

Q1. Given a circle with radius r . Write a C++ code to create the following:

Solution

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

#define ll long long
#define ld long double

class Circle{
private:
    ld _r;
public:
    // Constructor
    Circle(): _r(0.0){}
    Circle(ld radius): _r(radius){}

    // Overloading
    Circle operator++(){
        return Circle(2 * _r);
    }

    // Functionality
    void display(){
        printf("Circle(radius = %5.2Lf)\n", _r);
    }
};

int main(){
    Circle Cir1, Cir2(15), Cir3 = ++Cir2;

    // test
    Cir1.display();
    Cir2.display();
    Cir3.display();

    return 0;
}

/* output
PS GU\OOP\LEC\Assignments\#7\code> c++ .\main.cpp -o main.exe; .\main.exe
Circle(radius = 0.00)
Circle(radius = 15.00)
Circle(radius = 30.00)
*/
```

Q2. A vector in the polar coordinates has two parameters radius **r** and angle **Theta**. Write a **C++** code to create the following:

Solution

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

#define ll long long
#define ld long double

class Vector{
private:
    ld _r, _theta;
public:
    // Constructor
    Vector(): _r(1), _theta(0){}
    Vector(ld radius, ld theta): _r(radius), _theta(theta){}

    // Overloading
    bool operator==(const Vector& C){
        return (_r == C._r && _theta == C._theta);
    }

    // Functionality
    void display(){
        printf("Vector(radius = %.2Lf, theta = %.2Lf)\n", _r, _theta);
    }
};

int main(){
    Vector Vec1, Vec2(15, 180), Vec3;

    // test
    Vec1.display();
    Vec2.display();
    Vec3.display();

    cout << "Vec1 = Vec3: " << (Vec1 == Vec3) << endl; // yes: true > 1
    cout << "Vec1 = Vec2: " << (Vec1 == Vec2) << endl; // no: false > 0

    return 0;
}

/* output
PS GU\OOP\LEC\Assignments\#7\code> c++ .\main.cpp -o main.exe; .\main.exe
Vector(radius = 1.00, theta = 0.00)
Vector(radius = 15.00, theta = 180.00)
Vector(radius = 1.00, theta = 0.00)
Vec1 = Vec3: 1
Vec1 = Vec2: 0
*/
```

Q3. A complex variable has two parts, the real part and imaginary part. Write a **C++** code to create the following:

Solution

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

#define ll long long
#define ld long double

class Complx{
private:
    ll int _real, _imag;
public:
    // Constructor
    Complx(): _real(0), _imag(0){}
    Complx(ll int real, ll int imag): _real(real), _imag(imag){}

    // Overloading
    Complx operator+(const Complx& C){
        return Complx(_real + C._real, _imag + C._imag);
    }

    // Functionality
    void display(){
        printf("Complx(real = %lli, imaginary = %lli)\n", _real, _imag);
    }
};

int main(){
    Complx C1, C2(15, 12), C3 = C1 + C2;

    // test
    C1.display();
    C2.display();
    C3.display();

    return 0;
}

/* output
PS GU\OOP\LEC\Assignments\#7\code> c++ .\main.cpp -o main.exe; .\main.exe
Complx(real = 0, imaginary = 0)
Complx(real = 15, imaginary = 12)
Complx(real = 15, imaginary = 12)
*/
```

Q4. A vector has two parameters magnitude and direction. Write a C++ code to create the following:

Solution

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

#define ll long long
#define ld long double

class Vector{
private:
    ll int _mag, _direction;
public:
    // Constructor
    Vector(): _mag(0), _direction(1){}
    Vector(ll int mag, ll int direction): _mag(mag), _direction(direction){}

    // Overloading
    Vector operator-(){
        return Vector(_mag, -1 * _direction);
    }

    // Functionality
    void display(){
        printf("Vector(mag = %lli, dire = %lli)\n", _mag, _direction);
    }
};

int main(){
    Vector C1, C2(15, 12), C3 = -C2;

    // test
    C1.display();
    C2.display();
    C3.display();

    return 0;
}

/* output
PS GU\OOP\LEC\Assignments\#7\code> c++ .\main.cpp -o main.exe; .\main.exe
Vector(mag = 0, dire = 1)
Vector(mag = 15, dire = 12)
Vector(mag = 15, dire = -12)
*/
```