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```

1 chapter practice

1.1 Cramer

```
2|請利用克萊姆(Cramer)公式,嘗試解出2*2的線性方程式
3 \mid ax + by = e
4 | cx + dy = f
6|輸入:
7| 輸入a b e
8 與 c d f 分別代表兩個線性方程式的常數與答案
9 其形態皆為double
10
11|輸出:
12| 請利用 Cramer解出 x 與 y 二 值
13 其形態 皆為 double
14 */
15
16 import java.util.Scanner;
17
  public class Main {
19
20
      public static void main(String[] args) {
21
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
22
23
          double x1 = 0, y1 = 0, a1 = 0, x2 = 0, y2 = 0
              0, a2 = 0;
24
          x1 = input.nextDouble();
25
          y1 = input.nextDouble();
26
27
          a1 = input.nextDouble();
          x2 = input.nextDouble();
28
          y2 = input.nextDouble();
29
          a2 = input.nextDouble();
30
31
32
          // 克萊姆公式
          // [a b][x] = [e]
33
          // [c \ d][y] = [f]
34
35
          // x = ed - bf / ad - bc
          // y = af - ec / ad - bc
36
          double x = 0, y = 0;
37
          x = ((a1 * y2) - (y1 * a2)) / ((x1 *
38
              y2 ) - ( y1 * x2 ) );
```

1.2 calculation

```
請撰寫一個程式,讀取0-1000其中一位數,然後將其的每一位數相乘。
   3
   4 輸入
     為一介於0<= num <=1000的Integer
     輸出
   7 |
     形態為Integer
   9
  10
  11
     import java.util.Scanner;
  12
     public class Main {
  14
  15
         public static void main(String[] args) {
10 16
            Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
  17
            String str = input.nextLine();
  18
             // 先把字串內的每位數單獨拆分進 array 內
  19
             String[] array = str.split("");
  20
  21
             Integer ans = new Integer(1);
  22
  23
             for( int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++ ){</pre>
  24
  25
                 // 用 Integer.parseInt() 把 array[i]
                     內的字符轉數字
                ans = Integer.parseInt(array[i]) * ans;
  26
  27
            }
  28
  29
             System.out.println(ans);
        }
  30
  31 }
```

1.3 distance

```
請撰寫一個程式,提示使用者輸入兩點座標(x1,y1)及(x2,y2),並顯示區
      請注意,您可以利用Math.pow(a,0.5)來計算√a。
3
4
  輸入
  x1, y1: 1.5 - 3.4
  x2, y2: 4 5
  輸出
8
9
  8.764131445842194
10
11 計算兩點間距離的公式為
  (x2 - x1) * (x2 - x1) + (y2 - y1) * (y2 - y1) 開根號
12
13
14
15
  import java.util.Scanner;
16
17
  public class Main {
18
      public static void main(String[] args) {
19
20
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
21
          String str = input.nextLine();
22
23
          // 先把字串內的每位數單獨拆分進 array 內
24
          String[] array = str.split("");
25
26
          Integer ans = new Integer(1);
27
          for( int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++ ){</pre>
28
```

```
// 用 Integer.parseInt() 把 array[i]
                                                                          // 利用 BigDecimal 去取小數點並四捨五入
29
                                                           59
                                                                          BigDecimal ans = new BigDecimal(a);
                   內的字符轉數字
                                                           60
                                                                          System.out.println( ans.setScale(3,
              ans = Integer.parseInt(array[i]) * ans;
30
                                                                              RoundingMode.HALF_UP));
          }
31
                                                           62
32
                                                           63
33
          System.out.println(ans);
                                                           64
34
      }
35 }
                                                           65
                                                                  }
                                                           66 }
```

1.4 Heron's formula

```
1 /*
2| 請撰寫一程式,提示使用者輸入三角形的三個頂點座標(x1,y1)、
|s| = (a + b + c) / 2
  A = \sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}
5
6|輸入
  三角形三個點: 1.5 -3.4 4.6 5 9.5 -3.4
7
8|輸出
9 面積為33.600
10
11 | 輸出格式為小數點後三位
12 若三點不為三角形請輸出 "Not Triangle"
13 */
14
15 import java.math.BigDecimal;
16 import java.math.RoundingMode;
17 import java.util.Arrays;
18 import java.util.Scanner;
19
20
  public class Main {
21
22
      private static Math Precision;
23
24
      public static void main(String[] args) {
25
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
26
27
           double x1 = 0, y1 = 0, x2 = 0, y2 = 0, x3 = 0
               0, y3 = 0;
28
29
           x1 = input.nextDouble();
          v1 = input.nextDouble():
30
           x2 = input.nextDouble();
31
32
          y2 = input.nextDouble();
33
          x3 = input.nextDouble();
34
          y3 = input.nextDouble();
35
           double[] array = new double[3];
36
37
           array[0] = Math.sqrt(Math.pow(x2 - x1, 2) +
               Math.pow(y2 - y1, 2));
           array[1] = Math.sqrt(Math.pow(x3 - x2, 2) +
38
               Math.pow(y3 - y2, 2);
39
           array[2] = Math.sqrt(Math.pow(x3 - x1, 2) +
               Math.pow(y3 - y1, 2);
40
           // 判斷是否為三角形
41
42
           // Arrays.sort(陣列名稱) -> 自動排序
          Arrays.sort(array);
43
44
45
          if ( array[0] + array[1] <= array[2] ){</pre>
               System.out.println("Not Triangle");
46
47
          }
          else{
48
               // 海龍公式
49
50
               double s = 0;
               for( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ){
51
52
                   s = s + array[i];
53
              }
               s = s / 2;
54
55
56
               double a = 0;
               a = Math.sqrt(s * (s-array[0]) *
57
                   (s-array[1]) * (s-array[2]) );
```

