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## 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
  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
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
  import java.util.Scanner;
16
17
18 public class Main {
19
20
      public static void main(String[] args) {
21
         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
22
          double x1 = 0, y1 = 0, a1 = 0, x2 = 0, y2 =
23
             0, a2 = 0;
24
25
         x1 = input.nextDouble();
         y1 = input.nextDouble();
26
27
         a1 = input.nextDouble();
         x2 = input.nextDouble();
28
29
         y2 = input.nextDouble();
30
         a2 = input.nextDouble();
31
         // 克萊姆公式
32
```

```
33
           // [a b][x] = [e]
           // [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 ) );
39
            = ( ( x1 * a2 ) - ( a1 * x2 ) ) / ( ( x1 *
               y2 ) - ( y1 * x2 ) );
           System.out.println(x + " " + y);
41
      }
42 }
```

#### 1.2 calculation

```
2 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。
   4|輸入
     為一介於0<= num <=1000的Integer
   6
   7
   8
     形態為Integer
   9
  10
  11
     import java.util.Scanner;
  12
  13
     public class Main {
12 15
         public static void main(String[] args) {
            Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
            String str = input.nextLine();
  17
  18
             // 先把字串內的每位數單獨拆分進 array 內
  19
  20
            String[] array = str.split("");
  21
  22
            Integer ans = new Integer(1);
            for( int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++ ){</pre>
  23
  24
  25
                // 用 Integer.parseInt() 把 array[i]
                    內的字符轉數字
  26
                ans = Integer.parseInt(array[i]) * ans;
  27
            }
  28
  29
            System.out.println(ans);
  30
  31 }
```

#### 1.3 distance

```
2 │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
  輸入
  x1, y1: 1.5 - 3.4
  x2, y2: 4 5
6
8
  輸出
  8.764131445842194
9
11|計算兩點間距離的公式為
  (x2 - x1) * (x2 - x1) + (y2 - y1) * (y2 - y1) 開根號
13
14
15
  import java.util.Scanner;
16
17
  public class Main {
18
19
      public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
20
21
          String str = input.nextLine();
```

```
22
                                                            53
                                                                           }
           // 先把字串內的每位數單獨拆分進 array 內
                                                                           s = s / 2;
                                                            54
23
                                                            55
          String[] array = str.split("");
24
                                                            56
                                                                           double a = 0;
25
                                                            57
                                                                           a = Math.sqrt(s * (s-array[0]) *
26
           Integer ans = new Integer(1);
           for( int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++ ){</pre>
                                                                                (s-array[1]) * (s-array[2]) );
27
                                                            58
28
                                                            59
                                                                           // 利用 BigDecimal 去取小數點並四捨五入
29
               // 用 Integer.parseInt() 把 array[i]
                   內的字符轉數字
                                                                           BigDecimal ans = new BigDecimal(a);
                                                            60
                                                                           System.out.println( ans.setScale(3,
                                                            61
               ans = Integer.parseInt(array[i]) * ans;
30
                                                                                RoundingMode.HALF_UP));
31
          }
                                                                       }
                                                            62
32
                                                            63
33
           System.out.println(ans);
                                                            64
      }
34
                                                            65
                                                                   }
35 }
                                                            66 }
```

5

9

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

s = s + array[i];

52

### 1.5 year month day

```
2 請撰寫一程式,提示使用者輸入月份與年份,接著顯示該月份的天數。
     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
     2012 had 29
     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" °
 import java.util.Scanner;
 public class Main {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
        int month = input.nextInt();
        int year = input.nextInt();
        // 分別存 30 天的月份 和 31 天的月份
            以及他們的英文月份名
        int[] thirty = {1,3,5,7,8,10,12};
        "December"};
        int[] thirty_one = {4,6,9,11};
        String[] thirty_one_eng = { "April", "June",
            "September", "November"};
        // 查詢他是否是 30 天的月份
        // 最後放 return 後面的其他程式碼就不會執行了
        for( int i = 0; i < thirty.length; i++){</pre>
            if(month == thirty[i]){
               System.out.println(thirty_eng[i] + "
                   " + year + " had 31 Days" );
                return;
            }
        for( int i = 0; i < thirty_one.length; i++){</pre>
            if(month == thirty_one[i]){
               System.out.println(thirty_one_eng[i]
                   + " " + year + " had 31 Days" );
               return;
            }
        if( year % 4 == 0){
            System.out.println("February " + year + "
               had 29 Days");
        System.out.println("February " + year + " had
            28 Days");
     }
```

#### 1.6 circle distance

### 1.8 binary to decimal

```
1 /*
2 請撰寫一個程式,提示使用者輸入一個點座標(x,y),接著檢視該對請撰寫一程式,使用者輸入二進位數字,然後印出其對應的十進位數字
3 計算距離的公式
                                                               輸入 0111 1001 1100 輸出 7 9 12
                                                         3
  (x*x + y*y) 開根號
                                                         4
6
                                                         5
                                                           import java.util.Scanner;
7|輸入
                                                           import java.util.StringTokenizer;
                                                         6
8 4 5
                                                           public class Main {
9 9 9
                                                         8
10
                                                         9
11|輸出
                                                        10
                                                               public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                                   Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
12
  (4.0,5.0) is in the circle
                                                        11
                                                        12
(9.0,9.0) is not in the circle
14 */
                                                        13
                                                                   String bin = input.nextLine();
                                                        14
                                                                   StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(
15
                                                                       bin, " " );
16 import java.util.Scanner;
                                                        15
17
  public class Main {
                                                        16
                                                                   while(st.hasMoreTokens()){
18
19
                                                        17
                                                                      int two = 1, deci = 0;
                                                                       String str = st.nextToken();
                                                        18
      public static void main(String[] args) {
20
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                                                        19
                                                                      for( int i = str.length()-1; i >= 0; i--
21
22
          double x = input.nextDouble();
                                                        20
                                                                          deci += ( str.charAt(i) - '0' )*two;
          double y = input.nextDouble();
23
                                                        21
                                                                          two *= 2;
24
                                                        22
25
          //是否在半徑 10 以內
                                                                      System.out.println(deci);
                                                        23
          if( Math.sqrt( Math.pow(x, 2) + Math.pow(y,
26
                                                        24
                                                                  }
              2) ) <= 10 ){
                                                        25
27
              // 如果要輸出 ("%f %d", a, b) 要用 ->
                                                        26
                                                              }
                  System.out.printf
                                                        27 }
              // %.1f 控制小數點後 1 位
28
              System.out.printf("(\%.1f,\%.1f) is in the
29
                  circle",x,y);
          }
                                                                substring
30
                                                           1.9
          else{
31
              System.out.printf("(\%.1f,\%.1f) is not in
32
                                                         1 /*
                  the circle",x,y);
                                                           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
33
```

#### 1.7 Regular polygon area

System.out.println();

34

35

36 }

28 }

}

