МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ АЭРОКОСМИЧЕСКОГО ПРИБОРОСТРОЕНИЯ»

	КАФЕДРА № 24		
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА			
ЗАЩИЩЕН С ОЦЕНКОЙ			
ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЬ			
должность, уч. степень, звание	подпись, дата инициалы,	фам	иилия

ЛАБОРАТОРНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

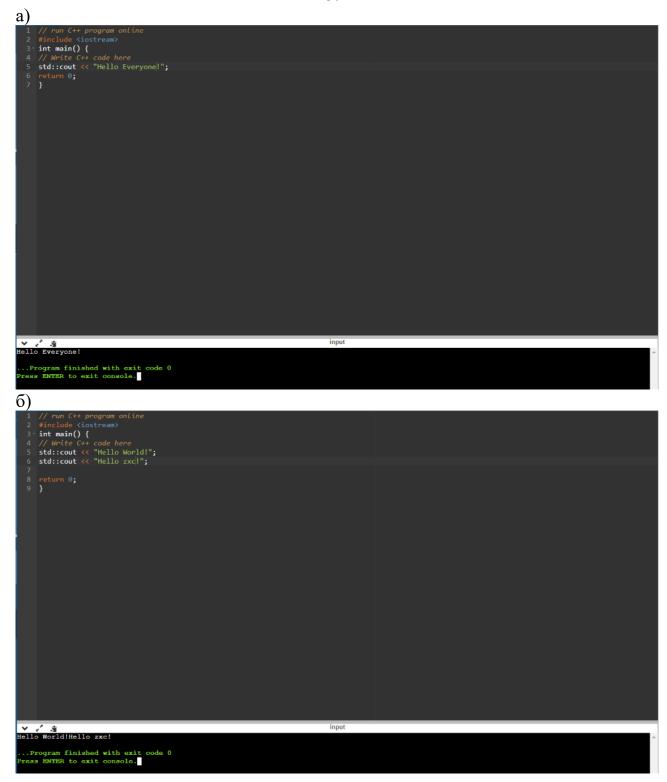
Типы данных и основные операции

по курсу: Алгоритмизация и Программирование

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Тема: Типы данных и основные операции **Цель**: Формирование навыков использования данных в программах и умений проведения с ними операций

3.1



B)... Program finished with exit code 1 ... Program finished with exit code 5

```
1 // run C++ program online
 3 int main() {
 4 // Write C++ code here
 6 /* checking the comment */
7 std::cout << "Hello GUAP!";
8 std::cout << "Hello all!"<< "\n"; //random comment
9 std::cout << "Hello my friend A!" "\n";</pre>
10 std::cout << "Hello my friend B!\n";</pre>
11 std::cout << "Hello my friend C!";
12 return 0;
13 }
```

```
Hello GUAP!Hello all!
Hello my friend A!
Hello my friend B!
Hello my friend C!
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Вывод: В результате выполнения упражнения 3.1 освоен навык ввода простых команд;

при изменении значения return меняется значение exit code; при отключении namespace или #include <iostream> получаем ошибку.

3.2

