

# 迴繼續習

1104資訊社



#### C++中的迴圈

```
在C++中,迴圈有3種:
```

- •while 迴圈 (while loop)
- •do-while 迴圈 (do-while loop)
- •for 迴圈 (for loop)

#### while 迴圈

```
while(條件式(布林值)){
```

程式區塊;

當條件式成立時,就執行程式區塊

- -> 當條件式成立時,就執行程式區塊
- -> 當條件式成立時,就執行程式區塊
- -> 當條件式成立時,就執行程式區塊
- ->當條件式成立時,就執行程式區塊

• • •

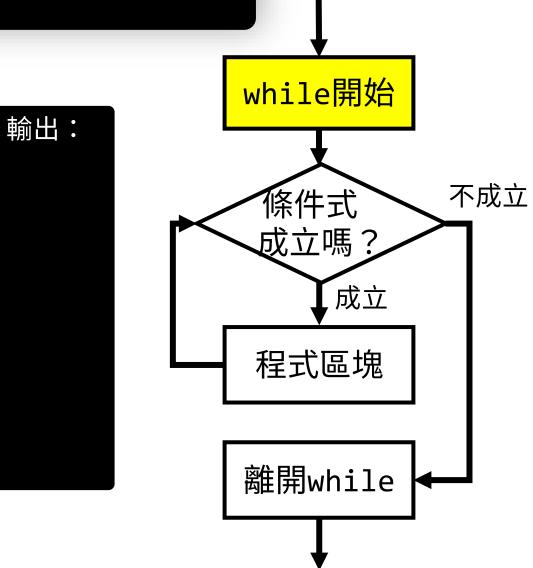
->當條件式不成立時,離開while迴圈

#### while 迴圈

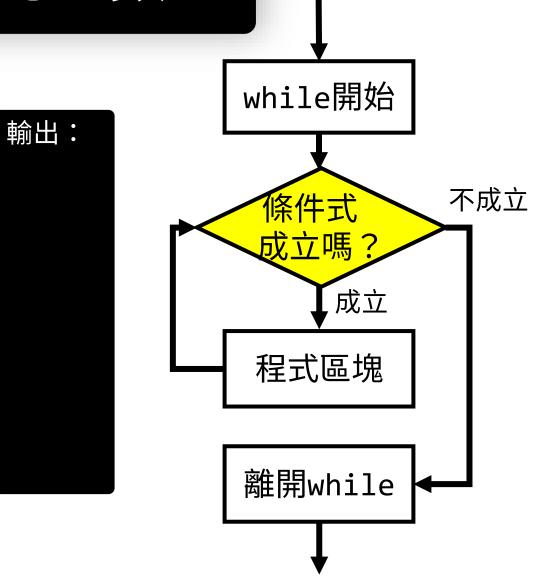
```
流程圖:
```

while(條件式(布林值)){ 程式區塊; while開始 不成立 條件式 成立嗎? 成立 程式區塊 離開while

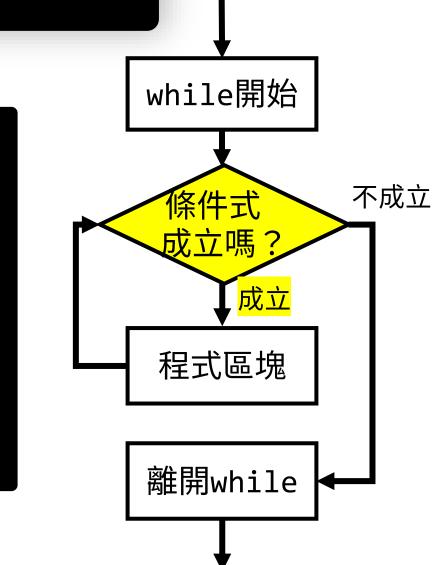
```
#include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 1
 5
        int i = 1;
        while(i <= 5){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
        return 0;
10
11
```



```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 1
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
9
10
        return 0;
11
```



