迴圈條件若已是布林植 可直接使用 不需再指定

EX:

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

int A = input.nextInt();

if (jump(A)) {

System.out.println("TRUE");

} else {

System.out.println("false");

}

}

static boolean jump(int A) {

if (A == 0) {

return true;

} else {

return false;

}

// TODO code application logic here

}

Jolly jump

EX:

public static void main(String[] args) {

// TODO code application logic here

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

String[] s = input.nextLine().trim().split("");

//.trim去空白

int k = Integer.valueOf(s[0]);

for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {

s = input.nextLine().split(" ");

int n = s.length;

int[] a = new int[n];

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

a[i] = Integer.valueOf(s[i]);}

if (jolly(a)) {

System.out.println("Jolly");

} else {

System.out.println("Not jolly");}

} }

判斷程式

EX:

static boolean jolly(int[] a) {

int n = a.length;

if (n <= 1) {

return true;}

n--;

int[] b = new int[n];

//int[] b=new int[--n]; 同上的意思

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

b[i] = Math.abs(a[i + 1] - a[i]);}

Arrays.sort(b);

for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {

if (b[i-1] != i) {return false;}

}

return true;

}

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