

O`ZBEKISTON ALOQA VA AXBOROTLASHTIRISH AGENTLIGI

TOSHKENT AXBOROT TEXOLOGİYALARI UNIVERSITETI

“Informatika” kafedrası

INFORMATIKA

**fani bo`yicha C++ dasturlash tilidan amaliy va laboratoriya
ishlarini bajarish uchun o`quv – uslubiy qo`llanma**

(Barcha yo`nalish talabalari uchun)

1 - qism

Toshkent 2010

Kirish

Ma'lumki, dastur mashina kodlarini tartiblangan ketma-ketligi bo'lib, aniq bir hisoblash vositasini amal qilishini boshqaradi. Dastur malumotini yaratish jarayonini osonlashtirish uchun juda ko'p dasturlash tillari yaratilgan. Barcha dasturlash tillarini ikki toifaga bo'lish mumkin:

- Quyi darajadagi dasturlash tillari;
- Yuqori darajadagi dasturlash tillari;

Quyi darajadagi dasturlash tillariga Assembler dasturiy til kiradi. Ushbu til nisbatan qisqa va tezkor bajariluvchi kodlarni yaratish imkonini beradi. Ammo ushbu dasturlash tilida dastur tuzish murakkab, nisbatan davom etadigan jarayondir.

Yuqori darajadagi dasturlash tillarida esa tabiiy tillarni cheklangan ko'rinishidan foydalangan holda dastur tuziladi. Yuqori bosqich tillaridagi operatorlar berilganlarning turlari, o'zgaruvchilar va dastur yozishning turli usullari tilning ifodalash imkoniyatini oshiradi va dasturni "o'qimishli" bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Hozirda keng tarqalgan tillar OBJEKT PASKAL, C++, C#, PhP, JAVA va boshqa tillar hisoblanadi.

1980 yilda Byarn Straustrop S tilining avlodi bo'lmish C++ tilini yaratdiki, unda strukturalari va ob'ektga yo'naltirilgan dasturlash texnologiyasiga tayangan xolda dastur yaratish imkoni tug'ildi.

1— Laboratoriya ishi

EXM arxitekturas. Sanoq sistemalari

Sanoq sistemalari. EHM — bu elektron raqamli qurilmadir. Elektron qurilma deyilishiga sabab har qanday ma'lumotlar EHM da elektr signallari orqali qayta ishlanadi. Raqamli deyilishiga sabab EHM da har qanday ma'lumot sonlar yordamida tasvirlanadi. Sonlarni yozish usuliga sanoq sistemasi deb ataladi. Sonlarni yozish uchun har bir sanoq sistemasida o'ziga xos turli belgilar to'plamidan foydalaniladi. Foydalanilgan to'plamdagi belgilar ularning soni, sanoq sistemasini harakterlovchi asosiy kattaliklardir. Sanoq sistemasida foydalaniladigan belgilar soni sanoq sistemasining asosini tashkil etadi. Berilgan sanoq sistemasida sonlarni yozishdagi foydalanilgan belgilar soniga qarab, o'nlik, ikkilik, sakkizlik, o'n oltilik va boshqa sanoq sistemalarni kiritish mumkin. Shu bilan birga sanoq sistemalarini *pozitsion* va *nopozitsion* turlarga ajratish mumkin. Pozitsion sanoq sistemasida berilgan sonning qiymati sonni tasvirlovchi raqamlarning egallagan o'rniga bog'liq bo'ladi. Misol sifatida, 0,1,2,3,...,9 arab raqamlaridan tashkil topgan o'nlik sanoq sistemani qarash mumkin. Nopozitsion sanoq sistemalarida, belgining qiymati uning egallagan o'rniga bog'liq emas. Misol sifatida rim raqamlari sanoq sistemasini keltirish mumkin. Masalan XX sonida X raqami, qayerda joylashganiga qaramasdan o'nlik sanoq sistemasidagi 10 qiymatini anglatadi. Hisoblash mashinalarining tuzilishi ularda dasturlashtirish sanoq sistemalari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

I- bir
V-besh
X- un
L-ellik

C-yuz
D-besh yuz
M-ming va x.k.

O'rinli sanoq sistemasida raqamlar soni ma'lum miqdorda bo'lib, ular sonidagi tutgan o'rinlarga qarab turli qiymatni aks ettiradi. Masalan, bizga ma'lum bo'lgan 10 lik sanoq sistemasida 10ta raqam: 0,1,...,9; 8 lik sanoq sistemasida 8 ta raqam: 0, 1, 2, ...,7; 2 lik sanoq sistemasida 2 ta raqam: 0, 1; 16 lik sanoq sistemasida 16 ta raqam va xarflar: 0, 1, 2,...,9, A, V, S, D, ye, F mavjud. Umuman ixtiyoriy P sanoq sistemasida raqamlar soni R ta bo'lib, ular 0 bilan R-1 orasida bo'ladi va R-shu sanoq sistemaning asosi deyiladi.

0 dan R-1 gacha bo'lgan raqamlar esa, shu sanoq sistemaning bazasi deb ataladi.

Xar qanday asosli sanoq sistemada qisqa yozuvda berilgan sonlarni asos darajalari bo'yicha yoyib yozish mumkin. Masalan 451 sonini $4 \cdot 10^2 + 5 \cdot 10^1 + 1 \cdot 10^0$ kabi yozish mumkin.

Shunga o'xshash quyidagilar o'rinli:

- a) $354,34_{10} = 3 \cdot 10^2 + 5 \cdot 10^1 + 4 \cdot 10^0 + 3 \cdot 10^{-1} + 3 \cdot 10^{-2}$;
- b) $67_8 = 6 \cdot 8^1 + 7 \cdot 8^0$;
- c) $236,5_8 = 2 \cdot 8^2 + 3 \cdot 8^1 + 6 \cdot 8^0 + 5 \cdot 8^{-1}$;
- d) $10111_2 = 1 \cdot 2^4 + 0 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0$;
- e) $9\Phi E8_{16} = 9 \cdot 16^3 + E \cdot 16^2 + E \cdot 16^1 + 8 \cdot 16^0$;

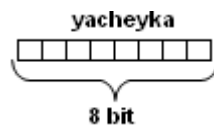
Ba'zi bir sanoq sistemalarining sonlari orasidagi bog'lanish jadvali

2 lik sistema	8 lik sistema	10 lik sistema	16 lik sistema
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
10	2	2	2
11	3	3	3
100	4	4	4
101	5	5	5
110	6	6	6
111	7	7	7
1000	10	8	8
1001	11	9	9
1010	12	10	A
1011	13	11	V
1100	14	12	S
1101	15	13	D
1110	16	14	E
1111	17	15	F
10000	20	16	10

Bir sanok sistemadan boshqasiga o'tish

$$27_{(10)} \rightarrow K_{(2)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 1 \overline{) 27} \\ \underline{26} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 1 \overline{) 13} \\ \underline{12} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \\ \underline{2} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 1} \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 1 \overline{) 27} \\ \underline{26} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 1 \overline{) 13} \\ \underline{12} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \\ \underline{2} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 1} \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$1 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = 27_{(10)}$$

	Triada	Tetrada
10 s.s	8 s.s	16 s.s
	421	8421
0	000	0000
1	001	0001
2	010	0010
3	011	0011
4	100	0100
5	101	0101
6	110	0110
7	111	0111
8	xxx	1000
	xxx	1001
10A	xxx	1010
11V	xxx	1011
12S	xxx	1100
13D	xxx	1101
14E	xxx	1110
15F	xxx	1111

Turli sanoq sistemalarida arifmetik amallar bajarish

a) ikkilik sanoq sistemasida arifmetik amallar bajarish.

Qo`shish                  ayirish                  ko`paytirish

$0+0=0$	$0-0=0$	$0*0=0$
$0+1=1$	$1-0=1$	$0*1=0$
$1+0=1$	$10-1=1$	$1*0=0$
$1+1=10$	$1-1=0$	$1*1=1$

Sakkizlik sanoq sistemasida qo`shish amali jadvali

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Sakkizlik sanoq sistemasida ko`paytirish amali jadvali

*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	0	2	4	6	10	12	14	16
3	0	3	6	11	14	17	22	25
4	0	4	10	14	20	24	30	34
5	0	5	12	17	24	31	36	43
6	0	6	14	22	30	36	44	52
7	0	7	16	25	34	43	52	61

O`n oltilik sanoq sistemasida qo`shish amali jadvali

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	V	S	D	E	F
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
B	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A
C	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B
D	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C
E	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D
F	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E

O`n oltilik sanoq sistemasida kupaytirish amali jadvali

*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	V	S	D	E	F
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	2	4	6	8	A	C	E	10	12	14	16	18	1A	1C	1E
3	3	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12
4	4	8	S	10	14	18	1S	20	24	28	2S	30	34	38	3S
5	5	A	F	14	19	1E	23	28	2D	32	37	3C	41	46	4B
6	6	C	12	18	1E	24	2A	30	36	3C	42	4B	4E	54	5A
7	7	E	15	1C	23	2A	31	38	3F	46	4D	54	5B	62	69
8	8	10	18	20	28	30	38	40	48	50	58	60	68	70	78
9	9	12	18	24	2D	36	3F	48	51	5A	63	6C	75	7E	87
A	A	14	1E	28	32	3C	46	50	5A	64	6E	78	82	8C	96
B	B	16	21	2C	37	42	4D	58	63	6E	79	84	8F	9A	A5
C	S	18	24	30	3S	48	54	60	6S	78	84	90	9S	A8	B4
D	D	1A	27	34	41	4E	5B	68	75	82	8F	9C	A9	B6	C3
E	E	1C	2A	38	46	54	62	70	7E	8C	9A	A8	B6	C4	D2
F	F	1A	2B	3C	4B	5A	69	78	87	96	A5	B4	C3	D2	E1

