Podstawa programowa – technik programista klasa 1

Spis treści

[1. Setup development environment. 1](#_Toc170927767)

[2. Konwersja DEC/HEX/OCT/BIN w tym schemat Hornera. 2](#_Toc170927768)

[2.1 Konwersja liczby dziesiętnej na szesnastkową 2](#_Toc170927769)

[2.2 Konwersja liczby szesnastkowej na dziesiętną 2](#_Toc170927770)

[2.3. Schemat Hornera wykorzystywany do konwersji liczb 2](#_Toc170927771)

[3. Wydawanie reszty (problem kasjera) 3](#_Toc170927772)

[4. Badanie pierwszości / doskonałości liczby 3](#_Toc170927773)

[Point 5 Explanation: 3](#_Toc170927774)

[Why is this needed? 4](#_Toc170927775)

[Example: Number 36 4](#_Toc170927776)

[Example: Number 25 (Perfect Square) 5](#_Toc170927777)

[5. Prime factorization 5](#_Toc170927778)

[Definition: 6](#_Toc170927779)

[Steps for Prime Factorization: 6](#_Toc170927780)

[Example: Prime Factorization of 84 6](#_Toc170927781)

[Another Example: Prime Factorization of 120 6](#_Toc170927782)

[General Tips: 7](#_Toc170927783)

[6. Materiały dodatkowe 7](#_Toc170927784)

# Setup development environment.

VS Code or Visual Studio Community

1.1 VS Code

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DMWD7wfhgNY>

download

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/?dv=win64user>

follow this instruction:

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/cpp/config-mingw>

# Konwersja DEC/HEX/OCT/BIN w tym schemat Hornera.

## Konwersja liczby dziesiętnej na szesnastkową

Zamienić liczbę dziesiętną 24032 na liczbę szesnastkową.

24032 / 16 = 1502 ; reszta = 0

1502 / 16 = 93; reszta = 14 lub E

93 / 16 = 5; reszta = 13 lub D

5 / 16 = 0; reszta = 5

Odczytując reszty od tyłu otrzymujemy liczbę szesnastkową: 5DE0

## Konwersja liczby szesnastkowej na dziesiętną

5DE0

5\*16^3 + 13\*16^2 + 14\*16^1 + 0

Ćwiczenie napisać program do konwersji DEC -> HEX, HEX -> DEC, rozważyć czy program jest uniwersalny i czy łatwo można go zmienić na taki, który będzie również działał dla innych podstaw/zapisów liczbowych (np. OCT / BIN).

DEC -> HEX

Hex -> DEC

## 2.3. Schemat Hornera wykorzystywany do konwersji liczb

Po polsku

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EY5PnPlWnR0&ab_channel=MaturaInformatyka-Ma%C5%82gorzataPiekarska>

In English

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qDG311jci_0&ab_channel=AhmedAlmansor>

<https://eduinf.waw.pl/inf/alg/006_bin/0003.php>

# Wydawanie reszty (problem kasjera)

<https://eduinf.waw.pl/inf/utils/021_2021/1004.php>

in English

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/greedy-algorithm-to-find-minimum-number-of-coins/>

# Badanie pierwszości / doskonałości liczby

Prime numbers

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/c-program-to-check-prime-number/>

hint -> sqrt(n)

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/4424374/determining-if-a-number-is-prime>

Perfect numbers

<https://prepinsta.com/cpp-program/cpp-program-to-check-whether-a-number-is-perfect-number-or-not/>

Badanie pierwszości liczby

<https://home.agh.edu.pl/~zobmat/2021/rzepka_radoslaw/algorytmy.html>

Liczby doskonałe

<https://www.algorytm.edu.pl/algorytmy-maturalne/liczby-doskonale.html>

### Point 5 Explanation:

if(n == p \* p) s -= p;

#### What this does:

If n is a perfect square, the divisor p (which is the square root of n) will be added twice in the loop. To correct this, we subtract p once from the sum s.

### Why is this needed?

When calculating the sum of the divisors of n, each divisor pair (i.e., i and n/i) is added to the sum. For example, for a number like 28:

* Divisors are 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28.
* Proper divisors are 1, 2, 4, 7, 14.
* Sum of proper divisors: 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14 = 28 (perfect number).

But if the number is a perfect square, like 36:

* Divisors are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36.
* Proper divisors are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18.
* Pairs of divisors: (1, 36), (2, 18), (3, 12), (4, 9), (6, 6).

Notice here that 6 is a divisor that pairs with itself because 6\*6 = 36. In the loop, 6 would be added twice, so we need to correct this by subtracting it once.