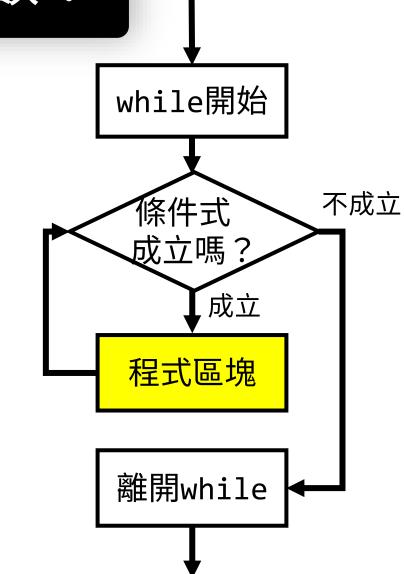
```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 1
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i<=5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```



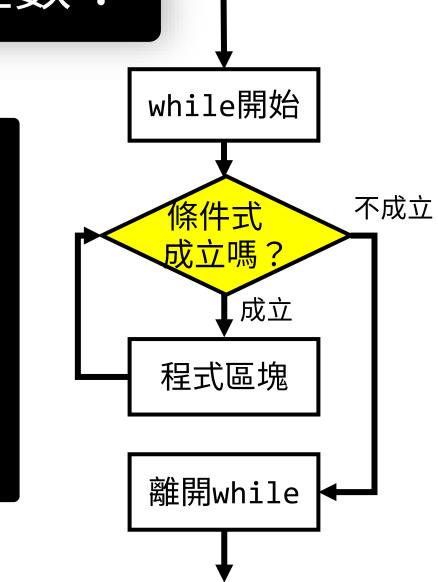
```
#include <iostream>
                                        輸出:
    using namespace std;
    int main(){
                         i = 1
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出i
 8
             i++;
 9
        return 0;
10
11
```

while開始 不成立 成立嗎? 成立 程式區塊 離開while

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main(){
                          i = 2
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
             i++; i=i+1
 8
 9
        return 0;
10
11
```



```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 2
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
9
10
        return 0;
11
```



輸出:

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main(){
                         i = 2
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i<=5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```

while開始 不成立 程式區塊 離開while

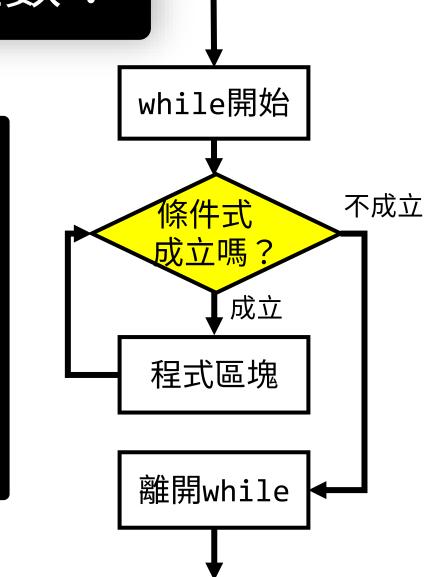
```
#include <iostream>
                                        輸出:
    using namespace std;
    int main(){
                         i = 2
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出i
 8
             i++;
 9
        return 0;
10
11
```

while開始 不成立 成立嗎? 成立 程式區塊 離開while

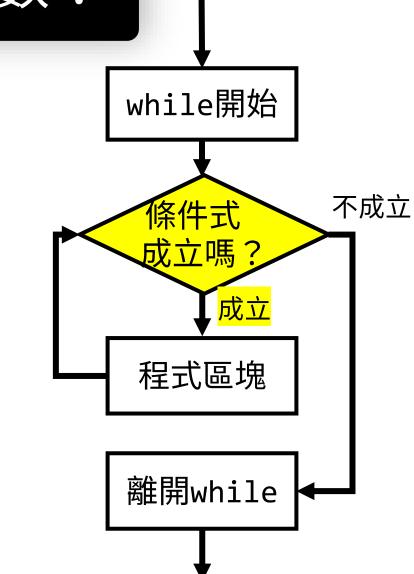
```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main(){
                          i = 3
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
             i++; i=i+1
 8
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```

```
while開始
         不成立
成立嗎?
    成立
程式區塊
離開while
```

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 3
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
9
10
        return 0;
11
```



```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main(){
                          i = 3
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i<=5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```



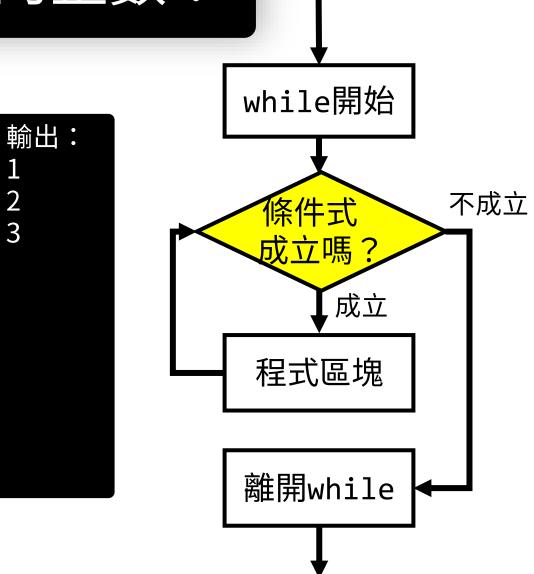
```
#include <iostream>
                                        輸出:
    using namespace std;
 3
                                         2 3
    int main(){
                          i = 3
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                  輸出i
 8
             i++;
 9
        return 0;
10
11
```