```
3 int main() {
   4 // Write C++ code here
5 int x;
6 char y;
   7 std::cout << "sizeof(int)="<<sizeof(x) << "\n";
8 std::cout << " sizeof(char)="<<sizeof(y) << "\n";</pre>
   9 return 0;
  10 }
input
 sizeof(char)=1
 ...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Вывод: В результате выполнения упражнения 3.2 разкоментированы определенные строчки кода; освоен навык использования функции sizeof().

```
#include <iostream>
    int main()
 4 signed char num1{ -64 };
    unsigned char num2{ 64 };
    short num3{ -88 };
    unsigned short num4{ 88 };
    int num5{ -1024 };
unsigned int num6{ 1024 };
10 long num7{ -2048 };
11 unsigned long num8{ 2048 };
    long long num9{ -4096 };
unsigned long long num10{ 4096 };
std::cout << "num1 = " << num1 <</pre>
15 std::endl;
16 std::cout << "num2 = " << num2 <<
17 std::endl;
18 std::cout << "num3 = " << num3 <<
    std::endl;
20 std::cout << "num4 = " << num4 <<
    std::endl;
std::cout << "num5 = " << num5 <<</pre>
    std::endl;
24 std::cout << "num6 = " << num6 <<
25 std::endl;
26 std::cout << "num7 = " << num7 <<</pre>
    std::endl;
std::cout << "num8 = " << num8 <<
29 std::endl;
30 std::cout << "num9 = " << num9 <<
31 std::endl;
32 std::cout << "num10 = " << num10 <<</pre>
    std::endl;
```

```
num3 = -88
num4 = 88
num5 = -1024
num6 = 1024
num7 = -2048
num8 = 2048
num9 = -4096
num10 = 4096

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
num3 = -88
num4 = 88
num5 = -1024
num6 = 1024
num7 = -2048
num8 = 2048
num9 = -4096
num10 = 4096

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
2 int main()
                                                                                                                                                                      int main()
       4 signed char num1{ -64 };
5 unsigned char num2{ 64 };
6 short num3{ -88 };
                                                                                                                                                                     unsigned int num6{ 1024U }; // U - unsigned int
                                                                                                                                                                   unsigned int num6{ 1024U }; // U - unsigned int
long num7{ -2048L }; // L - long
unsigned long num8{ 2048UL }; // UL - unsigned Long
long long num9{ -4096LL }; // UL - long long
unsigned long long num10{ 4096ULL }; // ULL - unsigned Long Long
std::cout << "num6 = " << num6 << "\n";
std::cout << "num7 << "\n";
std::cout << "num8 = " << num8 << "\n";
std::cout << "num9 = " << num9 << "\n";
std::cout << "num10 = " << num10 << "\n";</pre>
       7 unsigned short num4{ 88 };
8 int num5{ -1024 };
9 unsigned int num6{ 1024 };
    9 unsigned int num6{ 1024 };
10 long num7{ -2048 };
11 unsigned long num8{ 2048 };
12 long long num9{ -4096 };
13 unsigned long long num10{ 4096 };
14 std::cout << "num1 = " << num1 << "\n"|
15 << "num2 = " << num2 << "\n"
16 << "num3 = " << num4 << "\n"
17 << "num4 = " << num4 << "\n"
      18 << "num5 = " << num5 << "\n"
      19 << "num6 = " << num6 << "\n"
20 << "num7 = " << num7 << "\n"
21 << "num8 = " << num8 << "\n"
      22 << "num9 = " << num9 << "\n"
     23 << "num10 = " << num10 << "\n";
24 }
                                                                                                                                                            um7 = -2048

um8 = 2048
                                                                                                                                                             m9 = -4096
m10 = 4096
                                                                                                                                                             .Program finished with exit code 0 ess ENTER to exit console.
num3 = -88
num4 = 88
num5 = -1024
num6 = 1024
num7 = -2048
num8 = 2048
num9 = -4096
num10 = 4096
   ..Program finished with exit code 0
```

Вывод: В результате выполнения упражнения 3.3 выявлено, что при при использовании (замене) std::cout, std:endl, '\n' получаем различные объёмы памяти и различную скорость выполнения программы; Проверен факт назначения целых значений; Проверен факт назначения целых значений при использовании литералов.