```
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)
3
5 請撰寫一程式,使用者輸入邊數,以及正多邊形的邊長,接著顯示
6
7 輸入
8 n=邊數: 5
9 | s=邊長: 6.5
10
11|輸出
  74.69017017488385
12
13 */
14
15 import java.util.Scanner;
16
17
  public class Main {
18
      public static void main(String[] args) {
19
                                                      27
         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
20
21
22
          double n = input.nextDouble();
         double s = input.nextDouble();
23
24
25
          // java 有內建 tan 和 PI 在 Math 裡 太酷了り
         System.out.println( (n*s*s) /
26
             (4*Math.tan(Math.PI/n)));
27
      }
```

```
3| 輸入 string s1:ABCD string s2:BC
  輸出 BC is a substring of ABCD
6
  輸入 string s1:ABCD string s2:CA
  輸出 CA is not a substring of ABCD
8
  import java.util.Scanner;
10
  public class Main {
13
      public static void main(String[] args) {
          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
          String[] array = str.split(" ");
20
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
              {\tt System.out.println(array[1] + "is a}
24
                  substring of " + array[0]);
25
          }
26
          else{
              System.out.println(array[1] + " is not a
                   substring of " + array[0]);
28
          }
29
      }
30
31
```

#### 1.10 prime or gcd

```
2 請撰寫一程式,讀取一個整數,並以遞增的順序顯示所以的因數 4
       比方說,假設輸入整數為120,此程式的輸出結果應該是要25
3 但當輸入的整數為質數時,需輸出1與輸入的質數。
4 此題假設1為質數
                                                             8
                                                             9
                                                            10
7
  import java.util.Scanner;
                                                            11
8 import java.util.Vector;
                                                            12
                                                            13
10 public class Main {
                                                            14
11
                                                            15
      public static void main(String[] args) {
12
                                                            16
13
          boolean[] prime = new boolean[10000000+5];
                                                            17
14
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                                                            18
15
                                                            19
          int n = input.nextInt();
16
                                                            20
17
                                                            21
          for( int i = 2; i <= n; i++ ){
18
                                                            22
19
               if(!prime[i]){
                                                            23
20
                   for( int j = i * i; j <= n; j += i ){</pre>
21
                       prime[j] = true;
22
23
              }
          }
24
25
26
          if( !prime[n] ){
27
               System.out.println("1 " + n );
28
          }
          else{
29
30
               int num = n;
               for( int i = 2; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
31
32
                   while( num % i == 0 ){
                                                             6
33
                       num /= i;
                       System.out.print( num != 1 ? i +
34
                                                             8
                           " " : i + " \setminus n");
                                                            9
35
                   }
                                                            10
                   if( num == 1 ){
36
                                                            11
37
                       break;
                                                            12
38
39
              }
          }
40
41
                                                            13
42 }
                                                            14
                                                            15
  1.11 pi calculation
                                                            16
                                                            17
                                                            18
```

```
2|pi = 4(1 + 1/3 - 1/5 + 1/7 + ... + (-1)^i + 1^2 + i - 1)
3 */
  import java.util.Scanner;
  public class Main {
8
9
       public static void main(String[] args) {
10
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
           int n = input.nextInt();
11
12
13
           double pi = 0;
           for( int i = 1; i <= n; i++ ){</pre>
14
15
16
                pi += Math.pow(-1.0, (double)i+1)/(2*i-1);
17
18
           System.out.println(pi*4);
19
20
       }
21 }
```

#### 1.12 factorial

```
2 e = 1/0! + 1/1! + 1/2! + \dots 1/n!
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
  public class Main {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
          // 設個陣列存每階的值
          double[] e = new double[10000000+5];
          e[0] = 1:
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
          long n = input.nextLong();
          double ans = 1;
          for( long i = 1; i <= n; i++ ){</pre>
               // i! = i*(i-1)!
              e[(int)i] = i * e[(int)i-1];
              ans += 1/e[(int)i];
          }
          System.out.println(ans);
24 }
```

#### Almanac 1.13

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

37

38

39

40

41 42

```
2 請撰寫一程式,提示使用者輸入年份及該年份第一天為一星期的哪一天
3
  */
5
  import java.util.Scanner;
  public class Main {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
           int y, week, k = 0;
           String[] month = {"January", "February",
                "March", "April", "May", "June", "July",
"August", "September", "October",
"November", "December"};
           int[] days = {31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31,
                30, 31, 30, 31};
           y = input.nextInt();
           week = input.nextInt();
           boolean flag = false;
           for( int i = 0; i < 12; i++ ){</pre>
                System.out.println( "
                    month[i] + " " + y + " \setminus n" +
                             + " Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri
                             Sat");
               k = 0;
               for( int j = 1; j <= days[i]; k++){</pre>
                    if( !flag && k != week ){
                                                ");
                        System.out.print("
                        continue:
                    }
                    flag = true;
                    if( k <= 6 ){
                        System.out.printf("%4d", j++);
                    else{
                        System.out.printf("\n%4d", j++);
                        k = 0:
36
                    }
               }
               flag = false;
                if(k > 6){
                    k = 0;
                week = k;
                System.out.print( i!= 11 ? " \ n \ " : " \ n");
```

