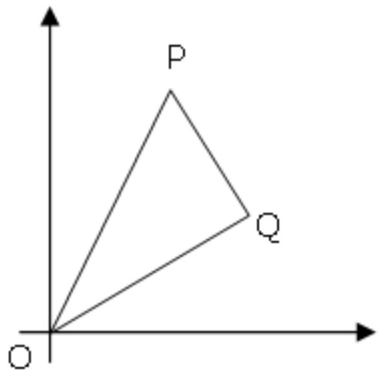
> {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} is equivalent to {3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5}
> {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} is distinct from {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9}

But because we are allowing 6 and 9 to be reversed, the two distinct sets in the last example both represent the extended set {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9} for the purpose of forming 2-digit numbers.

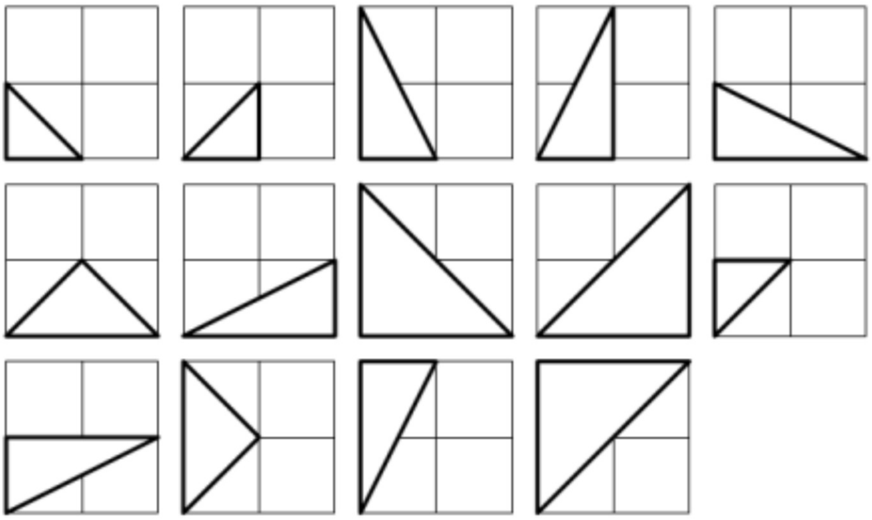
How many distinct arrangements of the two cubes allow for all of the square numbers to be displayed?

Problem 91

The points P (x_1, y_1) and Q (x_2, y_2) are plotted at integer co-ordinates and are joined to the origin, O(0,0), to form ΔOPQ.



There are exactly fourteen triangles containing a right angle that can be formed when each co-ordinate lies between 0 and 2 inclusive; that is,
$0 \le x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 \le 2$.



Given that $0 \le x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 \le 50$, how many right triangles can be formed?

Problem 92

A number chain is created by continuously adding the square of the digits in a number to form a new number until it has been seen before.

For example,

44 → 32 → 13 → 10 → **1** → **1**
85 → **89** → 145 → 42 → 20 → 4 → 16 → 37 → 58 → **89**

Therefore any chain that arrives at 1 or 89 will become stuck in an endless loop. What is most amazing is that EVERY starting number will eventually arrive at 1 or 89.

How many starting numbers below ten million will arrive at 89?

Problem 93

By using each of the digits from the set, {1, 2, 3, 4}, exactly once, and making use of the four arithmetic operations (+, −, *, /) and brackets/parentheses, it is possible to form different positive integer targets.

For example,

```
8 = (4 * (1 + 3)) / 2
14 = 4 * (3 + 1 / 2)
19 = 4 * (2 + 3) − 1
36 = 3 * 4 * (2 + 1)
```

Note that concatenations of the digits, like 12 + 34, are not allowed.

Using the set, {1, 2, 3, 4}, it is possible to obtain thirty-one different target numbers of which 36 is the maximum, and each of the numbers 1 to 28 can be obtained before encountering the first non-expressible number.

Find the set of four distinct digits, $a < b < c < d$, for which the longest set of consecutive positive integers, 1 to *n*, can be obtained, giving your answer as a string: *abcd*.

Problem 94

It is easily proved that no equilateral triangle exists with integral length sides and integral area. However, the *almost equilateral triangle* 5-5-6 has an area of 12 square units.