Press ENTER to exit console.

```
б)
a)
              using namespace std;
#include <iostream>
                                                                                           using namespace std;
                                                                                           #include <iostream>
            □int main()
                   cout << "Hello GUAP " << endl; // endL</pre>
                                                                                        □int main()
                    // Assigning values
                   // Assigning values
int a{ 31 };
int b{ 9 };
int c{ a + b }; // 40
int d{ 4 + b }; // 13
                                                                                           {
                                                                                                 int a, b, c;
     11
12
13
14
                                                                                                 a = 31;
                                                                                                 b = 9;
                   cout << "c=" << c << "d=" << d << endl;
     15
16
                    // Enter values
                                                                                                 c = a - b;
                                                                               10
                   int num_s, num_t, res;
cout << "Enter num_s: " << endl;</pre>
                                                                                                 c = a * b;
     17
18
                                                                               11
                   cin >> num_s;
                                                                                                 c = a / b;
                                                                               12
     19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
                   cout << "Enter num_t: " << endl;
                   cin >> num_t;
res = num_s + num_t;
cout << "res= " << res << endl;
                                                                                                 c = 5 / b;
                                                                               13
                                                                                                 c = a % b;
                                                                                                 c = 5 % b;
                   return 0:
                                                                                15
                                                                                                 cout << "c = " << c;
                  🖾 Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
           ı
                                                                               17
                                                                                                 return 0;
                 Hello GUAP
                 c=40d=13
                 Enter num_s:
                                                                               19
                 10
                                                                                          🖾 Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
                 Enter num_t:
                                                                               20
                 res= 20
                                                                                        c = 5
```

```
B)∎
           using namespace std;
           #include <iostream>
         □int main()
               int a, b;
               float c;
               double d;
   10
               a = 30;
               b = 9;
   12 🖗
               c = a / b;
               d = c / a;
               cout << c << endl;
               cout << d;
   16
               return 0;
   17
              Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
   19
```

```
using namespace std;
L)
               #include <iostream>
             □int main()
                    double a{ 1.5 }, b{}, c{}, d{ -1.5 };
double result{ a / b };
std::cout << a << "/" << b << " = " << result <<</pre>
                       std::endl;
                    result = d / c;
                    std::cout << d << "/" << c << " = " << result <<
                         std::endl;
                    result = b / c;
std::cout << b << "/" << c << " = " << result <<
                         std::endl;
                    std::cout << result << " + " << a << " = " << result
       18
                       + a << std::endl;
                    return Θ;
               🖾 Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
              1.5/0 = inf
              -1.5/0 = -inf
0/0 = -nan(ind)
```

```
д)
        using namespace std;
        #include <iostream>
       □int main()
 7
            char a1{ 72 };
             char a2{ 69 };
 8
            char a3{ 76 };
10
            char a4{ 79 };
            std::cout << "a1: " << a1 <<
11
                 a2 << a3 << a3 << a4;
12
            return 0;
13
14
15
         🖾 Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
16
        a1: HELLO
```

```
using namespace std;

#include <iostream>

int main()

unsigned char a1 = 'H', a2 = 'E', a3 = 'L', a4 = '0';

std::cout << int(a1) << " " << int(a2) << " "

int main()

Kонсоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio

72 69 76 79
```

В ходе работы были созданы таблицы для проверки различных операций и типов данных. В таблице 3.7 представлен шаблон для проверки операций, в таблице 3.8 представлены примеры проверки операций с целыми переменными, в таблице 3.9 представлены примеры для сравнения вещественных и целых переменных, в таблице 3.10 представлены особенности компиляции при делении на 0. Также были представлены примеры на символьные типы данных. В результате проведенных проверок и анализа сообщений компилятора можно сделать вывод о правильности работы операций и типов данных в программе.

a)

a)	
	ax 13 occumental
a) A Bournes:	
MANA	184 13 8
40 12 1	7-811
XXX 512	K 3
-3	mfem 157
7	
	6) 333 8
Ourbean 200101	1-328 41 8
	5 - 40 5
My Paristrea	
a Howeras.	Mal
10512	(Julen: 515
0-4-2-2	A 777 18
0-2-94	97 18
2 2 20	1 -96 12 18
anken: 1011	1 - 19
7 00 12	Julen: 1414 4 1 8
0/33/2	(meem: 1477
732 18 2	Meconsaguanuquerras
7-16 8 2	a mountaging analytic rece
0-8-4/2	1111/16
0-2-1	1107 - 7
0 1	7 69 9 16
Invoen: 100001	A C G
moen. 4000	Juben: 457
17712	8) 3333 166
77 2 12 12	1909 18
7 39 1014	5 0 4
0 18 9	2 1 Auben: DOS D
1 - 8	9 1 1 2777116
T	4 2 2 97 477 16
	7 -2 7 7 7776 486 16 1 -480 30 16
A	
Julem: 1001101	
	WWW.

```
б)
1)1,64
2) 1, 28
3)2, 160
4)3,60
1)8 & 3:
8 в бинарном виде: 00001000
3 в бинарном виде: 00000011
Результат операции И (&): 00000000 (в десятичной системе это 0)
2)11 & 7:
11 в бинарном виде: 00001011
7 в бинарном виде: 00000111
Результат операции И (&): 00000011 (в десятичной системе это 3)
3)8 | 3:
8 в бинарном виде: 00001000
3 в бинарном виде: 00000011
Результат операции ИЛИ (|): 00001011 (в десятичной системе это 11)
4)11 | 7:
11 в бинарном виде: 00001011
7 в бинарном виде: 00000111
Результат операции ИЛИ (|): 00001111 (в десятичной системе это 15)
```

с) задание 1)

1.