58

1.5 year month day

```
↓ /*
2 「請撰寫一程式,提示使用者輸入月份與年份,接著顯示該月份的夫數。
      舉個例子,如果使用者月份輸入2,年份輸入2012,此程式應顯示"F
      days "。如果使用者月份輸入3,年份輸入2015,程式顯示 "March
      2015 had 31 days " o
3
  import java.util.Scanner;
5
  public class Main {
7
8
9
      public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
10
          int month = input.nextInt();
11
         int year = input.nextInt();
12
13
          // 分別存 30 天的月份 和 31 天的月份
14
             以及他們的英文月份名
          int[] thirty = {1,3,5,7,8,10,12};
15
         16
              "December"};
17
18
          int[] thirty_one = {4,6,9,11};
          String[] thirty_one_eng = { "April", "June",
19
              "September", "November"};
20
          // 查詢他是否是 30 天的月份
21
          // 最後放 return 後面的其他程式碼就不會執行了
22
23
          for( int i = 0; i < thirty.length; i++){</pre>
             if(month == thirty[i]){
24
25
                 System.out.println(thirty_eng[i] + "
                     " + year + " had 31 Days" );
26
                 return:
27
             }
28
         }
          for( int i = 0; i < thirty_one.length; i++){</pre>
29
             if(month == thirty_one[i]){
30
31
                 System.out.println(thirty_one_eng[i]
                     + " " + year + " had 31 Days" );
32
                 return;
             }
33
34
35
          if( year % 4 == 0){
             System.out.println("February " + year + "
36
                 had 29 Days");
37
             return;
         }
38
          System.out.println("February " + year + " had
39
             28 Days");
40
41
      }
42 }
```

1.6 circle distance

```
1 | /*
2 | 請撰寫一個程式,提示使用者輸入一個點座標 (x,y),接著檢視該點座標
3 | 計算距離的公式
```

```
(x*x + y*y) 開根號
6
7|輸入
8 4 5
9 9 9
10
11|輸出
12 (4.0,5.0) is in the circle
13 (9.0, 9.0) is not in the circle
14 */
15
  import java.util.Scanner;
16
17
18 public class Main {
19
20
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
21
22
           double x = input.nextDouble();
23
           double y = input.nextDouble();
24
           //是否在半徑 10 以內
25
           if( Math.sqrt( Math.pow(x, 2) + Math.pow(y,
26
               2) ) <= 10 ){
27
               // 如果要輸出 ("%f %d", a, b) 要用 ->
                   System.out.printf
               // %.1f 控制小數點後 1 位
28
29
               System.out.printf("(\%.1f,\%.1f) is in the
                   circle" ,x ,y);
30
           }
31
           else{
               System.out.printf("(%.1f,%.1f) is not in
32
                   the circle",x,y);
33
34
           System.out.println();
       }
35
36 }
```

1.7 Regular polygon area

```
1 /*
2|正多邊形為帶有 n個邊,各邊等長,各角度也相同的多邊形 (也就是
  A = (n*s^2) / 4*tan(pi/n)
ҕ┆請撰寫一程式,使用者輸入邊數,以及正多邊形的邊長,接著顯方
6
7|輸入
8 n=邊數: 5
9 s=邊長: 6.5
10
11 輸出
12
  74.69017017488385
13
14
15 import java.util.Scanner;
16
17
  public class Main {
18
      public static void main(String[] args) {
19
20
         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
21
22
         double n = input.nextDouble();
23
         double s = input.nextDouble();
24
         // java 有內建 tan 和 PI 在 Math 裡 太酷了り
25
26
         System.out.println((n*s*s)/
             (4*Math.tan(Math.PI/n));
27
     }
28 }
```

```
2 請撰寫一程式,使用者輸入二進位數字,然後印出其對應的十進位數字。
      輸入 0111 1001 1100 輸出 7 9 12
3
5
  import java.util.Scanner;
6
  import java.util.StringTokenizer;
  public class Main {
8
      public static void main(String[] args) {
10
11
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
12
          String bin = input.nextLine();
13
          StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(
14
              bin, " " );
15
16
          while(st.hasMoreTokens()){
17
              int two = 1, deci = 0;
18
              String str = st.nextToken();
19
              for( int i = str.length()-1; i >= 0; i--
                  deci += ( str.charAt(i) - '0' )*two;
20
21
                  two *= 2;
22
23
              System.out.println(deci);
24
          }
25
26
      }
27 }
```

1.9 substring

```
2 請撰寫一程式,使用者輸入二個字串,然後顯示二個字串是否為第一個写
3 輸入 string s1:ABCD string s2:BC
  輸出 BC is a substring of ABCD
  輸入 string s1:ABCD string s2:CA
6
  輸出 CA is not a substring of ABCD
8
  import java.util.Scanner;
  public class Main {
12
      public static void main(String[] args) {
14
15
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
16
17
          String str = input.nextLine();
18
          // 已確認 : 切割後的空白不會存進 array
19
20
          String[] array = str.split(" ");
21
          // 原來可以用 str.contains 去找子字串
22
              我還以為只能找字元..
          if(array[0].contains(array[1])){
23
             System.out.println(array[1] + " is a
                 substring of " + array[0]);
25
26
          else{
             System.out.println(array[1] + " is not a
27
                 substring of " + array[0]);
         }
28
29
30
31 }
```

