

PROGRAM TITLE:Write a Program to perform the following operations on fractions

1.e=-a+b*d

2.f=(c*d)/a

using operator overloading. Now check if e and f are equal.

THEORY:Fraction consists of two integers named denominator and numerator. The denominator cannot be zero in a fraction.

Operator overloading is a way by which we can extend upon the functionalities of normal operators so that they can be applied to objects as well.

PROGRAM ALGORITHM:

//a and b are the fractions where $a=\frac{p}{q}, b=\frac{x}{y}$

Algo_fraction_+(a,b)

{

$$\frac{p}{q} + \frac{x}{y} = \frac{p.y+x.q}{q.y}$$

}

Algo_fraction_-(a,b)

{

$$\frac{p}{q} - \frac{x}{y} = \frac{p.y-x.q}{q.y}$$

}

Algo_fraction_*(a,b)

{

$$\frac{p}{q} * \frac{x}{y} = \frac{p.x}{q.y}$$

}

Algo_fraction_/(a,b)

{

$$\frac{p}{q} / \frac{x}{y} = \frac{p.y}{q.x}$$

}

PROGRAM CODE:

/*C++ Program to implement functions on Fraction using operator overload*/

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

/*Class Fraction and its associated functions*/

class Fraction

{

int p,q;

public:

Fraction();

void input();

void reduce();

```

        Fraction operator+(Fraction);
        Fraction operator-();
        Fraction operator-(Fraction);
        Fraction operator*(Fraction);
        Fraction operator/(Fraction);
        int operator==(Fraction);
        void display();
};

```

```

/*Non-Parameterised Constructor*/
Fraction::Fraction():p(0),q(1)
{
}

```

```

/*Function to take input*/
void Fraction::input()
{
    do
    {
        cout<<"\tEnter Denominator:";
        cin>>q;
    }
    while(q==0);
    cout<<"\tEnter Numerator:";
    cin>>p;
    if(q<0)
    {
        p=-p;
        q=-q;
    }
}

```

```

/*Fucntion to reduce the fraction*/
void Fraction::reduce()
{
    int i,gcd,flag=0;
    if(q<0)
    {
        p=-p;
        q=-q;
    }
    if(p<0)
    {
        flag=1;
        p=-p;
    }
    for(i=1;i<=(p*q);i++)
    {
        if((p%i==0)&&(q%i==0))
            gcd=i;
    }
    p=p/gcd;
    q=q/gcd;
    if(flag)
        p=-p;
}

```

```

}

/*Overloading binary operator +*/
Fraction Fraction::operator+(Fraction a)
{
    Fraction b;
    b.p=p*a.q+a.p*q;
    b.q=q*a.q;
    return b;
}

/*Overloading unary operator -*/
Fraction Fraction::operator-()
{
    p=-p;
    return *this;
}

/*Overloading binary operator -*/
Fraction Fraction::operator-(Fraction a)
{
    Fraction b;
    b.p=p*a.q-a.p*q;
    b.q=q*a.q;
    return b;
}

/*Overloading binary operator */
Fraction Fraction::operator*(Fraction a)
{
    Fraction b;
    b.p=p*a.p;
    b.q=q*a.q;
    return b;
}

/*Overloading binary operator */
Fraction Fraction::operator/(Fraction a)
{
    Fraction x;
    x.p=p*a.q;
    x.q=q*a.p;
    return x;
}

/*Overloading relational operator ==*/
int Fraction::operator==(Fraction a)
{
    if((a.p==p)&&(a.q==q))
        return 1;
    else
        return 0;
}

/*Displaying the fraction*/

```

```

void Fraction::display()
{
    reduce();
    if(q>1)
        cout<<p<<"/"<<q<<endl;
    else
        cout<<p<<endl;
}
int main()
{
    Fraction a,b,c,d,e,f;

    /*Creating the objects for performing operations*/
    cout<<"\n\tEnter fraction a="<<endl;
    a.input();
    cout<<"\n\tEnter fraction b="<<endl;
    b.input();
    cout<<"\n\tEnter fraction c="<<endl;
    c.input();
    cout<<"\n\tEnter fraction d="<<endl;
    d.input();
    cout<<"\n\ta=";
    a.display();
    cout<<"\n\tb=";
    b.display();
    cout<<"\n\tc=";
    c.display();
    cout<<"\n\td=";
    d.display();
    cout<<"\n\tExpression 1::\n\te=-a+b*d";
    e=-a+b*d;
    cout<<"\n\te=";
    e.display();
    cout<<"\n\tExpression 2::\n\tf=(c*d)/a";
    f=(c*d)/a;
    cout<<"\n\tf=";
    f.display();
    if(e==f)
        cout<<"\n\te is equal to f"<<endl;
    else
        cout<<"\n\te is not equal to f"<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

Enter fraction a=
Enter Denominator:2
Enter Numerator:3

```

```

Enter fraction b=
Enter Denominator:0
Enter Denominator:-2
Enter Numerator:9

```

```
Enter fraction c=  
Enter Denominator:4  
Enter Numerator:16
```

```
Enter fraction d=  
Enter Denominator:-4  
Enter Numerator:-9
```

```
a=3/2
```

```
b=-9/2
```

```
c=4
```

```
d=9/4
```

```
Expression 1::  
e=-a+b*d  
e=-93/8
```

```
Expression 2::  
f=(c*d)/a  
f=-6
```

```
e is not equal to f
```

DISCUSSION:

After applying the unary operation '-' on 'a', the value of 'a' gets changed for the remainder of the program.

The 'reduce' function uses gcd to represent the fraction into its simplest form.