

# Cairo University Faculty of Computers and Information Computer Science Department



Programming-1 CS112 2018/2019

# **Practice problems (Loops)**

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### $\Rightarrow$ Problem 1

Write a program that takes an input integer n (assume  $n \ge 1$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2$ . For example, if the user inputs 3, the program should output the value of  $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 = 1 + 4 + 9$  which is 14. If the user inputs 5, the program should output the value of  $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2$  which is 55. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  print "Error".

Input: 1	Output: 1	Input: 2	Output: 5
Input: 3	Output: 14	Input: 4	Output: 30
Input: 5	Output: 55	Input: 10	Output: 385
Input: 0	Output: Error	Input: -5	Output: Error

```
#include <iostream>
 1
 2
   using namespace std;
 3
4
   int main()
5
       int i, n;
6
7
       cin>>n;
       if(n<=0) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
8
9
10
       int sum=0;
       for (i=1; i<=n; i++) sum+=i*i;</pre>
11
       cout << sum << endl;
12
13
14
       return 0;
15
```

Write a program that takes an input integer n (assume n is odd and  $n \ge 1$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $1+3+5+\cdots+n$ . For example, if the user inputs 5, the program should output the value of 1+3+5 which is 9. If the user inputs 9, the program should output the value of 1+3+5+7+9 which is 25. If the user inputs n < 0 or even value of n print "Error".

Input: 1	Output: 1	Input: 3	Output: 4
Input: 5	Output: 9	Input: 7	Output: 16
Input: 9	Output: 25	Input: 19	Output: 100
Input: -5	Output: Error	Input: 8	Output: Error

```
#include <iostream>
2
   using namespace std;
3
4
   int main()
5
   {
6
       int i, n;
7
       cin>>n;
8
       if(n<=0 || n%2==0) {cout<<"Error"<<end1; return 0;}</pre>
9
10
       int sum=0;
       for (i=1; i<=n; i+=2) sum+=i;</pre>
11
12
       cout<<sum<<endl;</pre>
13
14
       return 0;
15
   }
```

Write a program that takes an input integer n (assume n is even and  $n \ge 2$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $2+4+6+\cdots+n$ . For example, if the user inputs 6, the program should output the value of 2+4+6 which is 12. If the user inputs 10, the program should output the value of 2+4+6+8+10 which is 30. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  or odd value of n print "Error".

Input: 2	Output: 2	Input: 4	Output: 6
Input: 6	Output: 12	Input: 8	Output: 20
Input: 10	Output: 30	Input: 20	Output: 110
Input: -2	2 Output: Error	Input: 3	Output: Error

```
#include <iostream>
2
   using namespace std;
3
4
   int main()
5
   {
6
       int i, n;
7
       cin>>n;
8
       if(n<=0 || n%2==1) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
9
10
       int sum=0;
       for(i=2; i<=n; i+=2) sum+=i;</pre>
11
12
       cout<<sum<<endl;</pre>
13
14
       return 0;
15
   }
```

Write a program that takes an input integer n (assume  $n \ge 1$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2}$ . For example, if the user inputs 3, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} = 1 + 0.25 + 0.11$  which is 1.36. If the user inputs 5, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2}$  which is 1.46. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  print "Error".

Input: 1	Output: 1	Input: 2	Output: 1.25
Input: 3	Output: 1.36	Input: 4	Output: 1.42
Input: 5	Output: 1.46	Input: 10	Output: 1.55
Input: 0	Output: Error	Input: -3	Output: Error

```
#include <iostream>
2
   using namespace std;
3
4
   int main()
5
6
       int i, n;
7
       cin>>n;
8
       if(n<=0) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
9
       double sum=0;
10
11
       for (i=1; i<=n; i++) sum+=1.0/(i*i);</pre>
12
       cout<<sum<<endl;</pre>
13
14
       return 0;
15
```

Write a program that takes an input integer n (assume n is odd and  $n \ge 1$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$ . For example, if the user inputs 5, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} = 1 + 0.33 + 0.20$  which is 1.53. If the user inputs 9, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9}$  which is 1.79. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  or even value of n print "Error".

