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QUESTION 1

```
// 5个整型变量之和
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int point1; // 1个
    int point2; // 2个
    int point3; // 3个
    int point4; // 4个
    int point5; // 5个
    int sum = 0; // 0

    printf("5个整型变量之和\n");
    printf("1个"); scanf("%d", &point1); sum += point1;
    printf("2个"); scanf("%d", &point2); sum += point2;
    printf("3个"); scanf("%d", &point3); sum += point3;
    printf("4个"); scanf("%d", &point4); sum += point4;
    printf("5个"); scanf("%d", &point5); sum += point5;

    printf("5个整型变量之和: %5d\n", sum);
    printf("5个整型变量之和: %5.1f\n", (double)sum / 5);

    return 0;
}
```

□□□□1□□□

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```
printf("1□□"); scanf("%d", &point1); sum += point1;
```

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```
printf("1□□");  
scanf("%d", &point1);  
sum += point1;
```

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□□□□□□ a[b] □□ a □□□□□ b □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□ □□□ - 1 = □□□□□ □□□□□□

```
int a[5]
```

```

a[0], a[1], a[2], a[3], a[4] a[5]

```

□□□□□(1)

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```
// [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main(void)  
{  
    int a[5]; // int[5] [] [] [] []  
    a[0] = 1;  
    a[1] = 2;  
    a[2] = 3;  
    a[3] = 4;  
    a[4] = 5;  
  
    printf("a[0] = %d\n", a[0]);  
    printf("a[1] = %d\n", a[1]);  
    printf("a[2] = %d\n", a[2]);  
    printf("a[3] = %d\n", a[3]);  
    printf("a[4] = %d\n", a[4]);  
    return 0;  
}
```

배열(2)

배열을 순회하는 방법: `for` 문

```
// 배열을 순회하는 방법 (for 문)  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int a[5]; // int[5] 배열  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) // 배열 순회  
        a[i] = i + 1;  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) // 배열 순회  
        printf("a[%d] = %d\n", i, a[i]);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible]
$$\text{array_array}[\text{array}] = \{1, 2, \dots\};$$
[illegible]

A visual representation of the number 33 using base ten blocks. It consists of three tens rods (each composed of ten ones units) and thirteen individual ones units. The three tens rods are arranged in a row, and the thirteen ones units are arranged in a separate row below them.

```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3};
```

[illegible][illegible]

```
int b[5] = {0};
```

A horizontal number line with 21 boxes representing integers from 0 to 20. The boxes for 11, 12, and 13 are shaded grey, while the others are white.

[illegible][illegible]

```
// 编译选项: gcc 11.2.0
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int x[5];

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) // 初始化数组
    {
        printf("x[%d] : ", i);
        scanf("%d", &x[i]);
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) // 打印数组
        printf("x[%d] = %d\n", i, x[i]);

    return 0;
}
```

例1 平均値を計算する

```
// 平均値を計算する
#include <stdio.h>
#define NUM 5

int main(void)
{
    int point[NUM]; // int[5]
    int sum = 0;    //
    
    printf("%d\n", NUM);

    for (int i = 0; i < NUM; i++)
    {
        printf("%d", i + 1);
        scanf("%d", &point[i]);
        sum += point[i];
    }

    printf("sum=%5d\n", sum);
    printf("avg=%5.1f\n", (double)sum / NUM);

    return 0;
}
```

[illegible]