```
while開始
         不成立
成立嗎?
    成立
程式區塊
離開while
```

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 4
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
             i++; i=i+1
 8
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```

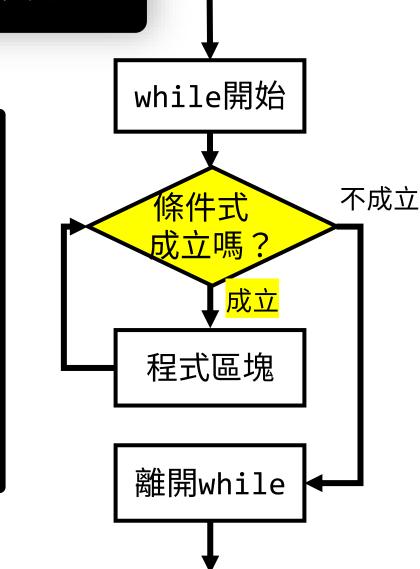
```
while開始
輸出:
                    不成立
           成立嗎?
              成立
           程式區塊
          離開while
```

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 4
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
9
10
        return 0;
11
```



輸出:

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 4
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i<=5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```



```
#include <iostream>
                                        輸出:
    using namespace std;
 3
                                        3
    int main(){
                          i = 4
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出i
 8
             i++;
 9
        return 0;
10
11
```

while開始 不成立 成立嗎? 成立 程式區塊 離開while

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 5
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
             i++; i=i+1
 8
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```

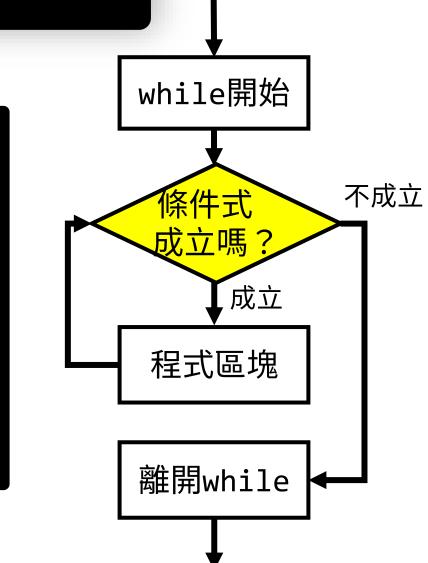
```
while開始
成立嗎?
    成立
程式區塊
離開while
```

不成立

輸出:

輸出:

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 5
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```



輸出:

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 5
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5 為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```

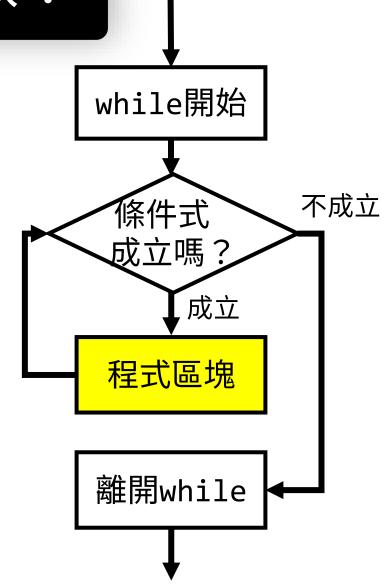
```
while開始
         不成立
程式區塊
離開while
```

```
#include <iostream>
                                        輸出:
    using namespace std;
 3
                                        3
    int main(){
                          i = 5
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出i
 8
             i++;
 9
        return 0;
10
11
```

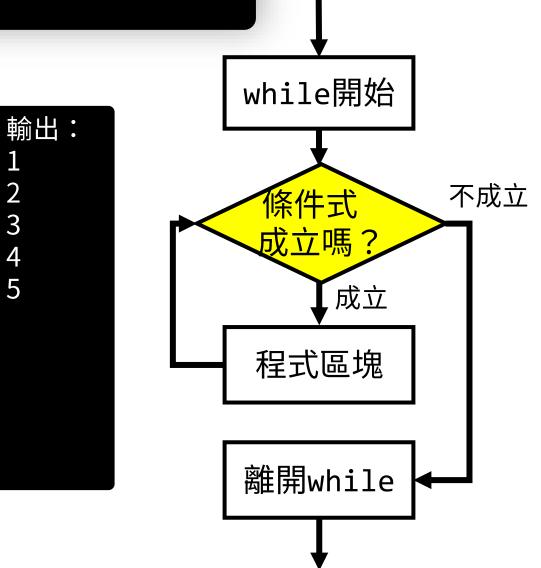
while開始 不成立 成立嗎? 成立 程式區塊 離開while

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 6
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為真
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
             i++; i=i+1
 8
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```

```
輸出:
3
5
```



```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 6
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```