We shall define an *almost equilateral triangle* to be a triangle for which two sides are equal and the third differs by no more than one unit.

Find the sum of the perimeters of all *almost equilateral triangles* with integral side lengths and area and whose perimeters do not exceed one billion (1,000,000,000).

Problem 95

The proper divisors of a number are all the divisors excluding the number itself. For example, the proper divisors of 28 are 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14. As the sum of these divisors is equal to 28, we call it a perfect number.

Interestingly the sum of the proper divisors of 220 is 284 and the sum of the proper divisors of 284 is 220, forming a chain of two numbers. For this reason, 220 and 284 are called an amicable pair.

Perhaps less well known are longer chains. For example, starting with 12496, we form a chain of five numbers:

$$12496 \to 14288 \to 15472 \to 14536 \to 14264 \ (\to 12496 \to \ldots)$$

Since this chain returns to its starting point, it is called an amicable chain.

Find the smallest member of the longest amicable chain with no element exceeding one million.

Problem 96

Su Doku (Japanese meaning *number place*) is the name given to a popular puzzle concept. Its origin is unclear, but credit must be attributed to Leonhard Euler who invented a similar, and much more difficult, puzzle idea called Latin Squares. The objective of Su Doku puzzles, however, is to replace the blanks (or zeros) in a 9 by 9 grid in such that each row, column, and 3 by 3 box contains each of the digits 1 to 9. Below is an example of a typical starting puzzle grid and its solution grid.

0	0	3	0	2	0	6	0	0
9	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	1
0	0	1	8	0	6	4	0	0
0	0	8	1	0	2	9	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
0	0	6	7	0	8	2	0	0

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

0	0	2	6	0	9	5	0	0
8	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	9
0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	0

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

A well constructed Su Doku puzzle has a unique solution and can be solved by logic, although it may be necessary to employ "guess and test" methods in order to eliminate options (there is much contested opinion over this). The complexity of the search determines the difficulty of the puzzle; the example above is considered *easy* because it can be solved by straight forward direct deduction.

The 6K text file, sudoku.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), contains fifty different Su Doku puzzles ranging in difficulty, but all with unique solutions (the first puzzle in the file is the example above).

By solving all fifty puzzles find the sum of the 3-digit numbers found in the top left corner of each solution grid; for example, 483 is the 3-digit number found in the top left corner of the solution grid above.

Problem 97

The first known prime found to exceed one million digits was discovered in 1999, and is a Mersenne prime of the form $2^{6972593}-1$; it contains exactly 2,098,960 digits. Subsequently other Mersenne primes, of the form 2^p-1, have been found which contain more digits.

However, in 2004 there was found a massive non-Mersenne prime which contains 2,357,207 digits: $28433\times2^{7830457}+1$.

Find the last ten digits of this prime number.

Problem 98

By replacing each of the letters in the word CARE with 1, 2, 9, and 6 respectively, we form a square number: $1296 = 36^2$. What is remarkable is that, by using the same digital substitutions, the anagram, RACE, also forms a square number: $9216 = 96^2$. We shall call CARE (and RACE) a square anagram word pair and specify further that leading zeroes are not permitted, neither may a different letter have the same digital value as another letter.

Using words.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 16K text file containing nearly two-thousand common English words, find all the square anagram word pairs (a palindromic word is NOT considered to be an anagram of itself).

What is the largest square number formed by any member of such a pair?

NOTE: All anagrams formed must be contained in the given text file.

Problem 99

Comparing two numbers written in index form like 2^{11} and 3^7 is not difficult, as any calculator would confirm that $2^{11} = 2048 < 3^7 = 2187$.

However, confirming that $632382^{518061} > 519432^{525806}$ would be much more difficult, as both numbers contain over three million digits.

Using base_exp.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 22K text file containing one thousand lines with a base/exponent pair on each line, determine which line number has the greatest numerical value.

NOTE: The first two lines in the file represent the numbers in the example given above.

Problem 100

If a box contains twenty-one coloured discs, composed of fifteen blue discs and six red discs, and two discs were taken at random, it can be seen that the probability of taking two blue discs, P(BB) = (15/21) $\times$(14/20) = 1/2.