Таблица 1

№	Задания	
1.	а) $\begin{array}{r} 11111111 \\ + 10111011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 100110111 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 10010110 \\ - 1111111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 110010 \overline{)101} \\ \underline{00} \\ 101 \end{array}$
	б) $\begin{array}{r} 105771 \\ + 72430 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 105001 \\ - 72430 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 375 \\ * 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 510 \overline{)101} \\ \underline{00} \\ 101 \end{array}$
2.	а) $\begin{array}{r} 10110111 \\ + 11011001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 101101 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11000110 \\ - 10111101 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10101111 \overline{)111} \\ \underline{00} \\ 111 \end{array}$
	б) $\begin{array}{r} 10767 \\ + 4335 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10007 \\ - 4335 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 556 \\ * 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 7562 \overline{)16} \\ \underline{00} \\ 16 \end{array}$
3.	а) $\begin{array}{r} 1110111011 \\ + 1010011011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10110111 \\ * \quad 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11011000 \\ - 10111111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 100100111 \overline{)111} \\ \underline{00} \\ 111 \end{array}$
	б) $\begin{array}{r} 60737 \\ + 21645 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 60005 \\ - 21645 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 117 \\ * 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 2056 \overline{)16} \\ \underline{00} \\ 16 \end{array}$
4.	а) $\begin{array}{r} 11011011 \\ + 11001100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10110111 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11011000 \\ - 10111111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10010011 \overline{)111} \\ \underline{00} \\ 111 \end{array}$
	б) $\begin{array}{r} 71462 \\ + 3576 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 71001 \\ - 3576 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 506 \\ * 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 5442 \overline{)12} \\ \underline{00} \\ 12 \end{array}$

5.	a) $\begin{array}{r} + 10101010 \\ \hline 11111111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 1011011 \\ \hline 101 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 46173 \\ \hline 4205 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 46003 \\ \hline 4205 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 225 \\ \hline 47 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7175 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$
6.	a) $\begin{array}{r} + 11100011 \\ \hline 11100111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 11011011 \\ \hline 101 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 34546 \\ \hline 2177 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 37006 \\ \hline 2177 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 225 \\ \hline 47 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6750 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$
7.	a) $\begin{array}{r} + 11111000 \\ \hline 10101111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 10011100 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 71463 \\ \hline 7325 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 71003 \\ \hline 7325 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 107 \\ \hline 56 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3735 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$
8.	a) $\begin{array}{r} + 10111110 \\ \hline 10111110 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 10010110 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 51742 \\ \hline 4136 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 51002 \\ \hline 4132 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 351 \\ \hline 11 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3401 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$

Продолжение таблицы 1

9.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +10000110 \\ \underline{11111111} \\ 11000110 \\ * \quad 111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} -11101110 \\ \underline{10110110} \\ 1110011 101 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +75614 \\ \underline{2164} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -75004 \\ \underline{2164} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} *402 \\ \underline{37} \end{array} \quad 11451 11$
10.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +10010110 \\ \underline{10110111} \\ 10011100 \\ * \quad 111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} -11100110 \\ \underline{10011101} \\ 1001011 101 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +67435 \\ \underline{2135} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -67005 \\ \underline{2135} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} *612 \\ \underline{53} \end{array} \quad 7175 11$
11.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +11011011 \\ \underline{11001100} \\ 10101010 \\ * \quad 111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} -11010100 \\ \underline{1101111} \\ 10001110 101 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +71462 \\ \underline{3576} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -71002 \\ \underline{3576} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} *415 \\ \underline{65} \end{array} \quad 6750 11$
12.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +10111011 \\ \underline{11001110} \\ 10011100 \\ * \quad 111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} -11100110 \\ \underline{10011101} \\ 101010111 111 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +43675 \\ \underline{1026} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -43005 \\ \underline{1026} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} *425 \\ \underline{65} \end{array} \quad 2537 15$

Продолжение таблицы 1

13.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +10000110 \\ \underline{11111111} \\ 11000110 \\ * \quad \underline{111} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} -11101110 \\ \underline{10110110} \\ 110011 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +75614 \\ \underline{2164} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -75004 \\ \underline{2164} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} *402 \\ \underline{65} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1145 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$
14.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +10111110 \\ \underline{10111110} \\ 10010110 \\ * \quad \underline{111} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} -1101101 \\ \underline{1011010} \\ 11000100 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +51742 \\ \underline{4136} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -51002 \\ \underline{4136} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} *351 \\ \underline{11} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3401 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$
15.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +11111000 \\ \underline{10101111} \\ 10011001 \\ * \quad \underline{111} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} -10011100 \\ \underline{1001101} \\ 10000111 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +71463 \\ \underline{7325} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -71003 \\ \underline{7325} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} *107 \\ \underline{56} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3735 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$
16.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +11100011 \\ \underline{11100111} \\ 11000011 \\ * \quad \underline{111} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} -11010100 \\ \underline{1101111} \\ 100011110 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +37546 \\ \underline{2177} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -37006 \\ \underline{2177} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} *415 \\ \underline{65} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6750 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Продолжение таблицы 1

17.	а) $\begin{array}{r} + 10101010 \\ \hline 11111111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 11011011 \\ * \quad 101 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 46173 \\ \hline 4205 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 46003 \\ \hline 4205 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 225 \quad 7175 \\ \hline 47 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$
18.	а) $\begin{array}{r} + 11011011 \\ \hline 11001100 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10101010 \\ * \quad 111 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 71462 \\ \hline 3576 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 71002 \\ \hline 3576 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 502 \quad 5442 \\ \hline 23 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$
19.	а) $\begin{array}{r} + 1110111011 \\ \hline 1010011011 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10110111 \\ * \quad 101 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 60735 \\ \hline 21645 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 60005 \\ \hline 21645 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 117 \quad 2056 \\ \hline 24 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$
20.	а) $\begin{array}{r} + 10110111 \\ \hline 11011001 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1101101 \\ * \quad 111 \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 10767 \\ \hline 4335 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 10007 \\ \hline 4335 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 556 \quad 7562 \\ \hline 31 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$

21.	a) $\begin{array}{r} + 11111111 \\ \hline 10111011 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10110111 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 10010110 \\ \hline 11111111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 110010 \, \, 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 105771 \\ \hline 72430 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 105001 \\ \hline 72430 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 375 \\ \hline 12 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 510 \, \, 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$
22.	a) $\begin{array}{r} + 10110111 \\ \hline 11011001 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 11000110 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 11001010 \\ \hline 11111111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 101010111 \, \, 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 357761 \\ \hline 2647 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 35001 \\ \hline 2647 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 351 \\ \hline 31 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3401 \, \, 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$
23.	a) $\begin{array}{r} + 10111110 \\ \hline 10111110 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10010110 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 111111000 \\ \hline 100111111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1110011 \, \, 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 26734 \\ \hline 4516 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 26004 \\ \hline 4516 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 506 \\ \hline 43 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5442 \, \, 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$
24.	a) $\begin{array}{r} + 11100011 \\ \hline 11100111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 11000011 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 11010100 \\ \hline 11011111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10000111 \, \, 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} + 60735 \\ \hline 21645 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 60005 \\ \hline 21645 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} * 117 \\ \hline 24 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2056 \, \, 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

25.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +10010110 \\ +10110111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10011100 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +67435 \\ +2132 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -67005 \\ -2135 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 425 \quad 2537 5 \\ * \quad 65 \\ \hline \end{array}$
26.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +10101010 \\ +11111111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 11011011 \\ * \quad 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +71462 \\ +3576 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -71001 \\ -3576 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 506 \quad 5442 12 \\ * \quad 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$
27.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +11111111 \\ +10111011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10110111 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +51742 \\ +4136 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -51002 \\ -4136 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 351 \quad 3401 13 \\ * \quad 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$
28.	a) $\begin{array}{r} +10110111 \\ +11011001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 101101 \\ * \quad 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} +357761 \\ +2647 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -35001 \\ -2647 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 601 \quad 3136 12 \\ * \quad 52 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Продолжение таблицы 1

29.	a) $\begin{array}{r} 10111011 \\ + 11001110 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10011001 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} 46173 \\ + 4205 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 46003 \\ - 4205 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ * 47 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7175 \\ 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$
30.	a) $\begin{array}{r} 11100011 \\ + 11100111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 101101 \\ * \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ б) $\begin{array}{r} 10767 \\ + 4335 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10007 \\ - 4335 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 556 \\ * 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7562 \\ 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Таблица 2

№	X ₂	Y ₁₀
1.	100011,01	409,7
2.	110011,01	2041,2
3.	1010110,11	408,6
4.	1011,01	250,3
5.	100001,10	179,8
6.	101101,11	405,1
7.	111111,11	364,3
8.	10001,10	198,1
9.	101100,11	273,1
10.	111110,11	157,3
11.	1011001,11	126,08
12.	100101,11	441,03
13.	101011,10	251,6
14.	101111,11	102,5
15.	1011011,10	205,1
16.	1011011,01	409,6
17.	1011110,01	307,9
18.	101000,11	126,03
19.	110001,01	226,08
20.	111101,11	493,01
21.	1011011,01	199,6
22.	101101,11	375,3
23.	101001,11	266,8
24.	111101,11	399,3
25.	110101,11	181,01
26.	110100,01	411,03
27.	1110111,11	299,06
28.	1101101,011	198,0325
29.	1000111,001	997,1
30.	1001001,11	203,7

Методические указания к выполнению заданий из таблицы 1

Какие системы счисления используют специалисты для общения с компьютером?

Кроме десятичной широко используются системы с основанием, являющимся целой степенью числа 2, а именно:

- **двоичная** (используются цифры 0, 1);
- **восьмеричная** (используются цифры 0, 1, ..., 7);
- **шестнадцатеричная** (для первых целых чисел от нуля до девяти используются цифры 0, 1, ..., 9, а для следующих чисел — от десяти до пятнадцати — в качестве цифр используются символы A, B, C, D, E, F).

Полезно запомнить запись в этих системах счисления первых двух десятков целых чисел. Соответствия в **двоичной, восьмеричной, десятичной, шестнадцатеричной** системах счисления представлены в **таблице 3**.

Таблица 3

10-я	2-я	8-я	16-я	10-я	2-я	8-я	16-я
0	0	0	0	10	1010	12	A
1	1	1	1	11	1011	13	B
2	10	2	2	12	1100	14	C
3	11	3	3	13	1101	15	D
4	100	4	4	14	1110	16	E
5	101	5	5	15	1111	17	F
6	110	6	6	16	10000	20	10
7	111	7	7	17	10001	21	11
8	1000	10	8	18	10010	22	12
9	1001	11	9	19	10011	23	13

Из всех систем счисления **особенно проста** и поэтому **интересна** для технической реализации в компьютерах **двоичная система**.

Как производятся арифметические операции в позиционных системах счисления?