```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 6
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i<=5為非
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```

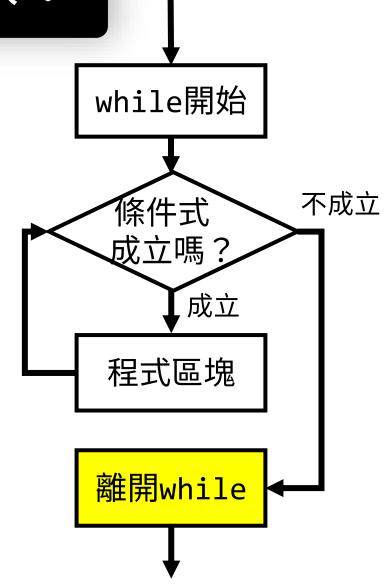
```
while開始
輸出:
               成立
           程式區塊
           離開while
```

3

5

不成立

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
 3
    int main(){
                          i = 6
        int i = 1;
 5
        while(i <= 5){ i <= 5為非
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
 8
             i++;
 9
10
        return 0;
11
```



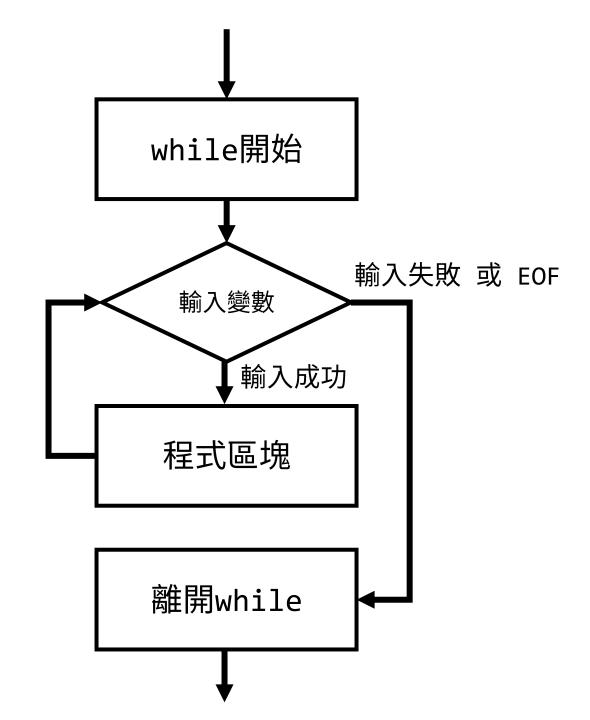
#### while 重複輸入

```
while(cin >> 變數){
程式區塊;
```

EOF (End of File) 檔案結尾

顧名思義,就是檔案的結尾

在 Windows 上可以利用 Ctrl-Z 輸入 在 Linux 上可以利用 Ctrl-D 輸入



#### do-while 迴圈

與while迴圈類似, 不過會先執行程式 區塊再檢查條件式

```
do{
程式區塊;
} while(條件式(布林值));
```

#### do-while 迴圈

與while迴圈類似, 不過會先執行程式 區塊再檢查條件式

```
do{
程式區塊;
} while(條件式(布林值));
```

要加;

#### do-while 迴圈

```
流程圖:
```

```
do-while開始
   程式區塊
成立
   條件式
            不成立
   成立嗎?
 離開do-while
```

do{ 程式區塊;

} while(條件式(布林值));

#### for 迴圈

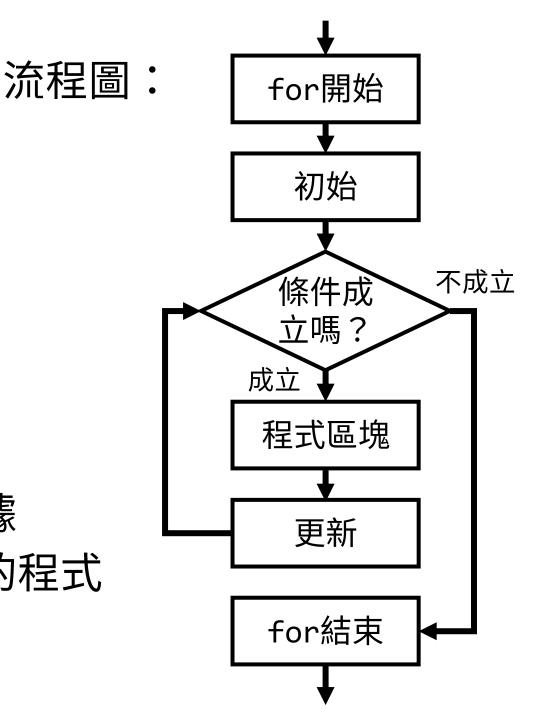
```
for (初始;條件;更新){
程式區塊;
```

}

初始:只會執行一次的程式

條件:繼續執行迴圈的判斷依據

更新:執行完程式區塊後執行的程式



