● Ex1. 一个神秘数的立方的后三位全为1。请编写一个程序,验证正整数n (小于1000,通过键盘输入)以内是否有神秘数(是,则显示"yes"; 否,则显示"no")。

```
int main()
     int iUpperBound;
     printf("Input the top upper bound:");
     scanf("%d" , &iUpperBound);
     if (mysticalFind(iUpperBound))
                      bool mysticalFind(int n)
                           for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
                                if(i*i*i%1000 == 111)
                                      return true;
                            return false;
```

Ex2. 编写程序实现将一个大于1的正整数表示成所有素数因子的次方相乘的形式输出,次方用英文圆括号()表示。要求按从小到大的顺序输出素数因子,例如,输入72,输出2(3)3(2),输入181944,输出2(3)3(2)7(1)19(2),输入21546465,输出3(1)5(1)1436431(1)。

● 思路:

- → 从2开始,判断是素数,不停地除,看n可以整除该素数的几次方;
- → 其实不需要判断素数,例如将n里所有的2除去之后就不会再出现4、8…了(思考筛 法求素数的机制)。

```
int main()
{
    int n;

    cin >> n;
    fun(n);

    return 0;
}
```

```
bool prime(int x)
     int i = 2;
     while (i * i \leq x)
           if(x % i == 0)
                return false;
           ++i;
     return true;
```

```
如果 n 是最大的 int,
void fun(int n)
                                               又恰好是素数,
                                               i 会越界,成为负数,
     for(int i=2; i <= n; ++i)
                                               于是…!!
         if(n%i==0 && prime(i)) // if(n%i == 0)
               int count = 0;
              while (n/i != 0 \&\& n\%i == 0)
                   n /= i;
                    ++count;
               cout << i <<"(" << count << ")";
```

```
void fun(int n)
     for(int i=2; i <= sqrt((float)n); ++i)</pre>
          if(n%i==0 && prime(i)) // if(n%i == 0)
                int count = 0;
               while (n/i != 0 \&\& n\%i == 0)
                     n /= i;
                     ++count;
                cout << i <<"(" << count << ")";
     if(n != 1)
                    cout << n <<"(1)";
```

如果 n 是 较大的 素数, 单独处理 ● Ex3. 编写一个函数 double ItrNewton(double a, double b, double c, double d), 用牛顿迭代法求一元三次方程 ax3 + bx2 + cx + d = 0 在0 附近的根, 两次迭代结果变化小于10-6为止。在main函数中输入方程的四个系数,并输出该方程的根。不考虑分母为0的情况。(提示: 牛顿迭代公式为Xn+1 = Xn - f(Xn)/f'(Xn), 其中f(x) = ax3 + bx2 + cx + d, f'(x) = 3ax2 + 2bx + c)

```
int main()
{
    double a, b, c, d;

    cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
    cout << itrNewton(a, b, c, d) << endl;

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
#include <cmath>
double itrNewton(double a, double b, double c, double d)
     double x1, x2;
     x2 = 0;
     do
         x1 = x2; // 不能放在循环体的最后
          double fn = a*x1*x1*x1 + b*x1*x1 + c*x1 + d;
         double fnp = 3*a*x1*x1 + 2*b*x1 + c;
         x2 = x1 - fn/fnp;
                                       if(!fnp) fnp = 1e-6;
     \}while( fabs(x2 - x1) >= 1e-6);
     return x2;
```

● Ex4. 设计函数,判断一个正整数是不是素数,并调用该函数验证哥德巴赫猜想:任一大于2的偶数,等于某两个素数之和。

```
6
= 3 + 3
8
= 3 + 5
96
= 7 + 89
0
```

```
bool prime(int x)
     int i = 2;
     while (i * i \leq x)
           if(x % i == 0)
                return false;
           ++i;
     return true;
```

```
int n, i;
cin >> n;
while (n != 0)
     i = 2;
     while(!prime(i) || !prime(n - i)) // i不是素数或n-i不是素数
               i += 1;
     cout << n << " = " << i << " + " << n - i << endl;
     cin >> n;
```

```
for(ch='a'; ch <= 'z'; ++ch)
    printf("%c, ", ch);
printf("\n");
for(ch='Z'; ch >= 'A'; --ch)
    printf("%c, ", ch);
printf("\n");
```