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Таблицы сложения легко составить, используя Правило Счета. Правила сложения в двоичной и восьмеричной системах счисления представлены в таблице 4.

Сложение в двоичной системе

$0 + 0 = 0$

$0 + 1 = 1$

$1 + 0 = 1$

$1 + 1 = 10$

Сложение в восьмеричной системе

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Пример 1. Сложим числа 15 и 6 в различных системах счисления.

Десятичная: $15_{10} + 6_{10}$ **Двоичная:** $1111_2 + 110_2$ **Восьмеричная:** $17_8 + 6_8$

$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 15 \\ \hline 21 \\ \hline \end{array} $ $5 + 6 = 11 = 10 + 1$ $1 + 1 = 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ + 1111 \\ \hline 0110 \\ \hline 10101 \\ \hline \end{array} $ $1 + 0 = 1$ $1 + 1 = 2 = 2 + 0$ $1 + 1 + 1 = 3 = 2 + 1$ $1 + 1 = 2 = 2 + 0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 17 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline \end{array} $ $7 + 6 = 13 = 8 + 5$ $1 + 1 = 2$
--	--	---

Пример 2. Сложим числа 141,5 и 59,75.

Десятичная: $141,5_{10} + 59,75_{10}$ **Двоичная:** $10001101,1_2 + 111011,11_2$

$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ + 141,50 \\ \hline 59,75 \\ \hline 201,25 \\ \hline \end{array} $ $0 + 5 = 5$ $5 + 7 = 12 = 10 + 2$ $1 + 9 + 1 = 11 = 10 + 1$ $4 + 5 + 1 = 10 = 10 + 0$ $1 + 1 = 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1111111 \\ + 10001101,1 \\ \hline 111011,11 \\ \hline 11001001,01 \\ \hline \end{array} $ $1 + 0 = 1$ $1 + 1 = 2 = 2 + 0$ $1 + 1 = 2 = 2 + 0$ $1 + 1 + 1 = 3 = 2 + 1$ $1 + 1 = 2 = 2 + 0$ $1 + 1 = 2 = 2 + 0$ $1 + 1 = 2 = 2 + 0$ $1 + 1 = 2 = 2 + 0$
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Ответ: $141,5 + 59,75 = 201,25_{10} = 11001001,01_2 = 311,2_8 = C9,4_{16}$

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Пример 3. Вычтем единицу из чисел 10_2 , 10_8 и 10_{16}

Двоичная: $10_2 - 1_2$ **Восьмеричная:** $10_8 + 1_8$ **Шестнадцатеричная:** $10_{16} - 1_{16}$

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ - 10 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 - 1 = 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ - 10 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 - 1 = 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad \text{Заемы} \\ - 10 \\ \hline F \\ \hline 16 - 1 = 15 = F_{16} \end{array}$
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Пример 4. Вычтем единицу из чисел 100_2 , 100_8 и 100_{16} .

Двоичная: $100_2 - 1_2$ **Восьмеричная:** $100_8 + 1_8$ **Шестнадцатеричная:** $100_{16} - 1_{16}$

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ - 100 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 2 - 1 = 1 \\ \hline 1 - 0 - 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ - 100 \\ \hline 77 \\ \hline 8 - 1 = 7 \\ \hline 7 - 0 = 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad \text{Заемы} \\ - 100 \\ \hline FF \\ \hline 16 - 1 = 15 = F_{16} \\ \hline 1 + 1 = 2 \end{array}$
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Пример 5. Вычтем число $59,75$ из числа $201,25$.

Десятичная: $201,25_{10} - 59,75_{10}$ **Двоичная:** $11001001,01_2 - 111011,11_2$

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \\ - 201,25 \\ \hline 59,75 \\ \hline 141,50 \\ \hline \begin{array}{l} 5 - 5 = 0 \\ 10 + 2 - 7 = 5 \\ 10 - 9 = 1 \\ 9 - 5 = 4 \\ 2 - 1 = 1 \end{array} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad \text{Заемы} \\ - 11001001,01 \\ \hline 00111011,11 \\ \hline 10001101,10 \\ \hline \begin{array}{l} 1 - 0 = 1 \\ 0 - 0 = 0 \\ 1 - 1 = 0 \\ 1 - 1 = 0 \\ 2 - 1 = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 - 0 = 1 \\ 2 - 1 = 1 \\ 2 - 1 = 1 \\ 1 - 1 = 0 \\ 1 - 0 = 1 \end{array} \end{array}$
--	--

Восьмеричная: $311,2_8 + 73,6_8$ **Шестнадцатеричная:** $C9,4_{16} - 3B,C_{16}$

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ - 311,2 \\ \hline 73,6 \\ \hline 215,4 \\ \hline \begin{array}{l} 8 + 2 - 6 = 4 \\ 8 - 3 = 5 \\ 8 - 7 = 1 \end{array} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} C \quad 9,4 \\ - 3B,C \\ \hline 8D,8 \\ \hline \begin{array}{l} 16 + 4 - 12 = 8 \\ 16 + 8 - 11 = 13 = D_{16} \\ 12 - 1 - 3 = 8 \end{array} \end{array}$
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Ответ: $201,25_{10} - 59,75_{10} = 141,5_{10} = 10001101,1_2 = 215,4_8 = 8D,8_{16}$.

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Выполняя умножение многозначных чисел в различных позиционных системах счисления, можно использовать обычный алгоритм перемножения чисел в столбик, но при этом результаты перемножения и сложения однозначных чисел необходимо

заимствовать из соответствующих рассматриваемой системе таблиц умножения и сложения. Умножение в **двоичной** и в **восьмеричной** системах счисления представлены в таблице 5.

Таблица 5

Умножение в двоичной системе

Умножение в восьмеричной системе

$$0 * 0 = 0$$

$$0 * 1 = 0$$

$$1 * 0 = 0$$

$$1 * 1 = 1$$

*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	0	2	4	6	10	12	14	16
3	0	3	6	11	14	17	22	25
4	0	4	10	14	20	24	30	34
5	0	5	12	17	24	31	36	43
6	0	6	14	22	30	36	44	52
7	0	7	16	25	34	43	52	61

В виду чрезвычайной простоты таблицы умножения в двоичной системе, умножение сводится лишь к сдвигам множимого и сложениям.

Пример 6. Перемножим числа 5 и 6.

Десятичная: $5_{10} \cdot 6_{10}$

Двоичная: $101_2 \cdot 110_2$

Восьмеричная: $5_8 \cdot 6_8$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 5 \\ 6 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 101 \\ 110 \\ \hline 101 \\ 11110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 5 \\ 6 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$$

Ответ: $5 \cdot 6 = 30_{10} = 11110_2 = 36_8$

Проверка. Преобразуем полученные произведения к десятичному виду:

$$11110_2 = 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 = 30;$$

$$36_8 = 3 \cdot 8^1 + 6 \cdot 8^0 = 30$$

Пример 7. Перемножим числа 115 и 51.

Десятичная: $115_{10} \cdot 51_{10}$

Двоичная: $1110011_2 \cdot 110011_2$

Восьмеричная: $163_8 \cdot 63_8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ \times 51 \\ \hline 115 \\ + 575 \\ \hline 5865 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1110011 \\ \times 110011 \\ \hline 1110011 \\ + 1110011 \\ \hline 1110011 \\ \hline 1011011101001 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline 531 \\ + 1262 \\ \hline 13351 \end{array}$$

Ответ: $115 \cdot 51 = 5865_{10} = 1011011101001_2 = 13351_8$

Деление

Деление в любой позиционной системе счисления производится по тем же правилам, как и деление углом в десятичной системе. В двоичной системе деление выполняется особенно просто, ведь очередная цифра частного может быть только нулем или единицей.

Пример 8. Разделим число 30 на число 6.

Десятичная: $30_{10} : 6_{10}$ **Двоичная:** $11110_2 : 110011_2$ **Восьмеричная:** $36_8 : 6_8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \overline{)6} \\ \underline{30} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11110 \overline{)110} \\ \underline{110} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \overline{)6} \\ \underline{36} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Ответ: $30 : 6 = 5_{10} = 101_2 = 5_8$

Пример 9. Разделим число 5865 на число 115.

Десятичная: $5865_{10} : 115_{10}$ **Двоичная:** $1011011101001_2 : 1110011_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5865 \overline{)115} \\ \underline{575} \\ 115 \\ \underline{115} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011011101001 \overline{)1110011} \\ \underline{1110011} \\ 1000100 \\ \underline{1110011} \\ 10101100 \\ \underline{1110011} \\ 1110011 \\ \underline{1110011} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Восьмеричная: $13351_8 : 163_8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13351 \overline{)163} \\ \underline{1262} \\ 531 \\ \underline{531} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Ответ: $5865 : 115 = 51_{10} = 110011_2 = 63_8$.

Проверка. Преобразуем полученные частные к десятичному виду:
 $110011_2 = 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 51$; $63_8 = 6 \cdot 8^1 + 3 \cdot 8^0 = 51$.

Методические указания к выполнению заданий из таблицы 2

При работе над этим заданием следует использовать следующие правила перевода: «специальное правило», «правило деления» и «правило позиционности».

Специальное правило. Это правило применимо лишь для тех систем счисления у которых основание одной из них является целой степенью основания другой, например, $8=2^3$, $16=2^4$, т.е. для двоичной, восьмеричной и шестнадцатеричной систем. Правило заключается в последовательной замене каждой восьмеричной цифры тремя (триада), а каждой шестнадцатеричной цифры-четырьмя (тетрада) соответствующими двоичными числами. Обратный перевод тоже верен (пример 10).

Пример 10

$$\left(\frac{3}{011_2} \frac{0}{000_2} \frac{5}{101_2} : \frac{4}{100_2} \right)^8 = 11000101.100_2;$$
$$\left(\frac{7}{0111_2} \frac{B}{1011_2} \frac{2}{0010_2} : \frac{E}{1110_2} \right)^{16} = 11110110010.1110_2$$

Для перехода от двоичной к восьмеричной (шестнадцатеричной) системе поступают так: двигаясь от точки влево и вправо, разбивают двоичное число на группы по три (четыре) разряда, дополняя, при необходимости, нулями крайние левую и правую группы. Затем группу из трех (четырёх) разрядов заменяют соответствующей восьмеричной (шестнадцатеричной) цифрой (пример 11).