```
#include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
   int main()
 5
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
    int main()
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

for開始 初始 不成立 條件成 立嗎? 成立 程式區塊 更新 for結束

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main()
                宣告整數 i = 1
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

for開始 初始 不成立 條件成 立嗎? 成立 程式區塊 更新 for結束

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 1
    using namespace std;
    int main()
                宣告整數 i = 1
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                     輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

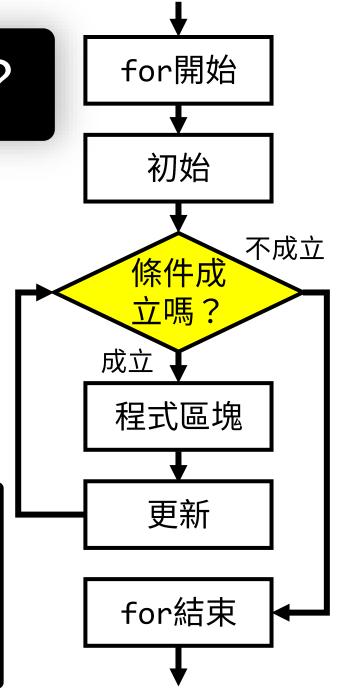
```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 1
   using namespace std;
    int main()
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 1
   using namespace std;
    int main()
                           i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                     輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 1
    using namespace std;
    int main()
                          i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
                           輸出i
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                            i = 2
   using namespace std;
   int main()
                        5
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
            cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 2
   using namespace std;
    int main()
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```



```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 2
   using namespace std;
    int main()
                           i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                     輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 2
    using namespace std;
    int main()
                          i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
                           輸出i
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                            i = 3
   using namespace std;
   int main()
                        5
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
            cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 3
   using namespace std;
    int main()
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 3
   using namespace std;
    int main()
                           i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                     輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 3
    using namespace std;
    int main()
                          i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
                           輸出i
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                            i = 4
   using namespace std;
   int main()
                        5
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
            cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 4
   using namespace std;
    int main()
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 4
    using namespace std;
    int main()
                           i <= 5為真
         for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                     輸出:
 8
         return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 4
    using namespace std;
    int main()
                          i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
                           輸出i
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                            i = 5
   using namespace std;
   int main()
                        5
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
            cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 5
   using namespace std;
    int main()
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 5
   using namespace std;
    int main()
                           i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                     輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 5
    using namespace std;
    int main()
                          i <= 5為真
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
                           輸出i
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                            i = 6
   using namespace std;
   int main()
                        5
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
            cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                 輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 6
   using namespace std;
    int main()
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 6
   using namespace std;
    int main()
                           i <= 5為非
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                     輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

```
#include <iostream>
                               i = 6
   using namespace std;
    int main()
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
 6
             cout << i << endl;</pre>
                                    輸出:
 8
        return 0;
10
```

### b970: 我不說髒話 (繼)

### 內容

文文上次說髒話被老師罰在黑板上寫 50 遍「I don't say swear words!」,結果他只寫了 45 遍就跑出去玩了,以為老師不會發現。這次老師要求他罰寫的每一遍都要加上編號。

### 輸入說明

輸入只有一行,其中含有 一個正整數 n,代表文文 被罰寫的次數。

### 輸出說明

輸出 n 行「I don't say swear words!」,每行前 面要有流水編號。請參考範 例輸出。

#### 範例輸入#1

10

### 範例輸出#1

- I don't say swear words!
- 2. I don't say swear words!
- 3. I don't say swear words!
- 4. I don't say swear words!
- 5. I don't say swear words!
- 6. I don't say swear words!
- 7. I don't say swear words!
- 8. I don't say swear words!
- 9. I don't say swear words!
- 10. I don't say swear words!

