Painel do utilizador As minhas unidades curriculares Programação Aulas práticas

P01 08/03: syntax, primitive types, variables, expressions, input/output, choices, iteration

Início quarta, 9 de março de 2022 às 08:59

Estado Prova submetida

Data de quarta, 9 de março de 2022 às 11:28

submissão:

Tempo gasto 2 horas 29 minutos

Nota 100 do máximo 100

## Pergunta 1 Correta Pontuou 20 de 20

Write a C++ program that "plays" a version of the known game *FizzBuzz* over a sequence of natural numbers up to an integer n provided by the user.

The program should build and finally print a string with each number in the sequence separated by a space. However:

- If the number is a multiple of 3, appends the word "Fizz" instead
- If the number is a multiple of 5, appends the word "Buzz" instead
- If the number is both a multiple of 3 and 5, nothing is done

#### Por exemplo:

Entrada	Resultado
7	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7
11	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11
16	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11 Fizz 13 14 16
0	

**Resposta:** (regime de penalização: 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 20, 30, ... %)

```
#include <iostream>
 2
    using namespace std;
 3
 4 •
    int main() {
 5
         int n;
 6
         //cout << "Insira um número: ";</pre>
 7
         cin >> n;
 8
         string result;
         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
    if(i%3 == 0 && i%5 == 0) continue;
 9
10
11、
              if(i%3 == 0) {
12
                  result = result + "Fizz ";
13
                  continue;
14
              if(i\%5 == 0) {
15
                  result = result + "Buzz ";
16
17
                  continue:
18
19
              result = result + to_string(i) + " ";
20
         }
21
         cout << result << endl;</pre>
22
         return 0;
```

	Entrada	Esperado	Recebido	
~	7	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7	~
~	11	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11	~
~	16	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11 Fizz 13 14 16	1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11 Fizz 13 14 16	~
~	0			~

Passou em todos os testes! ✔

### Solução do autor da pergunta (Cpp):

```
#include <iostream>
 2
 3
     using namespace std;
 4
 5 🔻
     int main(void) {
 6
        int n;
 7
        // cout << "n? ";
 8
        cin >> n;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    if (i % 3 == 0 && i % 5 == 0) continue;
    if (i % 3 == 0) cout << "Fizz ";
 9
10
```

```
12     else if (i % 5 == 0) cout << "Buzz ";
13     else cout << i << ' ';
14     }
15     cout << endl;
16     return 0;
17     }
18     // public tests (1 points each)
20     // 7 => "1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7"
21     // 11 => "1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11"
22     // 16 => "1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11 Fizz 13 14 16"
```

Correta

## Pergunta 2 Correta

orreta Pontuou 20 de 20

Write a C++ program that, given an integer by user input, computes its reverse (the number with the digits by the reverse order) and prints it.

#### Por exemplo:

Entrada	Resultado
123	321
789	987
78989	98987
45654	45654

**Resposta:** (regime de penalização: 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 20, 30, ... %)

```
#include <iostream>
 2
    using namespace std;
 3
 4
    int main() {
 5
        int n;
 6
        cin >> n;
 7
        string result;
 8
        while(n > 0){
 9
            int last_digit = n%10;
10
            result = result + to_string(last_digit);
11
            n = n/10;
12
        cout << stoi(result) << endl;</pre>
13
14
        return 0;
15 }
```

	Entrada	Esperado	Recebido	
~	123	321	321	~
~	789	987	987	~
~	78989	98987	98987	~
~	45654	45654	45654	~

Passou em todos os testes! ✔

## Solução do autor da pergunta (Cpp):

```
#include <iostream>
 2
 3
    using namespace std;
 4
 5
    int main(void) {
 6
       int n, r = 0;
// cout << "n? ";</pre>
       cin >> n;
 8
 9
       while (n != 0) {
         r = r * 10 + n % 10;

n = n / 10;
10
11
12
       }
13
       cout << r << endl;</pre>
14
       return 0;
15
16
17
     // public tests (1 points each)
18
    // 123 => 321
```

```
19 |// 789 => 987
20 |// 78989 => 98987
21 |// 45654 => 45654 // a palindrome!
```

Correta

Pergunta 3 Correta Pontuou 20 de 20

Write a C++ program that takes an integer n, provided by the user, and prints all prime numbers up to n.

A prime number (or a prime) is a natural number greater than 1 that can only be divided by 1 or itself [wikipedia].

#### Por exemplo:

Entrada	Resultado
20	2
	3
	5
	7
	11
	13
	17
	19
19	2
	3
	5
	7
	11
	13
	17
	19
2	2
1	

**Resposta:** (regime de penalização: 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 20, 30, ... %)

```
#include <iostream>
 2
    using namespace std;
 3
 4 🔻
    bool is_prime(int n){
         if(n<2){
 5
 6
              return false;
 7
         for(int i = 2; i < n; i++){
   if(n%i == 0){</pre>
 8
 9,
10
                   return false;
11
12
13
         return true;
    }
14
15
    int main() {
16 🔻
17
         int n;
18
         cin >> n;
19
         for(int i=2; i<=n; i++){</pre>
20
              if(is_prime(i)){
21
                   cout << i << endl;</pre>
22
```

	Entrada	Esperado	Recebido	
~	20	2	2	~
		3	3	
		5	5	
		7	7	
		11	11	
		13	13	
		17	17	
		19	19	
		1	1	

	Entrada	Esperado	Recebido	
~	19	2	2	~
		3	3	
		5	5	
		7	7	
		11	11	
		13	13	
		17	17	
		19	19	
~	2	2	2	~
~	1			~