2 exam

2.1 BigDecimal Calculator

```
1 /*
                                                                57
2 Problem
  Write a program to input an expression string in
                                                                58
       which the operands and operators are separated by
                                                                59
       zero or more spaces. For example, 3.5*4+3 and 3.5
                                                                60
       + 4 % 3 are acceptable expressions. The operator
                                                                61
       in the expression might be +, -, \star, /, and %.
                                                                62
       Your program must print out the expression and
                                                                63
       its computing result. The sample output for the
                                                                64
       input expression 3.5*4+3 is shown below:
                                                                65
4 \mid 3.5 \times 4 + 3 = 17
                                                                66
                                                                67
  Requirement
                                                                68
  Write a static method BigDecimal calculate(String
                                                                69
       exp) to compute the expression and return a
                                                                70
       BigDecimal result. The operands should be stored
       as BigDecimal in this method. You have to use the
       arithmetic operators provided by the BigDecimal
                                                                71
       class to calculate the expression. (未依規定,以
                                                                72
       0 分計)
                                                                73
8
                                                                74
9
                                                                75
  There are many input lines. Each line has an input
10
                                                                76
       expression Exp. There are three operands and two
                                                                77
       operators in Exp.
                                                                78
11
                                                                79
12 Output
                                                                80
13 For each input expression Exp, please output the
                                                                81
       expression and its computing result. Note that
                                                                82
       all tokens are separated by a space character.
                                                                83
       (小數點以下印一位)
                                                                84
14
                                                                85
15
                                                                86
16 import java.math.BigDecimal;
                                                                87
17 import java.math.RoundingMode;
                                                                88
18 import java.util.Arrays;
                                                                89
19
  import java.util.Scanner;
                                                                90
20 import java.util.StringTokenizer;
                                                                91
21
                                                                92
  public class Main {
22
                                                                93
23
                                                                94
24
       public static BigDecimal calculate(String exp){
                                                                95
                                                                            }
25
                                                                96
           StringTokenizer st = new
26
                                                                97
                StringTokenizer(exp, "0123456789. ");
                                                                98
27
           StringTokenizer ma = new StringTokenizer(exp,
                                                                99
                "+-*/% ");
                                                               100
28
                                                               101
29
           String[] operator = new String[5];
                                                               102
30
           String[] digits = new String[5];
                                                               103
           Arrays.fill(operator, "0");
31
                                                               104
           Arrays.fill(digits, "0");
32
                                                               105
33
                                                               106
           int i = 0;
34
                                                               107
35
           boolean flag = false;
                                                               108
           while( st.hasMoreTokens() ){
36
                                                               109
37
                                                               110
                if( exp.charAt(0) == '-' && !flag ){
38
                                                               111
39
                    String haha = st.nextToken();
                                                               112
                    flag = true;
40
                                                               113
41
                    continue;
                                                               114
               }
42
                                                               115
43
                else{
                                                               116
                    operator[i] = st.nextToken();
44
                                                               117
45
                    i++;
                }
46
                                                               118
47
                                                               119
48
                                                               120
49
           int j = 0;
                                                               121
           while( ma.hasMoreTokens() ){
50
                                                               122
51
                digits[j] = ma.nextToken();
                                                               123
                                                                            }
52
                j++;
                                                               124
53
                                                               125
54
                                                               126
                                                                       }
           boolean e = false;
55
                                                               127
56
           for( int k = 0; k < j-1; k++){
                                                               128
```

```
if(exp.charAt(0) == '-' ||
            operator[k].equals("0") ){
            break;
       3
        System.out.print(digits[k] + " ");
        System.out.print(operator[k] + " ");
       e = true;
   if( e ){
        System.out.print(digits[j-1] + " = ");
    boolean yep = false;
    if( i == 2 ){
       if( operator[1].equals("*") ||
            operator[1].equals("/") ||
            operator[1].equals("%") ){
            if( operator[0].equals("+") ||
                operator[0].equals("-") ) {
                yep = true;
                String tp;
                tp = operator[1];
                operator[1] = operator[0];
                operator[0] = tp;
                String str;
                str = digits[1];
                digits[1] = digits[0];
                digits[0] = str;
                str = digits[2];
                digits[2] = digits[1];
                digits[1] = str;
            }
       }
    BigDecimal sum = new BigDecimal(digits[0]);
    if( exp.charAt(0) == '-'){
        BigDecimal tmp = BigDecimal.ZERO;
        sum = tmp.subtract(sum);
    i = 0;
    for( int k = 1; k < j; k++ ){</pre>
        BigDecimal b = new BigDecimal(digits[k]);
        if( operator[i].equals("+") ){
            sum = sum.add(b);
        else if( operator[i].equals("-") ){
            if(yep){
                sum = b.subtract(sum);
            }
            else{
                sum = sum.subtract(b);
        else if( operator[i].equals("*") ){
            sum = sum.multiply(b);
        else if( operator[i].equals("/") ){
            sum = sum.divide(b, 1 ,
                RoundingMode.CEILING);
        else if( operator[i].equals("%") ){
            sum = sum.remainder(b);
       }
        i++;
    return sum;
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
129
           while( input.hasNext() ){
130
               String exp = input.nextLine();
131
132
               BigDecimal ans = calculate(exp);
               // BigDecimal 四捨五入的寫法 .setScale(
133
                   想要留取的位數, RoundingMode.HALF_UP)
134
               System.out.println(ans.setScale(1,
                   RoundingMode.HALF_UP));
           }
135
       }
136
137 }
```

