HW2-p2.md 10/2/2022

Homework 2 part 2

Problem 2 宣告函式計算表面積

sorce code

```
double getSurfaceArea(double _radius, double _height)
{
   const double pi = 3.14159;
   return 2*pi*_radius*_height + 2*pow(_radius, 2)*pi;
}
```

```
main()與終端機輸出
                                                                         PS D:\NIUSI_NOT_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HWZ\
10 v int main()
                                                                         Student B10831020
11
                                                                        Calculate the surface area of a cylinder Please enter the radius of the cylinder
          double radius, height;
12
                                                                        Please enter the height of the cylinder
         std::cout << "Student B10831020" << std::endl;</pre>
                                                                                                                     46.2
13
         std::cout << "Calculate the surface area of a cylinder" << s</pre>
14
                                                                                The surface area of this_cylinder is 17276.7
         std::cout << "Please enter the radius of the cylinder \t";</pre>
15
                                                                        Press any key to continue . . .
         std::cin >> radius;
16
17
         std::cout << "Please enter the height of the cylinder \t";</pre>
18
         std::cin >> height:
         std::cout << "\tThe surface area of this cylinder is " << go</pre>
19
20
         system("pause");
21
         return 0;
22
善用函式可以大幅增進程式的可讀性,把許多與整體應用程式邏輯脈絡無關的內容移至main()函式之
```

外。一個函式應該只負責一項很鮮明的工作,不應該試圖讓同一函式身兼多職。把不同功能寫在不同函

Problem 5 函式自我呼叫、迭代

式裡,讓函式看起來意義更明顯,也更方便命名。

sorce code

```
終端機輸出
      #include <iostream>
                                                                                       Enter the index of a Fib number 5
                                                                                       The Fib number is 5
Press any key to continue.
      uint64_t getFibNumber(int);
                                                                                       PS D:\NTUST_Not_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW2\CODE> .\HW2-problem5.exe
Enter the index of a Fib number 10
                                                                                       The Fib number is 55
Press any key to continue .
                                                                                       PS D:\NTUST_Not_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW2\CODE> .\HW2-problem5.exe Enter the index of a Fib number 50
           std::cout << "Enter a 0-based index of a Fib number\t";</pre>
           std::cin >> index;
                                                                                        The Fib number is 12586269025
                                                                                       Press any key to continue . . .
           std::cout << "The Fib number is " << getFibNumber(index) <<</pre>
LØ
           system("pause");
11
L2
L3
      uint64_t getFibNumber(int _index)
L4
15
           if(_index < 2)</pre>
L6
L7
               return index;
18
L9
               return getFibNumber(_index-1) + getFibNumber(_index-2);
```

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● 回傳值使用uint_64t減緩memory overflow

尋找Fibonacci number的函式執行時間隨輸入index增加而指數上升,要找第50個Fibonacci number時明顯感受到電腦需要花相當久的時間才能找到。若C++函式沒有自我呼叫的功能,找Fibonacci number的函式恐怕會複雜得多,甚至有點不知道怎麼寫。

曾經聽說寫微電腦的程式應該避免使用迭代的技巧,以免它們計算資源不足,記憶體耗盡。若是有辦法,之後我會更注意。

Problem 8

sorce code

```
終端機輸出
 \mathsf{code} > \mathsf{HW2} > \mathsf{CODE} > \textcolor{red}{\mathsf{C++}} \ \mathsf{HW2-problem8.cpp} > \textcircled{p} \ \mathsf{main()}
                                                                                       PS D:\NTUST_Not_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW2\CODE> .\HW2-problem8.exe
     #include <iostream>
      void modifyArr(int _arr[], int count)
           for(int i=0; i<count; i++){</pre>
                                                                                       Press any key to continue . . . \blacksquare
 6
               _arr[i] = 0;
void displayArr(int _arr[], int count)
12
          for(int i=0; i<count; i++)</pre>
13
                std::cout << _arr[i] << std::endl;</pre>
14
      int main()
17
           int myInts[] = {32, 35, 67, 99, 3, 66};
18
           modifyArr(myInts, 6);
19
20
           displayArr(myInts, 6);
           system("Pause");
22
           return 0;
```

將陣列傳入modifyArr()與displayArr兩函式,以陣列本身以及其大小作為函式的引數。 一般的陣列 跟現在c++的standard array可以像這樣將其傳入一函式,並修改其值,vector卻不行。由於vector只要 增長,其記憶體位置就可能改變,不像array的記憶體位置是固定的,要在函式中修改vector必須將其 pass by reference。