迴**屬**複習 結構式程式設計

資訊之芽語法班 2015 suhorng

重複動作

• for 通常被用來重複執行一些陳述句數次 (次數通常已知, 如 10, n, $(m \times 3 + 1)$)

```
egin{aligned} \mathbf{int} \ sum &= 0; \ \mathbf{for} \ (\mathbf{int} \ i &= 0; \ i \leq 3 	imes n+1; \ i = i+1) \ sum &= sum + i 	imes i; \end{aligned}
```

• 對比:
$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i^2 = 0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + (3 imes n + 1)^2$$

● 類比...

```
egin{aligned} & 	ext{int} \ sum = sum + 0 	imes 0; \ & sum = sum + 1 	imes 1; \ & \dots \ & sum = sum + (3 	imes n + 1) 	imes (3 	imes n + 1); \end{aligned}
```

程式片段: 迴圈與累積的值

- acc 等於 $f(\ldots f(f(\overline{a})), begin + 1) \ldots, end 1)$
- 更多例子
 - 給定**整數** a,b,c 其中 b,c>0, 求出 a^b **mod** c
 - \circ 利用 $(x \times y)$ **mod** $z = ((x \text{ mod } z) \times (y \text{ mod } z))$ **mod** z 邊乘邊取餘數避免溢价

程式片段: 找最大值

• 給定整數陣列 int arr[100];,找出其中的最大值

```
int arr[100], m = arr[0];
for (int i = 1; i < 100; i = i+1) {
   if (arr[i] > m) {
      m = arr[i];
   }
}
```

- acc 是什麼(且代表什麼)? "算式" 是什麼?
- 為何 i 從 1 開始?

程式片段: 找最大值

• 給定整數陣列 int arr[100];,找出最大值出現位置

```
int arr[100], max_idx = 0;
for (int i = 1; i < 100; i = i+1) {
   if (arr[i] > arr[max_idx]) {
      max_idx = i;
   }
}
```

- *acc* 是什麼(且代表什麼)? "算式" 是什麼?
- 為何 max_idx 從 0 開始?

```
int arr[100], m = arr[0];
for (int i = 1; i < 100; i = i+1)
  if (arr[i] > m)
    m = arr[i];
```

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED



- Challenge: 說明這個程式會算出最大值
- 跑出來就這樣阿! 假設跑到某個 1 < k < 100, 則:
 - m 是到目前為止的最大值 (除了 arr[k])
 - 若 arr[k] > m, 顯然 arr[k] 是新的最大值. 否則 m 不變.
 - 所以當迴圈結束時 m 存著最大值

```
int arr[100], m = arr[0];
for (int i = 1; i < 100; i = i+1)
  if (arr[i] > m)
    m = arr[i];
```

- 至於你信不信, 我反正是信了
- 1. "當它跑到某個 1 < k < 100, m 是到目前為止的最大值"
 - \circ 我們假設當 i := k 時 m 就是 $arr[0], \ldots, arr[k-1]$ 中的 最大值.
 - 我們要證當 i := n 廻圈結束時 m 是 arr[0], ..., arr[n-1] 中的最大值
- 1. "若 arr[k] > m 則…": 給定 k, 我們有 $m := \max\{m, arr[k]\}$

```
int arr[100], m = arr[0];
for (int i = 1; i < 100; i = i+1)
  if (arr[i] > m)
    m = arr[i];
```

- 1. 這個假設從何而來? 它是對的嗎?
- 1. 給定 $arr[0], \ldots, arr[k-1]$ 的最大值, 我們能算出 $arr[0], \ldots, arr[k]$ 的最大值.
- "假設 P(i) 對於 i := k 1 是真的. 由 ... 我們得知 P(k) 是真的. 因此 P(n) 是真的 對所有 n."
 - 不就是歸納法嗎!
 - n=1 時是顯然的 -- 我們一開始就令 m=arr[0]

- 這就是歸納法跟遞迴的用處. 就算沒有去想, 畢竟是用了
- ◆ 命題 "m 是 XXX 中的最大值"稱為 **迴圈不變量** (loop invariant): 它在迴圈初始化後, 每個迭代時, 迴圈結束後都成立.
- 如何計算 a_1, \ldots, a_n 等 n 個數的最大值?
 - o 若我們能計算 a_2, \ldots, a_n 等 n-1 個數的最大值, 算出來是 m, 那我們可以顯然看出 $\max\{a_1, m\}$ 就是答案.
 - 那就直接假設我們能做到 -- 反正 n = 1 時我們會做, 這樣變小程式最後一定會終止.
 - 這就是遞迴...和歸納法!

for: "對所有" 和 "存在" (∀, ∃)