2.2 Magic Square

1 /*

```
2 Problem
3 If you have good observations skills, you may found
       that building a Magic Square is simple. A Magic
       Square has only an odd number N of rows and
       columns where N < 100. A Magic Square is created
      by integer numbers in the range from 1 to N2,
      with a peculiar property, the "sum of the
       numbers" in each row, column and diagonal are
       the same.
  For the case n = 3,
  M. Square
                      Rows
6
                                     Columns
      Diagonals
7
  4 9 2
                      4+9+2 = 15
                                     4+3+8 = 15
      2+5+8 = 15
  3 5 7
                      3+5+7 = 15
                                     9+5+1 = 15
8
      4+5+6 = 15
  8 1 6
                      8+1+6 = 15
                                     2+7+6 = 15
10
11 Input
12 Each line contains an Integer N denoting an N * N
      Magic Square.
13
14 Output
15 如果 N 是偶數則輸出 " It is not an odd number. "。
       如果 N 是奇數則先輸出直橫列的加總數字,再輸出 N *
      N 數字陣列,每個數字以%5d 格
       式輸出。每組測資間請空一行。
16
17
18 import java.util.Arravs:
19 import java.util.Scanner;
20
21
  public class Main {
22
      public static void main(String[] args) {
23
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
24
25
          boolean flag = false;
26
27
          while(input.hasNext()){
              int n = input.nextInt();
28
29
              if( flag ){
                   System.out.println();
30
31
32
33
               if( n % 2 == 0 ){
                   System.out.println("It is not an odd
34
                       number.");
35
                   flag = true;
36
                   continue;
37
38
39
              int[][] square = new int[100+5][100+5];
               for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
40
                   Arrays.fill( square[i], 0);
41
42
43
44
               int r = n-1, c = n/2;
45
               square[r][c] = 1;
               for( int i = 2; i <= n*n; i++ ){</pre>
46
```

```
47
48
                      int rn = r+1:
                      int cn = c+1;
49
50
                      if( rn >=n ){
51
                          rn = 0;
52
                      if(cn >= n){
53
                          cn = 0;
55
                      }
56
                      if( square[rn][cn] != 0 ){
57
                          rn = r-1;
                          cn = c;
58
59
                          if( rn < 0 ){
                               rn = n-1;
60
61
                     }
62
63
                      square[rn][cn] = i;
64
                      r = rn;
65
                      c = cn;
66
                 }
67
                 int sum = 0;
68
                 for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
69
                      sum += square[0][i];
70
                 System.out.println(sum);
71
                 for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
72
                      for( int j = 0; j < n; j++ ){</pre>
73
                          {\tt System.out.printf(\it "\%5d",}
74
                               square[i][j]);
75
76
                      System.out.println();
77
78
                 flag = true;
79
            }
80
81
       }
82 }
```

2.3 Prime Factorization

```
1 /*
  Problem
3|輸入數字 N (資料型態為 Integer),
     請輸出該數字的所有質因數及其次方。例如 N=360=23
     *32 *5。此題數字可能會有質數出現。
  Requirement
  請撰寫以下兩個 static methods: (未依規定,以 Ø 分計)
  1. boolean [] PrimeArray(long N) {....}
8
     which returns an array A of Boolean values, where
         A[i] is true if i is a prime number,
         otherwise, A[i] is false if i is not a prime
         number. Note that A.length = N+1; Hint: if n
         is a prime number, then n * j is not a prime,
         where j \ge 2;
  2. String PrimeFactorization(long N) {…}
     which returns a string of prime factorization for
12
         the number N. For example, if N = 360, the
         returned string is "2^3 * 3^2 * 5"
13
14
  Input
15|輸入有多列,每列有個整數 N,最多 1000 列。
16
17
 Output
18 第一行輸出所有數字中之最大數 X及其開根號整數 X, 其後針對每一組測過
     輸出 N的質因數分解,將數字
     N的所有質因數(及其次方)以小到大方式顯示出來,如質因
     數之次方數大於 1,以 / 運算符號顯示,不同質因數間以
     * 運算符號互相連接, *運算符號前 後加空格。
19
20
21 import java.util.Arrays;
```

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

107

108

109 }

```
22 import java.util.Scanner;
23
  public class Main {
24
25
       public static boolean [] PrimeArray(long N){
26
27
           boolean[] prime = new boolean[1000000];
28
29
           Arrays.fill(prime, true);
30
           for( long i = 2; i <= N; i++ ){</pre>
31
32
                if(prime[(int)i]){
                    for( long j = i * i; j <= N; j += i ){ 106</pre>
33
                        prime[(int)j] = false;
34
                    }
35
36
               }
           }
37
38
           return prime;
39
       }
       public static String PrimeFactorization(long N){
40
41
           int[] num = new int[1000000];
42
43
           Arrays.fill( num, 0 );
44
           long count = N;
45
           for( int i = 2; i < N; i++ ){</pre>
46
               while( count % i == 0 ){
47
48
                    num[i]++;
49
                    count /= i;
50
               }
51
                if( count == 1 ){
52
                    break:
53
               }
54
           }
55
           // 因數轉字串處理
56
57
           String[] tp = new String[1000000];
58
           int j = 0;
59
           for( int i = 2; i < N; i++ ){</pre>
               if( num[i] != 0 ){
60
                    tp[j++] = Integer.toString(i);
61
62
                    if( num[i] != 1 ){
                        tp[j++] = "^";
63
64
                        tp[j++] =
                             Integer.toString(num[i]);
65
                    tp[j++] = " * ";
66
67
               }
68
           }
69
70
           // 合併字串 用 str1.concat(str2)
           // 因為最後會多一組 * 所以j-1
71
           String result = "";
72
           for( int i = 0; i < j-1; i++){
73
74
                result = result.concat(tp[i]);
           }
75
76
           return result:
77
       }
78
79
       public static void main(String[] args) {
80
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
81
           int max = 0;
82
           int[] N = new int[1000+5];
83
           int k = 0;
84
           while( input.hasNextLong() ) {
85
86
               N[k] = input.nextInt();
87
               if (N[k] > max) {
88
89
                    max = N[k];
               }
90
91
           }
92
93
94
95
           // 可以用 method 回傳陣列
                但也要用陣列接他的回傳值
```

boolean[] A = PrimeArray(max);