Пример 11

1) перевод 1101111001.1101_2 в восьмеричную сист. счисления

$$\frac{001}{1} \frac{101}{5} \frac{111}{7} \frac{001}{1} . \frac{110}{6} \frac{100}{4} = 1571.64_8$$

2) перевод 1111111011.100111_2 в шестнадцатеричную сист. счисления

$$\frac{0111}{7} \frac{1111}{F} \frac{1011}{B} . \frac{1001}{9} \frac{1100}{C} = 7FB.9C_{16}$$

Правило позиционности. В позиционной системе счисления любое число можно разложить по степеням основания системы (пример 12).

Пример 12

$$327_{10} = 3 \cdot 10^2_{10} + 2 \cdot 10^1_{10} + 7$$

$$165_8 = 1 \cdot 10^2_8 + 6 \cdot 10_8 + 5$$

$$AC_{16} = A \cdot 10_{16} + C_{16}$$

Для перевода надо каждую цифру и каждое число этого разложения заменить соответствующими цифрой и числом той системы счисления в которую

переводим. Выполнив затем вычисления в новой системе счисления, получим искомое число (пример 13).

Пример 13

$$327_{10 \rightarrow 8} = 3 \cdot 10_{10}^2 + 2 \cdot 10_{10} + 7 = 3 \cdot 12_8^2 + 2 \cdot 12_8 + 7 = 3 \cdot 144_8 + 24_8 + 7 = 507_8$$

$$165_{8 \rightarrow 10} = 1 \cdot 10_8^2 + 6 \cdot 10_8 + 5 = 1 \cdot 8^2 + 6 \cdot 8 + 5 = 64 + 48 + 5 = 117_{10}$$

$$AC_{16 \rightarrow 10} = A_{16} \cdot 10_{16} + C_{16} = 10_{10} \cdot 16 + 12_{10} = 160 + 12 = 172_{10}$$

Перевод трёх чисел из 2, 8, 16-ой систем счисления в 10-ую систему счисления показан в примере 14.

Пример 14

Разряды 3 2 1 0 -1

Число 1 0 1 1, 1₂ = $1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 + 1 \cdot 2^{-1} = 11,5_{10}$.

Разряды 2 1 0 -1

Число 2 7 6, 5₈ = $2 \cdot 8^2 + 7 \cdot 8^1 + 6 \cdot 8^0 + 5 \cdot 8^{-1} = 190,625_{10}$.

Разряды 2 1 0

Число 1 F 3₁₆ = $1 \cdot 16^2 + 15 \cdot 16^1 + 3 \cdot 16^0 = 499_{10}$.

Правило деления. Для перевода надо заданное число и его последовательные частные делить на основание той системы в которую переводим, но записанное в той же системе что и число; деление продолжаем до получения первого остатка. Если частное больше делителя аналогичные действия продолжаем и для него. Процесс деления прекращаем когда очередное частное станет меньше делителя. Искомое число получаем записывая справа налево последнее частное и последовательные остатки (примеры 15, 16).

Для чисел, имеющих как целую, так и дробную части, перевод из десятичной системы счисления в другую осуществляется отдельно для целой части (по правилам, указанным выше), и для дробной части (пример 17).

Пример 15

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \underline{327}_{10} \rightarrow 8 \\ \underline{32} \\ -7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \underline{8} \\ \underline{40} \quad 8 \\ \underline{40} \quad 5 \\ 0 \end{array} \rightarrow 507_8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \underline{123}_8 \rightarrow 10 \\ \underline{120} \\ 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \underline{12}_8 \\ \underline{10}_8 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \text{т.к. } 10_8 = 8_{10} \rightarrow 83_{10}$$

Пример 16

Переведем число 75 из десятичной системы в двоичную, восьмеричную и шестнадцатеричную по правилу деления:

в двоичную

в восьмеричную

в шестнадцатеричную

Напоминание: первый остаток 11₁₀ в этом примере записывается шестнадцатеричной цифрой B₁₆.

Ответ: $75_{10} = 1\ 001\ 011_2 = 113_8 = 4B_{16}$

Пример 17

Переведем число 0,36 из десятичной системы в двоичную, восьмеричную и шестнадцатеричную:

Ответ: $0,36_{10} = 0,01011_2$
с предельной абсолютной погрешностью $(2^{-6})/2 = 2^{-7}$.

Ответ: $0,36_{10} = 0,270_8$ с предельной абсолютной погрешностью $(8^{-4})/2 = 2^{-13}$.

Ответ: $0,36_{10} = 0,5C_{16}$ с предельной абсолютной погрешностью $(16^{-3})/2 = 2^{-13}$.

Сводная таблица переводов в 2, 8, 10, 16-ой системах счисления по правилам позиционности, деления и спец. правилу представлена на странице 21 (Таблица 6).

Контрольные вопросы

1. Что такое архитектура вычислительной системы.
2. Опишите традиционную «фон-неймановскую» архитектуру компьютера.
3. Для чего используют сложную многоуровневую организацию памяти?
4. Что такое регистр?
5. Что такое процессор, его назначение?
6. Виды периферийных устройств, приведите примеры.
7. Состав программного обеспечения персонального компьютера
8. Состав и назначение операционных систем для компьютеров.

9. Что называют системой счисления?

10. Расскажите правила перевода чисел из одной системы счисления в другую.

Сводная таблица переводов целых чисел

Таблица 6

№ п./п	Перевод	№ п./п	Перевод
1	$10 \rightarrow 2$		$2 \rightarrow 10$
	$\begin{array}{r l} 46 & 2 \\ \hline 0 & 23 \\ & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 11 \\ & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 5 \\ & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \end{array}$	5	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0_2 = 2^5 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 = \\ = 46_{10} \\ \text{Ответ: } 46_{10} \end{array}$
	Ответ: 101110_2	6	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \rightarrow 16 \\ 101110_2 = 10 \ 1110_2 = 2E_{16} \\ \text{Ответ: } 2E_{16} \end{array}$
		7	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \rightarrow 2 \\ 56_8 = 101 \ 110_2 \\ \text{Ответ: } 101110_2 \end{array}$
2	$10 \rightarrow 8$		$8 \rightarrow 10$
	$\begin{array}{r l} 46 & 8 \\ \hline 6 & 5 \end{array}$	8	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 0 \\ 5 \ 6_8 = 5 \cdot 8^1 + 6 \cdot 8^0 = 40 + 6 = \\ = 46_{10} \\ \text{Ответ: } 46_{10} \end{array}$
	Ответ: 56_8	9	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \rightarrow 16 \\ 5 \ 6_8 = 101 \ 110_2 = 10 \ 1110_2 = \\ = 2E_{16} \\ \text{Ответ: } 2E_{16} \end{array}$
3	$10 \rightarrow 16$		$16 \rightarrow 2$
	$\begin{array}{r l} 46 & 16 \\ \hline 14 & 2 \end{array}$	10	$2E_{16} = 0010 \ 1110_2 = 101110_2 \\ \text{Ответ: } 101110_2$
	Ответ: $2E_{16}$	11	$\begin{array}{r} 16 \rightarrow 8 \\ 2E_{16} = 10 \ 1110_2 = 101 \ 110_2 = \\ = 56_8 \\ \text{Ответ: } 56_8 \end{array}$
4	$2 \rightarrow 8$		$16 \rightarrow 10$
	$101110_2 = \underbrace{101}_5 \underbrace{110}_6 = 56_8$	12	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 0 \\ 2 \ E_{16} = 2 \cdot 16^1 + E \cdot 16^0 = \\ = 32 + 14 = 46_{10} \\ \text{Ответ: } 46_{10} \end{array}$
	Ответ: 56_8		

1- misol. $10011+11001$

Yechish: $+10011$

11001
101100

Javob: 101100

3-misol. $101010 - 10011$

Yechish: -101010

10011
10111

Javob: 10111

5-misol. $11011*101$

Yechish: $.11011$

101
11011
11011
10000111

Javob: 10000111

2-misol. $1101101,001 + 1000101,011$

Yechish: $+1101101,001$

1000101,011
10110010,100

Javob: 10110010,100

4-misol. $110011,01 - 10111,101$

Yechish: $-110011,101$

10111,101
11100,000

Javob: 11100,000

6-misol. $101,11*11,01$

Yechish: $.101,11$

11,01
10111
10111
10111
10010,1011

Javob: 10010,1011

b) Sakkizlik sanoq sistemasida amallar bajarish.

Ushbu sanoq sistemada 8 ta raqam (0,1,2,Z,4,5,b,7) dan foydalaniladi, ya'ni uning asosi ++ 8 ga tengdir. Sakkizlik sanoq sistemasida qo'shish, ayirish va ko'paytirish yuqorida keltirilgan jadvaldan foydalanilgan xolda amalga oshiriladi.

1-misol. $513+274$

Yechish: qo'shish va ayirish amali odatdagidek sonlarni bir ustunga yozib amalga oshiriladi.

1- misol. $513 + 274$

Yechish: $+513$

274
1007
Javob:1007

2- misol. $247,34 + 45,58$

Yechish: $+247,34$

45,58
315,12
Javob: 315,12

3- misol. $456 - 347$

Yechish: -456

347
107
Javob: 107

4- misol. $124,32 - 65,12$

Yechish: $-124,32$

65,48
36,64
Javob: 36,64

5-misol. $21*34$

Yechish: 21

34
104
63
734 Javob: 734

1— Laboratoriya ishiga topshiriq

- 1.1. Ikkilik, sakkizlik sanoq sistemasida arifmetik amallar bajarish. (Topshiriq 2 - jadvalda keltirilgan)
- 1.2. Berilgan ikkilik sanoq sistemasidagi sonni 10, 8, 16 sanoq sistemasiga o`tkazish. (1 — jadval)
- 1.3. Berilgan o`nlik sanoq sistemasidagi sonni 2, 8, 16 sanoq sistemasiga o`tkazish. (1— jadval)
- 1.4. EXMning strukturasi va ishlash prinsipi, EXMning qo`shimcha qurilmalari mavzusida referat tayyorlang.

Xar bir talaba jurnalidagi tartib raqami bo`yicha variant misollarini olish kerak.