Input: 1	1	Output:	1	Input:	3	Output:	1.33
Input: 5	5	Output:	1.53	Input:	7	Output:	1.68
Input: 9	9	Output:	1.79	Input:	19	Output:	2.13
Input: -	-2	Output:	Error	Input:	6	Output:	Error

```
#include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
3
4
   int main()
5
   {
       int i, n;
6
7
       cin>>n;
       if(n<=0 || n%2==0) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
8
9
       double sum=0;
10
11
       for (i=1; i<=n; i+=2) sum+=1.0/i;</pre>
12
       cout<<sum<<endl;</pre>
13
14
       return 0;
15
```

Write a program that takes an input integer n (assume n is even and  $n \ge 2$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$ . For example, if the user inputs 6, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = 0.5 + 0.25 + 0.17$  which is 0.92. If the user inputs 10, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{10}$  which is 1.14. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  or odd value of n print "Error".

Input: 2	Output: 0.5	Input: 4	Output: 0.75
Input: 6	Output: 0.92	Input: 8	Output: 1.04
Input: 10	Output: 1.14	Input: 20	Output: 1.46
Input: -2	Output: Error	Input: 3	Output: Error

```
#include <iostream>
2
   using namespace std;
3
   int main()
4
5
6
       int i, n;
7
       cin>>n;
8
       if(n<=0 || n%2==1) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
9
       double sum=0;
10
       for(i=2; i<=n; i+=2) sum+=1.0/i;</pre>
11
       cout << sum << endl;
12
13
14
       return 0;
15
   }
```

Write a C++ program that takes an input integer n (assume n is odd and  $n \geq 1$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{1})^2 + (\frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{3})^2 + (\frac{5}{6} + \frac{6}{5})^2 + \dots + (\frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{n+1}{n})^2$ . For example, if the user inputs 5, the program should output the value of  $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{1})^2 + (\frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{3})^2 + (\frac{5}{6} + \frac{6}{5})^2$  which is 14.72. If the user inputs  $n \leq 0$  or even value of n print "Error".

Input: 1	Output: 6.25	Input: 3	Output: 10.59
Input: 5	Output: 14.72	Input: 7	Output: 18.80
Input: 9	Output: 22.84	Input: 11	Output: 26.87
Input: 8	Output: Error	Input: -5	Output: Error

```
#include <iostream>
2
   using namespace std;
3
4
   int main()
5
6
       int i, n;
7
       cin>>n;
8
       if(n<=0) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
9
10
       double sum=0;
       for (i=1; i<=n; i+=2)</pre>
11
12
13
          double v=(double)i/(i+1)+(double)(i+1)/i;
14
          sum+=v*v;
15
16
       cout << sum << endl;
17
18
       return 0;
19
```

Write a C++ program that takes an input integer n (assume n is odd and  $n \ge 1$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $\left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2$ . For example, if the user inputs 5, the program should output the value of  $\left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2$  which is 2.72. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  or even value of n print "Error".

Input: 1	Output: 2.25	Input: 3	Output: 2.59
Input: 5	Output: 2.72	Input: 7	Output: 2.80
Input: 9	Output: 2.84	Input: 11	Output: 2.87
Input: 8	Output: Error	Input: -5	Output: Error

```
#include <iostream>
2
   using namespace std;
3
4
   int main()
5
6
       int i, n;
7
       cin>>n;
8
       if(n<=0) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
9
10
       double sum=0;
       for (i=1; i<=n; i+=2)</pre>
11
12
13
          double v=1.0/i+1.0/(i+1);
14
          sum+=v*v;
15
16
       cout << sum << endl;
17
18
       return 0;
19
```

Write a program that takes an input integer n (assume  $n \geq 1$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2}$ . For example, if the user inputs 3, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} = 1 - 0.25 + 0.111$  which is 0.861. If the user inputs 5, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2}$  which is 0.839. If the user inputs  $n \leq 0$  print "Error".

Input:	1	Output:	1	Input:	2	Output:	0.75
Input:	3	Output:	0.861	Input:	4	Output:	0.799
Input:	5	Output:	0.839	Input:	10	Output:	0.826
Input:	0	Output:	Error	Input:	-3	Output:	Error

```
#include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
3
4
   int main()
5
   {
6
       int i, n;
7
       cin>>n;
8
       if(n<=0) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
9
       double sum=0;
10
11
       for (i=1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
12
13
          if(i\%2==1) sum+=1.0/(i*i);
14
          else sum-=1.0/(i*i);
15
16
       cout << sum << endl;
17
18
       return 0;
19
   }
```

Write a program that takes an input integer n (assume n is odd and  $n \ge 1$ ) and prints the value of the sum  $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$ . For example, if the user inputs 5, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} = 1 - 0.33 + 0.20$  which is 0.867. If the user inputs 9, the program should output the value of  $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9}$  which is 0.835. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  or even value of n print "Error".