- 檢查是否 arr 陣列中 所有 元素都滿足 P(x).
- 檢查是否 arr 陣列中 存在 元素滿足 P(x).
- 就是計算 $P(arr[0]) \wedge P(arr[1]) \wedge \cdots \wedge P(arr[n-1])$ 跟 $P(arr[0]) \vee P(arr[1]) \vee \cdots \vee P(arr[n-1])$
 - \circ 例如設 P(x) 為 x%3 == 0 (x 是否是 3 的倍數)
 - $\circ \ \ a \wedge b \wedge c \wedge d = (((a \wedge b) \wedge c) \wedge d)$

```
int arr[100];
bool curr_cond = true;
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i = i+1)
   curr_cond = curr_cond && (arr[i]%3 == 0);</pre>
```

for: "對所有" 和 "存在" (∀, ∃)

- 檢查是否 arr 陣列中 所有 元素都滿足 P(x).
- 檢查是否 arr 陣列中 存在 元素滿足 P(x).
- 就是計算 $P(arr[0]) \wedge P(arr[1]) \wedge \cdots \wedge P(arr[n-1])$ 跟 $P(arr[0]) \vee P(arr[1]) \vee \cdots \vee P(arr[n-1])$
 - \circ 例如設 P(x) 為 x%3 == 0 (x 是否是 3 的倍數)
 - $\circ \ \ a \wedge b \wedge c \wedge d = (((a \wedge b) \wedge c) \wedge d)$

```
int arr[100];
bool curr_cond = true;
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i = i+1)
  if ( !(arr[i]%3 == 0) )
    curr_cond = false;</pre>
```

程式片段: 對每個元素獨立的操作

• "對每個 $k \in \{a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{99}\}$, 做 ..."

```
int arr[100], ans[100];
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i = i+1) {
  int k = arr[i];
  std::cout << "arr[" << i << "] = " << k << "\n";
  ans[i] = k*k + 1;
}</pre>
```

程式判斷: 篩選

• "找到 $\{a_0, \ldots, a_{99}\}$ 所有讓 P(x) 成立的 x"

```
// `ans_total` 代表 `ans` 中元素的個數
int arr[100], ans[100], ans_total = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i = i+1) {
   if (arr[i]%2 == 0) {
     std::cout << "Find an even number!\n";
     ans[ans_total] = arr[i];
     ans_total = ans_total + 1;
   }
}</pre>
```

範例: 結合起來

• 找到陣列中所有的奇數然後把它們乘二

```
int arr[100], ans[100], ans_total = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i = i+1) {
   if (arr[i]%2 == 1) {
      ans[ans_total] = arr[i];
      ans_total = ans_total + 1;
   }
}
for (int i = 0; i < ans_total; i = i+1)
   ans[i] = ans[i] * 2;</pre>
```

● 或把迴圈合起來

```
int arr[100], ans[100], ans_total = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i = i+1) {
   if (arr[i]%2 == 1) {
      ans[ans_total] = arr[i] * 2;
      ans_total = ans_total+ + 1;
   }</pre>
```

Dijkstra 的結構式程式設計

- 用簡單的邏輯把程式寫出來: if 跟 for
- 用有意義的小片段組出程式...
 - 已知:
 - 質數判定

```
bool found_factor = false;
for (int i = 2; i
```

■ ⇒ 找到所有質數

```
for (int p = 2; p < n; p = p+1) {
    ...
    if (!found_factor) { ... }
}</pre>
```

- 每一個小片段都**做某些事**, 有一些**前條件**跟**後條件**
- (Tricky) 交換數字:

```
egin{aligned} & \mathbf{int} \ a = \dots, \ b = \dots; \ & // \ & \mathbf{ink} \pitchfork : a = x \wedge b = y \ & a = a + b; \ & b = a - b; \ & a = a - b; \ & // \ & \mathbf{\& \& \pitchfork} : a = y \wedge b = x \ & \end{pmatrix}
```

- 每一個小片段都**做某些事**, 有一些**前條件**跟**後條件**
- (Tricky) 交換數字:

```
int a = ..., b = ...;
// 前條件: a = x \wedge b = y
a = a + b;
b = a - b;
// a - b = y \wedge b = x
a = a - b;
// 後條件: a = y \wedge b = x
```

- 每一個小片段都做某些事, 有一些前條件跟後條件
- (Tricky) 交換數字:

```
int a = ..., b = ...;
// 前條件: a = x \land b = y
a = a + b;
// a - (a - b) = y \land a - b = x
b = a - b;
// a - b = y \land b = x
a = a - b;
// 後條件: a = y \land b = x
```

