**CPP Problem Design**

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| **Subject:** Design Polynomial Class |
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| **Main testing concept:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Basics** | **Functions** | | ■ C++ BASICS  □ FLOW OF CONTROL  □ FUNCTION BASICS  □ PARAMETERS AND OVERLOADING  ■ ARRAYS  ■ STRUCTURES AND CLASSES  ■ CONSTRUCTORS AND OTHER TOOLS  ■ OPERATOR OVERLOADING, FRIENDS,AND REFERENCES  □ STRINGS  ■ POINTERS AND DYNAMIC ARRAYS | □ SEPARATE COMPILATION AND NAMESPACES  □ STREAMS AND FILE I/O  □ RECURSION  □ INHERITANCE  □ POLYMORPHISM AND VIRTUAL FUNCTIONS  □ TEMPLATES  □ LINKED DATA STRUCTURES  □ EXCEPTION HANDLING  □ STANDARD TEMPLATE LIBRARY  □ PATTERNS AND UML | |
| **Description:**  Please implement a class called **Polynomial** to handle one-dimensional polynomials. This class needs to be able to store the coefficients and implement operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and assignment.  An example of a polynomial of a single variable, , is , which can be expressed with a set of coefficients like **{8, 7, 3, 1}**.   * Please design your own data structure to store these polynomials and implement the following methods: * **Polynomial()**   Construct a zero polynomial.   * **Polynomial(double\* param, int size)**   Construct a one-dimensional polynomial based on the given coefficients which have the given size.   * Suppose there were three polynomials: ***poly1(3x + 9)***, ***poly2(0 x3+5x2 + 6x + 8)*** and ***poly()***. * **int mySize()**   Return the number of terms of the polynomial.  For Example: *poly1.mySize()* should return 2 and *poly2.mySize()* should be 3(first non-zero coefficient).   * **double evaluate(const** **Polynomial& poly, const double& var)**   Return the value of the polynomial after substituting *var* into the variables.  For Example: *evaluate(poly1, 2)* should return 15.   * Overload operators to meet the following operational requirements. * **Assignment:**   Assign the value from a polynomial to another polynomial. (define operator =)  For Example: *poly = poly1*; Then *poly* is 3x+9.   * **Return the coefficient** of the certain power variable in the polynomial.   (define operator [])  For example:  *poly1[0]* needs to return the coefficient of x to the power of 0, which has the value of 9.  *poly1[2] = 1,* then poly1 becomes ***x2 + 3x + 9***  *Index will always be positive.*   * **Addition:**   Implement the addition of two polynomials or a polynomial and a constant number.  (define operator +)  For Example: *poly = poly1 + poly2*; Then *poly* is .  *poly = 5 + poly1*; Then *poly* is .  *poly = poly1 + 10.5*; Then *poly* is .   * **Subtraction:**   Implement the subtraction of two polynomials or a polynomial and a constant number.  (define operator )  For Example: *poly = poly1 - poly2*; Then *poly* is .  *poly = 6 - poly1*; Then *poly* is .  *poly = poly1 - 1.6*; Then *poly* is .   * **Multiplication:**   Implement the multiplication of two polynomials or a polynomial and a constant number. (define operator \*)  For Example: *poly = poly1 \* poly2*; Then *poly* is .  *poly = 23 \* poly1*; Then *poly* is .  *poly = poly1 \* 7*; Then *poly* is .   * This exercise will not provide the template program. Please design the functionality required by the topic on your own.   **Input:**  No inputs.  \*\*The main() function in your submission will be replaced when judging.  \*\*You can use the main() function in “Other Notes” to test your program.  **Output:**  The result of executing your program with the given main function.  **Sample Input / Output：**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Sample Input | Sample Output | | No inputs | Polynomial q  term with degree 0 has coefficient 3  term with degree 1 has coefficient 2  term with degree 2 has coefficient 1  Polynomial c  term with degree 0 has coefficient 1  term with degree 1 has coefficient 2  term with degree 2 has coefficient 0  term with degree 3 has coefficient 3  value of q(2) is 11  value of p(2) is 11  value of r(2) is 29  value of c(2) is 29  value of (q + c)(2) is 40  value of (q - c)(2) is -18  size of q\*c is 6  Polynomial r (= q\*c)  term with degree 0 has coefficient 3  term with degree 1 has coefficient 8  term with degree 2 has coefficient 5  term with degree 3 has coefficient 11  term with degree 4 has coefficient 6  term with degree 5 has coefficient 3  value of (q \* c)(2) is 319 | |
| **□ Easy, only basic programming syntax and structure are required.**  **■ Medium, multiple programming grammars and structures are required.**  **□ Hard, need to use multiple program structures or complex data types.** |
| **Expected solving time:**  40 minutes |
| **Other notes:**  int main()  {  Polynomial empty;  double one[] = { 1 };  Polynomial One(one, 1);  double quad[] = { 3, 2, 1 };  double cubic[] = { 1, 2, 0, 3 };  Polynomial q(quad, 3); // q is 3 + 2\*x + x\*x  Polynomial c(cubic, 4);// c is 1 + 2\*x + 0\*x\*x + 3\*x\*x\*x  Polynomial p = q; // test copy constructor  Polynomial r;  r = q; //test operator=  r = c;  cout << "Polynomial q " << endl;  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)  cout << "term with degree " << i << " has coefficient " << q[i] << endl;  cout << "Polynomial c " << endl;  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)  cout << "term with degree " << i << " has coefficient " << c[i] << endl;  cout << "value of q(2) is " << evaluate(q, 2) << endl;  cout << "value of p(2) is " << evaluate(p, 2) << endl;  cout << "value of r(2) is " << evaluate(r, 2) << endl;  cout << "value of c(2) is " << evaluate(c, 2) << endl;  r = q + c;  cout << "value of (q + c)(2) is " << evaluate(r, 2) << endl;  r = q - c;  cout << "value of (q - c)(2) is " << evaluate(r, 2) << endl;  r = q \* c;  cout << "size of q\*c is " << r.mySize() << endl;  cout << "Polynomial r (= q\*c) " << endl;  for (int i = 0; i < r.mySize(); i++)  cout << "term with degree " << i << " has coefficient " << r[i] << endl;  cout << "value of (q \* c)(2) is " << evaluate(r, 2) << endl;  return 0;  } |