Hisobotda quyidagilar bo`lishi kerak:

- 1) Variantingiz sharti
- 2) Dastur teksti
- 3) Hisob natijasi (Monitordan ko`chirib oling)

	X	Y
1	11110100011,001	409,875
2	1111101010011,0001	204,125
3	11111010110,1101	408,625
4	101110111011,0101	250,375
5	111110100001,10011	179,875
6	1111101101,1101	405,125
7	101110111111,11101	364,375
8	11111010001,10001	198,125
9	1111101100,11011	273,125
10	101110111110,11001	157,375
11	11111011001,00011	126,0875
12	111110100101,00011	441,0375
13	111110101011,10101	251,625
14	1111101111,11101	102,5625
15	111011011,10111	205,125
16	101110411011,0111	409,625
17	111110111110,00111	307,9375
18	111110101000,00011	126,0375
19	1111110001,01011	226,0875
20	101110111101,1101	493,0125
21	11111011011,1001	199,625
22	111110101101,11001	375,3125
23	1111101001,10011	266,875
24	101110111101,1111	399,375
25	111110110101,11111	181,0125
26	111110110100.10001	411,03125
27	11100000111,100111	299,0625
28	111111101101,00111	198,0325
29	11000000111,0000111	997,125
30	1000100010011.11001	2000,375

Variant 1

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 11111111 \\ - \underline{1011101} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100110111 \\ * \underline{111} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _10010110 \\ \underline{1111111} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$110010 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}_Q105771 \\ \underline{72430} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _105001 \\ \underline{72430} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .375 \\ \underline{510} \end{array}$$

Variant 2.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}_Q10110111 \\ \underline{11011001} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101101 \\ \underline{111} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _11000110 \\ \underline{10111101} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$10101111 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} 10767 \\ \underline{4335} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10007 \\ \underline{4335} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 556 \\ \underline{31} \end{array}$$

$$7562 \mid \underline{16}$$

Variant 3.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1110111011 \\ \underline{1010011011} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10110111 \\ \underline{101} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _11011000 \\ \underline{10111111} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$10010011 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}_Q60735 \\ \underline{21645} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _60005 \\ \underline{21645} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 117 \\ \underline{24} \end{array}$$

$$2056 \mid \underline{6}$$

Variant 4.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 11011011 \\ \underline{11001100} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 11011000 \\ \underline{10111111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10110111 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$10010011 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q71462 \quad _ 71001 \\ \underline{3576} \quad \underline{3576} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *506 \\ \underline{23} \end{array}$$

$$5442 \mid \underline{12}$$

Variant 5.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q10101010 \\ \underline{11111111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 11001010 \\ \underline{11111111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *1011011 \\ \underline{101} \end{array}$$

$$101010111 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 46173 \quad _ 46003 \\ 7175 \mid \underline{11} \\ \underline{4205} \quad \underline{4205} \end{array}$$

$$. 225$$

$$\underline{47}$$

Variant 6.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q11100011 \\ \underline{11100111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -11010100 \\ \underline{1101111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *11011011 \\ \underline{101} \end{array}$$

$$101010111 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} 34546 \quad 37006 \\ \underline{2177} \quad \underline{2177} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ \underline{47} \end{array}$$

$$6750 \mid \underline{12}$$

Variant 7.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q11111000 \\ \underline{10101111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10011100 \\ \underline{1110011} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10011100 \\ \underline{\quad 111} \end{array}$$

$$10000111 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q71463 \quad _71003 \\ \underline{7325} \quad \underline{7325} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *107 \quad Z735 \mid \underline{13} \\ \underline{56} \end{array}$$

Variant 8.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q10111110 \\ \underline{10111110} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _1101101 \\ \underline{1011010} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10010110 \\ \underline{\quad 111} \end{array}$$

$$11000100 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q51742 \quad 51002 \\ \underline{4136} \quad - \underline{4136} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *351 \quad 3401 \mid \underline{13} \\ \underline{11} \end{array}$$

Variant 9.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q10000110 \\ \underline{11111111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - 11101110 \\ \underline{10110110} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *11000110 \\ \underline{\quad 111} \end{array}$$

$$1110011 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} 75614 \quad 75004 \\ \underline{Q2164} \quad - \underline{2164} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .402 \quad 11451 \mid \underline{11} \\ * \underline{37} \end{array}$$

Variant 10.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 11011011 \\ \underline{11100101} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 11101001 \\ \underline{1010110} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *11011011 \\ \underline{101} \end{array}$$

$$1001000 \underline{1} \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q35761 \quad _ 35001 \\ \underline{2647} \quad \underline{2647} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *601 \\ \underline{52} \end{array}$$

$$3136 \underline{1} \underline{12}$$

Variant 11.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q11110000 \\ \underline{10111101} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 11001010 \\ \underline{1111111} \end{array}$$

$$*10111011$$

$$10010001 \underline{1} \underline{101}$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 111$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 26734 \quad _ 26004 \\ \underline{4516} \quad \underline{4516} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} . \ 206 \\ \underline{43} \end{array}$$

$$2506 \underline{1} \underline{11}$$

Variant 12.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q10010110 \\ \underline{10110111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -11100110 \\ \underline{10011101} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10011100 \\ \underline{\quad\quad\quad} 111 \end{array}$$

$$1001011 \underline{1} \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 67435 \quad _ 67005 \\ \underline{2132} \quad \underline{2132} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *612 \\ \underline{53} \end{array}$$

$$7175 \underline{1} \underline{11}$$

Variant 13.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 11011011 \\ \underline{11001100} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 11010100 \\ \underline{1101111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10101010 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$10001110 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 71462 \\ \underline{3576} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} _ 71002 \\ \underline{3576} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *415 \\ \underline{65} \end{array}$$

$$6750 \mid \underline{11}$$

Variant 14.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 10111011 \\ \underline{11001110} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 11100110 \\ \underline{10011101} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10011100 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$101010111 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 43675 \\ \underline{1026} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} _ 43005 \\ \underline{1026} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} . 425 \\ \underline{65} \end{array}$$

$$2537 \mid \underline{5}$$

Variant 15.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 10000110 \\ \underline{11111111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -11101110 \\ \underline{10110110} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *11000110 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$110011 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 75614 \\ 1145 \mid \underline{111} \\ \underline{2164} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} _ 75004 \\ \underline{2164} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ \underline{65} \end{array}$$

Variant 16.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 10111110 \\ \underline{10111110} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 1101101 \\ \underline{1011010} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10010110 \\ \underline{\quad 111} \end{array}$$

$$11000100 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q51742 \\ \underline{4136} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} _ 51002 \\ \underline{4136} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *351 \\ \underline{11} \end{array}$$

$$3401 \mid \underline{13}$$

Variant 17.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q11111000 \\ \underline{10101111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 10011100 \\ \underline{1001101} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10011001 \\ \underline{\quad 111} \end{array}$$

$$10000111 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 71463 \\ \underline{7325} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} _ 71003 \\ \underline{7325} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} . \ 107 \\ \underline{56} \end{array}$$

$$3735 \mid \underline{13}$$

Variant 18.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q11100011 \\ \underline{11100111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -11010100 \\ \underline{1101111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *11000011 \\ \underline{\quad 111} \end{array}$$

$$100011110 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q37546 \\ \underline{2177} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 37006 \\ \underline{2177} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *415 \\ \underline{65} \end{array}$$

$$6750 \mid \underline{11}$$

Variant 19.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 10101010 \\ \underline{11111111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}_1 1001010 \\ \underline{1111111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^* 11011011 \\ \underline{\quad 101} \end{array}$$

$$101010111 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 46173 \quad {}_4 6003 \\ \underline{4205} \quad \underline{4205} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^* 225 \\ \underline{47} \end{array}$$

$$7175 \mid \underline{11}$$

Variant 20.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 11011011 \\ \underline{11001100} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}_1 11111000 \\ \underline{10011111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^* 10101010 \\ \underline{\quad 111} \end{array}$$

$$1110011 \mid \underline{101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 71462 \quad {}_7 1002 \\ \underline{3576} \quad \underline{3576} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{\cdot} 506 \\ \underline{23} \end{array}$$

$$5442 \mid \underline{12}$$

Variant 21.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 1110111011 \\ \underline{1010011011} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{-} 11011000 \\ \underline{10111111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^* 10110111 \\ \underline{\quad 101} \end{array}$$

$$10010011 \mid \underline{111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 60735 \quad {}_6 0005 \\ \underline{21645} \quad \underline{21645} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^* 117 \\ \underline{24} \end{array}$$

$$2056 \mid \underline{6}$$

<u>Variant 22.</u>			
a)			
	$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 10110111 \\ \underline{11011001} \\ *1101101 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11000110 \\ \underline{10111101} \\ 10101111 \mid \underline{111} \end{array}$	
b)			
	$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 10767 \\ \underline{4335} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 10007 \\ \underline{4335} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} * 556 \\ \underline{31} \end{array}$
			$7562 \mid \underline{16}$
<u>Variant 23.</u>			
a)			
	$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 11111111 \\ \underline{10111011} \\ *10110111 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 10010110 \\ \underline{11111111} \\ 110010 \mid \underline{101} \end{array}$	
b)			
	$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 105771 \\ \underline{72430} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 105001 \\ \underline{72430} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} . 375 \\ \underline{12} \end{array}$
			$510 \mid \underline{17}$
<u>Variant 24.</u>			
a)			
	$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 10110111 \\ \underline{11011001} \\ *11000110 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11001010 \\ \underline{11111111} \\ 101010111 \mid \underline{111} \end{array}$	
b)			
	$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 357761 \\ \underline{2647} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 35001 \\ \underline{2647} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} *351 \\ \underline{31} \end{array}$
			$3401 \mid \underline{13}$

Variant 25.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 10111110 \\ \underline{10111110} \\ *10010110 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _111111000 \\ \underline{100111111} \\ 1110011 \underline{101} \end{array}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 26734 \\ \underline{4516} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} _26004 \\ \underline{4516} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} * 506 \\ \underline{43} \end{array}$$

$$5442 \underline{12}$$

Variant 26.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 11100011 \\ \underline{11100111} \\ *11000011 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _11010100 \\ \underline{1101111} \\ 10000111 \underline{101} \end{array}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 60735 \\ \underline{21645} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} _60005 \\ \underline{21645} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .117 \\ \underline{24} \end{array}$$

$$2056 \underline{6}$$

Variant 27.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 10010110 \\ \underline{10110111} \\ *10011100 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -11010100 \\ \underline{1101111} \\ 10001110 \underline{101} \end{array}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^Q 67435 \\ \underline{2132} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} _67005 \\ \underline{2132} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *425 \\ \underline{65} \end{array}$$

$$2537 \underline{5}$$

Variant 28.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 10111110 \\ \underline{10111110} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 1101101 \\ \underline{1011010} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10010110 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$11000100 \underline{) 111}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q51742 \quad _ 51002 \\ \underline{4136} \quad \underline{4136} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *351 \\ \underline{11} \end{array}$$

$$3401 \underline{) 13}$$

Variant 29.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q11111000 \\ \underline{10101111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} _ 10011100 \\ \underline{1001101} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *10011001 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$10000111 \underline{) 101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q \ 71463 \quad _ 71003 \\ \underline{7325} \quad \underline{7325} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} . \ 107 \\ \underline{56} \end{array}$$

$$3735 \underline{) 13}$$

Variant 30.

