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## Multiples of three

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A well-known mathematical property states that a natural number is a multiple of three if and only if the sum of its digits is also a multiple of three. For instance, the sum of the digits of 8472 is  $8 + 4 + 7 + 2 = 21$ , which is a multiple of three. Therefore, 8472 is also a multiple of three.

Implement a recursive function that tells if a strictly positive natural number  $n$  is a multiple of three or not.

```
bool is_multiple_3 (int n);
```

### Interface

```
C++    bool is_multiple_3 (int n);
C      int  is_multiple_3 (int n);
Java   public static boolean isMultiple3(int n);
Python is_multiple_3 (n) # returns bool
       is_multiple_3 (n: int) → bool
```

Solve this problem using a recursive function to return the sum of the digits of a natural number  $n$ .

```
int sum_of_digits (int n);
```

### Interface

```
C++    int  sum_of_digits (int n);
C      int  sum_of_digits (int n);
Java   public static int sumOfDigits(int n);
Python sum_of_digits (n) # returns int
       sum_of_digits (n: int) → int
```

### Observation

Here, you are allowed to use the operations of division and integer remainder only with the number 10. Otherwise, this exercise would be totally trivial!

### Problem information

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