

C PROGRAMMING INTRODUCTION

TUẦN 8: VÒNG LẶP

Nội dung

- Vòng lặp
 - Ôn tập
 - while, do... while
 - Chú ý
 - Continue và break
 - -Thực hành



- Câu lệnh while
 - Biểu thức được kiểm tra.
 - Nếu true, câu lệnh được thực hiện và biểu thức được kiểm tra lại.
 - Vòng lặp tiếp tục tới khi biểu thức false.

```
while (expression) {
   Statement1;
   Statement2;
   ...
}
```

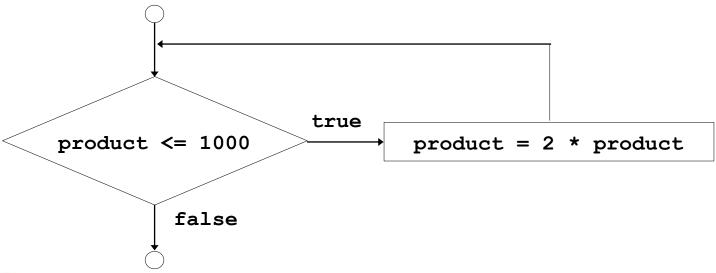


• Ví dụ 1 : While

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define PERIOD \.'
main() {
   char C;
   while ( (C = getchar()) != PERIOD)
      putchar(C);
   printf("Good Bye.\n");
           Result?
```



• Ví dụ 2:
 int product = 2;
 while (product <= 1000)
 product = 2 * product;
 print("product: %d", product);</pre>





- Câu lệnh do ... while
 - do-while kiểm tra điều kiện sau khi thực hiện câu lệnh;
 - Công việc trong vòng lặp luôn được thực hiện ít nhất một lần

```
do {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
} while (expression);
```



• Ví dụ: do ... while

```
int i = 1, sum = 0;
do {
 sum += i;
  i++;
} while (i <= 50);</pre>
printf("The sum of 1 to 50 is %d\n", sum);
            Result?
```



• Ví dụ: In các số nguyên từ 1 đến 10

```
counter = 1;
do {
 printf( "%d ", counter );
} while (++counter <= 10);</pre>
                                           action(s)
printf("counter: %d", counter);
counter = 1;
                                                             true
do {
                                           condition
 printf( "%d ", counter );
} while (counter++ <= 10);</pre>
                                                false
printf("counter: %d", counter);
```



Continue và Break

Câu lệnh Break và Continue

Câu lệnh break thoát ra khỏi vòng lặp while và do – while .

break;

Câu lệnh continue thực hiện bước lặp tiếp theo mà bỏ qua các câu lệnh bên dưới bên trong bước lặp hiện tại

```
continue;
```

```
while (expression)
    Statement1;
    Statement2:
    break;
    Statement3;
    Statement4;
while (expression)
    Statement1;
    Statement2;
    continue;
    Statement3;
    Statement4:
```



Lệnh break

```
while (expression)
    Statement1;
    Statement2;
    if (Điều Kiện)
       break;
    Statement3;
    Statement4;
```



Lệnh continue

```
while (expression)
    Statement1;
    Statement2;
    if (Điều Kiện)
       continue;
    Statement3;
    Statement4;
```



Continue và Break

Ví dụ 3: break và continue

```
int c;
while ( (c = getchar()) != -1 ) {
   if (C == '.')
      break;
   else if (c >= '0' && c <= '9')
      continue;
   else putchar(c);
}
printf("*** Good Bye ***\n");</pre>
```



- Viết chương trình in ra nội dung người dùng nhập vào từ bàn phím: thay thế chuỗi liên tiếp dấu cách '' bằng một dấu cách duy nhất
- Có thể sử dụng getchar() và putchar()



```
#include <stdio.h>
                                          Lời giải
int main(void)
   int c;
   int inspace;
                                         if(c != ' ')
   inspace = 0;
   while((c = getchar()) != EOF)
                                            inspace = 0;
                                            putchar(c);
     if(c == ' ')
         if(inspace == 0)
             inspace = 1;
                                       return 0;
             putchar(c);
```



- Viết chương trình thay thế các kí tự '\', '\t', '\b' bởi "\\", "\\t", "\\b" trong chuỗi nhập vào và in ra màn hình.
- Có thể sử dụng hàm getchar()
- Sử dụng *if* hoặc *switch*