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q11100011 \\ \underline{11100111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -11010100 \\ \underline{1101111} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *11000011 \\ \underline{111} \end{array}$$

$$100011110 \underline{) 101}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} Q37546 \quad 37006 \\ \underline{2177} \quad \underline{2177} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} *415 \\ \underline{65} \end{array}$$

$$6750 \underline{) 11}$$

Nazorat savollari!

1. Informatika nimani o`rgatadi? Fan o`rganadigan asosiy tushunchalar nimalar?
2. «Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyasi» iborasida necha bayt axborot borligini aniqlang.
3. Agar kitobdagi axborot xajmi 640 KB ekanligi ma'lum bo`lsa, uni nechta «Internet» so`zi bilan almashtirish mumkin?
4. O`z ism — sharifingizda necha bayt axborot borligini aniqlang.
5. EXMning qanday qurilmalari bor va ularniig vazifalari nimadan iborat?
6. Xotira qurilmasi, uning turlari va vazifasi.
7. Turli sanoq sistemasining asosi nima? Odamning biologik tuzilishiga bog`liqmi?
8. Sanoq sistemalarini qanday turlarga ajratish mumkin? Sanoq sistemalariniig asosi nima?
9. Sanoq sistemasida berilgan sonning qisqa va yoyilgan shakllarda yozish orasida qanday bog`lanish bor?
10. Ixtiyoriy asosli sanoq sistemasidagi sonni yoyib hisoblansa, qanday asosli sanoq sistemasidagi son xosil bo`ladi?

C ++ TILI VA UNI LEKSIK ASOSI

C++ tilida dastur yaratish bir necha bosqichlardan iborat. Dastlab, matn taxririda dastur matni teriladi, bu faylni kengaytmasi << .cpp>> ko`rinishida bo`ladi. Keyingi bosqichda dastur matni yozilgan fayl kompilyatorga uzatiladi, agarda dasturda xatoliklar bo`lmasa, kompilyator <<.obj>> kengaytmali ob`ekt modul faylini hosil qiladi. Oxirgi bosqichda komponovka (yig`uvchi) yordamida <<.exe>> kengaytmali bajariluvchi fayl dasturi hosil bo`ladi. Bosqichlarda yuzaga keluvchi fayllarni nomlari boshlang`ich matn faylini nomi bilan bir xil bo`ladi.

Kompilyatsiya jarayonini o`zi 2 ta bosqichdan iborat. Avval preprotssessor ishlaydi, u matndagi kompilyatsiya direktivalarini bajaradi, jumladan # include direktivasi bo`yicha ko`rsatilgan kutubxonalarni C ++ tilida yozilgan modullarni dastur tarkibiga kiritadi. Shundan keyin kengaytirilgan dastur matni kompilyatorga uzatiladi. Kompilyator o`zi ham dastur bo`lib, uning uchun kiruvchi ma`lumot bo`lib, C ++ tilida yozilgan dastur matni hisoblanadi.

Kompilyator dastur matnini leksema (atomar) elementlarga ajratadi va uni leksik, keyinchalik sintaktik tahlil qiladi.

Dastur matni tushunarli bo`lishi uchun izohlar ishlatiladi. Ular dastur amal qilishga hech qanday ta`sir qilmaydi. C ++ tilida izohlar ikki ko`rinishda yozish mumkin. Birinchisi <<G`*>> dan boshlanib <<•*G`\*>> belgilari bilan tugagan barcha belgilar ketma ketligi izoh hisoblanadi, ikkinchisi, <<satriy izoh>> deb nomlanadi va u “G`G” belgisidan boshlanadi va satr oxirigacha yozilgan belgilar ketma ketligi bo`ladi. Izohning birinchi ko`rinishda yozilgan izohlar bir necha satr bo`lishi va ulardan keyin C ++ operatorlari davom etishi mumkin.

C ++ TILI ALFAVITI VA LEKSEMMALAR

- Katta va kichik lotin alfaviti harflari;
- Raqamlar – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9;
- Maxsus belgilar: “,{,},G',(,)' ,%,; ‘ ? _ G`& # .

Alfavit belgilaridan tilning leksemmalari shakllantiriladi:

- identifikatorlar;
- kalit (xizmatchi yoki zaxiralangan) so`zlar;
- o`zgarmaslar;
- amallar belgilanishlari;
- ajratuvchilar.

IDENTIFIKATORLAR VA KALIT SO`ZLAR

Dasturlash tilining muhim tayanch tushunchalaridan biri – identifikator tushunchasidir. **Identifikator** deganda katta va kichik lotin harflari, raqamlar va tag chiziq (‘_’) belgilaridan tashkil topgan va raqamlar boshlanmaydigan belgilar ketma ketligi tushuniladi. Identifikatorlar kalit so`zlarni, o`zgaruvchilarni, funksiyalarni, nishonlarni va boshqa ob`ektlarni nomlashda ishlatiladi. Identifikatorlarda harflarni registrari (katta yoki kichikligi) hisobga olinadi. Masalan RUN, chip, Run bu har xil identifikatorlardir.

C ++ tilining kalit so`zlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

asm, auto, break, case, catch, char, class, const, continue, default, delete, do, double, else, enum, explicit, extern, float, for, friend, goto, if, inline, int, long, mutable, new, operator, private, protected, public, register, return, short, signed, sizeof, static, struct, swith, template, this, throw, try, typedef, typename, union, unsigned, virtual, void, volatile, while.

C ++ TILIDA STANDART FUNKSIYALARNING YOZILISHI.

№	Matematik yozilishi	C ++ tilidagi ifodasi
1	$ x $	abs
2	$\sqrt{x}$	sqrt yoki pow(x,1/2)
3	$\sin x$	sin
4	$\cos x$	cos
5	$\operatorname{tg} x$	tan
6	$\operatorname{ctg} x$	cos / sin
7	e^x	exp
8	$\ln x$	log
9	x^2	x * x yoki pow(x,2)
10	x^3	pow(x,3)
11	x^{-3}	pow(x,-3)
12	x^n	pow(x,n)
13	$\sqrt[3]{x}$	pow(x,1/3)
14	$\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)}$	pow(tan(a/b),1/3)
15	$\ln x $	log(abs(x))
16	$7.5 * 10^5$	7.5eQ5
17	$7.5 * 10^{-5}$	7.5e-5
18	$\lg x$	log(x) / log(10)
19	$\cos x^2$	cos(pow(x,2))
20	$\cos^2 x$	pow(cos(x),2)
21	$\log_a b$	log(b) / log(a)
22	$\cos^3 x$	pow(cos(x),3)
23	2^{x+1}	pow(2,x+1)
24	$\lg \frac{x}{y}$	log10(x/y)
25	$\arcsin x$	atan(sqrt(1-x*x))
26	$\arccos x$	atan(sqrt(1-x*x)/x)
27	$\operatorname{arctg} x$	atan(x)
28	$\operatorname{arcctg} x$	atan(1/x)

Berilganlar qayta ishlash uchun C ++ tilida amallarning juda keng majmuasi aniqlangan. Amal - bu qandaydir harakat bo'lib, u bitta (unar) yoki bir necha (binar) operandlar ustida bajariladi, hisob natijasi uning qaytaruvchi qiymati hisoblanadi.

Tayanch arifmetik amallarga qo'shish(+), ayirish(-), ko'paytirish(*), bo'lish(/) va bo'lish qoldig'ini olish (%) amallarini keltirish mumkin.

Amallar qaytaradigan qiymatlarni o'zlashtirish uchun qiymat berish amali (q) va uning turli modifikatsiyalari ishlatiladi: qo'shish, qiymat berish bilan (+=); bo'lish, qiymat berish bilan (/+); ayirish, qiymat berish bilan, ko'paytirish, qiymat berish bilan (*+); bo'lish qoldig'ini olish, qiymat berish bilan(/=) va boshqalar. Bu holatlarning umumiy ko'rinishi:

<o`zgaruvchi><amal>+<ifoda>;

Quyidagi programma matnida ayrim amallarga misollar keltirilgan:

```
# include <iostream.h>
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{ int a=0, b=4, c=90;
```

```
char z='t';
```

```
a=b; // a=4
```

```
cout <<a<<z;
```

```
a=b+c+c+b; // a=4+90+90+4=188
```

```
cout <<a<<z;
```

```
a=b-2; // a=2
```

```
cout <<a<<z;
```

```
a=b*3; // a=4*3=12
```

```
cout <<a<<z
```

```
a=c(b+6); // a=90/(4+6)=9
```

```
cout <<a<<z;
```

```
cout <<a%2<<z; // 9%2=1
```

```
a+=b // a=a+b=9+4=13
```

```
cout <<a<<z;
```

```
a*=c-50; // a=a*(c-50)=13*(90-50)=520
```

```
cout <<a<<z;
```

```
a-=38; // a=a-38=520-38=482
```

```
cout <<a<<z;
```

```
a%=8 // a=a%8=482%8=2
```

```
cout <<a<<z;
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Dastur bajarilishi natijasida ekranga quyidagi sonlar satri paydo bo`ladi

