

Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet Institutt for datateknikk og informasjonsvitenskap TDT4102 Prosedyre og Objektorientert programmering Vår 2014

> Løsningsforslag 0.5 Python/Matlab

Løsningsforslag

1 Kodeforståelse / oversett til Python (10%.)

a) Løsning: Oversett følgende kodesnutter til Python/Matlab.

```
def isFibonacciNumber(n):
    a = 0
    b = 1
    while b < n:
        temp = b
        b = a + b
        a = temp
    if b == n:
        return True
    else:
        return False</pre>
```

Figur 1: Pythonkode

b) Løsning: Oversett følgende kodesnutter til Matlab.

Figur 2: Matlab kode

2 Oversett fra Python/Matlab til C++ (90%.)

Oversett følgende kodesnutter til C++ og sjekk at de kompilerer / kjører i ditt IDE.

a) Løsning: Fibonacci rekkerl

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
   int a = 0;
   int b = 1;
   cout << "Fibonacci numbers:" << endl;
   for (int x = 1; x < n; x++) {
      int temp = b;
      b = a+b;
      a = temp;
      cout << x << " " << b << endl;
   }
   cout << endl;
}</pre>
```

Figur 3: C++ kode

b) Løsning: Trekanttall

```
void triangleNumbersBelow(int number){
   int acc = 1;
   int num = 2;
   cout << "Triangle numbers below " << number << ":" << endl;
   while ( acc + num < number){
      acc = acc + num;
      num = num + 1;
      cout << acc << endl;
   }
   cout << endl;
}</pre>
```

```
bool isTriangleNumber(int number){
   int acc = 1;
   while (number > 0){
      number = number - acc;
      acc = acc + 1;
   }
   if (number == 0){
      return true;
   }
   else{
      return false;
   }
}
```

Figur 5: C++ kode

c) Løsning: Sum av kvadrerte tall

```
int squareNumberSum(int number){
   int totalSum = 0;
   for (int index = 0; index < n; index++){
      totalSum += index * index;
      index = index + 1;
      cout << index*index << endl;
   }
   cout << totalSum << endl;
   return totalSum;
}</pre>
```

Figur 6: C++ kode

d) Løsning: Største av to tall

```
int max(int a, int b){
   if ( a > b ){
      cout << "A is greater than B" << endl;
      return a;
   }
   else{
      cout << "B is greater than or equal A" << endl;
      return b;
   }
}</pre>
```

Figur 7: C++ kode

e) Løsning: Primtall 1

```
bool isPrime(int number){
   bool primeness = true;
   for (int divisor = 2; divisor < n; divisor++){
      if (number % divisor == 0){
          primeness = false;
          break;
      }
   }
   return primeness;
}</pre>
```

Figur 8: C++ kode

f) Løsning: Primtall 2

```
void naivePrimeNumberSearch(int maxNumber){
   for (int number = 2; number < maxNumber; number ++){
      if (isPrime(number)){
         cout << number << " is a prime " << endl;
      }
   }
}</pre>
```

Figur 9: C++ kode

g) Løsning: Største fellesnevner

```
int findGreatestDivisor(int number){
    for (int divisor = number - 1; divisor > 0; divisor--){
        if (number % divisor == 0){
            return divisor;
        }
    }
    return 1;
}
```

Listing 1: C++ kode

h) Løsning: Telling med lister

```
void compareListOfNumbers(int sequence[],int lengthOfSequence){
    int counter[3];
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
        counter[i] = 0;
    }
    for (int index = 0; index < lengthOfSequence; index++){</pre>
        if (sequence[index] < 0){</pre>
             counter[0] += 1;
        }
        else if (sequence[index] == 0){
            counter[1] += 1;
        }
        else{
            counter[2] += 1;
        }
    }
    cout << counter[0] << " number were below zero" << endl;</pre>
    cout << counter[1] << " number were zero" << endl;</pre>
    cout << counter[2] << " numbers were greater than zero" << endl;</pre>
}
```

Figur 10: C++ kode