96

homeworks 3

}

}

Print Prime Numbers 3.1

System.out.println(max + " " +

(int)Math.sqrt(max));

System.out.println(N[o]);

PrimeFactorization(N[o]);

System.out.println(factorization);

String factorization =

for(int o = 0; o < k; o++){</pre>

if(A[N[o]]){

}

}

else{

```
2 Write a program to input an integer N and print all
      prime numbers less than N.
  Please print 10 prime numbers in each line.
4
  */
6
  import java.util.Scanner;
  import java.util.Vector;
8
9
  public class Main {
10
      public static void main(String[] args) {
11
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
12
13
          int n = input.nextInt();
14
15
           // 建質數表
           // java 中沒有全域變數
16
               所以這邊建表目前是每次輸入都重建一次
               但不夠漂亮
17
           boolean[] prime = new boolean[10000000+5];
18
19
           // 用 vector 存質數們
20
           Vector<Integer> v = new Vector<Integer>();
           for( int i = 2; i <= n; i++ ){
21
22
               if(!prime[i]){
23
                   v.add(i);
24
                   for( int j = i * i; j <= n; j += i ){</pre>
25
                       prime[j] = true;
                   }
26
27
              }
          }
28
29
           for( int i = 0, k = 0; i < v.size(); i++, k++</pre>
30
               ){
31
               if( k == 9 || i == v.size() - 1){
32
                   System.out.println(v.get(i));
33
34
                   // 把 k 歸回去 -1 是因為下次輪迴會先
                       k++
                   k = -1;
35
36
              }
37
               else{
                   System.out.print(v.get(i) + " ");
38
              }
39
40
41
           v.clear();
      }
42
43 }
```