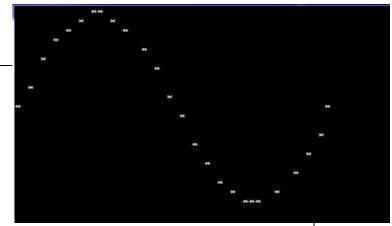
● 3. 设计一个函数,将一个数字字符('0'~'9'),转换为对应的整数(0~9)。

```
int f(char ch)
{
    return ch - '0';
}
```

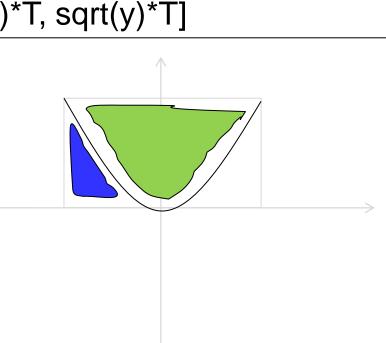
• 4. 编写程序,实现用*近似画[0,360。]区间的正弦曲线y = $\sin(x)$ 、[-3,3]区间的抛物线y = x*x和半径r为10的圆x*x + y*y = r*r。(提示:为了让曲线显得好看一点,可以加调节因子T(\approx 2)拉伸横坐标。)

[0,360]区间的正弦曲线。

```
#define PI 3.14
for ( double y=1; y \ge -1; y = 0.1 )
     for (double x=0; x < 2*PI; x += 0.25)
          if (fabs(y-sin(x)) < 0.05)
                cout << "*";
          else
                cout << " ";
     cout << endl;</pre>
```

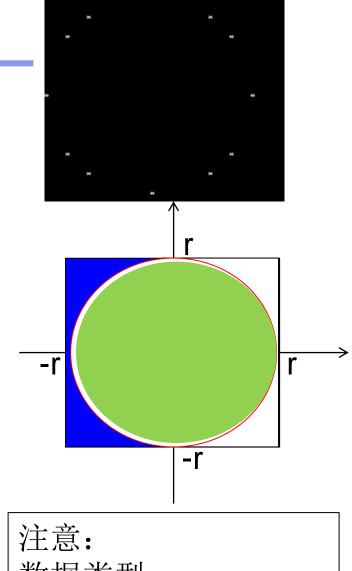


```
x可以分两个范围
                      [-3, -sqrt(y)]与[-sqrt(y), sqrt(y)]
#include "cmath"
                     加调节因子T之后,x的范围变为
                     [-3*T, -sqrt(y)*T]与[-sqrt(y)*T, sqrt(y)*T]
#define T 3
for (double y=9; y >= 0; --y)
            int i, x = T*sqrt(y);
            for (i=-3*T; i < -x; ++i)
                     cout << " ";
            cout << "#";
            for(; i < x; ++i)
                     cout << " ";
            cout << "#" << endl;
```



在控制台绘制空心圆:流程控制

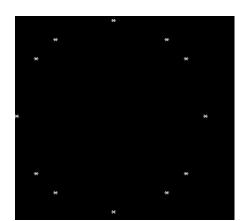
```
#include "cmath"
#define T 2.2
for (double y=r; y \ge -r; --y)
    double i, x = T*sqrt(r*r - y*y);
    for (i = -r*T; i < -x; ++i)
         cout << " "; //蓝色部分
    cout << "*"; //左半圆
    for (; i < x; ++i)
         cout << " "; //绿色部分
    cout << "*" << endl; //右半圆
```



注意: 数据类型 变量的作用域

```
for (double x=-r*T; x \le r*T; ++x)
      if(x*x/T/T+y*y - r*r \le 0 && x*x/T/T+y*y - r*r > -10)
for (double y=r; y \ge -r; --y)
    for (double x=-r; x \le r; ++x)
         if(x*x+y*y == r*r)
              cout << "*"; //红色部分的圆
         else
              cout << " "; //白色部分
    cout << endl;
                           注意:
                           除法操作符,数据类型
```





关系操作的边界问题 逻辑运算符

● 5. 请编写以下三个函数,并在main函数中:输入三个点的坐标;调用前两个函数输出前面两个点所决定的直线方程;调用第三个函数,判断第三个点是否在直线上。

double ComputeLineK(double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double p2y); // 计算執率 double ComputeLineB(double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double p2y); // 计算截距 bool IsPointOnSegment(double px, double py, double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double p2y)

测试用例1:

输入: 110.50.500

输出: The equation is: y=x; The point is on the line segment.

