

Nested For Loops

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Nesting

- We can use nested loops
 - E.g. to solve mathematical puzzles or diophantine equations
 - Where we just try out all possibilities
 - Nota bene: Diophantes was preceded by Indian mathematicians

Diophantine Equations

- A diophantine equation is a polynomial equation with variables in the integers
 - E.g. $x^2 - y^2 = z^3$
 - Has obviously trivial solutions
 - x any number, $y = x$, $z = 0$
 - We exclude those by restricting ourselves to $x > 0$, $y > 0$, $z > 0$

Diophantine Equations

- This still leaves us with an infinite number of number combinations
 - So, we arbitrarily limit ourselves to numbers < 1000
 - First attempt:

```
for x in range(1,1000):
    for y in range(1,1000):
        for z in range(1,1000):
            if x**2-y**2 == z**3:
                print(x, y, z)
```

Diophantine Equations

- Question:
 - How often are we executing the if-statement?
 - 999 times per y
 - 999×999 per x
 - $999 \times 999 \times 999$ total
 - which is a lot (almost 1000 million)

```
for x in range(1,1000):
    for y in range(1,1000):
        for z in range(1,1000):
            if x**2-y**2 == z**3:
                print(x, y, z)
```

Diophantine Equations

- We can reduce this by observing that for a solution
 - $0 < x < 1000$
 - $0 < x < y$
 - $0 < z < x$
- Now:

```
for x in range(1,1000):
    for y in range(1,x):
        for z in range(1,x):
            if x**2-y**2 == z**3:
                print(x, y, z)
```

Diophantine Equations

- Number of executions of the if-statement is now:
 - For each x
 - $(x - 1) \times (x - 1)$
 - Total number of times $\sum_{i=1}^{999} (x - 1)^2$ is 331,835,499 or about a third of the previous value
 - But still takes noticeable time
 - And we get a bunch of solutions with absolutely no insight

Cryptarithmic Puzzles

- A classic example:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{SEND} \\ +\text{MORE} \\ \hline \text{MONEY} \end{array}$$

- D, E, M, N, O, R, S, Y are digits
 - In fact, they are different digits
 - And S and M are non-zero

Cryptarithmic Puzzles

- We can of course deduce solution
 - E.g. M has to be one
 - Therefore, $S = 9$
 - ...

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{SEND} \\ + \text{MORE} \\ \hline \text{MONEY} \end{array}$$

Cryptarithmic Puzzles

- Our “*brute force*” algorithm could just start out with

- ```
 for d in range(10):
 for e in range(10):
 for n in range(10):
 ...
 ...
 #Test all conditions here
```

# Cryptarithmic Puzzles

- This just guarantees a lot of unnecessary tests
  - Easier to exclude cases as soon as possible
  - That all variables have to be different is a good candidate for early tests

- 

```
for d in range(10):
 for e in range(10):
 if e != d:
 for n in range(10):
 if n != e and n != d:
 ...
 ...
 #Test here
 #Print out result
```

# Cryptarithmic Puzzles

- Now we need to deal with arithmetic!

- Adding involves carries

- E.g.:

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +8 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$$

- Carry out of  $a + b$  is  $(a + b) // 10$
- Resulting digit is  $(a + b) \% 10$

