Haras Numbers

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Definition: A Haras number is a *n*-digit number $(n \ge 3)$ with the property that it is equal to sum of all the (n-1)-digit numbers whose digits are digits of the original number, *the circular wrap-around order being retained*.

For example, the 3-digit number abc is a Haras number if abc = ab + bc + ca, i.e., if

100a + 10b + c = (10a + b) + (10b + c) + (10c + a),

which reduces to 100a + 10b + c = 11(a + b + c), and then to

$$89a = b + 10c.$$

Similarly, the 4-digit number abcd is a Haras number if abcd = abc + bcd + cda + dab, i.e., if $10^3a + 10^2b + 10c + d$ is equal to

$$(100a + 10b + c) + (100b + 10c + d) + (100c + 10d + a) + (100d + 10a + b).$$

This reduces to 1000a + 100b + 10c + d = 111(a + b + c + d), and then to

$$889a = 11b + 101c + 110d.$$

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56

The 5-digit number abcde is a Haras number if abcde = abcd + bcde + cdea + deab + eabc. This reduces to

$$10^4a + 10^3b + 10^2c + 10d + e = 1111(a + b + c + d + e),$$

or: 8889*a* = 111*b* + 1011*c* + 1101*d* + 1110*e*.

The general pattern may be seen from the above. The circular wrap-around property ensures that when we compute the sum of all the (n - 1)-digit numbers whose digits are digits of the original number, each digit occurs with the same multiplicity.

More generally, the *n*-digit number $a_{n-1}a_{n-2} \dots a_2a_1a_0$ is a Haras number if

$$10^{n-1}a_{n-1} + 10^{n-2}a_{n-2} + \ldots + 10a_1 + a_0 = 111\ldots 1(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + \ldots + a_1 + a_0),$$

where $111 \dots 11$ has (n-1) digits.

Let us now solve these equations and obtain some instances of such numbers. On solving the equations, we discover to our surprise that there only one such 3-digit number and only one such 4-digit number. Let us see why.

The case of 3-digit numbers.

The 3-digit number $\lfloor abc \rfloor$ is a Haras number if 89a = b + 10c. We must find all possible solutions to this equation, *a*, *b*, *c* being digits with $a \neq 0$. Since *b*, *c* are digits, the quantity b + 10c is at most 99, which implies that a = 1. Hence b + 10c = 89, and it is easy to deduce that c = 8 and b = 9. Hence the number is 198. (So, there is just one possibility.) We verify that it does satisfy the property:

$$198 = 19 + 98 + 81.$$

The case of 4-digit numbers.

The 4-digit number abcd is a Haras number if 1000a + 100b + 10c + d = 111(a + b + c + d). Note that this condition implies that abcd is a multiple of 111 and therefore a multiple of 3. Hence the sum of the digits is a multiple of 3. This implies that abcd is a multiple of 333 and therefore a multiple of 9. Hence the sum of the digits is a multiple of 9. This implies that abcd is a multiple of 999. Hence abcd is one of 1998, 2997, 3996, 4995, ... The sum of the digits of all these possibilities is 27 (all four-digit multiples of 999 have this form), so it follows that $abcd = 111 \times 27 = 2997$. (So, there is just one possibility.) We verify that it does satisfy the property:

$$2997 = 299 + 997 + 972 + 729.$$

The case when the number of digits is 5 or more.

For larger numbers of digits, we may use similar reasoning (as we did above), but it is simpler to resort to a computer-assisted search. Here we report only the results.

• 5-digit numbers: there are just three such numbers: 13332, 26664, and 39996. Thus, we have

$$39996 = 3999 + 9996 + 9963 + 9639 + 6399,$$

and similarly for the others.

• 6-digit numbers: there is just one such number: 499995. Thus, we have:

499995 = 49999 + 99995 + 99954 + 99549 + 95499 + 54999.

- 7-digit numbers: there is just one such number: 5999994.
- 8-digit numbers: there are just three such numbers: 23333331, 466666662, and 69999993.
- 9-digit numbers: there is just one such number: 799999992.
- 10-digit numbers: there is just one such number: 8999999991.



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