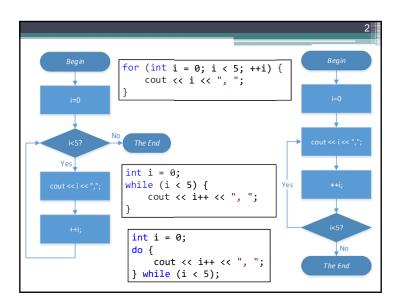
```
for (___; ___; ___) { ... }
for(int i=0;i<5;++i) cout << i << ", ";</li>
while( ... ) { ... }
int i=0; while(i<5) {cout << i++ << ", "; }</li>
do { ... } while(...);
int i=0; do {cout << i++ << ", ";} while(i<5);</li>
```



```
5-1.cpp
#include <iostream>
                                  i=o
using namespace std;
                                  i=1
                                  i=2
int main() {
                                  i=3
  int i;
                                  i=4
                                  i-迴圈結束
  for(i=0;i<15;i++) {
   if(i>=5 && i<10) break;
   cout << "i=" << i << endl;
  cout << "i-迴圈結束" << endl;
  return 0;
```

```
5-2.cpp
#include <iostream>
                                 i=o
using namespace std;
                                 i=1
                                 i=2
int main() {
                                 i=3
 int i;
                                 i=4
                                 i=10
 for(i=0;i<15;i++) {
                                 i=11
  if(i>=5 && i<10) continue;
                                 i=12
   cout << "i=" << i << endl;
                                 i=13
 cout << "i-迴圈結束" << endl;
                                 i=14
                                 i-迴圈結束
  return 0;
```

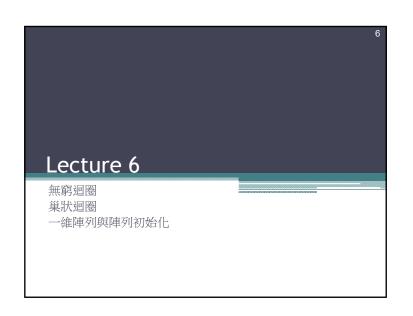
```
do {
    cout << "\n請輸入一個正整數; ";
    cin >> x;
} while (x<=0);

int x, i;

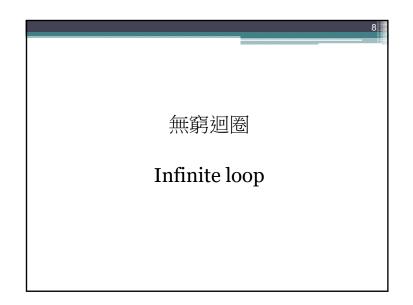
cout << "\n請輸入一個正整數; ";
    cin >> x;

for (i=2;i<=x;i++) {
    if (x % i == 0) break;
}

if (i == x)
    cout << x << " 為質數。";
else
    cout << x << " 不是質數,可以被" << i << " 整除。";
```







```
無窮迴圈 (Infinite loop)

• 沒有終止條件的迴圈

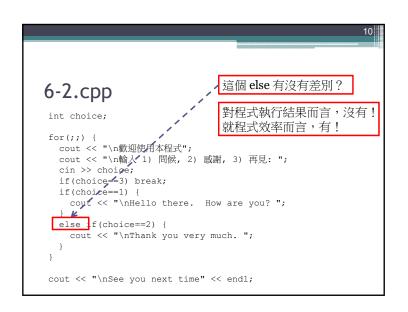
• 用於無論在迭代開始 (for, while) 或是結束 (do/while) 來判斷是否進行下次迭代都不合適的時候,一般配合 break 使用。

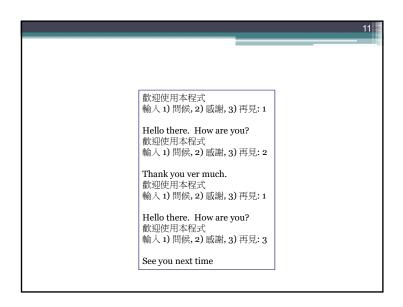
• 真的不想結束程式的時候 ...

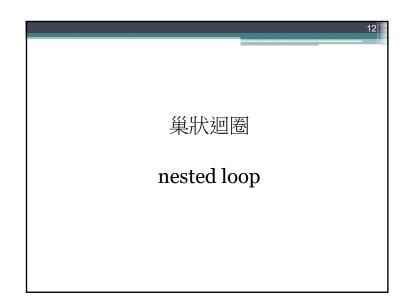
• for (;;) {...}

• while (true) {...}

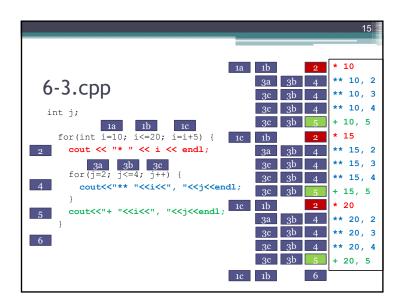
• do {...} while (1);
```