```
#include <stdio.h>
```

Lời giải

```
int main()
  int c, d;
  while ((c=getchar())!=EOF) {
     d = 0;
     if (c == '\\') {
        putchar('\\');
        putchar('\\');
        d = 1;
```



```
if (c == '\t') {
     putchar('\\');
     putchar('t');
     d = 1;
  if (c == '\b') {
     putchar('\\');
     putchar('b');
     d = 1;
  if (d == 0)
     putchar(c);
return 0;
```

Lời giải



- Tính lương cho nhân viên
- Viết và biên dịch chương trình sau và giải thích kết quả.



```
#include <stdio.h>
                                  exercise8 3.c
int main(void)
   double total_pay;
                                             */
                       /* company payroll
                      /* current employee
                                            */
   int count_emp;
   int number_emp;
                       /* number of employees */
                       /* hours worked
   double hours;
   double rate;
                       /* hourly rate
                       /* pay for this period */
   double pay;
   /* Get number of employees. */
   printf("Enter number of employees> ");
```



scanf("%d", &number_emp);

```
/* Compute each employee's pay and add it to the payroll. */
   total_pay = 0.0;
   count_emp = 0;
    while (count_emp < number_emp) {</pre>
      printf("Hours>");
      scanf("%lf", &hours);
      printf("Rate > $");
      scanf("%lf", &rate);
      pay = hours * rate;
      printf("Pay is \$\%6.2f\n\n", pay);
      total_pay = total_pay + pay;
      count\_emp = count\_emp + 1;
    printf("All employees processed\n");
   printf("Total payroll is $\% 8.2f\n", total_pay);
   return (0);
```



- Viết chương trình sử dụng vòng lặp *while* để đếm số sinh viên qua và số sinh viên trượt.
- Yêu cầu người dùng nhập vào đánh giá: 1 : qua và 2 : trượt.



```
#include <stdio.h>
```

Lời giải

```
/* function main begins program execution */
int main(void)
 /* initialize variables in definitions */
 int passes = 0; /* number of passes */
 int failures = 0; /* number of failures */
 int student = 1; /* student counter */
 int result; /* one exam result */
 /* process 10 students using counter-controlled loop */
  while ( student \leq 10 ) {
   /* prompt user for input and obtain value from user */
   printf( "Enter result ( 1=pass,2=fail ): " );
    scanf( "%d", &result );
```



```
/* if result 1, increment passes */
                                                    Lời giải
   if ( result == 1 ) {
     passes = passes + 1;
    } /* end if */
   else { /* otherwise, increment failures */
     failures = failures + 1;
    } /* end else */
   student = student + 1; /* increment student counter */
  } /* end while */
 /* termination phase; display number of passes and failures */
 printf( "Passed %d\n", passes );
 printf( "Failed %d\n", failures );
  return 0; /* indicate program ended successfully */
```

} /* end function main */



Exercise 8.5

• Sử dụng do...while để in ra các số nguyên nhỏ hơn một số cho trước.



```
#include <stdio.h>
                                           Lời giải
/* function main begins program execution */
int main(void)
                  /* initialize counter */
 int counter = 1;
 do {
   printf( "%d ", counter ); /* display counter */
  } while ( ++counter \leq 10 ); /* end do...while */
 return 0; /* indicate program ended successfully */
} /* end function main */
```



- Tính điểm trung bình
- Gợi ý:
 - Lưu vết tổng điểm tích lũy và số điểm
 - Cần tiếp tục đọc đến khi gặp dấu hiệu kết thúc (sử dụng điểm <0)
 - In ra kết quả



```
# include <stdio .h>
                                 Lời giải sử dụng
int main ()
                                 while
 float grade, sum = 0.0;
 int gradeCount = 0;
 printf (" Enter grade : ");
 scanf ("%g", & grade);
 while (grade \geq 0.0) {
     sum += grade;
     ++ gradeCount;
     printf (" Enter grade : ");
     scanf ("%g", & grade);
 printf (" Average : %g\n", sum/ gradeCount );
 return 0;
```



