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C, pasted on Aug 17:

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<conio.h>
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      int i, n;
7      float x, S, T;
8      long M;
9      printf("\nNhap x: ");
10     scanf("%f", &x);
11     do
12     {
13         printf("\nNhap n: ");
14         scanf("%d", &n);
15         if(n < 1)
16         {
17             printf("\n N phai >= 1. Xin nhap lai !");
18         }
19     }while(n < 1);
20
21     S = 0;
22     T = 1;
23     M = 1;
24     i = 1;
25
26     while(i <= n)
27     {
28         T = T * x;
29         M = M * i;
30         S = S + T/M;
31         i++;
32     }
33     printf("\nTong la %f", S);
34     getch();
35     return 0;
36 }
37
```

Output:

```
1 Line 17: error: conio.h: No such file or directory
```

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Comments:

posted by [caotuong226@gmail.com](#) on Oct 23

ủa sao không đc bé hơn 1 ạ

[reply](#).

posted by [banggiang2307](#) on Aug 13

vì n là interger, nếu $n < 1$ suy ra $n = 0$; mà $n=0$ thì ko thỏa mãn điều kiện toán học, phân số có mẫu phải khác 0

[reply](#).

posted by [banggiang2307](#) on Aug 13

Bài 17: Tính $S(n) = x + x^2/2! + x^3/3! + \dots + x^n/N!$

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posted by [banggiang2307](#) on Aug 13

// 17. $S(n)=x+(x*x)/2!+\dots+(x^n)/(n!)$

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

```
{
int i,n;
float T,M,S; //T= Tu_so; M=Mau_so; S=Tong;
S=0;
T=1;
M=1;
printf("\nMoi ban nhap gia tri cua n=");
scanf("%d",&n); //scanf_s("%d",&n);
printf("\nMoi ban nhap gia tri cua x=");
```

```

scanf("%f",&x); //scanf_s("%f",&x);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
T=T*x;
M=M*i;
S=S+(T/M);

}

printf("Tong S(n)=%f",S);
return 0;

}
/*Giai thich vong lap for theo toan hoc:
{
i=1--->T=T*x=x(vi T dc gan gia tri bang 1);
M=M*i=1(vi M dc gan gia tri bang 1 va i = 1);
==>S=S+T/M;
i=2-->T=T*x=x*x=x^2;
M=M*i=1*2=2!;
==>S= ;
i=3-->T=T*x=x^2*x=x^3;
M=M*i=2!*3=1*2*3=3!;
==>S= ;
...
...
...
...
Tong quat len:
i=n-->T=T*x=x^(n-1)*x=x^n;
M=M*i=(n-1)!*n=1*2*3*...*n=n!;
==>S= ;
}(Co the chung minh bang quy nap toan hoc)
reply

```

posted by [banggiang2307](#) on Aug 13

// 17. $S(n)=x+(x*x)/2!+...+(x^n)/(n!)$

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

```

{
int i,n;
float T,M,S; //T= Tu_so; M=Mau_so; S=Tong;
S=0;
T=1;
M=1;
printf("\nMoi ban nhap gia tri cua n=");
scanf("%d",&n); //scanf_s("%d",&n);
printf("\nMoi ban nhap gia tri cua x=");
scanf("%f",&x); //scanf_s("%f",&x);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
T=T*x;
M=M*i;
S=S+(T/M);

}

printf("Tong S(n)=%f",S);
return 0;

}
/*Giai thich vong lap for theo toan hoc:
{
i=1--->T=T*x=x(vi T dc gan gia tri bang 1);
M=M*i=1(vi M dc gan gia tri bang 1 va i = 1);
==>S=S+T/M;
i=2-->T=T*x=x*x=x^2;
M=M*i=1*2=2!;
==>S= ;
i=3-->T=T*x=x^2*x=x^3;
M=M*i=2!*3=1*2*3=3!;
==>S= ;
...
...
...
...
Tong quat len:

```

```

i=n-->T=T*x=x^(n-1)*x=x^n;
M=M*i=(n-1)!*n=1*2*3*...*n=n!;
==>S= ;
}(Co the chung minh bang quy nap toan hoc)*/
reply

```

posted by [lee2k1](#) on Jan 10

Bài này mình nghĩ làm thế này sẽ ngắn gọn và dễ hiểu hơn: <http://codepad.org/n3L5BP5B>
[reply](#)

posted by [LeHoangAn](#) on Aug 25

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int giaithua(int n) {
    int giaithua = 1;
    for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
        giaithua *= k;
    return giaithua;
}

int main() {
    int n, i;
    float S, x, T;
    cin >> x;
    do {
        cin >> n;
        if(n < 1)
        {
            cout << "n phai lon hon 1";
        }
    } while (n < 1);
    S = 0;
    i = 1;
    while (i <= n) {
        S = S + (pow(x, i) / giaithua(i));
        i++;
    }
    cout << S;
    return 0;
}

```

[reply.](#)

posted by [tubuzu](#) on Nov 14

sao e nhap n <1 thi no cu lap lai cau " N phai >= 1. Xin nhap lai !"

[reply.](#)

posted by [tubuzu](#) on Nov 14

a e nham :)

[reply.](#)