```
}
                                                                                   30
                                                                                            }
45
         }
                                                                                   31 }
46
47 }
```

#### 1.14 perfect number

```
1 /*
2 | 將一正整數的所有公因數加總,其總和與正整數相等,則稱此數為
      課本練習5・33
3 本題不需任何輸入,請嘗試輸出所有 0<num< 10000的完美數
6
  import java.util.Vector;
  public class Main {
8
      public static void main(String[] args) {
10
11
12
          // 用 vector 存因數
          Vector<Integer> v = new Vector<Integer>();
13
          for( int i = 1; i < 10000; i++ ){</pre>
14
15
              for( int j = 1; j < i; j++ ){</pre>
                  if( i % j == 0 ){
16
17
                      v.add(j);
                  }
18
              }
19
              // 加總公因數
20
21
              int count = 0;
22
              for (Integer integer : v) {
23
                  count += integer;
              }
24
              // 是否為完美數
25
26
              if( count == i ){
27
                  System.out.println(i);
              }
28
29
              v.clear();
30
          }
31
      }
```

#### 1.16 leap year

```
撰寫一程式,提示使用者輸入一年份,然後判斷它是否為閏年,當輸入-
2
  */
3
5
  import java.util.Scanner;
6
  public class Main {
7
8
9
      public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
10
11
12
          while(input.hasNextInt()){
13
              int n = input.nextInt();
              if( n < 0 ){
14
15
                  break;
16
              }
              // 閏年的規律
17
              else if( n % 4 == 0 && n % 100 != 0){
18
19
                   System.out.println("It is leap
                       year.");
20
21
              else {
                  if (n % 400 == 0) {
22
                       System.out.println("It is leap
23
                           year.");
                   } else {
24
25
                       System.out.println("It is not
                           leap year.");
26
                  }
27
28
              }
          }
29
30
      }
31 }
```

#### 1.15 maximum appear times

32 }

```
BigDecimal Calculator
2 請撰寫一程式,讀取一連串的整數,找出其最大值,並計算該值出現的次數
3 */
                                                           1 /*
4
                                                           2
                                                             Problem
5
  import java.util.Scanner;
                                                             Write a program to input an expression string in
  import java.util.Vector;
                                                                 which the operands and operators are separated by
                                                                 zero or more spaces. For example, 3.5*4+3 and 3.5
8 public class Main {
                                                                 + 4 % 3 are acceptable expressions. The operator
9
                                                                 in the expression might be +, -, \star, /, and %.
10
      public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                                 Your program must print out the expression and
11
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                                                                 its computing result. The sample output for the
                                                                 input expression 3.5*4+3 is shown below:
          Vector<Integer> num = new Vector<Integer>();
12
13
                                                             3.5 * 4 + 3 = 17
14
          // 用 vector 來放輸出
                                                           6
                                                             Requirement
15
          while(input.hasNextInt()){
                                                             Write a static method BigDecimal calculate(String
              int n = input.nextInt();
16
                                                                 exp) to compute the expression and return a
17
              num.add(n);
                                                                 BigDecimal result. The operands should be stored
18
                                                                 as BigDecimal in this method. You have to use the
          // 找最大值和出現次數
19
                                                                 arithmetic operators provided by the BigDecimal
20
          int maxi = 0, count = 1;
                                                                 class to calculate the expression. (未依規定,以
          for (Integer integer : num) {
21
22
              if (integer > maxi) {
                                                                 0 分計)
23
                  count = 1;
                  maxi = integer;
                                                             Input
24
                                                           9
25
              } else if (integer == maxi) {
                                                             There are many input lines. Each line has an input
                                                          10
26
                  count++;
                                                                 expression Exp. There are three operands and two
27
                                                                 operators in Exp.
28
          System.out.println(maxi + " " + count);
                                                          12 Output
29
```

2

exam