The next such arrangement, for which there is exactly 50% chance of taking two blue discs at random, is a box containing eighty-five blue discs and thirty-five red discs.

By finding the first arrangement to contain over 10^{12} = 1,000,000,000,000 discs in total, determine the number of blue discs that the box would contain.

Problem 101

If we are presented with the first k terms of a sequence it is impossible to say with certainty the value of the next term, as there are infinitely many polynomial functions that can model the sequence.

As an example, let us consider the sequence of cube numbers. This is defined by the generating function,
$u_n = n^3$: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, ...

Suppose we were only given the first two terms of this sequence. Working on the principle that "simple is best" we should assume a linear relationship and predict the next term to be 15 (common difference 7). Even if we were presented with the first three terms, by the same principle of simplicity, a quadratic relationship should be assumed.

We shall define OP(k, n) to be the n^{th} term of the optimum polynomial generating function for the first k terms of a sequence. It should be clear that OP(k, n) will accurately generate the terms of the sequence for $n \leq k$, and potentially the *first incorrect term* (FIT) will be OP(k, k+1); in which case we shall call it a *bad OP* (BOP).

As a basis, if we were only given the first term of sequence, it would be most sensible to assume constancy; that is, for $n \geq 2$, OP(1, n) = u_1.

Hence we obtain the following OPs for the cubic sequence:

OP(1, n) = 1	1, **1**, 1, 1, ...
OP(2, n) = 7n−6	1, 8, **15**, ...

$OP(3, n) = 6n^2-11n+6$ 1, 8, 27, **58**, ...

$OP(4, n) = n^3$ 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, ...

Clearly no BOPs exist for $k \geq 4$.

By considering the sum of FITs generated by the BOPs (indicated in **red** above), we obtain 1 + 15 + 58 = 74.

Consider the following tenth degree polynomial generating function:

$$u_n = 1 - n + n^2 - n^3 + n^4 - n^5 + n^6 - n^7 + n^8 - n^9 + n^{10}$$

Find the sum of FITs for the BOPs.

Problem 102

Three distinct points are plotted at random on a Cartesian plane, for which $-1000 \leq x, y \leq 1000$, such that a triangle is formed.

Consider the following two triangles:

A(-340,495), B(-153,-910), C(835,-947)

X(-175,41), Y(-421,-714), Z(574,-645)

It can be verified that triangle ABC contains the origin, whereas triangle XYZ does not.

Using triangles.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 27K text file containing the co-ordinates of one thousand "random" triangles, find the number of triangles for which the interior contains the origin.

NOTE: The first two examples in the file represent the triangles in the example given above.

Problem 103

Let S(A) represent the sum of elements in set A of size *n*. We shall call it a special sum set if for any two non-empty disjoint subsets, B and C, the following properties are true:

i. S(B) ≠ S(C); that is, sums of subsets cannot be equal.
ii. If B contains more elements than C then S(B) > S(C).

If S(A) is minimised for a given *n*, we shall call it an optimum special sum set. The first five optimum special sum sets are given below.

n = 1: {1}
n = 2: {1, 2}
n = 3: {2, 3, 4}
n = 4: {3, 5, 6, 7}
n = 5: {6, 9, 11, 12, 13}

It *seems* that for a given optimum set, A = $\{a_1, a_2, \ldots , a_n\}$, the next optimum set is of the form B = {*b*,

a_1+b, a_2+b, ... ,a_n+b}, where b is the "middle" element on the previous row.

By applying this "rule" we would expect the optimum set for n = 6 to be A = {11, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24}, with S(A) = 117. However, this is not the optimum set, as we have merely applied an algorithm to provide a near optimum set. The optimum set for n = 6 is A = {11, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25}, with S(A) = 115 and corresponding set string: 111819202225.

Given that A is an optimum special sum set for n = 7, find its set string.

NOTE: This problem is related to problems 105 and 106.

Problem 104

The Fibonacci sequence is defined by the recurrence relation:

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, \text{ where } F_1 = 1 \text{ and } F_2 = 1.$$

It turns out that F_{541}, which contains 113 digits, is the first Fibonacci number for which the last nine digits are 1-9 pandigital (contain all the digits 1 to 9, but not necessarily in order). And F_{2749}, which contains 575 digits, is the first Fibonacci number for which the first nine digits are 1-9 pandigital.