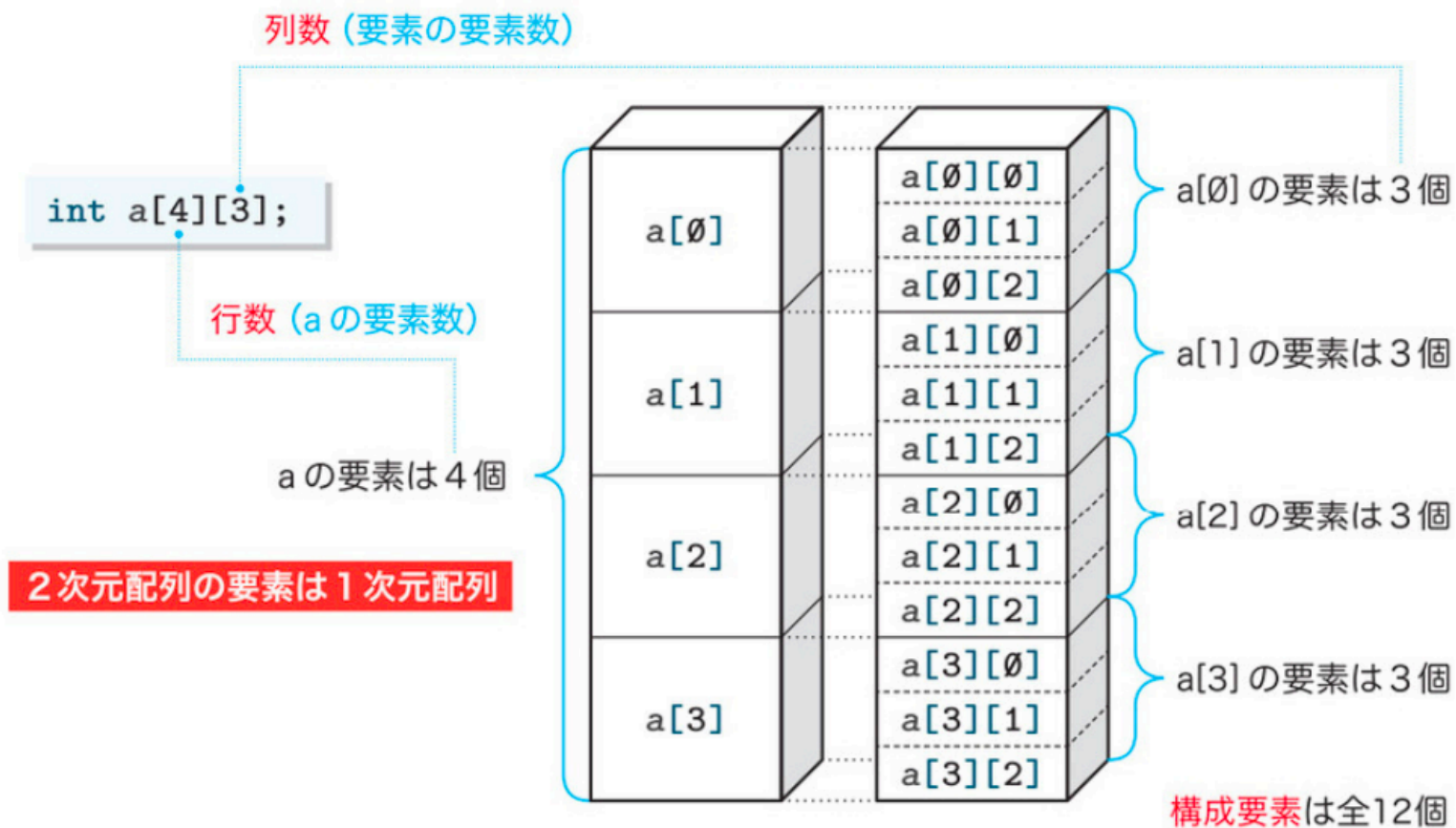
□□□□□□□□□□**2**□□□□□□□□□□**2**□□□□□□□□□□**3**□□□□□□□□□□

[illegible][illegible]

```
000 000[000][000];
```




```
int a[4][3];
```



--	--	--	--	--



```
int a[4][3]  int a[3][4]
```

[illegible]

```
a[0][0] a[0][1] a[0][2]  a[1][0] a[1][1] a[1][2]  ···  a[3][0] a[3][1] a[3][2]
```

2

- tensu1...1 回目の点数

tensu2... 2 回目の点数

sum ... 合計点

19





main

main□□(main function)