3.2 Infix Notation to Postfix Notation

```
// BigDecimal 四捨五入的寫法 .setScale(
                                                    63
                                                                  想要留取的位數, RoundingMode.HALF_UP)
2 為了要便於中序轉後序的程式運行,請先將算式的數字與運算符號
3 1. 使用 String 類別 & 字串輸入
                                                    64
                                                              System.out.println(ans.setScale(3,
                                                                  RoundingMode.HALF_UP));
4 2. 使用 String Tokenizer 類別 或
                                                    65
                                                          }
      String類別之split()method來切割中序運算式。
                                                    66 }
5 3. 使用String [] array 儲存所有tokens。
  4. 將數字 token轉換成實數,加總後輸出總和。Hint: Use
      BigDecimal in java.math package
7
                                                           old exams
  輸入
  每組測資會給予不一定長度的算式,符號包含+,-,*,/,(,),%,算式中數字可以是實數或整數型態。
                                                           PA Palindromic Prime
10
                                                       4.1
11| 輸出
12 第一行輸出運算式的每個運算元,運算元間以空格字元隔開。
13| 第二行輸出運算式的每個運算子,運算子間以空格字元隔開。
                                                       Palindromic Prime
14 第三行印出運算元的總和,小事點以下印三位。
                                                           指數字為一質數並且迴文,請撰寫一個找出迴文質數的程式。
15
  */
                                                           Ex: 757 與 313 為迴文質數
16
17 import java.math.BigDecimal;
18 import java.math.RoundingMode;
                                                       每組測資為一整數 N,請注意本題輸入數字的數目不定。
19 import java.util.Scanner;
20
                                                     7
                                                       Output Format
  public class Main {
21
                                                       請輸出前 N 個 Palindromic Prime(由 2
22
                                                           開始)。輸出的方式為每行顯示 10
23
      public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                                                           個數字,每行數字間以空格分開,但最後一個數字不用空格直接換行
24
25
         String str = input.nextLine();
         String token = "+-*/()%";
                                                       Technical Specification
26
                                                    10
27
                                                    11
                                                       • 0 \le N \le 100
                                                       */
         // 當字串中帶有 + * / \ 等符號時要寫 \\
                                                    12
28
             轉義,因為他們在正則表達示中有相應的不同意義13
                                                     14
                                                       import java.util.Arrays;
29
         // limit is 0; array contains all substrings
                                                       import java.util.Scanner;
                                                    15
30
         // Positive Lookahead or Lookbehind 觀念
                                                     16 import java.util.Vector;
            "((?=@)|(?<=@))" -> 才會把 運算子 還有
31
                                                    17
             運算元 都單獨切開
                                                    18
                                                       public class Main {
         String[] array =
32
                                                     19
             str.split("((?=\\+/-/\\*//\\)/\\(/%)/(?<=\\20
                                                           public static void main(String[] args) {
33
                                                    21
         // 預設 ans 賦值 可控制小數點位數 ex 0.000 ->
34
                                                    22
                                                              // 直接在最開始就建好質數表
             小數點後三位
                                                              boolean[] prime = new boolean[100000+5];
                                                    23
         BigDecimal ans = new BigDecimal("0.000");
35
                                                    24
                                                              Arrays.fill(prime, false);
36
                                                    25
                                                              Vector<String> v = new Vector<String>();
         boolean flag = true;
37
                                                    26
38
         for( String check : array){
                                                    27
                                                              for( int i = 2; i <= 100000; i++ ){</pre>
39
             // string.contains
                                                    28
                 一次查詢多個關鍵字的寫法
                                                                  if(!prime[i]){
                                                    29
                 要另外存一個數組 token
                                                                     // 因為 100000 * 100000 會超出 int
                                                     30
             // 且在查詢時要以此 for ( String check :
                                                                         所以用 long
40
                 array ) 去做掃描
                                                                     // i * i 是 int -> 強制轉型 (long)
                                                    31
41
             if( !token.contains(check) ){
                                                                     for(long j = (long) i * i; j <=</pre>
                                                    32
42
                // 將字串型態的數字轉成實數並相加
                                                                         100000; j += i ) {
                BigDecimal b = new BigDecimal(check);
                                                                         // prime 的指標是放 int
43
                                                    33
                // (boolean 判斷式)? (true的輸出):
                                                    34
                                                                         prime[(int) j] = true;
44
                                                    35
                                                                     }
                    (false 的輸出)
                                                    36
45
                System.out.print( flag ? check : " "
                                                                     // 先把 i 轉成 String (
                                                    37
                    + check);
                flag = false;
                                                                         因為這樣比較方便 reverse )
46
                                                                     String str = String.valueOf(i);
47
                                                     38
48
                 // BigDecimal 內建 .add 可以直接相加
                                                    39
                ans = ans.add(b);
                                                                     // 使用 StringBuilder 宣告 rev ->
49
                                                    40
50
             }
                                                                         因為 StringBuilder 才有
         }
51
                                                                         .reverse() 可以用
52
         System.out.println();
                                                                     StringBuilder rev = new
                                                    41
53
                                                                         StringBuilder();
         flag = true;
54
                                                                     // 這裡 append (附加) str 的值給 rev
                                                    42
55
         for( String again : array){
                                                     43
                                                                     rev.append(str);
             if( token.contains(again) ){
56
                                                    44
                                                                     // reverse
                System.out.print( flag ? again : " "
57
                                                     45
                                                                     rev.reverse();
                    + again);
                                                    46
                flag = false;
58
                                                                     // 兩字串判斷相等在 java 要用 .equals
                                                     47
59
                                                                         不能直接 == (原因跟記憶體位址有關
         }
60
                                                                     // 然後因為 rev 是 StringBuilder 但
                                                     48
61
         System.out.println();
                                                                         .equals 是 String 的 所以要
62
                                                                         .toString()
```

```
49
                    if( str.equals(rev.toString()) ){
                                                                33
                                                                                    odd += Integer.parseInt(
                        v.add(str);
                                                                                         String.valueOf( str.charAt(i) ) );
50
51
                    }
                                                                               for( int i = str.length()-2; i >= 0; i -=
52
                                                                35
53
               }
                                                                                    2){
           }
54
                                                                36
                                                                                    even += Integer.parseInt(
                                                                                         String.valueOf( str.charAt(i) ) );
55
56
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                                                                37
                                                                               }
57
                                                                38
           // 重複輸入寫法
                                                                39
                                                                                int sub = Math.abs( even - odd );
58
           while( input.hasNextInt() ){
                                                                40
                                                                                if( sub % 11 != 0){
59
                                                                                    System.out.println( odd + " " + even
               int n = input.nextInt();
                                                                41
60
                                                                                         + "\n" + str + " is not a
61
                                                                                         multiple of 11.");
62
               if( n == 0 ){
                                                                42
                                                                               }
                    System.out.println();
63
                                                                                else{
64
                    continue:
                                                                43
                                                                                    {\tt System.out.println(\ odd\ +\ "\ "\ +\ even}
               }
                                                                44
65
                                                                                         + "\n" + str + " is a multiple of
66
                                                                                         11.");
67
               for( int i = 0, k = 0; i < n; i++, k++ ){
                                                                45
                                                                               }
                    if(k == 9 || i == n - 1){
68
                                                                           }
                                                                46
69
                        System.out.println(v.get(i));
                                                                47
                                                                       }
70
                        k = -1;
                                                                48 }
71
                    }
72
                    else{
73
                        System.out.print(v.get(i) + " ");
74
                                                                  4.3
                                                                         The BigInteger GCD LCM and Prime
               }
75
           }
76
77
       }
78 }
```

4.2 You can say 11

```
1 /*
2|給你一個正整數 N,判定它是否是 11 的倍數。提示:
      在這裡,我們需要用到一個關於 11 倍
3 數的小常識,那就是:11
      倍數的「奇數位數字和」與「偶數位數字和」兩者的差必定為
9
      11 的
4|倍數。
5
6 Input Format
                                                    12
对 每列資料有一個正整數 N,N 最大可能到 1000 位數。若 N
                                                    13
      = 0 代表輸入結束
                                                    14
8
                                                    15
9
  Output Format
  先輸出奇數的和與偶數位的和,再對每一個輸入的數,輸出是否為
10
      11 的倍數。輸出格式請
                                                    18
11
                                                    19
12|本題必須使用 char[] or String 儲存數入之正整數。
                                                    20
13 */
                                                    21
14
                                                    22
15 import java.util.Scanner;
                                                    23
16
                                                    24
  public class Main {
17
                                                    25
18
                                                    26
19
     public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                    27
         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
20
                                                    28
21
                                                    29
         while( input.hasNext() ){
22
                                                    30
23
             String str = input.nextLine();
                                                    31
24
             if( str.equals("0") ){
                                                    32
25
                break:
                                                    33
26
                                                    34
27
                                                    35
             int even = 0, odd = 0;
28
                                                    36
             for( int i = str.length()-1; i >= 0; i -=
29
                2){
                                                    37
30
                // 要抓字串中的每個 char 要
                    str.charAt()
                // 要把 char 轉 int 蠻複雜的
31
                                                    38
                // 要先 String.valueOf() 然後
32
                                                    39
                    Integer.parseInt
                                                    40
```

```
1 /*
  請利用BigInteger解題,不然不予給分
2
3
4
  Problem
  請輸入兩個數字M、N,找出M、N的最大公因數(GCD -
5
      Greatest Common Divisor) G及最小公倍數(LCM -
      Least Common
      Multiple)L, 並找出大於L的前5個可能質數(Prime)。
7
  Input
  輸入有多筆測資,每列代表一組測資,每組測資會有兩個數字M、N
8
      (數值可能會超過1ong可儲存的範圍)
10
  Output
  第一列先輸出兩數的最大公因數
11
      G及最小公倍數L, 第二列再輸出大於L的前5個可能質數, 每個質數F
  import java.math.BigInteger;
  import java.util.Scanner;
  public class Main {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
         BigInteger M, N, G, L;
         while( input.hasNextBigInteger() ) {
            M = input.nextBigInteger();
            N = input.nextBigInteger();
             // BigInteger 內建函數 gcd
            G = M.gcd(N);
             // L = M * N / G
            L = M.multiply(N).divide(G);
            System.out.print(G + " " + L + " \setminus n");
            for( int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
                // .nextProbablePrime ->
                    返回一個大於該 BigInteger 的質數
                System.out.print( i == 4 ?
                    L.nextProbablePrime() + "\n" :
                    L.nextProbablePrime() + " ");
                L = L.nextProbablePrime();
```