```
13 For each input expression Exp, please output the
                                                               81
                                                                                        digits[0] = str;
       expression and its computing result. Note that
                                                               82
       all tokens are separated by a space character.
                                                                                        str = digits[2];
                                                               83
                                                                                        digits[2] = digits[1];
       (小數點以下印一位)
                                                               84
14 */
                                                               85
                                                                                        digits[1] = str;
                                                                                   }
                                                               86
15
                                                               87
16 import java.math.BigDecimal;
17 import java.math.RoundingMode;
                                                               88
                                                                               }
18 import java.util.Arrays;
                                                               89
                                                               90
                                                                           BigDecimal sum = new BigDecimal(digits[0]);
19 import java.util.Scanner;
                                                                           if( exp.charAt(0) == '-'){
                                                               91
20 import java.util.StringTokenizer;
                                                                               BigDecimal tmp = BigDecimal.ZERO;
                                                               92
21
                                                               93
                                                                               sum = tmp.subtract(sum);
22 public class Main {
                                                               94
23
                                                               95
                                                                           }
       public static BigDecimal calculate(String exp){
24
25
                                                               96
                                                               97
26
           StringTokenizer st = new
                StringTokenizer(exp, "0123456789. ");
                                                               98
                                                                           i = 0:
                                                               99
27
           StringTokenizer ma = new StringTokenizer(exp,
                                                               100
                                                                           for( int k = 1; k < j; k++){
                "+-*/% ");
                                                                               BigDecimal b = new BigDecimal(digits[k]);
                                                               101
28
                                                               102
                                                                               if( operator[i].equals("+") ){
           String[] operator = new String[5];
29
           String[] digits = new String[5];
                                                               103
                                                                                   sum = sum.add(b);
30
                                                               104
           Arrays.fill(operator, "0");
31
                                                               105
                                                                               else if( operator[i].equals("-") ){
32
           Arrays.fill(digits, "0");
33
                                                               106
                                                                                   if(yep){
                                                                                        sum = b.subtract(sum);
                                                               107
           int i = 0:
34
                                                                                   }
           boolean flag = false;
                                                               108
35
                                                               109
                                                                                   else{
36
           while( st.hasMoreTokens() ){
                                                               110
                                                                                        sum = sum.subtract(b);
37
                if( exp.charAt(0) == '-' && !flag ){
                                                               111
38
                    String haha = st.nextToken();
                                                               112
39
                                                                               else if( operator[i].equals("*") ){
                    flag = true;
                                                               113
40
                                                               114
                                                                                   sum = sum.multiply(b);
41
                    continue:
                                                                               }
               }
                                                              115
42
                                                               116
                                                                               else if( operator[i].equals("/") ){
43
                else{
                                                               117
                                                                                    sum = sum.divide(b, 1 ,
44
                    operator[i] = st.nextToken();
                                                                                        RoundingMode.CEILING);
45
                    i++;
                                                               118
               }
46
                                                               119
                                                                               else if( operator[i].equals("%") ){
47
                                                               120
                                                                                   sum = sum.remainder(b);
48
                                                               121
                                                                               }
           int j = 0;
49
50
           while( ma.hasMoreTokens() ){
                                                               122
                                                                               i++:
                                                               123
                                                                           }
51
                digits[j] = ma.nextToken();
52
                                                              124
                                                               125
           }
                                                                           return sum;
53
54
                                                               126
                                                                       public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                               127
55
           boolean e = false;
           for( int k = 0; k < j-1; k++ ){
   if(exp.charAt(0) == '-' ||</pre>
                                                               128
                                                                           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
56
                                                               129
57
                    operator[k].equals("0") ){
                                                               130
                                                                           while( input.hasNext() ){
                                                                               String exp = input.nextLine();
                                                               131
58
                    break:
                                                               132
                                                                               BigDecimal ans = calculate(exp);
               }
59
                                                                               // BigDecimal 四捨五入的寫法 .setScale(
                System.out.print(digits[k] + " ");
60
                                                               133
                System.out.print(operator[k] + " ");
61
                                                                                    想要留取的位數, RoundingMode.HALF_UP)
               e = true;
62
                                                               134
                                                                               System.out.println(ans.setScale(1,
63
           }
                                                                                    RoundingMode.HALF_UP));
           if( e ){
64
                                                                           }
                                                               135
65
                System.out.print(digits[j-1] + " = ");
                                                               136
                                                                       }
66
           }
                                                               137 }
67
68
           boolean yep = false;
           if( i == 2 ){
69
                                                                  2.2 Magic Square
70
               if( operator[1].equals("*") ||
                    operator[1].equals("/")
                    operator[1].equals("%") ){
                    if( operator[0].equals("+") ||
71
                                                                  Problem
                                                                2
                        operator[0].equals("-") ) {
                                                                  If you have good observations skills, you may found
                        yep = true;
72
                                                                       that building a Magic Square is simple. A Magic
73
                        String tp;
                                                                       Square has only an odd number N of rows and
                        tp = operator[1];
74
                                                                       columns where N < 100. A Magic Square is created
75
                        operator[1] = operator[0];
                                                                       by integer numbers in the range from 1 to N2 ,
76
                        operator[0] = tp;
                                                                       with a peculiar property, the "sum of the
77
                                                                       numbers" in each row, column and diagonal are
78
                        String str;
                                                                       the same.
79
                        str = digits[1];
80
                        digits[1] = digits[0];
```

5 For the case n = 3,

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

```
6 M. Square
                       Rows
                                        Columns
       Diagonals
  4 9 2
                       4+9+2 = 15
                                        4+3+8 = 15
       2+5+8 = 15
                       3+5+7 = 15
8 3 5
      7
                                        9+5+1 = 15
       4+5+6 = 15
9 8 1 6
                       8+1+6 = 15
                                        2+7+6 = 15
10
11 Input
  Each line contains an Integer N denoting an N \star 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.Arrays;
19 import java.util.Scanner;
20
21 public class Main {
22
       public static void main(String[] args) {
23
24
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
25
           boolean flag = false;
26
27
           while(input.hasNext()){
               int n = input.nextInt();
28
29
                if( flag ){
30
                    System.out.println();
31
32
                if( n % 2 == 0 ){
33
                    System.out.println("It is not an odd
34
                        number.");
                    flag = true;
35
36
                    continue;
               }
37
38
               int[][] square = new int[100+5][100+5];
39
40
                for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
                    Arrays.fill( square[i], 0);
41
42
43
               int r = n-1, c = n/2;
44
                square[r][c] = 1;
45
                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 ){
                        rn = 0:
51
52
                    if( cn >= n ){
53
54
                        cn = 0;
55
                    if( square[rn][cn] != 0 ){
56
57
                        rn = r-1:
                        cn = c;
58
                        if( rn < 0 ){</pre>
59
60
                             rn = n-1;
61
62
                    square[rn][cn] = i;
63
64
                    r = rn;
65
                    c = cn;
               }
66
67
               int sum = 0;
               for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
68
69
                    sum += square[0][i];
70
71
                System.out.println(sum);
72
                for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
                    for( int j = 0; j < n; j++ ){</pre>
73
```

```
flag = true;
    }
}
```

System.out.println();

System.out.printf("%5d",

square[i][j]);

#### 2.3 Prime Factorization

}