Input: 1	Output: 1	Input: 3	Output: 0.667
Input: 5	Output: 0.867	Input: 7	Output: 0.724
Input: 9	Output: 0.835	Input: 19	Output: 0.760
Input: -2	Output: Error	Input: 6	Output: Error

```
1
   #include <iostream>
2
   using namespace std;
3
4
   int main()
5
      int i, n;
6
7
       cin>>n;
       if(n<=0 || n%2==0) {cout<<"Error"<<endl; return 0;}</pre>
8
9
10
       double sum=0; int k=0;
       for (i=1; i<=n; i+=2)</pre>
11
12
13
           if(k%2==0) sum+=1.0/i;
14
           else sum-=1.0/i;
15
           k++;
16
17
       cout << sum << endl;
18
19
       return 0;
20
```

### Another solution:

```
double sum=0; int k=1;
for(i=1; i<=n; i+=2)
{
    sum+=k*(1.0/i);
    k=-k;
}</pre>
```

Write a C++ program (use *switch* statement, do not use *if* statements) that takes two input numbers a, b and a character c. If c is the '+' character, the program should output the value of a+b, and similarly for the multiply, divide, and subtract operations as shown in the following examples. If c in not one of these characters: '+', '-', '\*', '/' print "Error".

```
Input: 3.5 4 + Input: 9 5 - Input: 5 2 / Input: 6 7 =
Output: 7.5 Output: 4 Output: 2.5 Output: Error
```

```
#include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
 3
4
   int main()
5
   {
6
       double a, b;
7
       char c;
       cin>>a>>b>>c;
8
9
10
       switch(c)
11
       case '+': cout<< a+b <<endl; break;</pre>
12
       case '-': cout<< a-b <<endl; break;</pre>
13
       case '/': cout<< a/b <<endl; break;</pre>
14
       case '*': cout<< a*b <<endl; break;</pre>
15
       default: cout<< "Error" <<endl;</pre>
16
17
       }
18
19
       return 0;
20
   }
```

Write a C++ program that takes an input integer n (where  $n \ge 1$ ) and two characters a and b, and produces n lines of output, the  $i^{th}$  line is a sequence of i alternating a and b characters as shown in the following examples. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  print "Error".

```
Input: 5 * -
                              Input: 3 ; )
Input: 4 x y
                                             Input: 0 s z
Output:
              Output:
                              Output:
                                             Output:
                                             Error
Х
                              ;
               *-
                              ;)
ху
хух
                              ;);
хуху
               *-*-
               *-*-*
```

```
#include <iostream>
 2
   using namespace std;
 3
 4
   int main()
 5
    {
 6
       int a;
 7
       char b,c;
 8
       cin>>a>>b>>c;
 9
10
       int i, j;
11
12
       for (i=1; i<=a; i++)</pre>
13
14
           for(j=0; j<i; j++)</pre>
15
           {
16
               if(j%2==0) cout<<b;</pre>
17
               else cout<<c;</pre>
18
19
           cout << endl;
20
       }
21
22
       return 0;
23
    }
```

Write a C++ program that takes an input integer n (where  $n \ge 1$ ) and two characters a and b, and produces n lines of output, the  $i^{th}$  line is a sequence of size i consisting of a or b characters depending on whether i is even or odd as shown in the following examples. If the user inputs  $n \le 0$  print "Error".

```
Input: 5 * -
                              Input: 3 ; )
                                              Input: 0 s z
Input: 4 x y
Output:
               Output:
                              Output:
                                              Output:
                                              Error
Χ
               *
                              ;
                              ) )
УУ
XXX
                              ;;;
               * * *
УУУУ
               ****
```

```
#include <iostream>
 2
   using namespace std;
 3
 4
   int main()
 5
    {
 6
       int a;
 7
       char b,c;
 8
       cin>>a>>b>>c;
 9
10
       int i,j;
11
12
       for (i=1; i<=a; i++)</pre>
13
14
           for(j=0; j<i; j++)</pre>
15
16
               if(i%2==1) cout<<b;</pre>
17
               else cout<<c;</pre>
18
19
           cout << endl;
20
       }
21
22
       return 0;
23
    }
```