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// Test_Example2.cpp : 此檔案包含 'main' 函式。程式會於該處開始執行及結束執行。  
//  
//這是測驗題的樣本
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#include "pch.h"  
#include <iostream>  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <math.h>  
void funA(int&,int&);  
int funB(int);  
int funC(int ,int);  
using namespace std;  
  
int main()  
{  
    int a, b, c;  
  
    a = 0;  
    b = 1;  
    funA(a, b);  
    printf("    a=%d\n", a); //這裡會印出a=_____(1)  
    printf("    b=%d\n\n", b); //這裡會印出b=_____(2)  
  
    c = 4;  
    a = funB(c);  
    b = funB(a);  
    printf("    a=%d\n", a); //這裡會印出a=_____(3)  
    printf("    b=%d\n\n", b); //這裡會印出b=_____(4)  
  
    a = 2;  
    b = 5;  
    printf("    a=%d\n", funC(a,b)); //這裡會印出a=_____(5)  
    printf("    b=%d\n\n", funC(b,a)); //這裡會印出b=_____(6)  
  
    a = 100;  
    c = 7;  
    for (; a >= c;)  
        a = a - c;  
    for (b = 49; b >= c;)  
        b = b - c;  
    printf("    a=%d\n", a); //這裡會印出a=_____(7)  
    printf("    b=%d\n\n", b); //這裡會印出b=_____(8)  
  
    //以下是指標測驗  
    int *p;  
    a = 100;  
    b = 0;  
    p = &a;  
    (*p)++;  
    b = 2* *p;  
    printf("    *p=%d\n", *p); //這裡會印出*p=_____(9)  
    printf("    b=%d\n\n", b); //這裡會印出b=_____(10)  
  
    return 0;  
}  
void funA(int& x, int& y)  
{
```

```
    int z = x;
    x = y;
    y = z;
}
int funB(int x)
{
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < x; i++)
    {
        sum += i;
    }
    return sum;
}
int funC(int x, int y)
{
    int r = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < y; i++)
        r *= x;
    return r;
}
```