

Chapter 9 Objects and Classes

Programming Exercise 9.7 p.361 (The Account class)

Design a class named `Account` that contains:

- A private `int` data field named `id` for the account (default 0).
- A private `double` data field named `balance` for the account (default 0).
- A private `double` data field named `annualInterestRate` that stores the current interest rate (default 0). Assume all accounts have the same interest rate.
- A private `Date` data field named `dateCreated` that stores the date when the account was created.
- A no-arg constructor that creates a default account.
- A constructor that creates an account with the specified `id` and initial balance.
- The accessor and mutator methods for `id`, `balance`, and `annualInterestRate`.
- The accessor method for `dateCreated`.
- A method named `getMonthlyInterestRate()` that returns the monthly interest rate.
- A method named `getMonthlyInterest()` that returns the monthly interest.
- A method named `withdraw` that withdraws a specified amount from the account.
- A method named `deposit` that deposits a specified amount to the account.

Draw the UML diagram for the class and then implement the class. (Hint: The method `getMonthlyInterest()` is to return monthly interest, not the interest rate. Monthly interest is `balance * monthlyInterestRate`. `monthlyInterestRate` is `annualInterestRate / 12`.)

Note that `annualInterestRate` is a percentage, e.g., like 4.5%. You need to divide it by 100.)

Write a test program that creates an `Account` object with an account ID of 1122, a balance of \$20,000, and an annual interest rate of 4.5%. Use the `withdraw` method to withdraw \$2,500, use the `deposit` method to deposit \$3,000, and print the balance, the monthly interest, and the date when this account was created.

Programming Exercise 9.9 p.362 (Geometry: n-sided regular polygon)

In an n-sided regular polygon, all sides have the same length and all angles have the same degree (i.e., the polygon is both equilateral and equiangular). Design a class named `RegularPolygon` that contains:

All private data fields

All constructors

The accessor and mutator methods for all data fields.

The method `getPerimeter()` that returns the perimeter of the polygon.

The method `getArea()` that returns the area of the polygon. The formula for computing the area of a regular polygon is

$$Area = \frac{n \times s^2}{4 \times \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}$$

Draw the UML diagram for the class and then implement the class. Write a test program that creates three `RegularPolygon` objects, created using the no-arg constructor, using `RegularPolygon(6, 4)`, and using `RegularPolygon(10, 4, 5.6, 7.8)`. For each object, display its perimeter and area.

Note: `RegularPolygon(int numberOfSides, int length)`

`RegularPolygon(int numberOfSide, int length, double xOrigin, double yOrigin)`

Programming Exercise 9.11 p.363 (Algebra: 2 * 2 linear equations)

Design a class named `LinearEquation` for a 2 * 2 system of linear equations:

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by &= e \\ cx + dy &= f \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{ed - bf}{ad - bc}$$

$$y = \frac{af - ec}{ad - bc}$$

The class contains:

- All private data fields.
- All constructors.
- Six getter methods for all private data fields.
- The accessor and mutator methods for all data fields.
- A method named `isSolvable()` that returns true if $ad - bc$ is not 0.
- Methods `getX()` and `getY()` that return the solution for the equation.

Draw the UML diagram for the class and then implement the class. Write a test program that prompts the user to enter a , b , c , d , e , and f and displays the result. If $ad - bc$ is 0, report that "The equation has no solution." See sample run

$$\begin{aligned} 3.4x + 50.2y &= 44.5 \\ 2.1x + 0.55y &= 5.9 \end{aligned}$$
