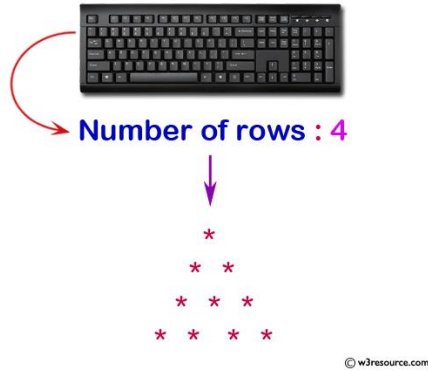


## ALGORİTMALAR VE PROGRAMLAMA II – HAFTA 2

### ÖRNEKLER

**Örnek 1:** Yıldız işaretli bir piramit gibi bir desen oluşturmak için bir C programı yazın.

Desen şu şekildedir:



```
#include <stdio.h> // Include the standard input/output header file.
```

```
void main() {
```

```
    int i, j, spc, rows, k; // Declare variables 'i' and 'j' for loop counters, 'spc' for spaces, 'rows' for user input, 'k' for loop counter.
```

```
    printf("Input number of rows : "); // Print a message to prompt user input.
```

```
    scanf("%d", &rows); // Read the value of 'rows' from the user.
```

```
    spc = rows + 4 - 1; // Calculate the initial number of spaces.
```

```
    for (i = 1; i <= rows; i++) { // Start a loop to generate rows.
```

```
        for (k = spc; k >= 1; k--) { // Loop to print spaces before the asterisks.
```

```
            printf(" ");
```

```
        }
```

```
        for (j = 1; j <= i; j++) { // Loop to print asterisks based on the current row.
```

```
            printf("* "); // Print an asterisk followed by a space.
```

```
        }
```

```
        printf("\n"); // Move to the next line for the next row.
```

```
        spc--; // Decrement the number of spaces for the next row.
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

**Örnek 2:** Verilen bir sayının 'Mükemmel' sayı olup olmadığını kontrol eden bir C programı yazın.

Mükemmel sayı, kendisi hariç, uygun bölenlerinin toplamına eşit olan pozitif bir tam sayıdır. Örneğin, 6 sayısı mükemmel bir sayıdır çünkü bölenleri 1, 2 ve 3'tür ve bu bölenlerin toplamı 6'dır.

### Perfect Number

Divisor of 28 : 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28

Sum of 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14 = 28

Sum = Original Number

28 is Perfect number

/\* Perfect number is a positive number which sum of all positive divisors excluding that number is equal to that number.

For example, 6 is a perfect number since the divisors of 6 are 1, 2, and 3. Sum of its divisors is  $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$  \*/

```
#include <stdio.h> // Include the standard input/output header file.
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n, i, sum; // Declare variables for user input, loop control, and sum.
```

```
    int mn, mx; // Variables mn and mx are declared but not used. Consider removing them.
```

```
    printf("Input the number : "); // Prompt the user for input.
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n); // Read the value of 'n' from the user.
```

```
    sum = 0; // Initialize the sum variable.
```

```
    printf("The positive divisors : "); // Print a message to indicate positive divisors are being displayed.
```

```
    for (i = 1; i < n; i++) // Loop to find and display positive divisors.
```

```
    {
```

```
        if (n % i == 0) // If 'i' is a divisor of 'n'.
```

```
        {
```

```
            sum = sum + i; // Add 'i' to the sum.
```

```
            printf("%d ", i); // Print 'i' as a positive divisor.
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("\nThe sum of the divisors is : %d", sum); // Print the sum of the divisors.
```

```
    if (sum == n) // Check if the sum of divisors is equal to the original number.
```

```
        printf("\nSo, the number is perfect."); // If true, print that the number is perfect.
```

```
    else
```

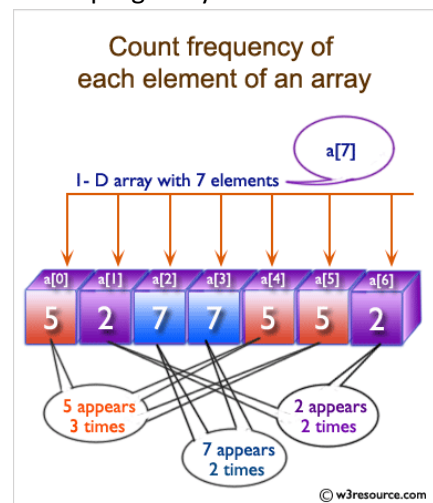
```
        printf("\nSo, the number is not perfect."); // If false, print that the number is not perfect.
```