- 每一個小片段都做某些事, 有一些前條件跟後條件
- (Tricky) 交換數字:

```
int a = ..., b = ...;

// 前條件: a = x \wedge b = y

a = a + b;

// b = y \wedge a - b = x

b = a - b;

// a - b = y \wedge b = x

a = a - b;

// 後條件: a = y \wedge b = x
```

- 每一個小片段都做某些事, 有一些前條件跟後條件
- (Tricky) 交換數字:

```
int a = ..., b = ...;
// 前條件: a = x \land b = y
// b = y \land (a + b) - b = x
a = a + b;
// b = y \land a - b = x
b = a - b;
// a - b = y \land b = x
a = a - b;
// 後條件: a = y \land b = x
```

- 每一個小片段都做某些事, 有一些前條件跟後條件
- (Tricky) 交換數字:

```
int a = ..., b = ...;
// 前條件: a = x \land b = y
// b = y \land a = x
a = a + b;
// b = y \land a - b = x
b = a - b;
// a - b = y \land b = x
a = a - b;
// 後條件: a = y \land b = x
```

• 所以這段程式確實正確!

```
{f int}\ a=\dots,\ n=\dots,r=1;
//\ {f ii條件}: r=a^0\wedge n=N
{f for}\ ({f int}\ i=0;\ i< n;\ i=i+1)
{f r}=r	imes a;
{f //}\ {f \&條件: i=N\wedge r=a^i\wedge n=N
```

```
egin{aligned} & 	ext{int } a = \dots, \ n = \dots, r = 1; \ // \ & 	ext{ink} 件: r = a^0 \wedge n = N \ & 	ext{for (int } i = 0; \ i < n; \ /* \ r = a^{i+1} */ \ i = i+1 \ /* \ r = a^i */) \ & 	ext{} \ & 	ext
```

```
egin{aligned} & 	ext{int } a = \dots, \ n = \dots, r = 1; \ // \ & 	ext{ink} 件: r = a^0 \wedge n = N \ & 	ext{for (int } i = 0; \ i < n; \ /* \ r = a^{i+1} */ \ i = i+1 \ /* \ r = a^i */) \ & 	ext{} \ & 	ext
```

```
egin{aligned} & 	ext{int } a = \dots, \ n = \dots, r = 1; \ // \ & 	ext{ink} 件: r = a^0 \wedge n = N \ & 	ext{for (int } i = 0; \ i < n; \ /* \ r = a^{i+1} */ \ i = i+1 \ /* \ r = a^i */) \ & 	ext{} \ // \ r = a^{i+1} \ & 	ext{} \ r = r 	imes a; \ // \ r = a^{i+1} \ & 	ext{} \ // \ & 	ext{ & \& } \ // \ & 	ext{
```

```
int a=\dots,\ n=\dots,r=1;
// 前條件:r=a^0\wedge n=N
for (int i=0;\ i< n;\ /*\ r=a^{i+1}\ */\ i=i+1\ /*\ r=a^i\ */)
{
// r=a^i
r=r\times a;
// r=a^{i+1}
}
// 後條件:i=N\wedge r=a^i\wedge n=N
```

• 我們令 M(k) 為 $\max\{a[0],\ldots,a[k]\}$

int a[100], i = 1, m = a[0];

```
// 前條件:m = M(0)
for (int i = 1; i < n; i = i + 1)
  if (a[i] > m) {
    m=a[i];
// 後條件:i=n \land m=M(i-1)
```

• 我們令 m(k) 為 $\max\{a[0],\ldots,a[k]\}$

```
int a[100], i = 1, m = a[0];
// 前條件:m = M(0)
for (int i = 1; i < n; i = i + 1)
  if (a[i] > m) {
    m=a[i];
  // m = M(i)
// 後條件:i=n \land m=M(i-1)
```

• 我們令 m(k) 為 $\max\{a[0], \ldots, a[k]\}$

```
int a[100], i = 1, m = a[0];
// 前條件:m = M(0)
for (int i = 1; i < n; i = i + 1)
  if (a[i] > m) {
     m=a[i];
  \{ \} /\!/  else, a[i] \leq m \wedge m = M(i) = M(i-1)
  // m = M(i)
// 後條件:i=n \land m=M(i-1)
```

• 我們令 m(k) 為 $\max\{a[0], \ldots, a[k]\}$

```
int a[100], i = 1, m = a[0];
// 前條件:m = M(0)
for (int i = 1; i < n; i = i + 1)
  if (a[i] > m) {
     m=a[i];
     // then a[i] > m \wedge m = M(i)
  \{ \} //  else, a[i] \le m \land m = M(i) = M(i-1)
  // m = M(i)
// 後條件: i=n \land m=M(i-1)
```