Given that F_k is the first Fibonacci number for which the first nine digits AND the last nine digits are 1-9 pandigital, find k.

Problem 105

Let S(A) represent the sum of elements in set A of size n. We shall call it a special sum set if for any two non-empty disjoint subsets, B and C, the following properties are true:

i. S(B) ≠ S(C); that is, sums of subsets cannot be equal.
ii. If B contains more elements than C then S(B) > S(C).

For example, {81, 88, 75, 42, 87, 84, 86, 65} is not a special sum set because 65 + 87 + 88 = 75 + 81 + 84, whereas {157, 150, 164, 119, 79, 159, 161, 139, 158} satisfies both rules for all possible subset pair combinations and S(A) = 1286.

Using sets.txt (right click and "Save Link/Target As..."), a 4K text file with one-hundred sets containing seven to twelve elements (the two examples given above are the first two sets in the file), identify all the special sum sets, A_1, A_2, ..., A_k, and find the value of $S(A_1) + S(A_2) + ... + S(A_k)$.

NOTE: This problem is related to problems 103 and 106.

Problem 106

Let S(A) represent the sum of elements in set A of size n. We shall call it a special sum set if for any two non-empty disjoint subsets, B and C, the following properties are true:

i. S(B) ≠ S(C); that is, sums of subsets cannot be equal.

ii. If B contains more elements than C then S(B) > S(C).

For this problem we shall assume that a given set contains *n* strictly increasing elements and it already satisfies the second rule.

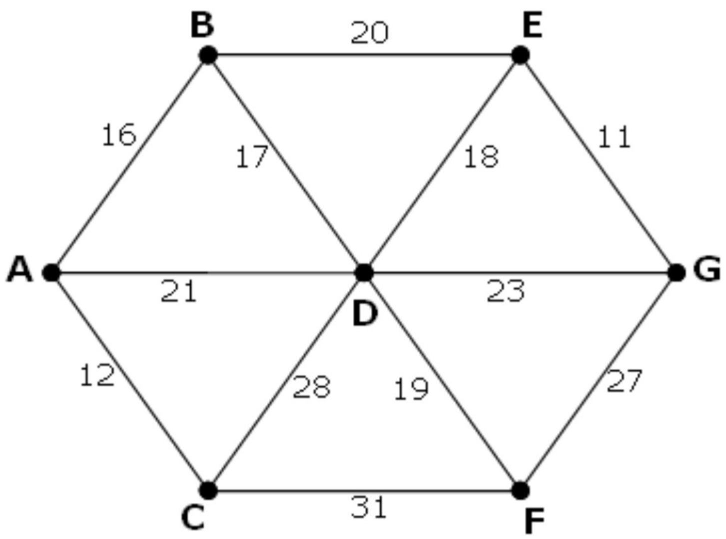
Surprisingly, out of the 25 possible subset pairs that can be obtained from a set for which *n* = 4, only 1 of these pairs need to be tested for equality (first rule). Similarly, when *n* = 7, only 70 out of the 966 subset pairs need to be tested.

For *n* = 12, how many of the 261625 subset pairs that can be obtained need to be tested for equality?

NOTE: This problem is related to problems 103 and 105.

Problem 107

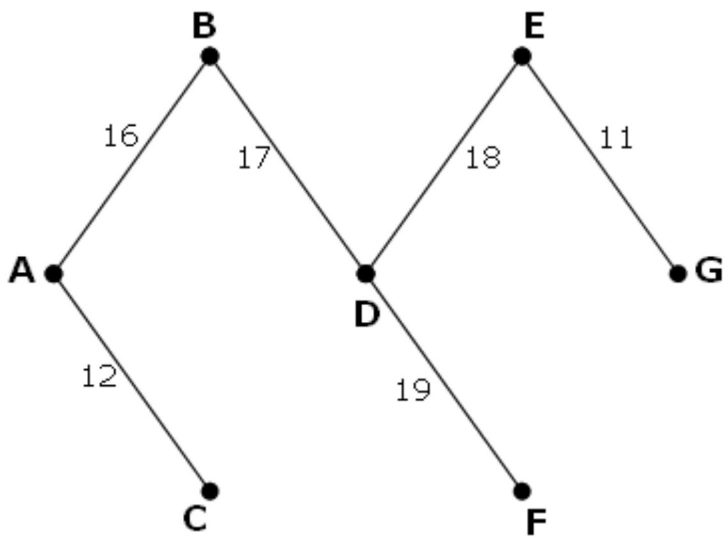
The following undirected network consists of seven vertices and twelve edges with a total weight of 243.



