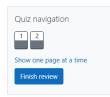
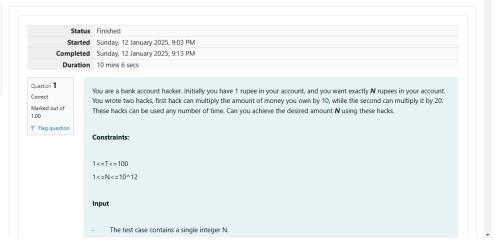
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





```
Output

For each test case, print a single line containing the string "1" if you can make exactly N rupees or "0" otherwise.

SAMPLE INPUT

1

SAMPLE OUTPUT

2

SAMPLE OUTPUT

0
```

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

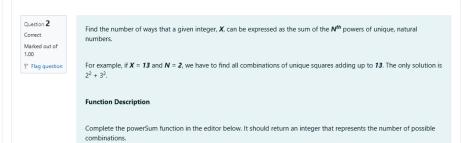
Reset answer

1 * / /*
2 * Complete the 'myFunc' function below.
* * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5 * The function accepts INTEGER n as parameter.
6 * /
7 * Int myFunc(int n)
8 * | 10 | |
10 | |
11 | |
12 | |
```



GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





Input Format

The first line contains an integer X.
The second line contains an integer N.

Constraints $1 \le X \le 1000$ $2 \le N \le 10$ Output Format

Output a single integer, the number of possible combinations calculated.

Sample Input 0

powerSum has the following parameter(s):

N: the integer power to raise numbers to

X: the integer to sum to

Input Format

Sample Output 0

Explanation 0

If X = 10 and N = 2, we need to find the number of ways that 10 can be represented as the sum of squares of unique numbers.

10 = 1² + 3²

This is the only way in which 10 can be expressed as the sum of unique squares.

Sample Input 1

100
2

Sample Output 1

NEC CO

```
Explanation 1

100 = (10<sup>2</sup>) = (6<sup>2</sup> + 8<sup>2</sup>) = (1<sup>2</sup> + 3<sup>2</sup> + 4<sup>2</sup> + 5<sup>2</sup> + 7<sup>2</sup>)

Sample Input 2

100
3

Sample Output 2

1

Explanation 2

100 can be expressed as the sum of the cubes of 1, 2, 3, 4.
(1 + 8 + 27 + 64 = 100). There is no other way to express 100 as the sum of cubes.
```

```
Test Expected Got

v printf("%d", powerSum(10, 1, 2)) 1 1 v

Passed all tests! v

Finish review
```

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