### b970: 我不說髒話(繼)

利用for迴圈,讓整數i從1數到n

宣告整數i = 1

當 i <= n時結束迴圈

```
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
  #include <iostream>
  using namespace std;
                                     輸出 流水編碼 和 罰寫
3
                                     cout << i << ". I don't say</pre>
                         10
  int main()
                             swear words!\n";
     宣告整數n,紀錄被罰寫次數
       int n;
6
                         12
       cin >> n;
                         13
                                 return 0;
     讀入文文的被罰寫次數
8
                         14
```

### a148: You Cannot Pass?!

### 內容

你考了 n 科筆試題目,每科的滿分都是 100 分。老師說,如果平均大於 59 你就過關了。

### 輸入說明

輸入第一行為一個數字 n,接著有 n 個正整數。

### 輸出說明

若你被當了,請輸出「yes」,否則輸出「no」。

### 範例輸入#1

1 60

3 0 80 75

5 61 61 61 61 55

### 範例輸出#1

no

yes

no

### a148: You Cannot Pass?!

```
1 #include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
                        宣告整數n、score、
 3
                        total,分別用來記錄
                        共有多少個正整數
   int main()
                         輸入的分數、總分
 5
       int n, score, total;
6
       float avg;
7
8
9
       while (cin >> n){
10
          total = 0;
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
11
12
              cin >> score;
              total += score;
13
14
```

```
15
              avg = total * 1.0 / n;
16
              if (avg > 59){
17
                   cout << "no\n";</pre>
18
19
20
              else{
21
                   cout << "yes\n";</pre>
22
23
24
25
         return 0;
26
```

### a148: You Cannot Pass?!

total -> 整數 total \* 1.0 -> 浮點數 total \* 1.0 / n -> 浮點數

```
#include <iostream>
                                                   15
                                                               avg = total * 1.0 / n;
    using namespace std;
                                                               if (avg > 59){
 3
                                                                   cout << "no\n";</pre>
                                                    ΤQ
                                                   19
    int main()
                                                               else{
                                                   20
 5
                                                                   cout << "yes\n";</pre>
                                                   21
                                                   22
        int n, score, total;
 6
                                                   23
        float avg;
                                                   24
 8
                                                   25
                                                           return 0;
                          當有輸入一數字n時
                                                   26
 9
       while (cin >> n){
                       總分歸零
           total = 0;
10
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){ 利用for迴圈從0讀到n-1,共n次
11
                cin >> score;
12
                total += score;
13
14
```

### b294: 經濟大恐荒

### 輸出說明

輸出文文買饅頭所花的金額。

### 內容

西元 2505 年 1 月 1 日,發生了世界經濟大恐荒。從那天起,物價飛漲。第一天一個饅頭只要一元,第二天就要二元,第三天 要賣三元,以此類推。

給你從第一天起文文每天所買的饅頭數,請問他總共花了多少錢?

# 輸入說明

輸入第一行有一個整數 n,代表文文從第一天起,連續買了 n 天的饅頭。

第二行會有 n 個整數,依序為第一天到第 n 天文文所買的饅頭數量。

#### 範例輸入#1

5 1 2 3 4 5

#### 範例輸出#1

55

### b294: 經濟大恐荒

```
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
  #include <iostream>
                                                        讀入第i天買的饅頭數
                                             cin >> cnt;
  using namespace std;
                                  10
             宣告整數n, cnt, total,
3
                                  11
                                             total += cnt * i;
                                             加總
  int main()
                                  12
                                                      計算第i天花了多少錢
              天饅頭、第幾天買的
5
                                  13
              饅頭數、所花的金額
                                         cout << total; 輸出所花的金額
                                  14
6
      int n, cnt, total = 0;
      cin >> n;
                                  15
8
                                         return 0;
                                  16
                                  17
```