The same network can be represented by the matrix below.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	-	16	12	21	-	-	-
B	16	-	-	17	20	-	-
C	12	-	-	28	-	31	-
D	21	17	28	-	18	19	23
E	-	20	-	18	-	-	11
F	-	-	31	19	-	-	27
G	-	-	-	23	11	27	-

However, it is possible to optimise the network by removing some edges and still ensure that all points on the network remain connected. The network which achieves the maximum saving is shown below. It has a weight of 93, representing a saving of 243 − 93 = 150 from the original network.



Using network.txt (right click and 'Save Link/Target As...'), a 6K text file containing a network with forty vertices, and given in matrix form, find the maximum saving which can be achieved by removing redundant edges whilst ensuring that the network remains connected.

Problem 108

In the following equation x, y, and n are positive integers.

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{n}$$

For n = 4 there are exactly three distinct solutions:

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$
$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$
$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

What is the least value of n for which the number of distinct solutions exceeds one-thousand?

NOTE: This problem is an easier version of problem 110; it is strongly advised that you solve this one first.

Problem 109

In the game of darts a player throws three darts at a target board which is split into twenty equal sized sections numbered one to twenty.

The score of a dart is determined by the number of the region that the dart lands in. A dart landing outside the red/green outer ring scores zero. The black and cream regions inside this ring represent single scores. However, the red/green outer ring and middle ring score double and treble scores respectively.

At the centre of the board are two concentric circles called the bull region, or bulls-eye. The outer bull is worth 25 points and the inner bull is a double, worth 50 points.

There are many variations of rules but in the most popular game the players will begin with a score 301 or 501 and the first player to reduce their running total to zero is a winner. However, it is normal to play a "doubles out" system, which means that the player must land a double (including the double bulls-eye at the centre of the board) on their final dart to win; any other dart that would reduce their running total to one or lower means the score for that set of three darts is "bust".

When a player is able to finish on their current score it is called a "checkout" and the highest checkout is 170: T20 T20 D25 (two treble 20s and double bull).

There are exactly eleven distinct ways to checkout on a score of 6:

D3		
D1	D2	
S2	D2	
D2	D1	
S4	D1	
S1	S1	D2
S1	T1	D1
S1	S3	D1
D1	D1	D1
D1	S2	D1
S2	S2	D1

Note that D1 D2 is considered **different** to D2 D1 as they finish on different doubles. However, the combination S1 T1 D1 is considered the **same** as T1 S1 D1.

In addition we shall not include misses in considering combinations; for example, D3 is the **same** as 0 D3 and 0 0 D3.

Incredibly there are 42336 distinct ways of checking out in total.

How many distinct ways can a player checkout with a score less than 100?

Problem 110

In the following equation x, y, and n are positive integers.

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{n}$$

It can be verified that when n = 1260 there are 113 distinct solutions and this is the least value of n for which the total number of distinct solutions exceeds one hundred.

What is the least value of n for which the number of distinct solutions exceeds four million?

NOTE: This problem is a much more difficult version of problem 108 and as it is well beyond the limitations of a brute force approach it requires a clever implementation.

Problem 111

Considering 4-digit primes containing repeated digits it is clear that they cannot all be the same: 1111 is divisible by 11, 2222 is divisible by 22, and so on. But there are nine 4-digit primes containing three ones:

1117, 1151, 1171, 1181, 1511, 1811, 2111, 4111, 8111

We shall say that M(*n*, *d*) represents the maximum number of repeated digits for an *n*-digit prime where *d* is the repeated digit, N(*n*, *d*) represents the number of such primes, and S(*n*, *d*) represents the sum of these primes.