1

□□□□□□(library function)

C

```
printf scanf
```


--	--	--	--

[illegible]

```
int max2(int a, int b)
{
    if (a > b)
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}
```

[illegible]

□□□□

□□□□(function header)

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```
int max2 (int a, int b)
```

□□□□(function body)

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□

```
if (a > b)
    return a;
else
    return b;
```

--	--	--	--

[illegible]

□□□□(return type)

□□□□□□□□ □□(return value) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ int □□□□□□

□□□(function name)

max2

□□□□□(parameter type list)

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□(parameter) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ int a, int b □□□□□□□

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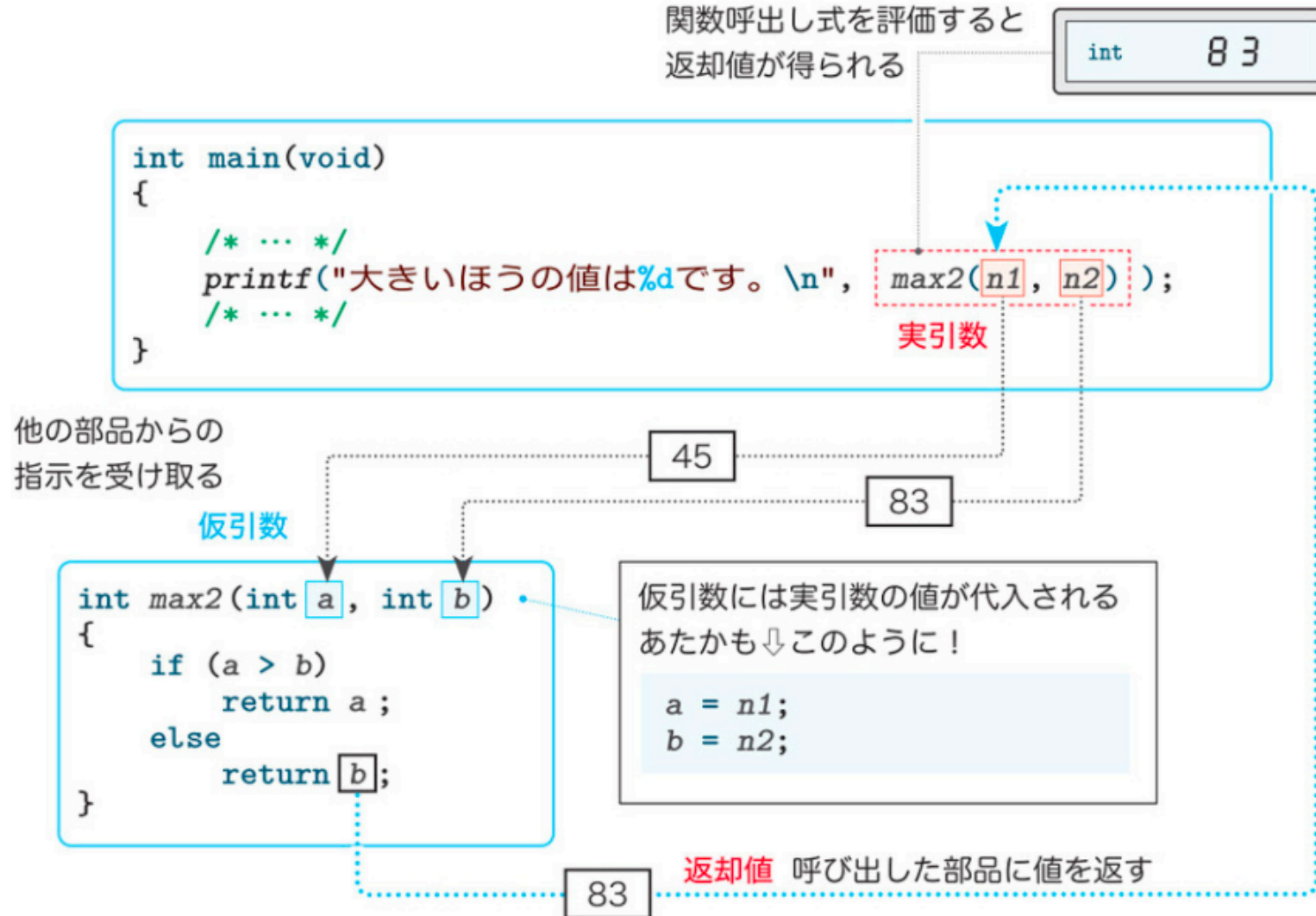
```
#include <stdio.h>