测试用例2:

输入: 131200

输出: The equation is: x=1; The point is not on the line segment.

测试用例3:

输入: 1-22-100

输出: The equation is: y=x-3; The point is not on the line segment.

→ 测试用例1:

- 输入: 110.50.500

- 输出: The equation is: y=x; The point is on the line segment.

→ 测试用例2:

- 输入: 131200

- 输出: The equation is: x=1; The point is not on the line segment.

→ 测试用例3:

- 输入: 1-22-100

- 输出: The equation is: y=x-3; The point is not on the line segment.

```
double ComputeLineK(double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double p2y)
{
    return (p2y-p1y)/(p2x-p1x);
}
double ComputeLineB(double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double p2y)
{
    return (p2y-p2x*ComputeLineK(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y));
}
```

```
bool IsPointOnSegment(double px, double py, double plx, double
ply, double p2x, double p2y)
    bool m = false;
    if(p1x == p2x)
    \{ if(px == p1x) \}
            m = true;
    else
        double k = ComputeLineK(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y);
        double b = ComputeLineB(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y);
        if(py == k*px + b)
            m = true;
    return m;
```

main

```
bool k flag = true;
if(p1x == p2x)
   k flag = false; //斜率不存在
double k, b;
if(k flag)
   k = ComputeLineK(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y); //得到斜率
   b = ComputeLineB(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y); //得到截距
```

```
if(!k flag) //斜率不存在,平行于 y 轴
   cout << "The equation: " << 'x' << '=' << p1x << endl;</pre>
else if(k == 0) //斜率为0,平行于 x 轴
   cout << "The equation: " << 'y' << '=' << b << endl;</pre>
else if (b > 0)
   if(k != 1)
       cout << "The equation:" << 'y' << '=' << k << 'x' << '+' << b << endl;
   else //防止出现 y = 1x + 3 这种形式
       cout << "The equation: " << 'y' << '=' << 'x' << '+' << b << endl;
if(k != 1)
       cout << "The equation: " << 'y' << '=' << k << 'x' << b << endl;
   else
       cout << "The equation: " << 'y' << '=' << 'x' << b << endl;</pre>
                //防止出现 y = x + 0 这种形式
else
   if(k != 1)
       cout << "The equation: " << 'y' << '=' << k << 'x' << endl;
   else
       cout << "The equation: " << 'y' << '=' << 'x' << endl;</pre>
```

```
double px, py;
cout << "请输入px, py: " << endl;
cin >> px >> py;
bool m = IsPointOnSegment(px, py, p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y);
if(m)
    cout << "在那条线上." << endl;
else
    cout << "不在那条线上." << endl;
```

6. (选做)编写函数void Drawtri(double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double p2y, double p3x, double 3y),用*画出顶点坐标为(0,0)、(5,10)和(10,5)的近似三角形;进而计算三角形的面积。(提示:可利用两点之间的距离公式先求出边长a、b、c,再利用海伦公式s=sqrt(p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c))求面积,其中p=(a+b+c)/2。)

```
double p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y, p3x, p3y;

cout << "请输入三个点的坐标: " << end1;
cin >> p1x >> p1y >> p2x >> p2y >> p3x >> p3y;

draw_line(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y);
draw_line(p2x, p2y, p3x, p3y);
draw_line(p3x, p3y, p1x, p1y);
draw_tri(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y, p3x, p3y);
```

```
void draw line(double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double p2y)
    bool k flag = true;
    if(p1x == p2x)
        k_flag = false; //斜率不存在
    double k, b;
    if(k flag)
        k = ComputeLineK(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y);
       b = ComputeLineB(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y);
```