So M(4, 1) = 3 is the maximum number of repeated digits for a 4-digit prime where one is the repeated digit, there are N(4, 1) = 9 such primes, and the sum of these primes is S(4, 1) = 22275. It turns out that for *d* = 0, it is only possible to have M(4, 0) = 2 repeated digits, but there are N(4, 0) = 13 such cases.

In the same way we obtain the following results for 4-digit primes.

Digit, *d*	**M(4, *d*)**	**N(4, *d*)**	**S(4, *d*)**
0	2	13	67061
1	3	9	22275
2	3	1	2221
3	3	12	46214

4	3	2	8888
5	3	1	5557
6	3	1	6661
7	3	9	57863
8	3	1	8887
9	3	7	48073

For *d* = 0 to 9, the sum of all S(4, *d*) is 273700.

Find the sum of all S(10, *d*).

Problem 112

Working from left-to-right if no digit is exceeded by the digit to its left it is called an increasing number; for example, 134468.

Similarly if no digit is exceeded by the digit to its right it is called a decreasing number; for example, 66420.

We shall call a positive integer that is neither increasing nor decreasing a "bouncy" number; for example, 155349.

Clearly there cannot be any bouncy numbers below one-hundred, but just over half of the numbers below one-thousand (525) are bouncy. In fact, the least number for which the proportion of bouncy numbers first reaches 50% is 538.

Surprisingly, bouncy numbers become more and more common and by the time we reach 21780 the proportion of bouncy numbers is equal to 90%.

Find the least number for which the proportion of bouncy numbers is exactly 99%.

Problem 113

Working from left-to-right if no digit is exceeded by the digit to its left it is called an increasing number; for example, 134468.

Similarly if no digit is exceeded by the digit to its right it is called a decreasing number; for example, 66420.

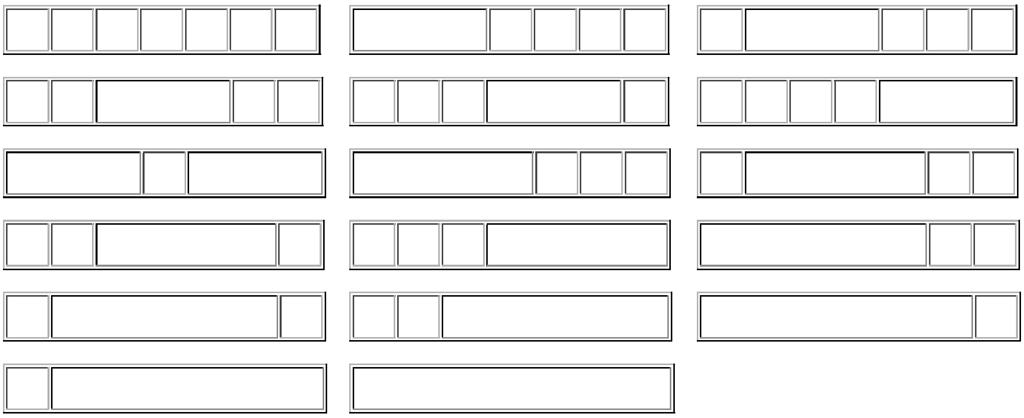
We shall call a positive integer that is neither increasing nor decreasing a "bouncy" number; for example, 155349.

As *n* increases, the proportion of bouncy numbers below *n* increases such that there are only 12951 numbers below one-million that are not bouncy and only 277032 non-bouncy numbers below 10^{10}.

How many numbers below a googol (10^{100}) are not bouncy?

Problem 114

A row measuring seven units in length has red blocks with a minimum length of three units placed on it, such that any two red blocks (which are allowed to be different lengths) are separated by at least one black square. There are exactly seventeen ways of doing this.



How many ways can a row measuring fifty units in length be filled?

NOTE: Although the example above does not lend itself to the possibility, in general it is permitted to mix block sizes. For example, on a row measuring eight units in length you could use red (3), black (1), and red (4).

Problem 115

NOTE: This is a more difficult version of problem 114.

A row measuring n units in length has red blocks with a minimum length of m units placed on it, such that any two red blocks (which are allowed to be different lengths) are separated by at least one black square.