int max2(int a, int b){
    if (a > b) return a;
    else return b;
}

int main(void){
    int n1, n2;

    puts("□□□□□□□□□□□□□□");
    printf("□□1□"); scanf("%d", &n1);
    printf("□□2□"); scanf("%d", &n2);

    printf("□□□□□□□□%d□□□\n", max2(n1, n2));
    return 0;
}
```





重要 関数呼出しが行われると、プログラムの流れは呼び出された関数に移る。その際、呼出し側が与えた**実引数**の値が、関数が受け取る**仮引数**に**代入**される。

重要 **return 文**は、関数の実行を終了させて、プログラムの流れを呼出し元に戻すとともに値を**返却**する。その**返却値**は、**関数呼出し式**の**評価**によって得られる。

return

return 语句用于从函数中返回一个值。

return 语句后面跟一个表达式，该表达式会被求值并返回给调用者。

a "chap06/list0601a.c"

```
int max2(int a, int b)
{
    int max;

    if (a > b)
        max = a;
    else
        max = b;

    return max;
}
```

b "chap06/list0601b.c"

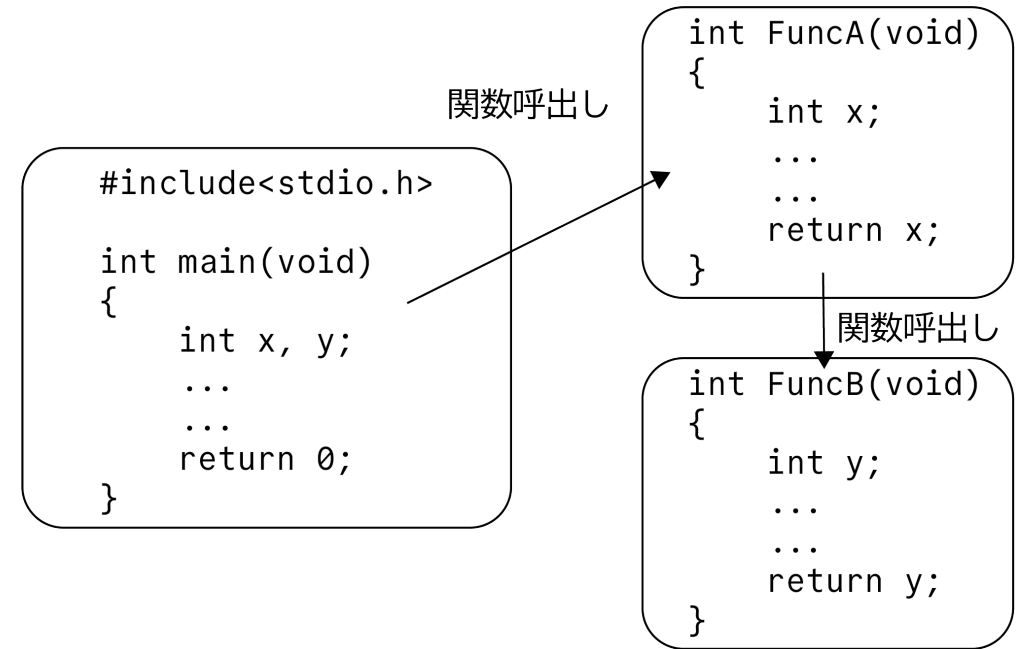
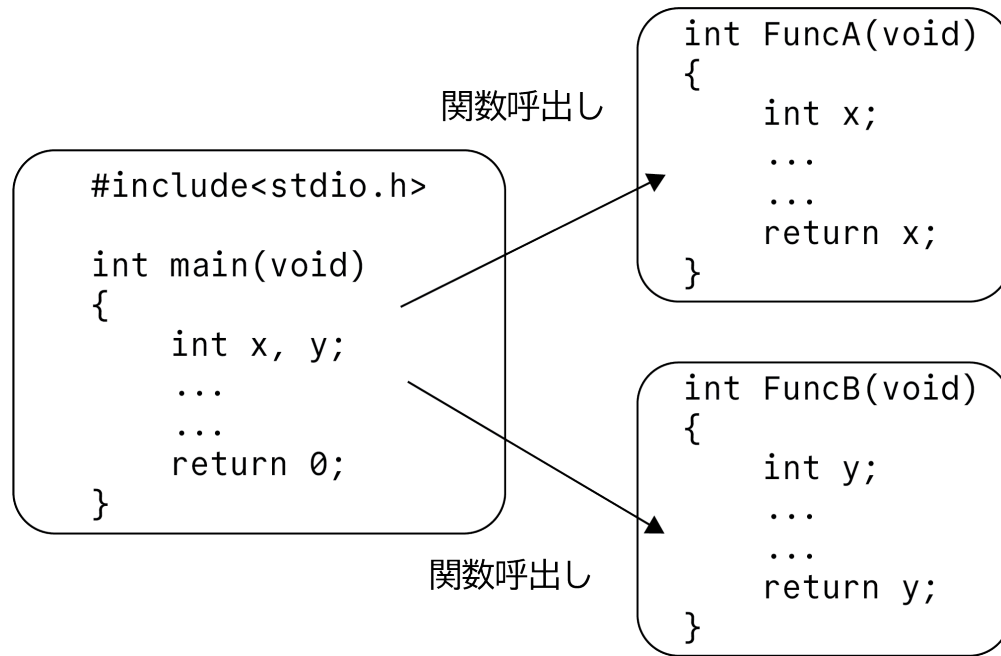
```
int max2(int a, int b)
{
    int max = a;

