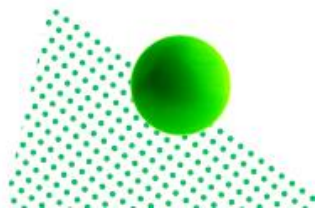


# Takrorlanuvchi algoritmlar

# Reja:

- Takrorlanuvchi jarayonlar haqida
- Takrorlanuvchi algoritm haqida
- Amaliy mashqlar

# Takrorlanuvchi jarayonlar







`eat();`



`sleep();`



`code();`

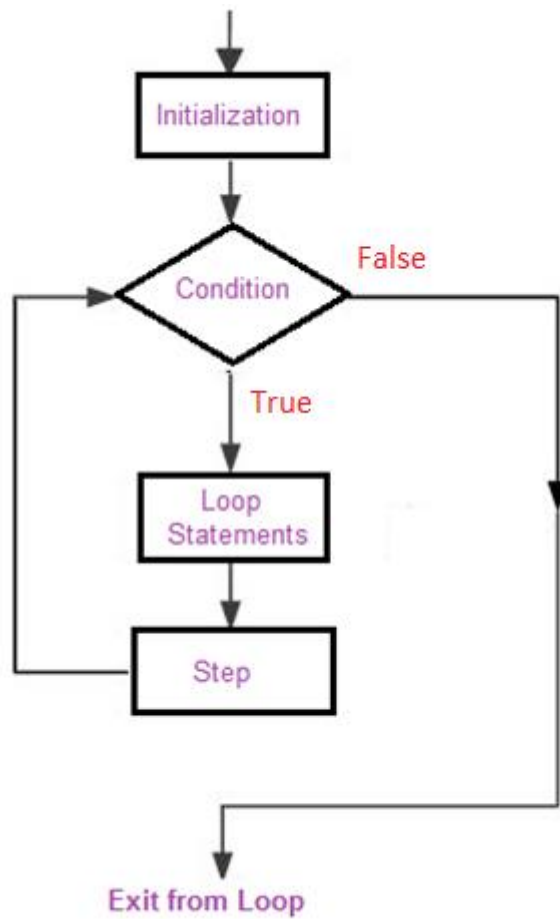


`repeat();`

# Takrorlanuvchi algoritm

Biror masalani yechish uchun bajarilishi zarur bo'lgan amallar ketma-ketligining ma'lum bir qismi biror parametrga bog'liq holda bir necha marta takror bajarilsa, bunday algoritm **takrorlanuvchi algoritm** deyiladi.

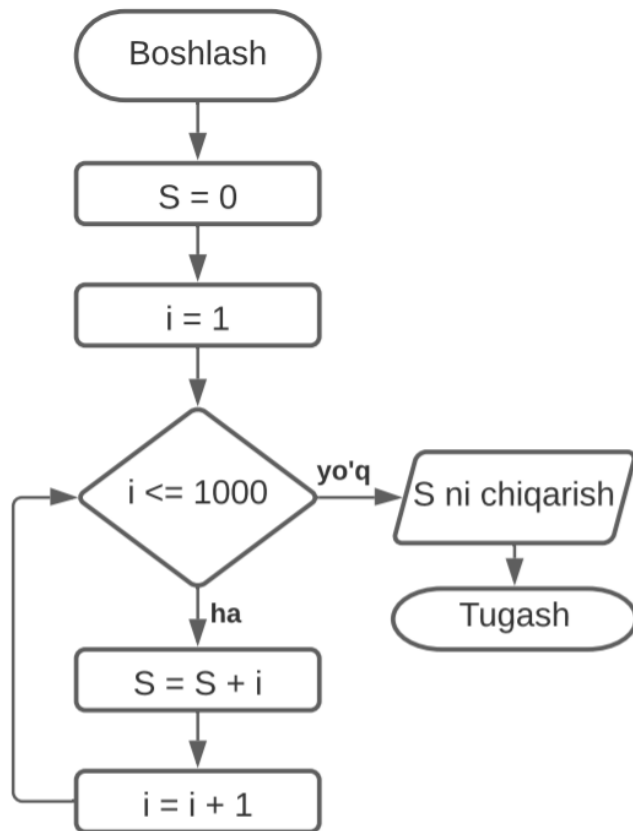




## Misol

1 dan 1000 gacha bo'lgan sonlar yig'indisini,  
ya'ni  $S = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 1000$  ni hisoblash  
algoritmini tuzing.

- 1) Boshlansin;
- 2)  $S = 0$  deb olinsin (ya'ni  $S = 0$ );
- 3)  $i$  ning qiymati 1 deb olinsin (ya'ni  $i = 1$ );
- 4) agar  $i \leq 1000$  bo'lsa 5-bandga o'tilsin, aks holda 7-bandga o'tilsin;
- 5)  $S$  ga  $i$  qo'shilib,  $S$  deb olinsin (ya'ni  $S = S + i$ );
- 6)  $i$  ga 1 qo'shilib,  $i$  deb olinsin (ya'ni  $i = i + 1$ ); 4-bandga o'tilsin;
- 7) javob deb  $S$  olinsin;
- 8) tugallansin.



