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To find out if a given number is a Peterson number, you need to sum up the factorials of each digit and see if it equals the original number itself. A simple way to understand this concept is through examples: if the number's digits' factorials add up to the number, then it's a Peterson number. For instance, for the numbers 1 and 145, their respective sums of factorials equal them, making them Peterson numbers. To implement this in Python, you can use either static input or user input to check whether a given number is a Peterson number or not. This involves importing the math module, giving a number as input (either statically or from the user), and then calculating the sum of factorials for each digit. If this sum equals the original number, it's a Peterson number; otherwise, it's not. The following Python code demonstrates how to achieve this using both static input and user input methods. Given article text here 1 Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies. 2 Lookin forward to seein everyone at the meeting tomorow and discussin our strategies. 3 Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow to discuss our strategy. number that has exactly n digits and a sum of digits equal to s ,while ensuring it doesn't have leading zeros should be as large as possible .The person wants to know if such a number exists or not.The input contains two values :n and s.

Простые числа stepik. Petercoding.