    if (b > max)
        max = b;

    return max;
}
```

c "chap06/list0601c.c"

```
int max2(int a, int b)
{
    return a > b ? a : b;
}
```





```
#include <stdio.h>

double power(double x, int n)
{
    double tmp = 1.0;

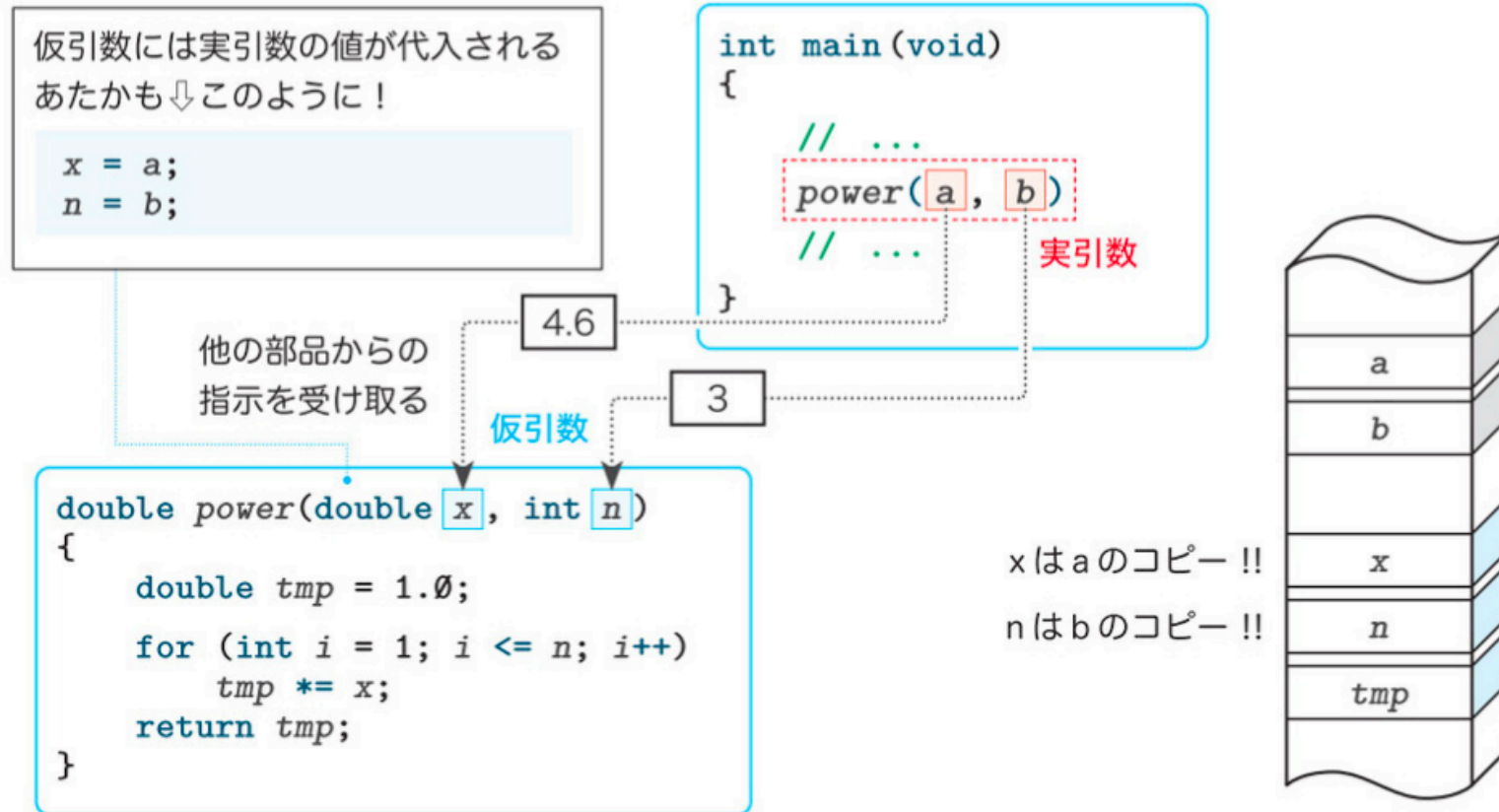
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        tmp *= x; // tmp=x*tmp
    }
    return tmp;
}

int main(void)
{
    double a;
    int b;

    printf("a b\n");
    printf("a"); scanf("%lf", &a);
    printf("b"); scanf("%d", &b);

    printf("%.2f %d %.2f\n", a, b, power(a, b));