```
1 /*
2 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。
5
  Reauirement
  請撰寫以下兩個 static methods: (未依規定,以 Ø 分計)
6
8
  1. boolean [] PrimeArray(long N) {....}
      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;
10
11
  2. String PrimeFactorization(long N) {…}
12
      which returns a string of prime factorization for
          the number N. For example, if N = 360, the
          returned string is "2^3 * 3^2 * 5"
13
14 Input
  輸入有多列,每列有個整數 N,最多 1000 列。
15
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 , 其後針對每一組測算
      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
  import java.util.Arrays;
21
22
  import java.util.Scanner;
23
24
  public class Main {
25
26
      public static boolean [] PrimeArray(long N){
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 \le N; j += i){
33
34
                     prime[(int)j] = false;
                 }
35
36
             }
37
38
         return prime;
39
      public static String PrimeFactorization(long N){
40
41
42
         int[] num = new int[1000000];
43
         Arrays.fill( num, 0 );
44
45
         long count = N;
         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 ){
                    break;
52
53
                }
            }
54
55
            // 因數轉字串處理
56
            String[] tp = new String[1000000];
57
58
            int j = 0;
            for( int i = 2; i < N; i++ ){</pre>
59
                if( num[i] != 0 ){
60
                     tp[j++] = Integer.toString(i);
61
62
                    if( num[i] != 1 ){
                         tp[j++] = "^";
63
                         tp[j++] =
64
                             Integer.toString(num[i]);
65
                     tp[j++] = " * ";
66
67
                }
            }
68
69
            // 合併字串 用 str1.concat(str2)
70
            // 因為最後會多一組 * 所以 i-1
71
            String result = "";
72
            for( int i = 0; i < j-1; i++ ){</pre>
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);
            int max = 0;
81
82
            int[] N = new int[1000+5];
            int k = 0;
83
84
85
            while( input.hasNextLong() ) {
86
87
                N[k] = input.nextInt();
                if (N[k] > max) {
88
89
                     max = N[k];
                }
90
91
                k++;
            }
92
93
94
            // 可以用 method 回傳陣列
95
                但也要用陣列接他的回傳值
            boolean[] A = PrimeArray(max);
96
            System.out.println(max + "
97
                (int)Math.sqrt(max) );
            for( int o = 0; o < k; o++ ){</pre>
98
99
                if( A[N[o]] ){
100
101
                     System.out.println(N[o]);
                }
102
103
                else{
104
                     String factorization =
                         PrimeFactorization(N[o]);
                     System.out.println(factorization);
105
                }
106
            }
107
       }
108
109 }
```

#### 3 homeworks

#### 3.1 Print Prime Numbers

```
1 /*
2 Write a program to input an integer N and print all
    prime numbers less than N.
3 Please print 10 prime numbers in each line.
```

```
4 */
5
  import java.util.Scanner;
7
  import java.util.Vector;
9
  public class Main {
10
11
      public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
12
13
           int n = input.nextInt();
14
           // 建質數表
15
           // 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>();
21
           for( int i = 2; i <= n; i++ ){</pre>
22
              if(!prime[i]){
                   v.add(i);
23
                   for( int j = i * i; j <= n; j += i ){</pre>
24
25
                       prime[j] = true;
26
                   }
27
              }
          }
28
29
30
           for( int i = 0, k = 0; i < v.size(); i++, k++
31
               if( k == 9 || i == v.size() - 1){
32
33
                   System.out.println(v.get(i));
                   // 把 k 歸回去 -1 是因為下次輪迴會先
34
                   k = -1;
35
36
              }
37
               else{
                   System.out.print(v.get(i) + " ");
38
39
          }
40
41
           v.clear();
42
      }
43 }
```

#### 3.2 P1 Infix Notation to Postfix Notation

```
1 /*
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做分割
3 1. 使用 String 類別 & 字串輸入
4 2. 使用StringTokenizer類別 或
     String類別之split()method來切割中序運算式。
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
6
     BigDecimal in java.math package
7
 輸入
8
 每組測資會給予不一定長度的算式,符號包含+,-,*,/,(,),%,算式中數
9
10
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。
14 第三行印出運算元的總和,小事點以下印三位。
15
16
17
 import java.math.BigDecimal;
 import java.math.RoundingMode;
18
 import java.util.Scanner;
19
20
21
 public class Main {
22
     public static void main(String[] args) {
23
```

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

```
25
          String str = input.nextLine();
          String token = "+-*/()%";
26
27
                                                            17
          // 當字串中帶有 + * / \ 等符號時要寫 \\
                                                            18
28
               轉 義 , 因 為 他 們 在 正 則 表 達 示 中 有 相 應 的 不 同 意 義 <sup>19</sup>
                                                            20
29
          // limit is 0; array contains all substrings
                                                            21
30
          // Positive Lookahead or Lookbehind 觀念
                                                            22
              "((?=@)|(?<=@))" -> 才會把 運算子 還有
31
                                                            23
               運算元 都單獨切開
                                                            24
32
          String[] array =
              {\tt str.split}("((?=\\+/-/\+*///\+))/\+(/\%)/(?<=\+^{25}_{-6})
33
                                                            27
          // 預設 ans 賦值 可控制小數點位數 ex 0.000 ->
34
                                                            28
              小數點後三位
          BigDecimal ans = new BigDecimal("0.000");
35
                                                            29
36
                                                            30
          boolean flag = true;
37
                                                            31
38
          for( String check : array){
                                                            32
              // string.contains
39
                                                            33
                   一次查詢多個關鍵字的寫法
                                                            34
                   要另外存一個數組 token
                                                            35
              // 且在查詢時要以此 for ( String check :
40
                                                            36
                                                            37
                   array ) 去做掃描
              if( !token.contains(check) ){
                                                            38
41
                                                            39
                   // 將字串型態的數字轉成實數並相加
42
                                                            40
                  BigDecimal b = new BigDecimal(check);
43
                                                            41
                   // (boolean 判斷式)? (true的輸出):
44
                                                            42
                       (false 的輸出)
                                                            43
45
                   System.out.print( flag ? check : " "
                                                            44
                       + check);
                                                            45
                   flag = false;
46
47
48
                   // BigDecimal 內建 .add 可以直接相加
                                                            47
                  ans = ans.add(b);
49
                                                            48
50
                                                            49
51
                                                            50
52
          System.out.println();
                                                            51
53
                                                            52
54
          flag = true;
                                                            53
          for( String again : array){
55
                                                            54
              if( token.contains(again) ){
56
                                                            55
57
                   System.out.print( flag ? again : " "
                                                            56
                       + again);
                                                            57
58
                   flag = false;
                                                            58
59
              }
                                                            59
60
                                                            60
          System.out.println();
61
                                                            61
62
          // BigDecimal 四捨五入的寫法 .setScale(
63
                                                            62
               想要留取的位數, RoundingMode. HALF_UP)
                                                            63
64
          System.out.println(ans.setScale(3,
                                                            64
              RoundingMode.HALF_UP));
                                                            65
      }
65
                                                            66
66 }
                                                            67
                                                            68
  3.3 P2 Infix Notation to Postfix Notation
                                                            69
                                                            70
                                                            71
1 /*
2|請利用 P1
3
```