задание 2) 1.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 int main()
3 - {
4 int a {18};
5 a >>= 4;
6 std::cout << "a = " << a << std::endl;
7 }
8
2. a = 36, a >>= 3; otbet: 4
3. a = 19, a >>= 2; otbet: 4
4. a = 23, a >>= 5; otbet: 0

**Program finished with exit code 0
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**Program finished with exit code 0
**Program finished with exit code 0
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**Program finished with exit code 0
**Pr
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main()
6 {
7    int a {18};
8    a += 5; // 23
9    a -= 5; // 18
10    a *= 5; // 90
11    a /= 5; // 18
12    std::cout << "a = " << a << 13    std::endl;
14
15    return 0;
16 }</pre>
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main()
6 {
7    int a {16};
8    a += 5; // 21
9    a -= 5; // 16
10    a *= 5; // 80
11    a /= 5; // 16
12    std::cout << "a = " << a << 13
    std::endl;
14
15    return 0;
16 }</pre>
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main()
6  {
7    int a {22};
8    a += 5; // 27
9    a -= 5; // 22
10    a *= 5; // 110
11    a /= 5; // 22
12    std::cout << "a = " << a << 13    std::endl;
14
15    return 0;
16 }</pre>
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main()
6 {
7    int a {24};
8    a += 5; // 29
9    a -= 5; // 24
10    a *= 5; // 120
11    a /= 5; // 24
12 std::cout << "a = " << a << 13 std::endl;
14
15    return 0;
16 }</pre>
```

Вывод: В результате выполнения упражнения 3.6 получен навык проведения бинарных арифметических операций.

1)

```
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
             int main()
           {
    int a;
    int b;
    int c;
                 int c;
int d;
                 int res;
cout << "enter a" << endl;
cin >> a;
                               a;
< "enter b" << endl;
                cin >
cout << "enter |
cin >> b;
aut << "enter c" << endl;
andl;</pre>
                cin >> c;
cout << "enter d" << endl;
cin >> d;
res = [(a=b, b=c, c=d);
cout << res;</pre>

√ √ ⅓
enter a

 enter b
 enter c
```

```
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                  int main()
                    int a;
int b;
int c;
int d;
int res;
cout << "enter a" << endl;</pre>
                      int res;
cout << "enter a" << endl;
cin >> a;
cout << "enter b" << endl;
cin >> b;
cout << "enter c" << endl;
cin >> c;
cout << "enter c" << endl;
cin >> c;
cout << "enter d" << endl;
cin >> d;
res = ((a=b=c=d));
cout << res;</pre>
v / s
nter b
nter c
```

2)

enter y

```
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                int main()
                     int b;
                     int y;
                    int x;
                   int x;
   int res;
cout << "enter a" << endl;
cin >> a;
cout << "enter b" << endl;
cin >> b;
cout << "enter y" << endl;
cin >> y;
x = (a=b, ++y, ++b);
cout << x;</pre>
     20 }

√ 
√ 
√ 
g
enter a

   nter b
```

```
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
  int main()
      int a;
int b;
     int b;
int y;
int res;
cout << "enter a" << endl;
cin >> a;
cout << "enter b" << endl;
cin >> b;
cout << "enter y" << endl;
cin >> y;
res = (a=b, ++y, ++b);
res = [(+y);
cout << res;</pre>
```