    return 0;
}
```



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

//--- □□□□ '*' □n□□□□□□□□ ---//
void put_starts(int n)
{
    while ((n-- > 0))
        putchar('*');
}

int main(void)
{
    int len;

    printf("□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□\n");
    printf("□□□"); scanf("%d", &len);

    for (int i = 1; i <= len; i++)
    {
        put_starts(i);
        putchar('\n');
    }

    return 0;
}
```




```
#include <stdio.h>

int scan_pint(void){
    int tmp;
    do {
        printf("□□□□□□□□□□□□□□");
        scanf("%d", &tmp);
        if (tmp <= 0)
            puts("\a□□□□□□□□□□□□□□");
    } while (tmp <= 0);
    return tmp;
}

int rev_int(int num) {
    int tmp = 0;
    if (num > 0) {
        do {
            tmp = tmp * 10 + num % 10;
            num /= 10;
        } while (num > 0);
    } return tmp;
}

int main(void){
    int nx = scan_pint();
    printf("□□□□□□%d□□□□\n", rev_int(nx));
    return 0;
}
```




```
#include <stdio.h>

#define NUMBER 5 // 定数

int point[NUMBER]; // 配列

int top(void); // 関数宣言

int main(void){
    extern int point[]; // 外部変数宣言

    printf("%d\n", NUMBER);
    for (int i = 0; i < NUMBER; i++) {
        printf("%d", i + 1); scanf("%d", &point[i]);
    }
    printf("top: %d\n", top());
    return 0;
}

int top(void)
{
    extern int point[]; // 外部変数宣言
    int max = point[0];

    for (int i = 0; i < NUMBER; i++)
        if (point[i] > max)
            max = point[i];
    return max;
}
```




```
#include <stdio.h>

#define NUMBER 5 // 5個の数値

int max_of(int v[], int n){
    int max = v[0];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (v[i] > max)
            max = v[i];
    return max;
}

int main(void){
    int eng[NUMBER]; // 5個の数値
    int mat[NUMBER]; // 5個の数値

    printf("%d個の数値を入力\n", NUMBER);
    for (int i = 0; i < NUMBER; i++) {
        printf("[%d] 数値", i + 1); scanf("%d", &eng[i]);
        printf("      数値");      scanf("%d", &mat[i]);
    }
    int max_e = max_of(eng, NUMBER); // 5個の数値
    int max_m = max_of(mat, NUMBER); // 5個の数値

    printf("英語の最大値%d\n", max_e);
    printf("数学の最大値%d\n", max_m);

    return 0;
}
```


□□□□□□□ const □□□□

```
#include <stdio.h>

void set_zero(int v[], int n){
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        v[i] = 0;
}

void print_array(const int v[], int n) {
    printf("{");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%d ", v[i]);
    printf("}\n");
}

int main(void){
    int ary1[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    int ary2[] = {3, 2, 1};

    printf("ary1 = "); print_array(ary1, 5);
    printf("ary2 = "); print_array(ary2, 3);

    set_zero(ary1, 5);
    set_zero(ary2, 3);

    printf("□□□□□□□□0□□□□□□□□\n");
    printf("ary1 = "); print_array(ary1, 5);
    printf("ary2 = "); print_array(ary2, 3);
    return 0;
}
```

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a 4を探索（探索成功）

①	1	2	3	4
8	5	7	4	2
①	②	3	4	
8	5	7	4	2
②	3	③	4	
8	5	7	4	2
③	4			
8	5	7	4	2

探索成功！

探索すべき値と等しい要素を発見

探索失敗！

配列の末端を乗り越えてしまった

b 1を探索（探索失敗）

①	1	2	3	4
8	5	7	4	2
②	3	4		
8	5	7	4	2
③	4			
8	5	7	4	2
④				
8	5	7	4	2

□□□□□□□□□□

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define NUMBER 5 // □□□
#define FAILED -1 // □□□□

int search(const int v[], int key, int n) {
    int i = 0;
    while (1) {
        if (i == n) return FAILED; // □□□□
        if (v[i] == key) return i; // □□□□
        i++;
    }
}

int main(void) {
    int ky, idx;
    int x[NUMBER];

    for (int i = 0; i < NUMBER; i++) {
        printf("x[%d] ", i); scanf("%d", &x[i]);
    }
    printf("□□□□"); scanf("%d", &ky);

    idx = search(x, ky, NUMBER); // □□□NUMBER□□□x□□ky□□□

    if (idx == FAILED)
        puts("\a□□□□□□□□□□");
    else
        printf("%d□%d□□□□□□□□\n", ky, idx + 1);
    return 0;
}
```



□□□□□□□□□□

```
// □□□□□□□□□□
#include <stdio.h>

int x = 75; // □□□□□□□□

void print_x(void)
{
    printf("x = %d\n", x);
}

int main(void)
{
    int x = 999; // □□□□□□□□

    print_x();

    printf("x = %d\n", x);

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
    {
        int x = i * 100;
        printf("x = %d\n", x);
    }
    printf("x = %d\n", x);
}
```



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10月7日(日) 20:00