利用for迴圈,讓 i 從 1 數到 n,代表第i

天的饅頭價格

宣告整數 i = 1

當 I <= n,

迴圈內程式

執行完後i++

# a024: 最大公因數(GCD)

### 內容

給定兩個整數,請求出它們的最大公因數

### 輸入說明

輸入包含兩個整數,以空白鍵隔開,兩個整數均 大於 0, 小於  $2^{31}$ 

### 輸出說明

輸出兩個整數的最大公因數

### 範例輸入#1

12 15

範例輸出#1

3

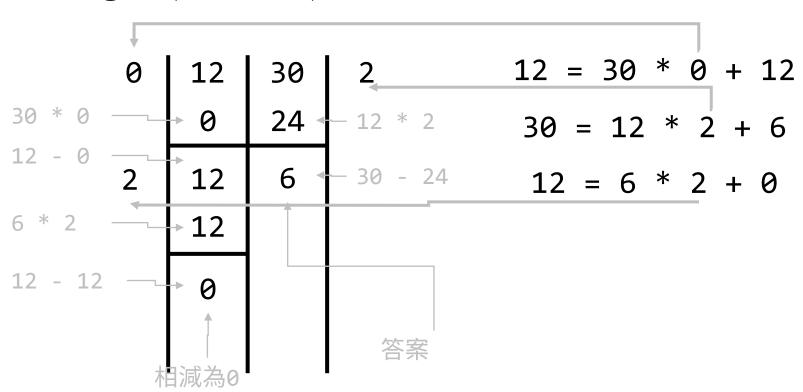
### 範例輸入#2

1 100

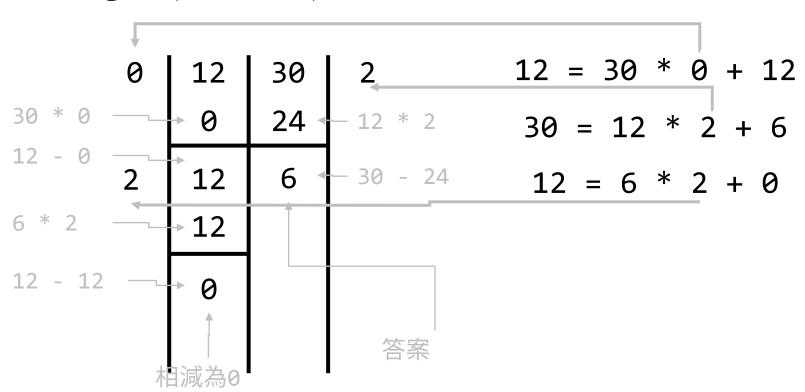
範例輸出#2

1

• gcd(12, 30) = ?



• gcd(12, 30) = 30



```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
    c = a \% b;
    a = b;
   b = c;
cout << a;</pre>
```

cout << a;</pre>

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                  a: 12
    c = a \% b;
                  b: 30
    a = b;
```

```
12 30
0
12
```

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                  a: 30
   c = a \% b;
                  b: 30
```

```
12 30
0
12
```

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                  a: 30
   c = a \% b;
                  b: 12
   a = b;
```

```
123012
```

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                  a: 30
    c = a \% b;
                  b: 12
    a = b;
                   c: 6
```

```
12 30 2
0 24
12 6
```

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                  a: 12
    c = a \% b;
                  b: 12
   b = c;
                   c: 6
```

0	12	30	2
	0	24	
	12	6	

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                  a: 12
    c = a \% b;
                   b: 6
    a = b;
                   c: 6
```

```
12 30 2
0 24
12 6
```

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                  a: 12
    c = a \% b;
                   b: 6
    a = b;
    b = c;
                   c: 0
```

0	12	30	2
	0	24	
2	12	6	
	12		
	0		

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                   a: 6
    c = a \% b;
                   b: 6
                   c: 0
```

```
    0
    12
    30
    2

    0
    24

    2
    12
    6

    12
    0
```

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                   a: 6
    c = a \% b;
                   b: 0
    a = b;
                   c: 0
```

```
0
12
30
2
24
12
6
12
0
```

```
• 轉化成C++,可以這樣寫:
int a = 12, b = 30, c = 1;
while (c != 0){
                   a: 6
    c = a \% b;
                   b: 0
    a = b;
   b = c;
                   c: 0
```

0	12	30	2
	0	24	
2	12	6	
	12		
	0		

cout << a;</pre>

ANS: 6

```
#include <iostream>
                                        while (c != 0){
                                            c = a \% b;
                               10
2 using namespace std;
                               11
                                            a = b;
                               12
                                            b = c;
   int main()
                               13
5
                               14
                               15
                                        cout << a;</pre>
       int a, b, c = 1;
6
                               16
       cin >> a >> b;
                               17
                                        return 0;
8
                               18
```

• 在C++14以下的版本,可使用:

\_\_gcd(a, b) 來找 a 和 b 的最大公因數

\*需要加入標頭檔 <algorithm>

```
#include <iostream>
    #include <algorithm>
    using namespace std;
 4
    int main()
6
        int a, b;
        cin >> a >> b;
 9
10
        cout << __gcd(a, b);</pre>
11
12
        return 0;
13
```

使用前需 #include <algorithm>

algorithm N. [C] 演算法

a set of mathematical instructions or rules that, especially if given to a computer, will help to calculate an answer to a problem

```
GCD X + V - □ X

12 15
3
Process returned θ (θxθ) execution time : 2.945 s
Press any key to continue.
```

在C++17以上的版本,可使用:gcd(a, b) 來找 a 和 b 的最大公因數\*需要加入標頭檔 <numeric>

```
#include <iostream>
    #include <numeric>
    using namespace std;
 4
    int main()
 6
        int a, b;
 8
        cin >> a >> b;
 9
        cout << gcd(a, b);</pre>
10
11
        return 0;
12
13
```

使用前需 #include <numeric>