}

}

9

```
41
      }
                                                              63
                                                                             int n = input.nextInt();
42 }
                                                                             if( n < 0 ){
                                                              64
                                                              65
                                                                                 break;
                                                                             3
                                                              66
                                                                             // 控制最後不要換行
  4.4 Latin Square
                                                              67
                                                              68
                                                                             if( newline ){
                                                              69
                                                                                  System.out.println();
1 /*
                                                              70
  Description
                                                              71
3 A Latin square is an n-by-n array filled with n
                                                              72
                                                                             int[] count = new int[26+5];
       different Latin letters, each occurring exactly
                                                              73
                                                                             char[][] square = new char[26+5][26+5];
       once in each row and once in each column.
                                                              74
                                                                             boolean[][] row = new boolean[26+5][26+5];
4 Write a program that prompts the user to enter the
                                                                             boolean[][] col = new boolean[26+5][26+5];
                                                              75
       number n and the array of characters, as shown in
                                                              76
       the sample output, and checks if the input array
                                                                             // 陣列初始化
                                                              77
       is a Latin square. The characters are the first n
                                                                             for( int i = 0; i < 26; i++ ){</pre>
                                                              78
       characters starting from A.
                                                              79
                                                                                 Arrays.fill(count, 0);
5
                                                                                  Arrays.fill(square[i], '0');
                                                              80
6
  Input
                                                                                  Arrays.fill(row[i], false);
                                                              81
  Enter number n, and enter n rows of letters separated
7
                                                              82
                                                                                  Arrays.fill(col[i], false);
      by spaces.
                                                              83
8 \mid 0 < n \le 26, all the letters in square are A ~ Z.
                                                              84
  Input is terminated by a set where n = -1. This set
                                                                             for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
                                                              85
       should not be processed.
                                                                                  for( int j = 0; j < n; j++){
                                                              86
10
                                                                                      // char 的讀取寫法
11 Output
                                                                                          .next().charAt(0) -> 這個 0
12 Recognize if it is Latin Square or not. There are 2
                                                                                          是固定的
       different kinds of your answers:
                                                                                          因為單字元的索引值就是 0
13 The input array is a Latin square
                                                                                      square[i][j] =
                                                              88
14 The input array is not a Latin square
                                                                                          input.next().charAt(0);
15 Overall, just check if it is Latin square or not.
                                                                                      // 計算每位是否接是出現 n 次 ->
16
                                                              89
17
  Sample Input
                                                                                          每行都出現一次
18 4
                                                              90
                                                                                      count[ square[i][j] - 'A' ]++;
19 A B C D
                                                                                 }
                                                              91
20 B A D C
                                                              92
                                                                             }
21 C D B A
                                                              93
                                                                             // 吃最後的換行
22 D C A B
                                                                             String space = input.nextLine();
                                                              94
23
                                                              95
24 3
                                                              96
                                                                             boolean flag = false;
25 B C A
                                                              97
                                                                             for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ) {</pre>
26 B A C
                                                              98
                                                                                  for (int j = i; j < n; j++) {</pre>
27 C B A
                                                              99
28
                                                             100
                                                                                      if (row[i][square[i][j] - 'A'] ||
29 3
                                                                                          row[j][square[j][i] - 'A'] ||
30 B A C
                                                                                          col[i][square[j][i] - 'A'] ||
31 A C B
                                                                                          col[j][square[i][j] - 'A']) {
32 C B A
                                                             101
                                                                                          flag = true;
33
                                                             102
                                                                                          break;
34 4
                                                                                      }
                                                             103
35 D C B A
                                                             104
                                                                                      row[i][square[i][j] - 'A'] = true;
36 J A V A
                                                                                      row[j][square[j][i] - 'A'] = true;
                                                             105
37 U C C U
                                                                                      col[i][square[j][i] - 'A'] = true;
                                                             106
38 P P A P
                                                                                      col[j][square[i][j] - 'A'] = true;
                                                             107
39
                                                             108
40 - 1
                                                             109
41
                                                                                 if (flag) {
                                                             110
42 Sample Output
                                                             111
                                                                                      break:
43 The input array is a Latin square
                                                             112
                                                                                 }
44
                                                             113
45 The input array is not a Latin square
                                                                             for( int i = 0; i < 26; i++ ){</pre>
                                                             114
46
                                                             115
                                                                                  if( count[i] != n && count[i] != 0 ){
47
  The input array is a Latin square
                                                             116
                                                                                      flag = true;
48
                                                             117
                                                                                      break;
49 The input array is not a Latin square
                                                                                 }
                                                             118
50
                                                             119
                                                                             }
51
                                                             120
52 import java.util.Arrays;
                                                             121
                                                                             if(flag){
53 import java.util.Scanner;
                                                             122
                                                                                  System.out.println("The input array
54
                                                                                      is not a Latin square");
55
  public class Main {
                                                             123
56
                                                                             else{
                                                             124
57
      public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                                                  System.out.println("The input array
                                                             125
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
58
                                                                                      is a Latin square");
59
           boolean newline = false;
                                                             126
60
                                                                             newline = true;
                                                             127
61
           while( input.hasNextInt() ){
                                                                         }
                                                             128
```

