R-1.5 Consider the expression y + 2 * z ++ < 3 - w / 5. Add parentheses to show the precise order of evaluation given the C++ rules for operator precedence.

```
((y + (2 * (z++))) < (3 - (w / 5)))
```

R-1.12 Modify the CreditCard class from Code Fragment 1.3 to check that the price argument passed to function chargelt and the payment argument passed to function makePayment are positive.

```
#include "CreditCard.h"
using namespace std;
CreditCard::CreditCard(const string& no, const string& nm, int lim, double bal) {
   number = no;
   name = nm;
   balance = bal;
   limit = lim;
bool CreditCard::chargeIt(double price) {
   if (price + balance > double(limit) || price <= 0)</pre>
       return false;
   balance += price;
   return true;
void CreditCard::makePayment(double payment) {
   if(payment > 0)
       balance -= payment;
ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, const CreditCard& c) {
   out << "Number = " << c.getNumber() << "\n"</pre>
   << "Name = " << c.getName() << "\n"</pre>
   << "Balance = " << c.getBalance() << "\n"</pre>
   << "Limit = " << c.getLimit() << "\n";</pre>
   return out;
```

R-1.13 Modify the CreditCard class from Code Fragment 1.2 to charge interest on each payment

```
class CreditCard {
public:
 CreditCard(const std::string& no, // constructor
   const std::string& nm, int lim, double bal=0);
              getNumber() const { return number; }
 std::string getName() const { return name; }
          getBalance() const { return balance; }
 double
          getLimit() const { return limit; }
          getInterest() const { return interestRate;}
 bool chargeIt(double price);
                               // make a charge
 void makePayment(double payment); // make a payment
private:
                              // private member data
 std::string
              number:
 std::string name;
                               // card owner's name
                              // credit limit
             limit;
 double
              balance;
                               // credit card balance
 double
              interestRate;
};
                             // print card information
std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& out, const CreditCard& c);</pre>
#endif /* CREDITCARD_H_ */
```

R-1.15 Modify the CreditCard class from Code Fragment 1.2 to include modifier functions that allow a user to modify internal variables in a CreditCard class in a controlled manner

```
#ifndef CREDITCARD H
#define CREDITCARD H
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
                               // provides ostream
class CreditCard {
public:
 CreditCard(const std::string& no, // constructor
   const std::string& nm, int lim, double bal=0);
 std::string getNumber() const { return number; }
 std::string getName() const
                               { return name; }
 double
          getBalance() const { return balance; }
          getLimit() const { return limit; }
 double getInterest() const { return interestRate;}
```

```
void setBalance(double newBalance);
 void setLimit(int newLimit);
 void setInterestRate(double newRate); // 이자율 변경
 bool chargeIt(double price); // 결제
 void makePayment(double payment); // 대금 납부
 bool chargeIt(double price);  // make a charge
 void makePayment(double payment); // make a payment
private:
 std::string number;
std::string
                             // private member data
 std::string name;
                               // card owner's name
             limit;
 double
                              // credit card balance
            balance;
            interestRate;
};
                             // print card information
std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& out, const CreditCard& c);</pre>
#endif /* CREDITCARD_H_ */
```

R-1.16 Modify the declaration of the first for loop in the Test class in Code Fragment 1.4 so that its charges will eventually cause exactly one of the three credit cards to go over its credit limit. Which credit card is it?

C-1.9 Write a C++ class Vector2, that stores the (x,y) coordinates of a two-dimensional vector, where x and y are of type double. Show how to override various C++ operators in order to implement the addition of two vectors (producing a vector result), the multiplication of a scalar times a vector (producing a vector result), and the dot product of two vectors (producing a double result)

```
#include <iostream>

class Vector2 {
private:
    double x, y

public:
    // 생성자
    Vector2(double x = 0, double y = 0) : x(x), y(y) {}

// 벡터 덧셈
```

```
Vector2 operator+(const Vector2& other) const {
    return Vector2(x + other.x, y + other.y);
}

// 스칼라 곱
Vector2 operator*(double scalar) const {
    return Vector2(x * scalar, y * scalar);
}

// 벡터 내적
double operator*(const Vector2& other) const {
    return (x * other.x) + (y * other.y);
}

// 출력 연산자 오버로딩
friend std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& os, const Vector2& v) {
    os << "(" << v.x << ", " << v.y << ")";
    return os;
}

};
```