```
72
     中序轉後序-分割的答案輸出後續的算式,並輸出後序運算式3
                                          74
4|程式要求
                                          75
                                          76
5 1.必須使用java.util.Stack 實作,否則不予計分。
                                          77
6 2. 請利用part1求得的token 字串陣列轉後序
                                          78
                                          79
8
  每組測資會給予不一定長度的算式,符號包含+,-,*,/,(,),%,
10
                                          81
11|輸出
                                          82
12 將後序算式的每個運算元與運算子後加入一個空格字元印出。
                                          83
13 格式請詳看 sample output
                                          84
```

14 \*/

```
15 import java.util.Scanner;
16 import java.util.Stack;
  public class Main {
      public static int icpfunc(String check){
          // icp 是該 token 的順序
          // icp -> +- 1 -> */% 2 -> ( 4
          int icp:
          if(check.equals("(")){
              icp = 4;
              return icp;
          else if(check.equals("*") ||
              check.equals("/") || check.equals("%") ){
              icp = 2;
              return icp;
          }
          else{
              icp = 1;
              return icp;
      public static int ispfunc(String check){
          // isp 是堆疊最上層 stack.peek 中的順序
          // isp -> ( 0 -> +- 1 -> */% 2
          int isp;
          if(check.equals("(")){
              isp = 0;
              return isp;
          else if(check.equals("*") ||
              check.equals("/") || check.equals("%") ){
              isp = 2;
              return isp;
          }
          else{
              isp = 1;
              return isp;
          }
      public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
          String str = input.nextLine();
          String token = "+-*/(%";
          // 用 split 切割字串
          String[] array =
              str.split("((?=\\+|-|\\*|/|\\)|\\(|%)|(?<=\\+|-|\\*
          // 使用 stack 儲存運算子
          Stack<String> stack = new Stack<>();
          int icp = 0, isp = 0;
          for (String s : array) {
              // 如果是 ) 則輸出所有 ( 以前的 stack
                  內的運算子
              // 但 () 都不輸出
              if (s.equals(")")) {
                  while (!stack.peek().equals("(")) {
                      System.out.print(stack.peek() +
                          ");
                      stack.pop();
                  // 把 ) 也 pop 掉
                  stack.pop();
              // 如果是 + - * / %
              else if (token.contains(s)) {
                  // 運算此運算子的 icp 和 當前 stack
                      頂端的運算子的 isp
                  icp = icpfunc(s);
                  if (stack.empty()) {
```

stack.push(s);

```
// 因為 100000 * 100000 會超出 int
85
                  else {
                                                        30
                     isp = ispfunc(stack.peek());
                                                                             所以用 long
86
                      if (icp > isp) {
87
                                                                         // i * i 是 int -> 強制轉型 (long)
                                                        31
                         stack.push(s);
ጸጸ
                                                                         for(long j = (long) i * i; j <=</pre>
                                                        32
89
                     } else {
                                                                             100000; j += i ) {
90
                         while (icp <=
                                                        33
                                                                             // prime 的指標是放 int
                             ispfunc(stack.peek())) {
                                                                             prime[(int) j] = true;
91
                             System.out.print(stack.peek()5
                                                                         }
                                 + " ");
                                                        36
92
                             stack.pop();
                                                                         // 先把 i 轉成 String (
                                                        37
93
                             if (stack.empty()) {
                                                                             因為這樣比較方便 reverse )
94
                                 break:
                                                                         String str = String.valueOf(i);
                                                        38
95
                                                        39
96
                                                                         // 使用 StringBuilder 宣告 rev ->
                                                        40
97
                         stack.push(s);
                                                                             因為 StringBuilder 才有
                     }
98
                                                                             .reverse() 可以用
                  }
99
                                                        41
                                                                         StringBuilder rev = new
100
              }
                                                                             StringBuilder();
101
              // 如果是運算元則直接輸出
                                                                         // 這裡 append (附加) str 的值給 rev
                                                        42
              else {
102
                                                        43
                                                                         rev.append(str);
                  System.out.print(s + " ");
103
                                                                         // reverse
                                                        44
              }
104
                                                        45
                                                                         rev.reverse();
105
                                                        46
          // 最後因為有可能 array
106
                                                        47
                                                                         // 兩字串判斷相等在 java 要用 .equals
              在切割的時候最後一個值是運算元
                                                                             不能直接 == (原因跟記憶體位址有關
107
          // 那樣就還會有運算子在 stack 還沒輸出
                                                                         // 然後因為 rev 是 StringBuilder 但
                                                        48
              所以這裡在確認一次
                                                                             .equals 是 String 的 所以要
108
          while(!stack.empty()){
                                                                             .toString()
109
              System.out.print(stack.peek() + " ");
                                                                         if( str.equals(rev.toString()) ){
                                                        49
110
              stack.pop();
                                                        50
                                                                             v.add(str);
111
                                                        51
                                                                         }
112
          System.out.println();
                                                        52
113
      }
                                                                     }
                                                        53
114 }
                                                                  }
                                                        54
                                                        55
                                                        56
                                                                  Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                                                        57
       old exams
                                                                  // 重複輸入寫法
                                                        58
                                                        59
                                                                  while( input.hasNextInt() ){
                                                        60
                                                                     int n = input.nextInt();
        PA Palindromic Prime
                                                        61
                                                                     if( n == 0 ){
                                                        62
                                                                         System.out.println();
                                                        63
 1 /*
                                                                         continue;
 2 Palindromic Prime
                                                        65
                                                                     }
      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66
      Ex: 757 與 313 為迴文質數
                                                                     for( int i = 0, k = 0; i < n; i++, k++ ){</pre>
                                                        67
                                                                         if(k == 9 || i == n - 1){
                                                        68
  Input Format
 4
                                                        69
                                                                             System.out.println(v.get(i));
   每組測資為一整數 N,請注意本題輸入數字的數目不定。
 5
                                                        70
                                                                             k = -1:
                                                        71
                                                                         }
 6
 7 Output Format
                                                        72
                                                                         else{
                                                        73
                                                                             System.out.print(v.get(i) + " ");
 8|請輸出前 N 個 Palindromic Prime(由 2
                                                        74
                                                                         }
       開始)。輸出的方式為每行顯示 10
                                                                     }
       個數字,每行數字間以空格分開,但最後一個數字不用空格質
                                                                  }
                                                        77
                                                              }
10 Technical Specification
                                                        78 }
11
   • 0 \le N \le 100
12
  */
13
14 import java.util.Arrays;
                                                          4.2 You can say 11
15 import java.util.Scanner;
16 import java.util.Vector;
17
                                                        1 /*
  public class Main {
18
                                                        2 給你一個正整數 N,判定它是否是 11 的倍數。提示:
19
                                                              在這裡,我們需要用到一個關於 11 倍
      public static void main(String[] args) {
20
                                                        3 數的小常識,那就是:11
21
                                                              倍數的「奇數位數字和」與「偶數位數字和」兩者的差必定為
22
          // 直接在最開始就建好質數表
                                                              11 的
23
          boolean[] prime = new boolean[100000+5];
                                                        4|倍數。
          Arrays.fill(prime, false);
24
25
          Vector<String> v = new Vector<String>();
                                                        6
                                                          Input Format
26
```

8

= 0 代表輸入結束

27

28

29

for( int i = 2; i <= 100000; i++ ){</pre>

if(!prime[i]){

每列資料有一個正整數 N,N 最大可能到 1000 位數。若 N