62

}

```
129 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 3
```

5 practice

5.1 star pyramid

```
1 /*
2 3
3
   ***
4
5
6 */
7
8 import java.util.Scanner;
10 public class Main {
11
12
       public static void main(String[] args) {
13
            Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
            int n = input.nextInt();
14
15
            for( int i = 1; i <= n; i++ ){</pre>
16
17
18
                for( int j = n-i; j > 0; j-- ){
                     System.out.printf(" ");
19
20
21
22
                for( int j = 0; j < i; j++ ){</pre>
23
                     System.out.printf("*");
24
25
                for( int j = 1; j < i; j++ ){</pre>
                     System.out.printf("*");
26
27
28
29
                System.out.println();
30
            }
31
32
33 }
```

5.2 Nine Nine Multiplication Table

```
1 /*
2|請列出所有九九乘法表。
3 example:
4 1 * 1 = 1 1 * 2 = 2 1 * 3 = 3 1 * 4 = 4 1 * 5 = 5 ...
      1 * 9 = 9 \backslash n
5 *每個公式中間都有一個空格
6 | *每 行 最 後 都 沒 有 空 格 , 但 有 換 行 符 號
7|*每個公式的答案都是 %2d <-重點
8 *可以利用System.out.printf(String , value ,.....);
9 */
10
11 public class Main {
12
13
      public static void main(String[] args) {
14
15
          for( int i = 1; i < 10; i++ ){</pre>
              for( int j = 1; j < 10; j++){
16
17
                  if(j == 9){
18
19
                       System.out.printf( "%d * %d =
                           %2d\n", i, j, i * j );
20
                       continue:
                  }
21
22
23
                   System.out.printf( "%d * %d = %2d ",
                       i, j, i * j );
24
25
              }
          }
26
```

5.3 prime number

```
2 請輸入一個Integer並輸出小於其的所有質數
3 每行答案中間都有空格
  每行最後都為換行符號(沒有空格)
6
7
  import java.util.*;
  public class Main {
9
10
      public static void main(String[] args) {
11
12
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
13
14
          int n = input.nextInt();
15
          boolean prime[] = new boolean[1000];
16
17
18
          // java 的 vector 寫法似乎是如此 :D
          // <> 內不能寫 int 要寫 Integer
19
20
          Vector<Integer> v = new Vector();
21
          // Arrays.fill 類似 C++ 的 memset(a, false,
22
              sizeof(a) );
23
          Arrays.fill( prime, false );
24
          for( int i = 2; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
25
26
              if( !prime[i] ){
27
28
                   for( int j = i * i; j < n; j += i ){</pre>
29
                       prime[j] = true;
30
                  // 像 C++ 的 v.push_back(i)
31
32
                  v.add(i);
33
34
              }
          }
35
36
37
          for( i = 0; i < v.size()-1; i++ ){</pre>
38
39
40
               // 不能直接寫 v[i] 要寫 v.get(i)
              System.out.printf( "%d ", v.get(i) );
41
42
43
          System.out.printf( "%d\n", v.get(i) );
44
45
      }
46
47 }
```

5.4 factor

```
你的任務是,給你一個正整數 N,判定它是否是 11 的倍數。
3
4 Input
5 每列資料有一個正整數N,N 最大可能到 1000 位數。
 若 N = 0 代表輸入結束。
6
8
 Output
 對每個輸入的數,輸出是否為 11 的倍數。輸出格式請參考
9
     Sample Output o
10
11
12
 import java.util.Scanner;
13
14 public class Main {
```

```
15
16
       public static void main(String[] args) {
17
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
18
19
           // java 中要用 .hasNext() 來判斷是否輸入結束
20
           while( input.hasNext() ){
21
22
               // String 的 input 是 .nextLine()
23
24
               String str = input.nextLine();
25
26
               // java 用 ==
                   進行比較的時候,比較的是他們在記憶體中的存放地址
27
               // 而 String, Integer, Date 這些類中 equals
                   可以用來做比較
               if( str.equals("0") ){
28
                   break;
29
30
               }
31
32
               boolean flag = false;
               int first = 0, second = 0;
33
               for( int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++ ){</pre>
34
35
                   if( flag ){
36
                       first += Integer.parseInt(
37
                           String.valueOf( str.charAt(i)
                           ));
                       flag = false;
38
                   }
39
                   else{
40
                       second += Integer.parseInt(
41
                           String.valueOf( str.charAt(i)
                           ));
42
                       flag = true;
                   }
43
               }
44
45
               // java 的 abs 前面要加 Math.
46
               if( Math.abs( first - second ) % 11 == 0
47
                   {\tt System.out.printf(\it "\%s is a multiple")}\\
48
                       of 11.\n", str );
               }
49
50
               else{
                   System.out.printf("%s is not a
51
                       multiple of 11.\n", str );
52
               }
          }
53
54
55
      }
56 }
```