Let the fill-count function, F(m, n), represent the number of ways that a row can be filled.

For example, F(3, 29) = 673135 and F(3, 30) = 1089155.

That is, for m = 3, it can be seen that n = 30 is the smallest value for which the fill-count function first exceeds one million.

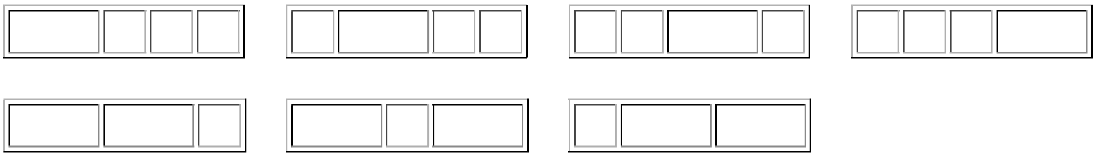
In the same way, for m = 10, it can be verified that F(10, 56) = 880711 and F(10, 57) = 1148904, so n = 57 is the least value for which the fill-count function first exceeds one million.

For m = 50, find the least value of n for which the fill-count function first exceeds one million.

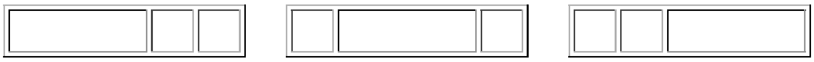
Problem 116

A row of five black square tiles is to have a number of its tiles replaced with coloured oblong tiles chosen from red (length two), green (length three), or blue (length four).

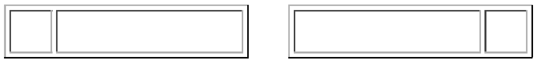
If red tiles are chosen there are exactly seven ways this can be done.



If green tiles are chosen there are three ways.



And if blue tiles are chosen there are two ways.



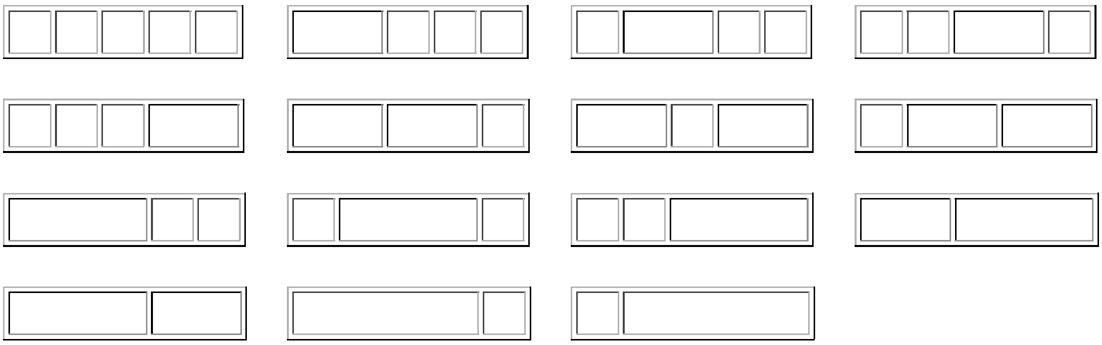
Assuming that colours cannot be mixed there are 7 + 3 + 2 = 12 ways of replacing the black tiles in a row measuring five units in length.

How many different ways can the black tiles in a row measuring fifty units in length be replaced if colours cannot be mixed and at least one coloured tile must be used?

NOTE: This is related to problem 117.

Problem 117

Using a combination of black square tiles and oblong tiles chosen from: red tiles measuring two units, green tiles measuring three units, and blue tiles measuring four units, it is possible to tile a row measuring five units in length in exactly fifteen different ways.



How many ways can a row measuring fifty units in length be tiled?

NOTE: This is related to problem 116.

Problem 118

Using all of the digits 1 through 9 and concatenating them freely to form decimal integers, different sets can be formed. Interestingly with the set {2,5,47,89,631}, all of the elements belonging to it are prime.

How many distinct sets containing each of the digits one through nine exactly once contain only prime elements?

Problem 119

The number 512 is interesting because it is equal to the sum of its digits raised to some power: 5 + 1 + 2 = 8, and $8^3 = 512$. Another example of a number with this property is $614656 = 28^4$.