```
9 Output Format
10 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
                                                               public class Main {
                                                            18
       11 的倍數。輸出格式請
                                                            19
11
                                                            20
12|本題必須使用 char[] or String 儲存數入之正整數。
                                                            21
13 */
                                                            22
14
                                                            23
15
  import java.util.Scanner;
                                                            24
16
                                                            25
  public class Main {
17
                                                            26
18
                                                            27
      public static void main(String[] args) {
19
                                                            28
20
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                                                            29
21
                                                            30
22
           while( input.hasNext() ){
                                                            31
23
               String str = input.nextLine();
                                                            32
24
               if( str.equals("0") ){
                                                            33
25
                   break:
                                                            34
               }
26
                                                            35
27
                                                            36
28
               int even = 0, odd = 0;
               for( int i = str.length()-1; i >= 0; i -=
29
                                                            37
                   2){
                   // 要抓字串中的每個 char 要
30
                       str.charAt()
                                                            38
                   // 要把 char 轉 int 蠻複雜的
31
                                                            39
                   // 要先 String.valueOf() 然後
32
                                                            40
                       Integer.parseInt
                                                            41
                   odd += Integer.parseInt(
33
                                                            42 }
                       String.valueOf( str.charAt(i) ) );
34
               for( int i = str.length()-2; i >= 0; i -=
35
                   2 ){
                   even += Integer.parseInt(
36
                       String.valueOf( str.charAt(i) ) );
37
               }
                                                               /*
38
                                                               Description
39
               int sub = Math.abs( even - odd );
                                                               A Latin square is an n-by-n array filled with n
               if( sub % 11 != 0){
40
                   System.out.println( odd + " " + even
41
                       + "\n" + str + " is not a
                                                               Write a program that prompts the user to enter the
                       multiple of 11." );
42
               }
               else{
43
                   System.out.println( odd + " " + even
                       + "\n" + str + " is a multiple of
                                                             5
                       11.");
                                                             6
45
              }
                                                             7
          }
46
47
      }
                                                             8
48 }
```

### The BigInteger GCD LCM and Prime

```
請利用BigInteger解題,不然不予給分
3
4 Problem
5| 請輸入兩個數字M、N,找出M、N的最大公因數(GCD -
     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)。
6
7
 Input
8| 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
     (數值可能會超過1ong可儲存的範圍)
9
10 Output
11 第一列先輸出兩數的最大公因數
     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 3
12
13
14 import java.math.BigInteger;
                                           32
```

15 import java.util.Scanner;

```
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();
        }
    }
}
```

different Latin letters, each occurring exactly

number n and the array of characters, as shown in

is a Latin square. The characters are the first n

the sample output, and checks if the input array  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1$ 

once in each row and once in each column.

characters starting from A.

#### 4.4 Latin Square

CBA

```
Input
  Enter number n, and enter n rows of letters separated
       by spaces.
  \theta < n <= 26, all the letters in square are A ~ Z.
  Input is terminated by a set where n = -1. This set
       should not be processed.
10
  Output
11
  Recognize if it is Latin Square or not. There are 2
12
       different kinds of your answers:
13 The input array is a Latin square
  The input array is not a Latin square
15
  Overall, just check if it is Latin square or not.
16
17
  Sample Input
18
  4
19
  ABCD
20 B A D C
22
  D C A B
23
24
  3
  B C A
25
26
  BAC
  C B A
27
28
30
  B A C
  A C B
```

