Exercise - counted loops

1. Trace the following

for (int k = -1; k<3; k++)

System.out.println(k + 2);

OUTPUT	MEMORY (i.e. k)
k=-1,0,1,2,3,4	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6

a.

int step =6;

int counter=10;

for (int k = step; k <= counter; k++)

System.out.println(k*k);

OUTPUT	MEMORY (i.e. k)
Step=6	36
Counter=10	42
K=6,7,8,9,10	64
	81
	100

Ь.

for (int x = -3; x <=3; x++)

System.out.println("*");

OUTPUT	MEMORY	
X=-3, -2, -1,0,1,2,3	*	
	*	
	*	
	*	
	*	
	*	
	*	

C.

OUTPUT	MEMORY
Countdown=5,4,3,2,1	5 seconds
	4 seconds
	3 seconds
	2 seconds
	1 seconds

d.

for (int
$$c = 2$$
; $c < 100$; $c^*=c$)

System.out.println(c);

OUTPUT	MEMORY
c=2,4,16	2
	4
	16

3. Using a counted loop, write a program that prints

```
a)1 to 10
```

b) 4 to 1000

c) 100 to 4

d) 10 to -10

```
for (int d=10; d>=-10; d--)
     System.out.println(d);
```

e) the odd numbers from 5 to 103

```
for (int e=5; e<=103; e+=2)
System.out.println(e);</pre>
```

4. Using a counted loop, write a program that prints a)1 up to 5

```
for (int counter=1; counter<=5; counter++)
    System.out.println(counter);</pre>
```

b) the square of each number.

```
for (int counter=1; counter<=5; counter++)
    System.out.println(counter*counter);</pre>
```

5. Write a program to Count backwards by 2's from 40 to 20.

```
for (int counter=40; counter>=20; counter==2)
    System.out.println(counter);
```

6. Write a program to Count backwards from 10 to 0 on one line.

After the zero, output "Blastoff!!".

```
for (int counter=10; counter>=0; counter--)
    System.out.print(" " + counter);
    System.out.println(" blasstoff");
```

7. Write statements that will print a table of values of the function f(x) = 2x + 5 for the indicated values of x.

For example if x = 6,5,4,....0

```
SAMPLE OUTPUT

x= 6, 2x + 5 = 17

x= 5, 2x + 5 = 15
......
```

```
a) x = 0, 3, 6, ...., 30
for (int x=0,y; x<=30; x+=3)
    System.out.println("x = " + x + " y = 2x + 7 = " + (y=2*x+5));
b) -15, -10, -5, ..... 15
for (int x=-15,y; x<=30; x+=5)
    System.out.println("x = " + x + " y = 2x + 7 = " + (y=2*x+5));
c) x = 1, 2, 4, 8, ...., 1024
for (int x=1,y; x<=1024; x*=2)
    System.out.println("x = " + x + " y = 2x + 7 = " + (y=2*x+5));</pre>
```

8. Write a program that will print all leap years between 2000 and 2100. (Assume any year divisible by 4 is a leap year) Use a for loop to solve this problem

```
for (int year=2000; year<=2100; year+=4)
    System.out.println(year);</pre>
```

9. Write a program to output a neat table of three columns. The first column contains all the integers from 1 to 20. The squares of these integers appear in the second column, and their square roots in the third.

```
for (int integer=1,square2=1,square3=1; integer<=20;
integer++,square2=integer*integer,square3=((integer*integer)*(integer*integer)
))
System.out.println(integer + "\t\t" + square2 + "\t\t" + square3);</pre>
```

10. Use a for loop in a program that prints a Celsius to Fahrenheit conversion table from 0 to 100° Celsius in 10° steps

11. Use a for() loop to prompt for and input 10 integers, then calculate and output the average.

```
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
double integer,total,average;
total=0;
for (Double track=0.0; track<=9; track++) {
    System.out.println("Enter integer:");
    integer = input.nextDouble();
    total=total+integer;
    }
average = total/10;
System.out.println("The aveage is " + average);</pre>
```

12. Create a constant string with the value "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz". Write a loop that will print each letter one at a time in an individual line.