```
    printf("\n"); // Print a new line for better formatting.
```

```
}
```

**Örnek 3:** Bir dizinin her bir öğesinin sıklığını saymak için C dilinde bir program yazın.

Görev, bir dizideki her bir öğenin sıklığını saymak ve görüntülemek için bir C programı yazmayı gerektirir. Program belirli sayıda tam sayı girdisi kabul edecek, bunları bir dizide saklayacak ve ardından her bir öğenin dizide kaç kez görüldüğünü belirleyecek ve yazdıracaktır.



```

#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int arr1[100], fr1[100];
    int n, i, j, ctr;

    // Prompt user for input
    printf("\n\nCount frequency of each element of an array:\n");
    printf("-----\n");
    printf("Input the number of elements to be stored in the array :");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    // Input elements for the array
    printf("Input %d elements in the array :\n", n);
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        printf("element - %d : ", i);
        scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
        fr1[i] = -1; // Initialize frequency array with -1
    }

    // Count the frequency of each element in the array
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        ctr = 1; // Initialize counter for each element
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
        {
            if (arr1[i] == arr1[j])
            {
                ctr++; // Increment counter for matching elements
                fr1[j] = 0; // Mark the duplicate element's frequency as 0
            }
        }
    }

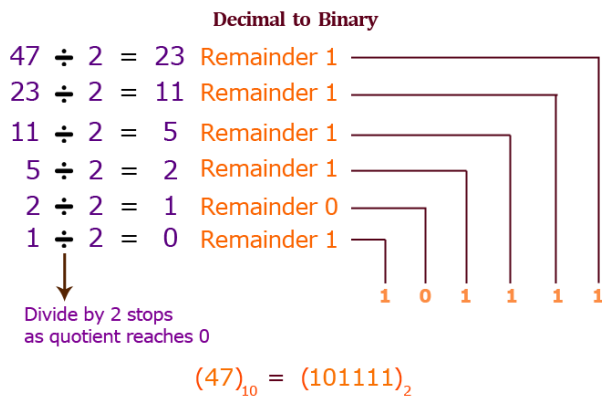
    // If frequency array value is not marked as 0, set it to the counter
    if (fr1[i] != 0)
    {
        fr1[i] = ctr;
    }
}

// Print the frequency of each element in the array
printf("\nThe frequency of all elements of the array : \n");
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    if (fr1[i] != 0)
    {
        printf("%d occurs %d times\n", arr1[i], fr1[i]);
    }
}

return 0; }

```

**Örnek 4:** Fonksiyon kullanarak ondalık sayıyı ikili sayıya dönüştüren bir C programı yazın.



```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
long toBin(int);
```

```
int main()
{
    long bno;
    int dno;
    printf("\n\n Function : convert decimal to binary :\n");
    printf("-----\n");
    printf(" Input any decimal number : ");
    scanf("%d",&dno);
    bno = toBin(dno);
    printf("\n The Binary value is : %ld\n\n",bno);

    return 0;
}
```

```
long toBin(int dno)
{
    long bno=0,remainder,f=1;
    while(dno != 0)
    {
        remainder = dno % 2;
        bno = bno + remainder * f;
        f = f * 10;
        dno = dno / 2;
    }
    return bno;
}
```

**Örnek 5:**  $1!/1+2!/2+3!/3+4!/4+5!/5$  serisinin toplamını fonksiyon kullanarak bulan bir C programı yazınız.

$$\frac{1!}{1} + \frac{2!}{2} + \frac{3!}{3} + \frac{4!}{4} + \frac{5!}{5}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 2 + 6 + 24$$

The sum of the series is : 34

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int fact(int);
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int sum;
```

```
    sum=fact(1)/1+fact(2)/2+fact(3)/3+fact(4)/4+fact(5)/5;
```

```
        printf("\n\n Function : find the sum of 1!/1+2!/2+3!/3+4!/4+5!/5 :\n");
```

```
        printf("-----\n");
```

```
    printf("The sum of the series is : %d\n\n",sum);
```

```
}
```

```
int fact(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    int num=0,f=1;
```

```
    while(num<=n-1)
```

```
    {
```

```
        f=f*f*num;
```

```
        num++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    return f;
```

```
}
```