• 我們令 m(k) 為 $\max\{a[0], ..., a[k]\}$

```
int a[100], i = 1, m = a[0];
// 前條件:m = M(0)
for (int i = 1; i < n; i = i + 1)
  if (a[i] > m) {
     // then a[i] > m \wedge a[i] = M(i) (\Leftarrow a[i] > m \wedge m = M(i-1))
     m=a[i];
     // 	ext{ then } a[i] > m \wedge m = M(i)
  \{ \} //  else, a[i] \le m \land m = M(i) = M(i-1)
  // m = M(i)
// 後條件: i=n \land m=M(i-1)
```

• 我們令 m(k) 為 $\max\{a[0], ..., a[k]\}$

```
int a[100], i = 1, m = a[0];
// 前條件:m = M(0)
for (int i = 1; i < n; i = i + 1)
  // m = M(i-1)
  if (a[i] > m) {
     // then a[i] > m \wedge a[i] = M(i)
     m=a[i];
     // 	ext{ then } a[i] > m \wedge m = M(i)
  \{ \} //  else, a[i] \le m \land m = M(i) = M(i-1)
  // m = M(i)
// 後條件: i=n \land m=M(i-1)
```

```
bool flag = true;
// 前條件:flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge 1 / p
for (int i = 2; i ; <math>i = i + 1) {
   if (p\%i == 0) {
      flag = \mathbf{false};
// 後條件:flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) / p
```

```
bool flag = true;
// 前條件: flag = 2 /p \wedge \cdots \wedge 1 /p
for (int i = 2; i ; <math>i = i + 1) {
   if (p\%i == 0) {
       flag = \mathbf{false};
   /\!/\ flag = 2 
ot| p \wedge \cdots \wedge i 
ot| p
// 後條件: flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) / p
```

```
bool flag = true;
// 前條件: flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge 1 / p
for (int i = 2; i ; <math>i = i + 1) {
    if (p\%i == 0) {
        flag = \mathbf{false};
    \{ \ \ \} \ // \ \mathbf{else} : i \not \ p \Rightarrow flaq = 2 \not \ p \wedge \cdots \wedge i \not \ p = 2 \not \ p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not \ p \}
    /\!/\ flag = 2 
ot| p \wedge \cdots \wedge i 
ot| p
// 後條件: flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) / p
```

```
bool flag = true;
  // 前條件: flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge 1 / p
for (int i = 2; i ; <math>i = i + 1) {
                                    if (p\%i == 0) {
                                                                             flag = \mathbf{false};
                                                                             // \ (i \mid p) \wedge flag = 2 
ot| p \wedge \cdots \wedge i 
ot| p
                                      \{ \} //  else : i \not | p \Rightarrow flag = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge i \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p = 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | p \rightarrow 2 \not | p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not | 
                                      // flag = 2 \not p \wedge \cdots \wedge i \not p
  // 後條件: flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) / p
```

```
bool flag = true;
// 前條件: flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge 1 / p
for (int i = 2; i ; <math>i = i + 1) {
    if (p\%i == 0) {
         // (i \mid p) \wedge \mathbf{false} = 2 \not| p \wedge \cdots \wedge i \not| p
                                              (\Leftarrow (i \mid p) \land flaq = 2 \not p \land \cdots \land (i-1) \not p)
         flaq = \mathbf{false};
         // \ (i \mid p) \wedge flag = 2 
ot| p \wedge \cdots \wedge i 
ot| p
    \{ \ \ \} \ // \ \mathbf{else} : i \not \ p \Rightarrow flaq = 2 \not \ p \wedge \cdots \wedge i \not \ p = 2 \not \ p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not \ p \}
    // flag = 2 \not p \wedge \cdots \wedge i \not p
// 後條件: flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) / p
```

```
bool flag = true;
// 前條件: flag = 2 / p \wedge \cdots \wedge 1 / p
for (int i = 2; i ; <math>i = i + 1) {
    // \ flaq = 2 \cancel{p} \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \cancel{p}
    if (p\%i == 0) {
         // (i \mid p) \land \mathbf{false} = 2 \not \mid p \land \cdots \land i \not \mid p
         flag = \mathbf{false};
         // \ (i \mid p) \wedge flag = 2 
ot| p \wedge \cdots \wedge i 
ot| p
    \{ \ \ \} \ // \ \mathbf{else} : i \not \ p \Rightarrow flaq = 2 \not \ p \wedge \cdots \wedge i \not \ p = 2 \not \ p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) \not \ p \}
    // flag = 2 \not p \wedge \cdots \wedge i \not p
// 後條件: flag = 2 /p \wedge \cdots \wedge (i-1) /p
```