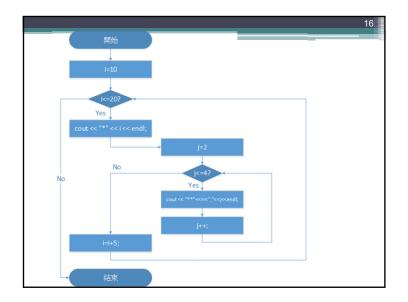






```
* 10
6-3.cpp
                                                   ** 10, 2
                                                  ** 10, 3
 #include <iostream>
                                                  ** 10, 4
                                                  + 10, 5
                                                  * 15
                                                  ** 15, 2
  int j;
                                                  ** 15, 3
  for(int i=10; i<=20; i=i+5) {
                                                  ** 15, 4
    cout << "* " << i << endl:
                                                  + 15, 5
    for(j=2; j<=4; j++) {
                                                  * 20
     cout << "** " << i << ", " << j << endl;
                                                  ** 20, 2
                                                  ** 20, 3
    cout << "+ " << i << ", " << j << endl;
                                                  ** 20, 4
                                                  + 20, 5
```





```
6-4.cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
  int i, j;

for(i=0; i<5; i++) {
  for(j=0; j<4; j++) {
    cout << "*";
  }
  cout << endl;
}

return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
這個範例裡,內迴圈的次數
                                相依於外迴圈的計數器i
6-5.cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
 int i, j;
                                       ***
                                       ****
  for(i=0; i<10; i++) {
                                       *****
   for(j=0; j<i; j++) {
                                       *****
     cout << "*";
                                       *****
                                       *****
   cout << endl;
                                       ******
  return 0;
```

```
6-6.cpp

• 我們想列出兩位數字中 (總共有幾個?) 各位數不相同者,並計算總共有幾個符合條件的數字。

• e.g. 11, 22, 33 等不符合條件

1. 我們怎麼列出所有兩位數?

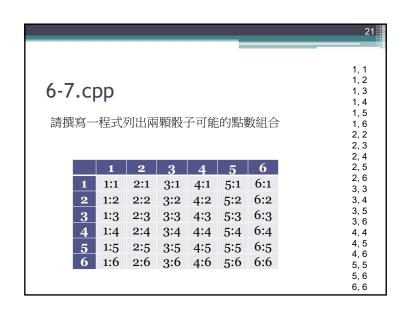
for (int i=10;i<100;++i) {
    int a = i / 10;
    int b = i % 10;
    }

2. 我們怎麼將需求之條件 (各個位數不相同者) 寫成程式?
```

```
6-6.cpp

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int count = 0;

   for (int i = 1; i < 10; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++) {
       if (i != j) {
            cout << i << j << ",";
            count++;
        }
    }
   cout << "\n共有: " << count << "個" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



```
6-7.cpp

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    for (int i = 1; i <= 6; ++i) {
        for (int j = i; j <= 6; ++j) {
            cout << i << ", " << j << "\n";
        }
    }

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

## 