### Example: Number 36

#### Step-by-Step:

1. n = 36
2. Calculate p = sqrt(36) = 6
3. Initialize s = 1 (since 1 is a divisor of all numbers)

#### Loop through possible divisors:

* For i = 2:
  + 36 % 2 == 0 (True), so add 2 + 36/2 = 2 + 18 = 20 to s
  + s = 1 + 20 = 21
* For i = 3:
  + 36 % 3 == 0 (True), so add 3 + 36/3 = 3 + 12 = 15 to s
  + s = 21 + 15 = 36
* For i = 4:
  + 36 % 4 == 0 (True), so add 4 + 36/4 = 4 + 9 = 13 to s
  + s = 36 + 13 = 49
* For i = 5:
  + 36 % 5 == 0 (False), nothing added
* For i = 6:
  + 36 % 6 == 0 (True), so add 6 + 36/6 = 6 + 6 = 12 to s
  + s = 49 + 12 = 61

At this point, we've added the square root divisor 6 twice.

#### Adjust for perfect square:

* Since 36 == 6\*6, subtract one occurrence of 6 from s
  + s = 61 - 6 = 55

### Example: Number 25 (Perfect Square)

1. n = 25
2. Calculate p = sqrt(25) = 5
3. Initialize s = 1

#### Loop through possible divisors:

* For i = 2:
  + 25 % 2 == 0 (False), nothing added
* For i = 3:
  + 25 % 3 == 0 (False), nothing added
* For i = 4:
  + 25 % 4 == 0 (False), nothing added
* For i = 5:
  + 25 % 5 == 0 (True), so add 5 + 25/5 = 5 + 5 = 10 to s
  + s = 1 + 10 = 11

At this point, we've added the square root divisor 5 twice.

#### Adjust for perfect square:

* Since 25 == 5\*5, subtract one occurrence of 5 from s
  + s = 11 - 5 = 6

Now, we correctly sum up the divisors:

* Proper divisors of 25: 1, 5
* Correct sum: 1 + 5 = 6

#### Conclusion:

For perfect squares, the square root is counted twice in the divisor pairs, so we must subtract it once to correct the sum. This adjustment ensures the algorithm accurately determines if n is a perfect number.

# Prime factorization

The prime factorization of a number involves breaking it down into its smallest prime number components. Here’s a detailed explanation and example:

### Definition:

**Prime Factorization**: The process of determining the prime numbers that multiply together to give the original number.

### Steps for Prime Factorization:

1. **Start with the smallest prime number (2)**.
2. **Divide the number by the prime number**.
3. **Continue dividing** until the result is no longer divisible by that prime number.
4. **Move to the next prime number (3, 5, 7, etc.)** and repeat the process.
5. **Stop when the result is 1**.

### Example: Prime Factorization of 84

#### Step-by-Step Process:

1. **Divide by 2 (the smallest prime number)**:
   * 84÷2=4284 \div 2 = 4284÷2=42
   * 84 is divisible by 2, so 2 is a factor.
2. **Continue dividing by 2**:
   * 42÷2=2142 \div 2 = 2142÷2=21
   * 42 is still divisible by 2, so 2 is again a factor.
3. **Move to the next prime number (3)**:
   * 21÷3=721 \div 3 = 721÷3=7
   * 21 is divisible by 3, so 3 is a factor.
4. **Move to the next prime number (7)**:
   * 7÷7=17 \div 7 = 17÷7=1
   * 7 is divisible by 7, so 7 is a factor.

#### Result:

* Prime factors of 84 are: 2×2×3×72 \times 2 \times 3 \times 72×2×3×7
* In exponential form: 22×3×72^2 \times 3 \times 722×3×7

### Another Example: Prime Factorization of 120

1. **Divide by 2**:
   * 120÷2=60120 \div 2 = 60120÷2=60
2. **Continue dividing by 2**:
   * 60÷2=3060 \div 2 = 3060÷2=30
3. **Continue dividing by 2**:
   * 30÷2=1530 \div 2 = 1530÷2=15
4. **Move to the next prime number (3)**:
   * 15÷3=515 \div 3 = 515÷3=5
5. **Move to the next prime number (5)**:
   * 5÷5=15 \div 5 = 15÷5=1

#### Result:

* Prime factors of 120 are: 2×2×2×3×52 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 52×2×2×3×5
* In exponential form: 23×3×52^3 \times 3 \times 523×3×5

### General Tips:

* **Always start with the smallest prime number (2)**.
* **Check divisibility**: If the number is even, start with 2. If the number ends in 0 or 5, it's divisible by 5, etc.
* **Proceed to the next prime number** if the current prime no longer divides the number.
* **Prime factorization ends** when the quotient is 1.

Prime factorization is fundamental in number theory and has applications in cryptography, computer science, and mathematics.

# Materiały dodatkowe

<http://www.algorytm.org/>