```
# include <stdio .h>
int main () {
  float grade, sum;
  int gradeCount;
  int another;
  do {
    sum = gradeCount = 0;
    printf (" Enter grade : ");
    scanf ("%g", & grade );
    while (grade \geq 0.0) {
      sum += grade;
      ++ gradeCount;
      printf (" Enter grade : ");
      scanf ("%g", & grade );
    printf (" Average : %g\n\n", sum/ gradeCount );
    printf (" Another class : ");
    scanf ("%d", & another);
 \} while (another != 0);
 return 0;
```





- Viết chương trình tính n!
- Sử dụng:
 - Biến đếm i chạy từ 1 tới n.
 - Biến kết quả cập nhật theo từng giá trị i



```
/* n! using while . */
# include <stdio .h>
int main () {
 int i, n, f;
 printf (" Enter n: ");
 scanf ("%d", &n);
 f = 1; /* 0! */
 i = 1;
 while (i \le n) {
     f *= i; /* Now, f = i! */
     ++i;
 printf ("%d! = %d\n", n, f);
  return 0;
```





The first 10 natural numbers are



1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10



The first 10 natural numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Sum of the first 10 natural numbers are 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10 = 55



The first natural number

Sum of Natural Number: 28



Note: Numbers may be any numbers.



• Write a program in C to display the cube of the number upto a given integer.



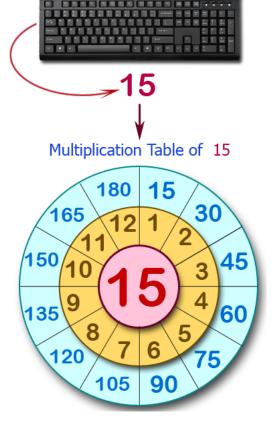
Cube of the number is

| Number | Cube |
|--------|-------------|
| 1 | $1^3 = 1$ |
| 2 | $2^3 = 8$ |
| 3 | $3^3 = 27$ |
| 4 | $4^3 = 64$ |
| 5 | $5^3 = 125$ |



• Write a program in C to display the multiplication

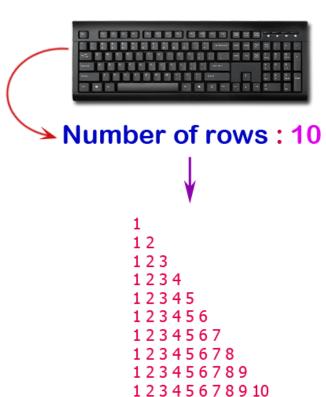
table of a given integer.





• Write a program in C to display the pattern like right angle triangle with a number.

-]
- 12
- 123
- 1234



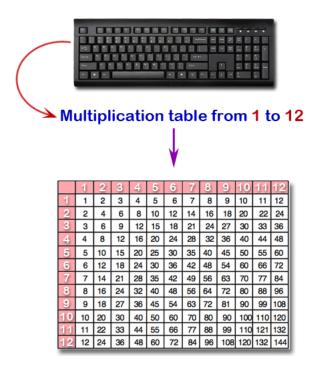


• Write a program in C to display the n terms of odd natural number and their sum like:

1 3 5 7 ... n Number of terms is: 10 The odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19= 100The Sum of odd Natural Number upto 10 terms is: 100



• Write a program in C to display the multiplication table vertically from 1 to n.





• Write a program in C to make such a pattern like right angle triangle with a number which will repeat a number in a row.

```
Number of rows: 10

1
22
333
4444
55555
666666
7777777
88888888
9999999999
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
```



• Write a program in C to make such a pattern like right angle triangle with number increased by 1.

