**4. Birölçülü massivlərin emalına aid misallar:**

**I variant.**



Codes:  
1)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

float Y[5];

int a=5;

int b=10;

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

Y[k]=pow(X[k]+a\*b,1.0/5);

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

3)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

int Z[5]={1,2,3,4,5};

float Y[5];

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

float a=exp(0.5\*Z[k]);

float b=pow(tan(X[k]),2);

Y[k]=a+b;

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

2)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

float Y[5];

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

float a=2\*log(X[k]);

float b=pow(X[k],1.0/3);

Y[k]=a-b;

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

4)

#include <iostream>

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

float Y;

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

Y+=X[k];

}

cout<<Y;

return 0;

}

5)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

int Z[5]={1,2,3,4,5};

float Y[5];

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

float a=exp(Z[k]);

float b=cos(X[k]);

Y[k]=a+b;

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

6)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

int Z[5]={1,2,3,4,5};

float Y[5];

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

float a=tan(X[k]);

float b=abs(Z[k]);

Y[k]=pow(abs(a-b),1.0/3);

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

7)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

float Y[5];

float a=4;

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

Y[k]=pow(abs(X[k])+a,1.0/3);

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

8)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

int Z[5]={1,2,3,4,5};

float Y[5];

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

float a=cos(X[k]);

float b=Z[k];

Y[k]=sin(abs(a-b));

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

9)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

float Y[5];

int a=5;

int b=10;

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

float sum=tan(abs(X[k]/a));

Y[k]=pow(a,2)+pow(b,2)-sum;

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

10)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[5]={243,1024,32,3125,1};

float Y[5];

int a=5;

int b=10;

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

float result1=sqrt(abs(X[k]));

float result2=a\*pow(b,2);

Y[k]=pow(result1-result2,2);

}

for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

cout<<Y[i]<<" ";

}

return 0;

}

11)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[5]={100,200,50,10,5};

float Y=1;

int a=100;

for(int k=0;k<5;k++){

Y\*=a/X[k];

}

cout<<Y;

return 0;

}

12)

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float X[7]={1,2,3,4,5,1,2};

float Z[7]={2,1,2,3,4,3,2};

float Y=1;

int a=100;

for(int k=0;k<7;k++){

Y\*=abs((a\*X[k])/Z[k]);

}

cout<<Y;

return 0;

}