1- qadam:  $I = 1$  bo'lsin:

$$S = S + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1$$

2- qadam:  $I = I + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$  bo'ladi:

$$S = S + I = 1 + 2 = 3$$

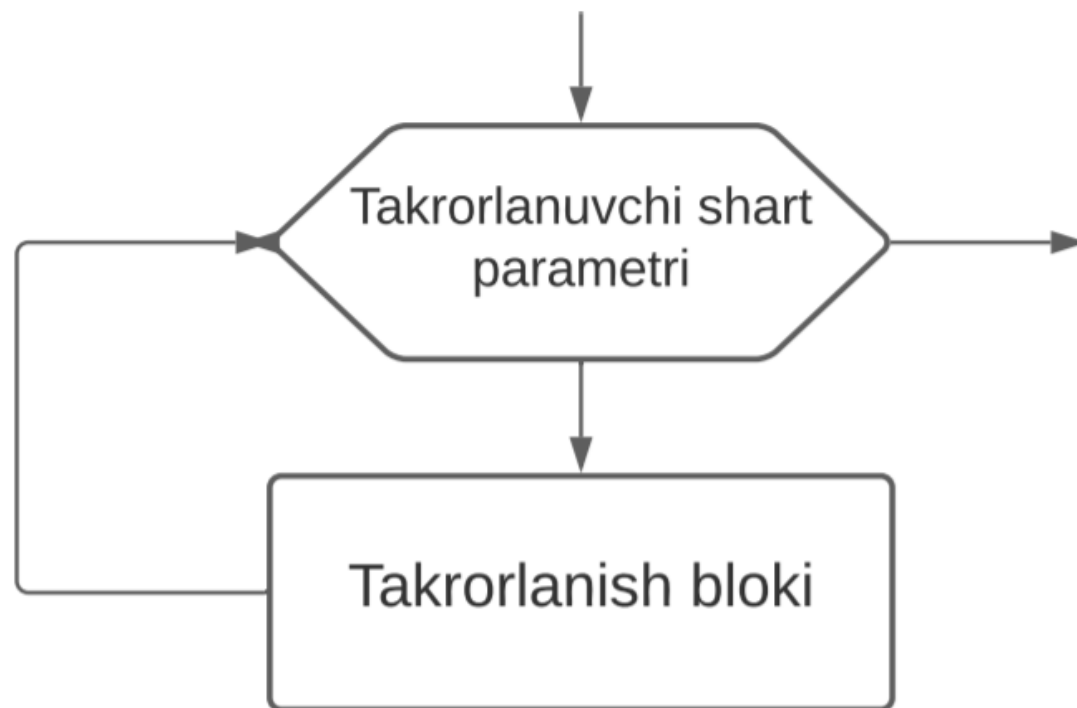
3- qadam:  $I = I + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$  bo'ladi:

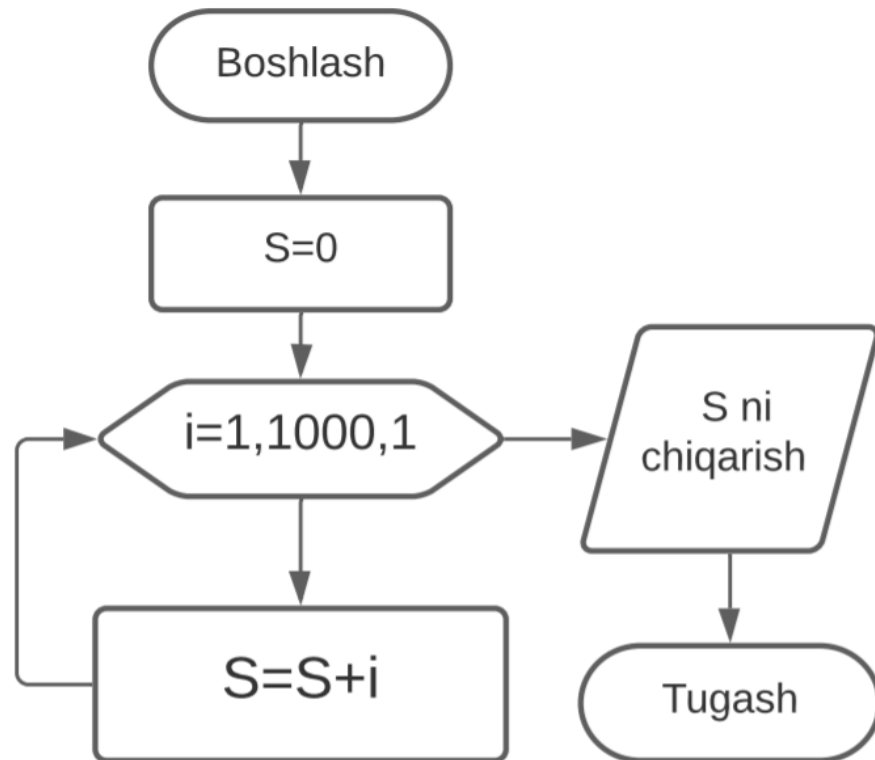
$$S = S + I = 3 + 3 = 6$$

4- qadam:  $I = I + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$  bo'ladi:

$$S = S + I = 6 + 4 = 10$$

...





# Amaliy mashqlar



1 dan 10 gacha bo'lgan sonlarni ekranga  
chiqaring.

Foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan songa mos  
karra jadvalini ekranga chiqaring.

1 dan 20 gacha bo'lgan juft sonlarni ekranga  
chiqaring.

a va b butun sonlari berilgan ( $a < b$ ). Ular orasidagi butun sonlar yig'indisini toping.

N natural soni berilgan. Shu sonning natural bo'luvchilarini aniqlang.

Masalan, 30 ning bo'luvchilari: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

N natural soni berilgan. Uning mukammal yoki mukammal emasligini aniqlang.

**Mukammal sonlar** - o'zidan farqli bo'luvchilarning yig'indisiga teng natural sonlar.

Masalan,  $6=1+2+3$ ,  $28=1+2+4+7+14$ .

$N$  natural soni berilgan. Uning raqamlarining yig'indisini hisoblang.

Foydalanuvchi tomonidan sonlar kiritilaveradi. Bu jarayon  $\emptyset$  kiritilguncha davom etadi. Shu sonlarning eng kattasini toping.



**E`tiboringiz uchun  
rahmat!**