```
Number of rows: 4
     23
     456
     78910
```



• Write a program in C to make such a pattern like a pyramid with numbers increased by 1.





• Write a program in C to make such a pattern like a pyramid with an asterisk.





• Write a C program to calculate the factorial of a given number.

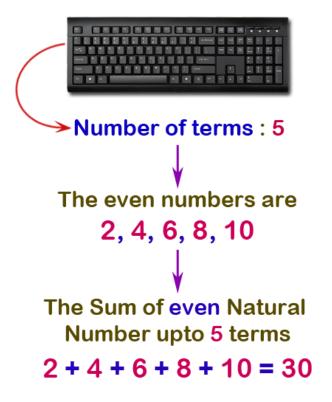


The Factorial of 5 is

 $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$



• Write a program in C to display the n terms of even natural number and their sum.





• Write a program in C to make such a pattern like a pyramid with a number which will repeat the number in the same row.

```
Number of rows: 4

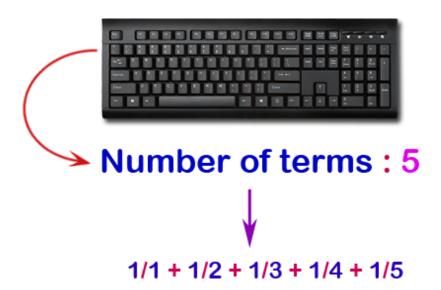
1
2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5
```



- Write a program in C to find the sum of the series [1-X^2/2!+X^4/4!-....].
- X và số phần tử nhập từ bàn phím.



• Write a program in C to display the n terms of harmonic series and their sum. The series is : $1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5 \dots 1/n$ terms



Sum of Series upto 5 terms: 2.283334



• Write a program in C to display the sum of the series $[9 + 99 + 999 + 9999 \dots]$.





• Write a program in C to print the Floyd's Triangle.

```
Number of rows: 5
```



- Write a program in C to find the sum of the series [$x x^3 + x^5 x^7 + x^9 \dots$].
- X và số mục trong tổng: nhập từ bàn phím.

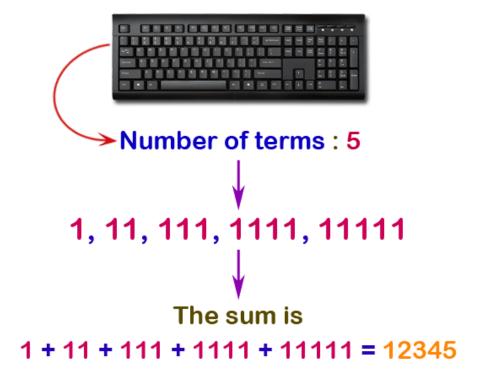


• Write a program in C to display the n terms of square natural number and their sum. The series is as below:

1 4 9 16 ... n Terms



• Write a program in C to find the sum of the series 1 +11 + 111 + 1111 + .. n terms.





- Write a c program to find the perfect numbers within a given number of range.
- Perfect number is a positive number which sum of all positive divisors excluding that number is equal to that number.
- For example 6 is perfect number since divisor of 6 are 1, 2 and 3.
- Sum of its divisor is 1 + 2 + 3 = 6

- Write a C program to check whether a given number is an Armstrong number or not.
- When the sum of the cube of the individual digits of a number is equal to that number, the number is called Armstrong number. For Example 153 is an Armstrong number because $153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3$.
- Test Data:
 Input a number: 153
 Expected Output:
 153 is an Armstrong number.



• Write a program in C to display the pattern like a

diamond.

```
Number of rows: 5
(half of the diamond)
```



• Write a C program to display Pascal's triangle

```
Number of rows: 5
```

```
1
1 1
1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
```

Pascal's triangle



- Write a program in C to find the prime numbers within a range of numbers.
- Test case:

Input starting number of range: 1

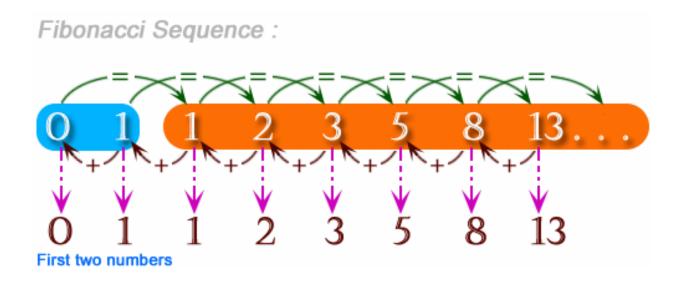
Input ending number of range: 50

The prime numbers between 1 and 50 are:

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47



- Write a program in C to display the first n terms of Fibonacci series. The series is as follows:
- Fibonacci series 0 1 2 3 5 8 13



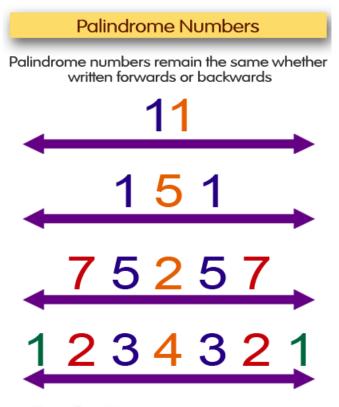
• Write a program in C to display the such a pattern for n number of rows using a number which will start with the number 1 and the first and a last number of each row will be 1.