We shall define a_n to be the *n*th term of this sequence and insist that a number must contain at least two digits to have a sum.

You are given that $a_2 = 512$ and $a_{10} = 614656$.

Find a_{30}.

Problem 120

Let *r* be the remainder when $(a-1)^n + (a+1)^n$ is divided by a^2.

For example, if $a = 7$ and $n = 3$, then $r = 42$: $6^3 + 8^3 = 728 \equiv 42 \bmod 49$. And as *n* varies, so too will *r*, but for $a = 7$ it turns out that $r_{max} = 42$.

For $3 \leq a \leq 1000$, find $\sum r_{max}$.

Problem 121

A bag contains one red disc and one blue disc. In a game of chance a player takes a disc at random and its colour is noted. After each turn the disc is returned to the bag, an extra red disc is added, and another disc is taken at random.

The player pays £1 to play and wins if they have taken more blue discs than red discs at the end of the game.

If the game is played for four turns, the probability of a player winning is exactly 11/120, and so the maximum prize fund the banker should allocate for winning in this game would be £10 before they would expect to incur a loss. Note that any payout will be a whole number of pounds and also includes the original £1 paid to play the game, so in the example given the player actually wins £9.

Find the maximum prize fund that should be allocated to a single game in which fifteen turns are played.

Problem 122

The most naive way of computing n^{15} requires fourteen multiplications:

$$n \times n \times \ldots \times n = n^{15}$$

But using a "binary" method you can compute it in six multiplications:

$$n \times n = n^2$$
$$n^2 \times n^2 = n^4$$
$$n^4 \times n^4 = n^8$$
$$n^8 \times n^4 = n^{12}$$
$$n^{12} \times n^2 = n^{14}$$
$$n^{14} \times n = n^{15}$$

However it is yet possible to compute it in only five multiplications:

$$n \times n = n^2$$
$$n^2 \times n = n^3$$
$$n^3 \times n^3 = n^6$$
$$n^6 \times n^6 = n^{12}$$
$$n^{12} \times n^3 = n^{15}$$

We shall define m(k) to be the minimum number of multiplications to compute n^k; for example m(15) = 5.

For $1 \leq k \leq 200$, find $\sum$ m(k).

Problem 123

Let p_n be the nth prime: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, ..., and let r be the remainder when $(p_n-1)^n + (p_n+1)^n$ is divided by $p_n^{\,2}$.

For example, when $n = 3$, $p_3 = 5$, and $4^3 + 6^3 = 280 \equiv 5 \bmod 25$.

The least value of n for which the remainder first exceeds 10^9 is 7037.

Find the least value of n for which the remainder first exceeds 10^{10}.

Problem 124

The radical of n, rad(n), is the product of distinct prime factors of n. For example, $504 = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 7$, so rad(504) = 2 × 3 × 7 = 42.

If we calculate rad(n) for $1 \leq n \leq 10$, then sort them on rad(n), and sorting on n if the radical values are equal, we get:

Unsorted **Sorted**

n	rad(*n*)		*n*	rad(*n*)	k
1	1		1	1	1
2	2		2	2	2
3	3		4	2	3
4	2		8	2	4
5	5		3	3	5
6	6		9	3	6
7	7		5	5	7
8	2		6	6	8
9	3		7	7	9
10	10		10	10	10

Let E(*k*) be the *k*th element in the sorted *n* column; for example, E(4) = 8 and E(6) = 9.

If rad(*n*) is sorted for $1 \leq n \leq 100000$, find E(10000).

Problem 125

The palindromic number 595 is interesting because it can be written as the sum of consecutive squares: $6^2 + 7^2 + 8^2 + 9^2 + 10^2 + 11^2 + 12^2$.

There are exactly eleven palindromes below one-thousand that can be written as consecutive square sums, and the sum of these palindromes is 4164. Note that $1 = 0^2 + 1^2$ has not been included as this problem is concerned with the squares of positive integers.

Find the sum of all the numbers less than 10^8 that are both palindromic and can be written as the sum of consecutive squares.

Problem 126

The minimum number of cubes to cover every visible face on a cuboid measuring 3 x 2 x 1 is twenty-two.