```
v 🖍 🙎
nter y
 ..Program finished with exit code 0 ress ENTER to exit console.
```

3) 4) #include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std; #include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std; int main() int main() int a; int b; int a; int b; int c; int y; int e;
int res;
cout << "enter a" << endl;</pre> int y;
int res;
cout << "enter a" << endl;</pre> int recout << "enter".
cin >> a;
cut << "enter b" << endl;
cut << "enter b" << endl;</pre> cout << "enter a" << endl;
cin >> a;
cout << "enter b" << endl;</pre> cout << enter b << chas;
coit >> b;
cout << "enter c" << endl;
cin >> c;
(a=b, b=c)= res;
cout << res;</pre> cin >> b;
cout << "enter y" << endl;</pre> cin >> y; res= (a=b, y++, b++); res= (+y); cout << res; enter b enter c enter y ...Program finished with exit code 0 Press ENTER to exit console. ..Program finished with exit code 0 Press ENTER to exit console.

Вывод: 1) res получило значение а, которое в свою очередь равно d

- 2) х получило значение а, которое получило значение ++b
- 3) res получило значение a , которое получило значение b++
- 4) res получило значение а , которое получило значение

Задание №1

```
Мельников Л:
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;
void integer()
     int Xi; //defining X for int
     Xi = 0:
     int Yi; //defining Y for int
     Y_i = 0:
     cout << "Enter X " << " \n";
     cin >> Xi: //entering X for int
     cout << "Enter Y " << " \n";
     cin >> Yi; //entering Y for int
     cout << "X vlaue = " << Xi << "\n";
     cout << "Y vlaue = " << Yi << "\n";
     cout << "Processing your request now..." << "\n";
     int Si = (Xi*(pow((Xi+Yi),2))-((pow(Xi,2)+pow(Yi,2))))/(((pow(Xi,2)+Yi)))
+Xi); //Function to calculate the request for int
     cout << "S vlaue = " << Si; // displaying calculation result for int
  }
  void doubled()
     float Xd; //defining X for float
     Xd = 0;
     float Yd; //defining Y for float
     Yd = 0;
     cout << "Enter X " << " \n":
     cin >> Xd; //entering X for float
     cout << "Enter Y " << " \n":
     cin >> Yd; //entering Y for float
     cout << "X vlaue = " << Xd << "\n";
     cout << "Y vlaue = " << Yd << "\n";
     cout << "Processing your request now..." << "\n";
     float Sd =
(Xd*(pow((Xd+Yd),2))-((pow(Xd,2)+pow(Yd,2))))/(((pow(Xd,2)+Yd))+Xd);
//Function to calculate the request for double
     cout << "S vlaue = " << Sd; // displaying calculation result for double
  }
int main()
```

```
cout << "Hello user" << "\n";
    cout<<"Please select how I will process request. If you'd like to use integer, kindly
type 1. Otherwise, type 2." << "\n";
    int Answer;
    cin >> Answer;
    if (Answer == 1)
         cout << "Integer mode selected " << "\n";
         integer();
    else if (Answer == 2)
         cout << "Double mode selected "<< "\n";
         doubled();
    }
    else
         cout << "Incorrect entry, please try again by restarting the program "<< "\n";
    return 0;
float Xd; //defining X for float
                     = 0;
oat Yd; //defining Y for float
                   loat Yd; //defining
d = 0;
sut << "Enter X " << "\n";
in >> Xd; //entering X for float
out << "Enter Y " << "\n";
in >> Yd; //entering Y for float
out << "Yd; //entering Y for float
out << "X vlaue = " << Xd << "\n";
out << "Y vlaue = " << Yd << "\n";
out << "Processing your request now..." << "\n";
loat Sd = (Xd * (pow((Xd + Yd), 2)) - ((pow(Xd, 2) + pow(Yd, 2)))) / (((pow(Xd, 2) + yd)))
out << "S vlaue = " << Sd; // displaying calculation result for double</pre>
```

Koнсоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio

ing your request now... - 25.0612

>> *²
(Answert X

cout << Hello user
int AnsuPlease select how I will process request. If you'd like to use integer,