```
Number of rows: 5

1
121
12321
1234321
123454321
```



• Write a program in C to check whether a number is a palindrome or not.





• Write a program in C to find the number and sum of all integer between 100 and 200 which are divisible by 9.



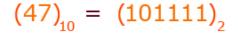
• Write a C Program to display the pattern like pyramid using the alphabet.

```
Letters (less than 26)
   in the Pyramid: 6
       ABA
     ABCBA
   ABCDCBA
 ABCDEDCBA
ABCDEFEDCBA
```



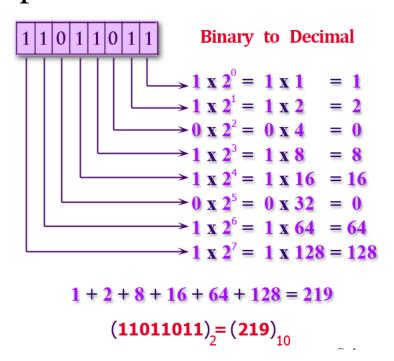
• Write a program in C to convert a decimal number into binary without using an array.

Decimal to Binary





• Write a program in C to convert a binary number into a decimal number without using array, function and while loop.





• Write a C program to find HCF (Highest Common Factor) of two numbers.

Determine the HCF of two numbers

```
List of Factors of 36:
    1 x 36, 2 x 18, 3 x 12, 4 x 9, 6 x 6

List of Factors of 54:
    1 x 54, 2 x 27, 3 x 18, 6 x 9

36: 1 2 3 4 6 9 12 18 36

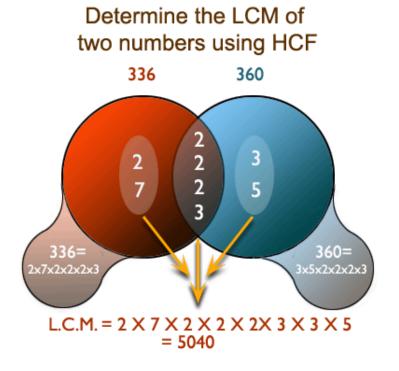
54: 1 2 3 6 9 18 27 54

Common Factors

Greatest Common Factor
```

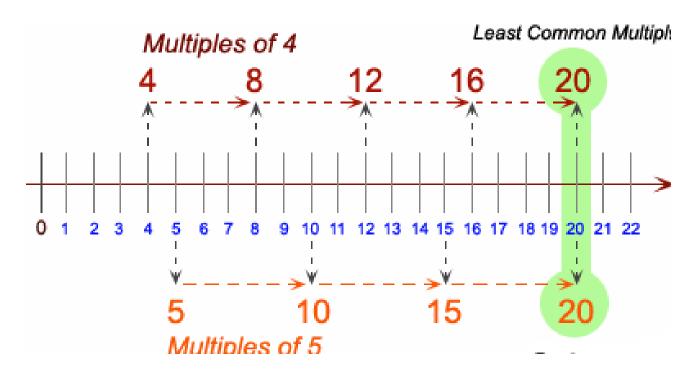


• Write a program in C to find LCM of any two numbers using HCF.



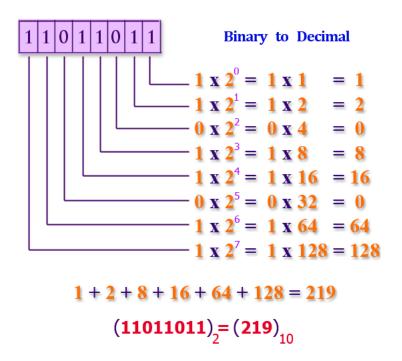


• Write a program in C to find LCM of any two numbers.



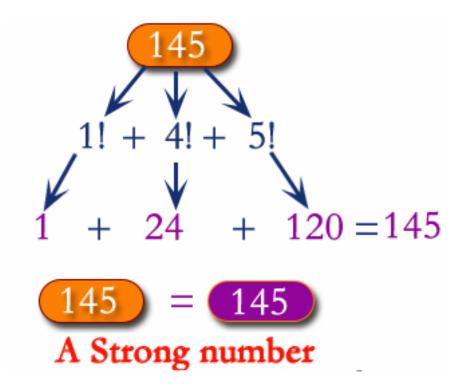


• Write a program in C to convert a binary number into a decimal number using math function.



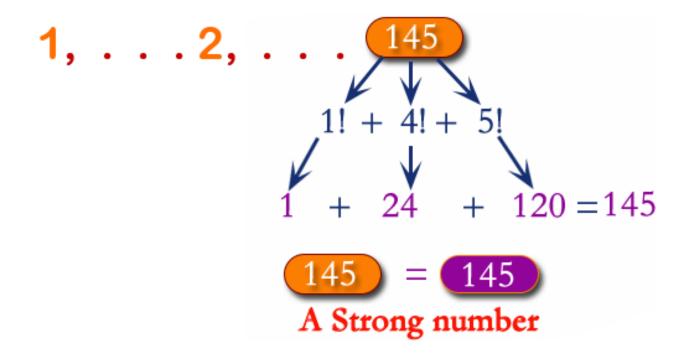


• Write a C program to check whether a number is a Strong Number or not.



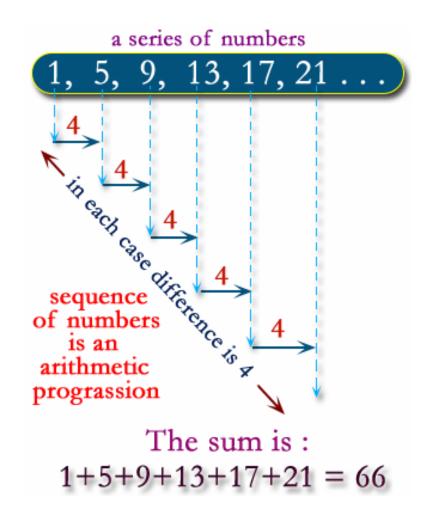


• Write a C program to find Strong Numbers within a range of numbers.





• Write a c program to find out the sum of an A.P. series.