继续划线

```
double py_max, py_min, px_max, px_min;
py_max = (p1y>p2y)? p1y : p2y; //py max是最大的纵坐标
py_min = (p1y<p2y)? p1y : p2y; //py min是最小的纵坐标
px_max = (p1x>p2x)? p1x : p2x; //px max是最大的横坐标
px min = (p1x<p2x)? p1x : p2x; //px min是最小的横坐标
for (double y=py max; y \ge py min; y -= 0.5)
    for (double x=px min; x < px max; x += 0.5)
       if ( (k flag && (fabs(y-k*x-b)<0.05))
               | | !k flag && (fabs(x-p1x)<0.05) 
           cout<<"*";
       else
           cout<<" ";
    cout << endl;</pre>
```

画三角形

```
void Drawtri(double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double p2y,
double p3x, double p3y)
    bool k1 flag = true;
    if(p1x == p2x)
       k1_flag = false; //斜率不存在
...//其他两条边
    double k1, b1;
    if (k1 flag)
        k1 = ComputeLineK(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y);
        b1 = ComputeLineB(p1x, p1y, p2x, p2y);
...//其他两条边
```

继续画三角形

```
double py_max, py_min, px_max, px_min;

py_max = (p1y>p2y)? (p1y>p3y ? p1y : p3y): (p2y>p3y ? p2y : p3y);
//py_max是最大的纵坐标
py_min = (p1y<p2y)? (p1y<p3y ? p1y : p3y): (p2y<p3y ? p2y : p3y);
//py_min是最小的纵坐标

px_max = .../其他两条边
px_min = .../其他两条边
```

继续画三角形

```
for (double y=py max; y \ge py min; y -= 0.5)
     for (double x=px min; x < px max; x += 0.5)
         if ( k1 flag && (fabs(y-k1*x-b1)<0.05)
                  || k2 flag && (fab$(y-k2*x-b2)<0.05)
                  | | k3 flag && (fabs(y-k3*x-b3)<0.05)
                  | | !k1 flag && (fabs(x-p1x)<0.05)
                  || !k3 flag && (fabs(x-p3x)<0.05)
             cout<<"*";
                          |继续加条件可以解决钝角三角形输出问题,比如:
                          if (p1x>p2x) {double x1=p1x; p1x=p2x; p2x=x1;}
         else
             cout<<" "; | if (p1y<p2y) {double y1=p1y; p1y=p2y;p2y=y1;}</pre>
                          if ( (k1 flag \&\& (fabs(y-k1*x-b1)<0.05)
                               && x>=p1x && x<=p2x
     cout << endl;</pre>
                               && y \le p1y \&\& y \ge p2y
```

```
double cmp tri area (double p1x, double p1y, double p2x, double
p2y, double p3x, double p3y)
     //length of P1P2 两点间距离公式
  double dA = sqrt((p2x-p1x)*(p2x-p1x) + (p2y-p1y)*(p2y-p1y));
     //length of P1P3
  double dB = sqrt((p3x-p1x)*(p3x-p1x) + (p3y-p1y)*(p3y-p1y));
     //length of P2P3
  double dC = sqrt((p3x-p2x)*(p3x-p2x) + (p3y-p2y)*(p3y-p2y));
  double dP = (dA+dB+dC)/2.0;
  return sqrt( dP*(dP-dA)*(dP-dB)*(dP-dC) );
```

```
double dP2x, double dP2y,
double dP3x, double dP3y)
//vector P1P2
double dV1x = dP2x - dP1x;
double dV1y = dP2y - dP1y;
double dV1z = 0;
//vector P1P3
double dV2x = dP3x - dP1x;
double dV2y = dP3y - dP1y;
double dV2z = 0;
//3d cross product
double dNx = dV1y*dV2z - dV1z*dV2y;
double dNy = dV1z*dV2x - dV1x*dV2z;
double dNz = dV1x*dV2y - dV1y*dV2x;
return 0.5 * sqrt(dNx*dNx + dNy*dNy + dNz*dNz);
```

//把向量扩展到三维做叉乘来求面积的方法,可以少做一些平方根运算

double TriangleArea (double dP1x, double dP1y,

● 7. 设计程序, 生成10个0~1之间的随机小数。

```
float r;
srand(time(0));
for( int i = 0; i < 10; ++i )
{
      cout << (float)rand()/RAND_MAX << endl;
}</pre>
```

若要求其范围为 0.1~0.9

```
int j = 10*(float)rand()/RAND_MAX; //0~9
if(j != 0)
    r = j/10.0;
cout << r << endl;</pre>
```

Thanks!