```
#include <cmath>
                                         using namespace std;
                                    ¤void integer()
                                                           int Xi; //defining X for int
Xi = 0;
int Yi; //defining Y for int
Yi = 0;
cout << "Enter X " << "\n";
cin >> Xi; //entering X for int
cout << "Enter Y " << "\n";
cin >> Yi; //entering Y for int
cout << "X vlaue = " << Xi << "\n";
cout << "Y vlaue = " << Yi << "\n";
cout << "Y vlaue = " << Yi << "\n";
int Si = (Xi * (pow((Xi + Yi), 2)) - ((pow(Xi, 2) + pow(Yi, 2)))) / (((pow(Xi, 2) + Yi))) / (((pow(Xi, 2) + Yi)))</pre>
 19
20
21
22
23
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32
33
                               3
                                   □void doubled()
                                                                 float Xd; //defining X for float
                                                                 Xd = 0;
float Yd; //defining Y for float
                                                          float Yd; //defining Y for float
Yd = 0;
cout << "Enter X " << "\n";
cin >> Xd; //entering X for float
cout << "Enter Y " << "\n";
cin >> Yd; //entering Y for float
cout << "X vlaue = " << Xd << "\n";
cout << "Y vlaue = " << Yd << "\n";
cout << "Processing your request now..." << "\n";
float Sd = (Xd * (pow((Xd + Yd), 2)) - ((pow(Xd, 2) + pow(Yd, 2)))) / (((pow(Xd, 2) + pow(
 35
36
37
38
39
40
41
                                  Hello user

Hello use integer, kindly type

Hello use integer, kindly type
                                                         Kонсоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
                                                        44
45
46
                                                         Enter Y
                                                     X vlaue = 3
Y vlaue = 4
Processing your request now...
S vlaue = 7
```

Примеры вычислений

S	x,y,z	Результат
int	int	7
double	int	23.117
double	double	25.06

Черепенников А:

Целочисленные

```
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int x;
    int y;
    int res;
    cout << "enter x" << endl;
    cin >> x;
    cout << "enter y" << endl;
    cin >> y;
    res = (x*((pow(x + y, 2)) - (pow(x, 2) + pow(y, 2)))) / ((pow(x, 2) + y) + x);
    cout << res;
}</pre>
```

```
□#include <cmath>
       #include <iostream>
       using namespace std;
      □int main()
            int x;
 9
            int y;
10
            int res;
            cout << "enter x" << endl;
11
12
            cout << "enter y" << endl;
13
14
            res = (x * ((pow(x + y, 2)) - (pow(x, 2) + pow(x, 2)))
            cout << res;
17
18
      🖾 Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
     enter x
     enter y
```

Вещественные

cout << res;

}

```
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    float x;
    float y;
    float res;
    cout << "enter x" << endl;
    cin >> x;
    cout << "enter y" << endl;
    cin >> y;
    res = (x*((pow(x + y, 2)) - (pow(x, 2) + pow(y, 2)))) / ((pow(x, 2) + y) + x);
```

```
⊟#include <cmath>
       #include <iostream>
 3
        using namespace std;
      □int main()
 6
            float x;
 8
 9
            float y;
            float res;
10
            cout << "enter x" << endl;</pre>
11
12
       Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
13
14
      enter x
15
16
      entercyut << res;
      4.5
17
      4.90909
18
```

```
□#include <cmath>
       #include <iostream>
        using namespace std;
      ⊡int main()
             int x
 9
            int y;
            int res;
cout << "enter x" << endl;</pre>
10
11
12
            cin >> x;
            cout << "enter y" << endl;</pre>
13
            cin >> y;
14
            res = (x * ((pow(x + y, 2)) - (pow(x, 2) + pow(x, 2)))
             cout << res;
17
18
       Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
     enter x
     enter y
     4
```

```
⊟#include <cmath>
       #include <iostream>
        using namespace std;
      □int main()
 6
            float x;
            float y;
            float res;
10
            cout << "enter x" << endl;</pre>
12
            cin >> x;
            cout << "enter y" << endl;</pre>
13
14
            cin >> y;
            res = (x * ((pow(x + y, 2)) - (pow(x, 2)))
15
16
            cout << res;
17
        🖾 Консоль отладки Microsoft Visual Studio
       enter x
       enter y
```

Примеры вычислений

S	x,y,z	Результат
int	int	4
double	int	4.9
double	double	4.5

Вывод: В результате выполнения лабораторной работы сформированы навыки использования данных в программах и получены умения проведения с ними различных операций.