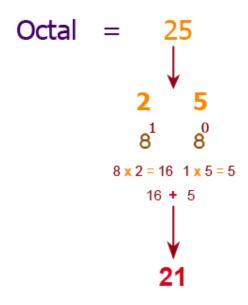




• Write a program in C to convert a Octal number to a Decimal number without using an array, function and while loop.

Octal to Decimal

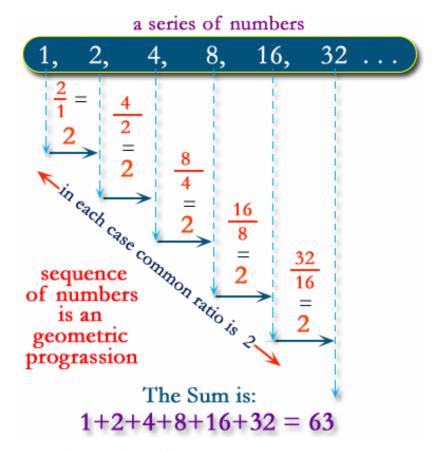
| Octal | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decimal | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |



$$(25)_8 = (21)_{10}$$



• Write a program in c to find the Sum of GP series.

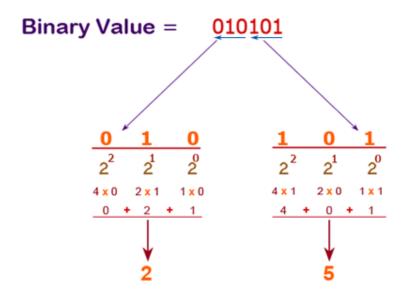




• Write a program in C to convert a binary number to octal.

Binary to Octal

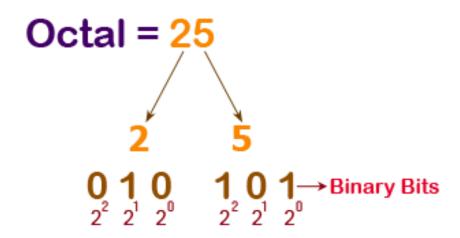
| Hexadecimal | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Α | В | С | D | Е | F |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Decimal | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |





• Write a program in C to convert an octal number into binary.

Octal to Binary



$$(25)_8 = (010101)_2$$



 Write a program in C to convert a decimal number to hexadecimal.

Decimal to Hexadecimal

| Hexadecimal | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Α | В | С | D | Е | F |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Decimal | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

Decimal Value = 775

| Integer Part | Quotient | Remainder | Remainder in Hexadecimal |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 775 / 16 | 48 | 7 | 7 |
| 48 / 16 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 / 16 | 0 | 3 | 3 |

$$(775)_{10} = (307)_{16}$$

Decimal Value = 1256

| Integer Part | Quotient | Remainder | Remainder in Hexadecimal |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1256 / 16 | 78 | 8 | 8 |
| 78 / 16 | 4 | 14 | E |
| 4 / 16 | 0 | 4 | 4 |

Hexadecimal Value = 4E8

$$(1256)_{10} = (4E8)_{16}$$