Passou em todos os testes! ✔

## Solução do autor da pergunta (Cpp):

```
1 |#include <iostream>
 2
    using namespace std;
 4 int main(void) {
 6
7
      int n;
// cout << "n? ";</pre>
       cin >> n;
for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
 8
 9,
         int j = 2;
while (j < i && i % j != 0) {
10
11,
12
           j++;
        if (j == i) {
  cout << j << endl;</pre>
13
14
15
16
17
18
       return 0;
19
20
   // public tests (1 points each)
21
22 // 20 => 2\n3\n5\n7\n11\n13\n17\n19
```

Correta

# Pergunta 4

Correta Pontuou 20 de 20

In number theory, a <u>pernicious number</u> is a positive integer that has a prime number of **1s** in their binary representation. We are interested in numbers that are **both** prime and pernicious. For instance  $7 = 111_2$  is both prime and pernicious,  $6 = 110_2$  is pernicious but not prime, and  $23 = 10111_2$  is prime but not pernicious.

Write a C++ program that prints the value of all numbers between a and b that are both pernicious and prime, where a and b are positive integers supplied as input.

#### Por exemplo:

Entrada	Resultado		
10	11		
50	13 17		
	19		
	31		
	37		
	41		
	47		
11	11		
47	13		
	17		
	19		
	31 37		
	41		
	47		
1	3		
11	5		
	7		
	11		
23	31		
83	37		
	41 47		
	59		
	61		
	67		
	73		
	79		

**Resposta:** (regime de penalização: 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 20, 30, ... %)

```
#include <iostream>
 2
3
4
    #include <algorithm>
    using namespace std;
 5
    string toBinary(int n)
 7 •
 8
        string r;
9,
        while(n!=0){
            r = r + (n\%2 = 0? "0": "1");
10
            n/=2;
11
12
13
        return r;
14
15
16 bool is_prime(int n){
17
        if(n<2){
18
            return false;
19
20
        for(int i = 2; i < n; i++){
             if(n%i == 0){
21 •
22
                 return false;
```

	Entrada	Esperado	Recebido	
~	10	11	11	~
	50	13	13	
		17	17	
		19	19	
		31	31	
		37	37	
		41	41	
		47	47	
~	11	11	11	~
	47	13	13	
		17	17	
		19	19	
		31	31	
		37	37	
		41	41	
		47	47	
~	1	3	3	~
	11	5	5	
		7	7	
		11	11	
~	23	31	31	~
	83	37	37	
		41	41	
		47	47	
		59	59	
		61	61	
		67	67	
		73	73	
		79	79	

Passou em todos os testes! ✔

# Solução do autor da pergunta (Cpp):

```
#include <iostream>
 2
      using namespace std;
 5 int main(void) {
 6
7
          int a, b;
         int a, b,
cin >> a >> b;
for (int i = a; i <= b; i++) {
  int n = i, ones = 0;
  while (n != 0) {
    ones += n % 2;
    n /= 2;
}</pre>
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
             int j = 2;
while (j < ones && ones % j != 0){ j++; }
if (j == ones) {</pre>
14
15
16
17
                 // pernicious
                 while (j < i && i % j != 0){ j++; }
if (j == i) {
   // prime</pre>
18
19
20
21
                        cout << i << endl;</pre>
22
```

Correta

Pergunta 5

Correta Pontuou 20 de 20

The value of  $\Pi$  can be approximated by the Gregory–Leibniz series:

$$4\sum_{n=0}^{k}(-1)^{n}/(2n+1)$$

Write a C++ program that given integers k and d prints the **k-th** approximation with d decimal places. You should make use of a value of type double for the approximation, and customise the print format using std::fixed and std::setprecision defined in header <iomanip>.

### Por exemplo:

Entrada	Resultado
0 2	4.00
1 3	2.667
10 6	3.232316
100 7	3.1514934

**Resposta:** (regime de penalização: 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 20, 30, ... %)

```
#include <iostream>
    #include <math.h>
 3
    #include <iomanip>
 4
 5
6
7
    using namespace std;
    int main()
 8
 9
         int k, d;
10
         cin >> k >> d;
11
12
         cout.precision(d);
13
         cout << fixed;</pre>
14
15
         double result;
         for(int n=0; n<=k; n++){
result += pow(-1, n)/(2*n+1);
16
17
18
19
         result *= 4;
20
         cout << result << endl;</pre>
21
         return 0;
22
```

	Entrada	Esperado	Recebido	
~	0 2	4.00	4.00	~
~	1 3	2.667	2.667	~
~	10 6	3.232316	3.232316	~
~	100 7	3.1514934	3.1514934	~

Passou em todos os testes! 🗸

### Solução do autor da pergunta (Cpp):

```
SLU..CLII >> K >> U,
 7
       double approx = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i <= k; i++) {
   double term = 1.0 / (2 * i + 1);
   approx += i % 2 == 0 ? term : -term;
 8
 9
10
11
12
       approx *= 4;
       std::cout << std::fixed << std::setprecision(d) << approx << std::endl;</pre>
13
14
       return 0;
15
16
    // public tests (1 points each)
// 0 2 => 4.00
17
18
    // 1 3 => 2.667
19
20
   // 10 6 => 3.232316
21
    // 100 7 => 3.1514934
22
```

Correta

Nota desta submissão: 20/20

■ Development environment - setup instructions (GitHub)

Ir para...

T01 08/03 ▶