```
34 4
                                                              102
                                                                                           break;
35 D C B A
                                                                                       }
                                                              103
36 J A V A
                                                                                       row[i][square[i][j] - 'A'] = true;
                                                              104
                                                                                       row[j][square[j][i] - 'A'] = true;
37 U C C U
                                                              105
                                                                                       col[i][square[j][i] - 'A'] = true;
38 P P A P
                                                              106
                                                                                       col[j][square[i][j] - 'A'] = true;
39
                                                              107
40
                                                              108
41
                                                              109
                                                                                   if (flag) {
42 Sample Output
                                                              110
   The input array is a Latin square
                                                              111
                                                                                       break;
                                                              112
45 The input array is not a Latin square
                                                              113
46
                                                              114
                                                                              for( int i = 0; i < 26; i++ ){
                                                                                   if( count[i] != n && count[i] != 0 ){
   The input array is a Latin square
47
                                                              115
48
                                                              116
                                                                                       flag = true;
   The input array is not a Latin square
49
                                                              117
                                                                                       break;
                                                              118
                                                                                  }
50
                                                                              }
51
                                                              119
52 import java.util.Arrays;
                                                              120
53
   import java.util.Scanner;
                                                              121
                                                                              if(flag){
                                                                                   System.out.println("The input array
54
                                                              122
55
  public class Main {
                                                                                       is not a Latin square");
56
                                                              123
57
       public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                                              else{
                                                              124
58
            Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                                                                                   System.out.println("The input array
                                                              125
           boolean newline = false;
59
                                                                                       is a Latin square");
60
                                                              126
61
           while( input.hasNextInt() ){
                                                              127
                                                                              newline = true;
62
                                                              128
                                                                          }
63
                int n = input.nextInt();
                                                              129
                                                                      }
                if( n < 0 ){
                                                              130 }
64
65
                    break;
66
                }
                // 控制最後不要換行
67
                                                                      practice
68
                if( newline ){
                                                                 5
69
                    System.out.println();
70
                                                                 5.1
                                                                        star pyramid
71
                int[] count = new int[26+5];
72
                char[][] square = new char[26+5][26+5];
73
74
                boolean[][] row = new boolean[26+5][26+5];
                                                                 3
                                                                2
75
                boolean[][] col = new boolean[26+5][26+5];
                                                                3
76
                                                                  ***
                // 陣列初始化
77
                                                                 ****
                for( int i = 0; i < 26; i++ ){</pre>
78
                                                                6
                                                                 */
79
                    Arrays.fill(count, 0);
                    Arrays.fill(square[i], '0');
80
                                                                8
                                                                 import java.util.Scanner;
81
                    Arrays.fill(row[i], false);
82
                    Arrays.fill(col[i], false);
                                                               10
                                                                 public class Main {
83
                }
                                                               11
84
                                                               12
                                                                      public static void main(String[] args) {
                for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ){</pre>
85
                                                               13
                                                                          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                    for( int j = 0; j < n; j++){
86
                                                                          int n = input.nextInt();
                                                               14
                        // char 的讀取寫法
87
                                                               15
                             .next().charAt(0) -> 這個 0
                                                                          for( int i = 1; i <= n; i++ ){</pre>
                                                               16
                             是固定的
                                                               17
                             因為單字元的索引值就是 0
                                                               18
                                                                              for( int j = n-i; j > 0; j-- ){
88
                        square[i][j] =
                                                               19
                                                                                   System.out.printf(" ");
                             input.next().charAt(0);
                                                               20
                        // 計算每位是否接是出現 n 次 ->
89
                                                               21
                                                                              for( int j = 0; j < i; j++){
                             每行都出現一次
                                                               22
90
                        count[ square[i][j] - 'A' ]++;
                                                               23
                                                                                  System.out.printf("*");
                    }
                                                               24
91
                }
                                                               25
                                                                              for( int j = 1; j < i; j++ ){</pre>
92
                                                               26
                                                                                   System.out.printf("*");
                // 吃最後的換行
93
                                                               27
                String space = input.nextLine();
94
                                                               28
95
                                                               29
                                                                              System.out.println();
96
                boolean flag = false;
                                                               30
97
                for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ) {</pre>
                                                               31
                                                                          }
98
                    for (int j = i; j < n; j++) {
                                                               32
                                                                      }
99
                                                               33 }
                        if (row[i][square[i][j] - 'A'] ||
100
                             row[j][square[j][i] - 'A'] ||
                             col[i][square[j][i] - 'A'] ||
                             col[j][square[i][j] - 'A']) {
                                                                 5.2 Nine Nine Multiplication Table
```

flag = true;

41

42

43

44 45

46

47 }

}

5.4 factor

```
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 \setminus 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
  *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++ ){
16
              for( int j = 1; j < 10; j++){
17
                  if( j == 9 ){
18
                      System.out.printf( "%d * %d =
19
                          %2d\n'', i, j, i * j );
20
                      continue;
                  }
21
22
                  System.out.printf( "%d * %d = %2d ",
23
                      i, j, i * j );
24
25
              }
          }
26
27
28
29 }
```

#### 5.3 prime number

```
1 /*
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)
5
  */
6
7 import java.util.*;
8
  public class Main {
10
11
      public static void main(String[] args) {
12
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
13
          int n = input.nextInt();
14
15
          boolean prime[] = new boolean[1000];
16
17
          // java 的 vector 寫法似乎是如此 :D
18
          // <> 內不能寫 int 要寫 Integer
19
20
          Vector<Integer> v = new Vector();
21
22
          // Arrays.fill 類似 C++ 的 memset( a, false,
              sizeof(a) );
23
          Arrays.fill( prime, false );
24
25
          for( int i = 2; i < n; i++ ){
26
              if( !prime[i] ){
27
                  for( int j = i * i; j < n; j += i ){</pre>
28
29
                      prime[j] = true;
30
31
                  // 像 C++ 的 v.push_back(i)
32
                  v.add(i);
33
              }
34
          }
35
36
37
          int i;
          for( i = 0; i < v.size()-1; i++ ){</pre>
38
```

```
1 /*
2 | 你的任務是,給你一個正整數 N,判定它是否是 11 的倍數。
4
  Input
  每列資料有一個正整數N,N 最大可能到 1000 位數。
5
  若 N = 0 代表輸入結束。
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
  public class Main {
14
15
      public static void main(String[] args) {
16
17
18
          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
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
             String str = input.nextLine();
24
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場
              // 而 String, Integer, Date 這些類中 equals
27
                  可以用來做比較
              if( str.equals("0") ){
28
29
                 break;
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)
                         ));
38
                     flag = false;
39
                 }
40
                 else{
                     second += Integer.parseInt(
41
                         String.valueOf( str.charAt(i)
                         ));
                     flag = true;
42
43
                 }
             }
44
45
46
              // java 的 abs 前面要加 Math.
              if( Math.abs( first - second ) % 11 == 0
47
                 System.out.printf("%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
             }
```

// 不能直接寫 v[i] 要寫 v.get(i)

System.out.printf( "%d\n", v.get(i) );

System.out.printf( "%d ", v.get(i) );

53 } 54 55 } 56 }