• Write a program in C to Check Whether a Number can be Express as Sum of Two Prime Numbers.

$$16 = 1 + 15 \longrightarrow \text{Both are not prime}$$

$$16 = 2 + 14 \longrightarrow 2 \text{ is prime but } 14 \text{ is not}$$

$$16 = 3 + 13 \longrightarrow \text{Both are prime}$$

$$16 = 4 + 12 \longrightarrow \text{Both are not prime}$$

$$16 = 5 + 11 \longrightarrow \text{Both are prime}$$

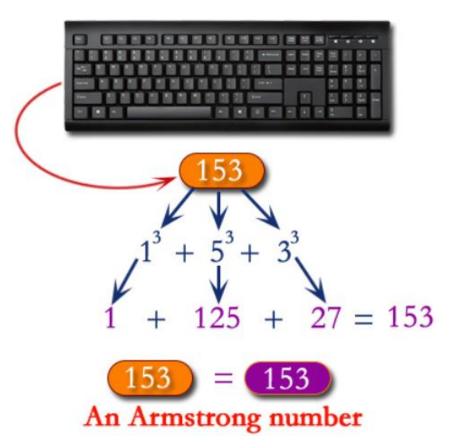
$$16 = 6 + 10 \longrightarrow \text{Both are not prime}$$

$$16 = 7 + 9 \longrightarrow 7 \text{ is prime but } 9 \text{ is not}$$



• Write a program in C to check Armstrong number

of n digits.





- a. Nhập một số nguyên N từ bàn phím
- b. Tìm số Fibonacci lớn nhất nhỏ hơn giá trị N



 Xác định hàm e mũ x bằng cách dùng vòng lặp while hoặc do...while sử dụng khai triển Taylor với độ chính xác 1e-10

f có đạo hàm cấp n+1 trong (a, b) chứa x₀:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n + R_n$$

$$R_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}, \quad \text{c nằm giữa x và } x_0$$

(khai triển Taylor đến cấp n trong lân cận x₀)



Xác định hàm sinh(x) với độ chính xác 1e-10

$$\sinh x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + o\left(x^{2n-1}\right)$$



Xác định hàm cosh(x) với độ chính xác 1e-10

$$\cosh x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

Xác định hàm cosh(x) với độ chính xác 1e-10

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + o\left(x^{2n-1}\right)$$



Xác định hàm sin(x) với độ chính xác 1e-10

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + o(x^{2n-1})$$



Xác định hàm cos(x) với độ chính xác 1e-10

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$



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Thank you for your attentions!