```
12 15
3
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 2.334 s
Press any key to continue.
```

### b538: 分數運算-2

#### 內容

上次老師的教甄題後,就想 說出個分數的加、減、乘、 除,也許有人出過類似題, 但還是想出這題為下一題準 備

#### 輸入說明

每組測資有多列以EOF結束,每列四個整數 -9999 <=a,b,c,d <=9999 一個字元{ + - \* / }以空白隔開 代表兩個分數 a/b @ c/d ,其中@為加減乘除之一。{b,d不為0, 若為除法運算則c亦不為0}

### 輸出說明

對輸入的每一列,輸出1個 分數的運算結果 且為最簡分數 p/q ,若 p被q整除,則只顯 示一個整除後的整數。

#### 範例輸入#1

-1 2 4 -3 + 1 1 1 1 -1 1 1 2 + 2 3 1 2 \* 2 3 2 3 /

#### 範例輸出#1

-11/6 0 3/2 1/3 1

### b538: 分數運算-2

```
1 #include <iostream>
                                                            else{
                                                 20
                                                                                                  39
                                                                                                                     p = a + c;
 2 #include <algorithm>
                                                                if (b < 0){
                                                 21
                                                                                                  40
                                                                                                                     q = LCM;
 3 #include <cmath>
                                                 22
                                                                    b *= -1;
                                                                                                  41
 4 using namespace std;
                                                 23
                                                                    a *= -1;
                                                                                                  42
 5
                                                 24
                                                                                                  43
 6 int main()
                                                                if (d < 0){
                                                 25
                                                                                                  44
                                                                                                             GCD = \underline{gcd(abs(p), abs(q))};
 7 {
                                                                    d *= -1;
                                                 26
                                                                                                  45
 8
        int a, b, c, d, p, q, GCD, LCM;
                                                                    c *= -1;
                                                 27
        char calc;
                                                                                                             p /= GCD;
 9
                                                                                                  46
                                                                                                                               57
                                                                                                                                           else{
                                                 28
                                                                }
10
                                                                                                  47
                                                                                                             q /= GCD;
                                                                                                                               58
                                                                                                                                            cout << p << '/' << q << endl;</pre>
11
        while (cin >> a >> b >> c >> d >> calc){ 29
                                                                                                  48
                                                                                                                               59
12
           if (calc == '/'){
                                                                if (calc == '-'){
                                                 30
                                                                                                             if (q < 0){
                                                                                                                               60
               swap(c, d);
13
                                                 31
                                                                    c *= -1;
                                                                                                  50
                                                                                                                 q *= -1;
14
               calc = '*';
                                                                                                                               61
                                                 32
                                                                    calc = '+';
                                                                                                  51
                                                                                                                 p *= -1;
15
                                                                                                                               62
                                                                                                                                       return 0;
                                                 33
                                                                                                  52
           if (calc == '*'){
16
                                                                                                                               63 }
                                                                if (calc == '+'){
                                                 34
                                                                                                  53
17
                p = a * c;
                                                                   LCM = b * d / \underline{gcd(b, d)};
                                                 35
                                                                                                             if (p % q == 0){
18
               q = b * d;
                                                                    a *= LCM / b;
                                                 36
19
                                                                                                                 cout << p / q << endl;</pre>
                                                                                                  55
                                                                    c *= LCM / d;
                                                 37
                                                                                                  56
                                                 38
```

### b538: 分數運算-2

```
1 #include <iostream>
                                            20
 2 #include <algorithm>
                                            21
 3 #include <cmath>
                                            22
 4 using namespace std;
                                            23
 5
                                            24
 6 int main()
                                            25
 7 {
       int a, b, c, d, p, q, GCD, LCM;
char calc;變數宣告
                                            27
 9
                                            28
10
       11
          if (calc == '/'){
12
                                            30
13
                                            31
14
                                            32
15
                                            33
          if (calc == '*'){
16
                                            34
17
                                            35
18
                                            36
19
                                            37
                                            38
```

```
else{
   if (b < 0){
      b *= -1;
       a *= -1;
  使分子為負,而
   if非分母為負
       d *= -1;
       c *= -1;
   if (calc == '-'){
       calc = '+';
   if (calc == '+'){
      LCM = b * d / \underline{gcd(b, d)};
       a加法計算
       c *= LCM / d;
```

```
p = a + c;
GCD = \underline{gcd(abs(p), abs(q))};
                               else{
                  57
q /= GCD;
                                   cout << 如 '/' << q << end1;
                   58
                  59
if (q < 0){
                  60
                  61
                  62
                           return 0;
                  63 }
if (p % q == 0){
```