```
4      188      2      12      9      1      482      2
```

IFODA TUSHUNCHASI

C ++ tilida i f o d a - amallar, operandlar va punktatsiya belgilarining ketma ketligi bo`lib, kompilyator tomonidan berilganlar ustida ma`lum bir amallarni bajarishga ko`rsatma hisoblanadi. Har qanday `;` belgi bilan tugaydigan ifodaga **til ko`rsatmasi** deyiladi:

<ifoda>;

C ++ tilidagi ifodaga (til ko`rsatmasiga) misol:

X=5*(z-6.75);

Y=summa (a,9,c);

INKREMENT VA DEKREMENT AMALLARI

C++ tilida operand qiymatini birga oshirish va kamaytirishning samarali vositalari: inkrement (Q Q) va dekrement (- -) unar amallaridir. X=Y ++ - bu yerda "y" o`zgaruvchining qiymatini "x" o`zgaruvchisiga o`zlashtiriladi va keyin bittaga oshiriladi.

X= - - Y - bu yerda "y" o`zgaruvchining qiymati bittaga kamaytirilib, "x" o`zgaruvchisiga o`zlashtiriladi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytilish kerakki, murojaat qilishdan oldin ko`payadigan yoki kamayadigan operatsiyalar **prefiks** amallari, murojaat qilgandan keyin ko`payadigan yoki kamayadigan **postfiks** amallari deb ataladi.

RAZRYADLI MANTIQUIY AMALLAR

Dastur tuzish tajribasidan ma'lumki, odatda qo'yilgan masalani y yechishda biror holat ro'y bergan yoki yo'qligini ifodalash uchun 0 va 1 qiymat qabul qiluvchi ifodalardan foydalaniladi. Bu maqsadda bir yoki undan ortiq baytli o'zgaruvchilardan foydalanish mumkin. Quyidagi jadvalda C ++ tilida bayt razryadlari ustida mantiqiy amallar keltirilgan.

Amallar	Mazmuni
&	Mantiqiy VA (ko'paytirish)
	Mantiqiy YOKI (qo'shish)
+	Istisno qiluvchi YOKI
~	Mantiqiy INKOR (inversiya)

Razryadli mantiqiy amallarni bajarish natijalari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan:

A	B	C=A&B	C=A B	C=A+B	C=~A
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0

TAQQOSLASH AMALLARI.

C ++ tilida qiymatlarni solishtirish uchun taqqoslash amallari aniqlangan bo'lib, quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan:

Amallar	Qo'llanilishi	Mazmuni (o'qilishi)
<	A<B	"a kichik b"
<=	A<=B	"a kichik yoki teng b"
>	A>B	"a katta b"
>=	A>=B	"a katta yoki teng b"
=	A=B	"a teng b"
!=	A!=B	"a teng emas b"

C ++ tilidagi dasturning tarkibi. C ++ tilida tuziladigan dastur quyidagi strukturaga ega:

1. Direktivalar – funksiyalar kutubxonasini chaqirish (yuklash). Ular maxsus **include** katalogida joylashgan va .h fayllar deb nomlanadi. Dasturda masalaning qo'yilishiga qarab kerakli **include** lar chaqiriladi. Bu dasturning xotirada egallaydigan joyini minimallashtiradi.

Agar # include satrini T.Paskal tiliga solishtiradigan bo'lsak, modullar yoki maxsus operator va funksiyalar joylashgan bibliotekalar ko'rsatiladi.

C ++ dasturlash tilining yana bir ahamiyatli tomoni shundan iboratki, maxsus bibliotekalarga yo'l ko'rsatish imkoniyati mavjud. Masalan:

```
# include "math.h"
```

```
# include "G'userG'polG'math2.h"
```

Bu yerda math.h fayli joriy foydalanuvchi katalogida, math2.h esa /user/pol katalogida joylashgan, ya'ni kompilyator shu yerga murojaat qiladi.

OPERATOR TUSHUNCHASI

Dasturlash tili operatorlari yechilayotgan masala algoritmini amalga oshirish uchun ishlatiladi. Operatorlar chiziqli va boshqaruvchi operatorlarga bo'linadi. Aksariyat hollarda operatorlar “nuqta-vergul” (;) belgisi bilan tugallanadi. U kompilyator tomonidan alohida operator deb qabul qilinadi (for operatorini qavs ichida turgan ifodalari bundan mustasno). Bunday operator ifoda operator deyiladi. Jumladan, qiymat berish amallari guruhi, xususan, qiymat berish operatorlari ifoda operatori hisoblanadi.

I+ + ; - - J ; K+=I;

Dastur tuzish amaliyotida bo'sh operator – “;” ishlatiladi. Ammo bu operator hech nima bajarmasa ham, hisoblash ifodalarini til qurilmalariga mos kelishini ta'minlaydi. Ayrim hollarda yuzaga kelgan “boshi berk” holatlardan chiqib ketish imkonini beradi.

O'zgaruvchilarni e'lon qilish ham operator hisoblanadi va ularga e'lon operatori deyiladi

C ++ dasturlash tilini o'rganamiz. Ushbu dasturni ko'rib chiqamiz:

```
# include <iostream.h>
# define ITF “C++ dasturlash tilini o'rganamiz”
# define Dars 1
# define kerakliligi 100%
```

```
void main(void)
{
cout<<”kitob nomi:”<<ITF<<endl;
cout<<”navbatdagi mavzu:”<<Dasr<<endl;
cout<<”Umrboqiy:@”<<kerakliligi<<endl;
}
```

Natija:

Kitob nomi: C ++ dasturlash tilini o'rganamiz

Navbatdagi mavzu: 7

Umrboqiy: 100%

Masalan: berilgan x va u qiymatlarida A va V ifodalarni hisoblash dasturini tuzish kerak bo'lsin.

$$A = \left| \frac{\sin^3(\pi - x)}{\sqrt{(x - y)^2 + e^{(-x^2)}}} \right| ; \dots \dots \dots Bq \frac{\sqrt{tg\pi}}{A * \ln(2 * 10^3 - \cos^2(x - y))}$$

Bu yerda x=6,3 y=1,2.

Dastur ko'rinishi:

```
{ arifmetik ifodalar C ++ dasturlash tilida}
# include <iostream.h>
# include <math.h>
using namespace std;
void main ( )
{
double pi=3.14159265;
double x=6.3, y=1.2,a,b;
cout<<”Natija :”<<endl;
aqabs (exp(3*log(sin(pi-x)))/sqrt((x-y)*(x-y)+exp(-x*x)));
bqexp((1/3)*log(sin(pi/3)/cos(pi/3)))G'(a*log(2000-cos(x-y)*cos(x-y)));
cout<<a<<endl;
cout<<b<<endl;
}
```

include - preprotssessorning komandasi bo`lib, u quyidagicha tarjima qilinadi: "Bu komandaning ortidan fayl nomi keladi. Ushbu nomdagi faylni topish va fayldagi mazmuni dasturning joriy qismiga yozish lozim".

Burchakli qavs ichidagi faylni mos fayllar joylashtirilgan barcha papkalardan izlash lozimligini ko`rsatadi. Agarda kompilyator to`g`ri sozlangan bo`lsa burchakli qavslar iostream.h faylini sizning kompilyatoringiz uchun mo`ljallangan .h kengaytmali fayllarni o`zida saqllovchi papkadan izlashi kerakligini ko`rsatadi. iostream.h (input-output stream - kiritish chiqarish oqimi) faylida ekranga ma`lumotlarni chiqarish jarayonini ta`minlaydigan cout ob`ekti aniqlangan. Birinchi qator bajarilgandan so`ng iostream.h fayli joriy dasturga xudi uning mazmunini qo`l bilan yozganimizdek biriktiriladi. Preprotssessor kompilyatordan keyin yuklanadi va funt (#) belgi bilan boshlanuvchi barcha qatorlarni bajaradi, dastur kodlarini kompilyatsiyaga tayyorlaydi.

Dasturning asosiy kodi main() funksiyasini chiqarish bilan boshlanadi. C ++ tilidagi har bir dastur main() funksiyasini o`zida saqlaydi. Funksiya bu bir yoki bir necha amalni bajaruvchi dastur blokidir. Odatda funksiyalar boshqa funksiyalar orqali chaqiriladi, lekin main( ) funksiyasi alohida xususiyatga ega bo`lib u dastur ishga tushirilishi bilan avtomatik tarzda chaqiriladi. Dasturni butunlay xotirangizdan o`chirib yubormaslik va boshqalarga ham tushunarli bo`lishi uchun izohlardan foydalanish lozim. Izohlar kompilyator tomonidan tushirib qoldiriladigan dasturning alohida satrida yoki butun bir blokida qo`llaniladi. Quyidagi listingni ko`rib chiqamiz.

1-listing. Salom. SRR dasturi misolida C ++ tilida tuzilgan dastur qismlarini namoyish qilish.

```
1: // Salom . C + + dasturi
2: #include <iostream.h>
3: int main ( )
4: {
5:     cout << "Salom! g`n";
6:     return 0;
7: }
NATIJA:
Salom!
```

TAXLIL: 1-satrdan iostream.h fayli joriy faylga biriktirilayapti. Dasturda birinchi funt (#) belgisi joylashgan. U protssessorga signal uzatadi. Kompilyatorning har safar ishga tushirilishida protssessor ham ishga tushiriladi. U dasturdagi funt (#) belgisi bilan boshlanuvchi qatorlarni o`qiydi.

Salom. C ++ dasturi misolida izohlarni namoyish qilish.

```
1: # include <iostream.h>
2: main ( )
3: {
4:     cout << "Salom !\n";
5: /* bu izoh toki izohning
6: Oxirini ko`rsatuvchi belgi, ya`ni yulduzcha
7: va slesh belgisi uchramaguncha davom etadi\n";
8: cout <<"Bu kommentariy yakunlandi\n";
9: // bu izoh satrni oxirida tugaydi.
10: // Ikkita sleshdan so`ng hech qanday tekst
11: // bo`lmasligi mumkin.
12: return 0;
13: }
NATIJA
Salom
Bu kommentariy yakunlandi
```

main () funksiyasini boshqa funksiyalar kabi qaytaradigan qiymat tipini e'lon qilish lozim. Salom. SPP dasturida main () funksiyasi int (integer – butun so'zidan olingan) tipli qiymat qaytaradi, ya'ni bu funksiya ishini tugatgandan so'ng operatsion sistemaga butun sonli qiymat qaytaradi. Operatsion sistemaga qiymat qaytarish unchalik muhim emas, umuman sistema bu qiymatdan foydalanmaydi, lekin C ++ tili standarti main () funksiyasi barcha qoidalariga muvofiq e'lon qilinishini talab qiladi.

Barcha funksiyalar oluvchi figurali qavs ({) bilan boshlanadi va (}) yopuvchi qavs bilan tugaydi.

main () funksiyasi figurali qavsida 3-satrdan 6-satrgacha joylashtirilgan. Figurali qavslarni ichida joylashgan barcha satrlar funksiya tanasi deb aytiladi.

Bizning oddiy dasturimizning barcha funksionalligi 4-satrdan keltirilgan. cout ob'ekti ekranga ma'lumotni chiqarish uchun qo'llaniladi. sin va cout ob'ektlari mos ravishda ma'lumotlarni kiritish (masalan, klaviatura orqali) va ularni chiqarish (ekranga chiqarish) uchun qo'llaniladi. main () funksiyasi 6-satr bilan tugallanadi.

S o u t ob'ekti haqida qisqacha ma'lumot. Keyingi mavzularda siz **c o u t** ob'ektini qanday ishlatish lozimligini bilib olasiz. Hozir esa u haqida qisqacha ma'lumot beramiz. Ekranga ma'lumotni chiqarish uchun cout so'zini undan so'ng chiqarish operatorini (<<) kiritish lozim. C ++ kompilyatori (<<) belgisini bitta operator deb qaraydi. Quyidagi listingni tahlil qilamiz. **2-listing. sout ob'ektini qo'llanilishi.**

```
1: // 2-listing cout ob'ektini qo'llanilishi//
2: # include <iostream.h>
3: int main( )
4: {
5: cout <<"Bu son 5 ga teng:"<<5<<"\n";
6: cout <<"endl operatori ekranda Yangi
7: cout <<"satrga o'tish amalini bajaradi";
8: cout <<endl;
9: cout <<"Bu katta son:\t"<<70000<<
10: endl;
11: cout <<"Bu 5 va 8 sonlarining yig'indisi:
12: <<\t"<<8+5<< endl;
13: cout <<"Bu kasr son:\t"<< (float) 5\8 <<endl;
14: cout <<"Bu esa juda katta son: \t";
15: cout <<(double) 7000*7000<<endl;
16: return 0;
17: };
```

NATIJA:

Bu son 5 ga teng: 5
endl operatori ekranda yangi satrga o'tish amalini bajaradi.
Bu katta son: 70000
Bu 5 va 8 sonlarining yig'indisi: 13
Bu kasr son: 0.625
Bu esa juda katta son: 4.9e+07

endl operatori end line (satr oxiri) degan so'zdan olingan bo'lib «end-el» deb o'qiladi.

Izoh

Ayrim kompilyatorlarda cout ob'ektidan keyin matematik operatsiyalarni bajarish uchun figurali qavslarni ishlatish talab qilinadi. U holda 2-listingning 11-satrida quyidagicha almashtirish bajarish lozim. 11: cout <<»Nere is the sum of 8 and 5<<(8+5)<<endl;
--

Funksiyalar. Biz oldinroq main() funksiyasi bilan tanishib chiqqan edik. Bu funksiya odatdagi bo'lmagan, yagona turdagi funksiyadir. Funksiyalar dasturning ishlash davrida chaqirilishi kerak. main () funksiyasi esa dastur tomonidan emas, balki operatsion sistema tomonidan chaqiriladi.

Dastur berilgan matni bo'yicha satrlarni joylashishiga qarab tartib bilan toki biror bir funksiya chaqirilguncha bajariladi. Keyin esa boshqaruv birinchi uchragan funksiyaga beriladi. Funksiya bajarilgandan so'ng boshqaruv Yana dasturning funksiya chaqirilgan joyidan keyingi satriga beriladi. (Chaqirilgan funksiyadan keyingi satrga beriladi.)

Funksiyani ishlash jarayoniga mos o'xshashlik mavjud. Masalan, siz rasm chizib turgan vaqtingizda qalamingiz sinib qoldi. Siz rasm chizishni to'xtatasiz va qalamni yo'na boshlaysiz. Keyin esa, rasm chizishni qalamingiz sinib qolgan joydan boshlab davom ettirasiz. Qachonki, dastur biror bir xizmat ko'rsatuvchi amallarni bajarilishiga ehtiyoj seza boshlasa kerakli funksiyaning chaqiradi. Bu operatsiya bajarilgandan so'ng esa dastur o'z ishini funksiya chaqirilgan joydan boshlab davom ettiradi. Bu g'oya quyidagi listingda namoyish etilgan.

Funksiyalarning qo'llanilishi. Funksiyalar yo void tipidagi, yo boshqa biror bir tipdagi qiymat qaytaradi. Ikkita butun soni qo'shib, ularning yig'indisini qaytaradigan funksiya butun qiymat qaytaruvchi deyiladi. Faqatgina qandaydir amallarni bajarib, hech qanday qiymat qaytarmaydigan funksiyaning qaytaruvchi tipi void deb e'lon qilinadi.

Funksiya sarlavha va tanadan iboratdir. Funksiya sarlavhasida uning qaytaradigan tipi, nomi va parametrlari aniqlanadi. Parametrlar funksiyaga qiymat uzatish uchun ishlatiladi.

3-listing. Funksiyani chaqirilishiga misol.

```
# include <iostream.h>
//namoyish funksiyasi ekranga
// axborot ma'lumot chiqaradi.
void namoyish funksiyasi ( )
{
    cout<<"g'n namoyish funksiyasi chaqirildi\n";
}
// main ( ) funksiyasi oldin axborot chiqaradi va
// namoyish funksiyasini chaqiradi
// Keyin yana namoyish funksiyasini chaqiradi
int main ( )
{
    cout <<"g'n Bu main ( ) funksiyasi \n";
    namoyish funksiyasi ( )
    cout <<"main ( ) funksiyasiga qaytildi\n";
    return 0; }
```

NATIJA:

Bu main () funksiyasi namoyish funksiyasi chaqirildi va so'ng main() funksiyasiga qaytildi.

Parametr – bu funksiyaga uzatiladigan qiymat tipini e'lon qilishdir. Funksiya chaqirilganda unga uzatiladigan qiymat argument deb aytiladi. Ko'pchilik dasturchilar bu ikkala tushunchani sinonim sifatida qarashadi. Ba'zilar esa bu terminlarni aralashtirishni noprofessionallik deb hisoblaydi. Mavzularda ikkala termini bir xil ma'noda kelgan.

Funksiya tanasi ochiluvchi figurali qavs bilan boshlanadi va u bir necha qatordan iborat bo'lishi mumkin. (Funksiya tanasida hech qanday satr bo'lmasligi ham mumkin). Satrlardan keyin esa yopiluvchi figurali qavs keladi. Funksiyaning vazifasi uning satrlarida berilgan dasturiy kodlar bilan aniqlanadi. Funksiya dasturga return operatori orqali qiymat qaytaradi. Bu operator funksiyadan chiqish ma'nosini ham anglatadi.

Agarda funksiyaga chiqish operatorini (return) qo`ymasak funksiya satrlarini tugashi bilan u avtomatik void tipidagi qiymatni qaytaradi. Funksiya qaytaradigan tip uning sarlavhasida ko`rsatilgan tip bilan bir xil bo`lishi lozim.

Misol: Ixtiyoriy uchburchakning 3 ta (a,v,s) tomonlari berilgan bo`lsin, qolgan 7 ta noma'lum parametrlarini aniqlash dasturini tuzing.

Dasturi:

```
# include <iostream>
# include <math.h>
using namespace std;
void main ( )
{
    { double pi=3.14159265;
      double a=3,b=4,c,A,B,C=pi/4,r,R,S;
      c=sqrt (a*a+b*b-2*a*b*cos(C));
      A=sin ((a/c)*sin(C));
      B=asin((b/c)*sin(C));
      P=(a+b+c)/2; S=a*b*sin(c)/2;
      r =S/p; R=a*b*c/(4*S);
      cout<<"yarim perimeter : p= "
<<p<<endl;
      cout<<"Alfa burchak    : A= "
<<A<<endl;
      cout<<"Betta burchak   : B= "
<<B<<endl;
      cout<<"c tomon uzunligi : C="
<<c<<endl;
      cout<<"Ichki aylana radiusi:r="
<<r<<endl;
      cout<<"Tashqi aylana radiusi: R= "
<<R<<endl;
      cout<<"yuzi: S= "
<<S<<endl;
      getchar ( ) ;    }
```

2.LABORATORIYA ISHI

Chiziqli strukturali dasturlar tuzish

1 - topshiriq: Arifmetik ifodalarni C++ algoritmik tilda yozing

1-variant	$a) U = \left\{ - \frac{\sin x + \cos x + \operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt[3]{2 \sin x \cos x}} \right.$	$b) Y = \left(ax^2 + b \sqrt[3]{x^2 \cos^2 x + \frac{c}{x}} \right)^{\sin x}$
2-variant	$a) Y = \left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin \sqrt{x} + x}}{\lg \cos(x + 0,5)} \right)^3$	$b) T = \frac{e^{-x^2} \sin(kx)}{x + 2y + 3}$
3-variant	$a) Z = \frac{a \sqrt[5]{\sin^2 x - \ln^2(\sin x)}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$	$b) T = \frac{e^{-x^2} \sin(kx)}{x + 2y + 3}$
4-variant	$a) U = \frac{\arctg^3(x) + 1.1 \sec^3 \sqrt{x}}{\lg(1x) + \lg^3(2x)}$	$b) T = \frac{2x + 3 \cos(x + 1)}{ 1 + \cos(x + 1) ^2 + abx^2}$
5-variant	$a) Y = \frac{2.15 \cos x - 0.45 \arccos x^3}{3.4 \sqrt[5]{xe^{\cos x} + \ln^2(0.9 + x^3)}}$	$b) T = \frac{e^{-x^2} \sin^2(\cos x^2)}{\sqrt[4]{x + 2y^2}}$
6-variant	$a) Y = \frac{2.5 \sin x + 0.75 \operatorname{tg}^2 x^3}{0.65 \sqrt[3]{xe^{\sin x} + \cos^2 x^3}}$	$b) V = \frac{x^{-z^2} + z^{-x^3} + \cos x^2}{e^{(2-z^2)} + e^{(2+z^2)}}$
7-variant	$a) Y = \frac{\arctg^2(x) + 1.5 \sec^3 \sqrt{x}}{\operatorname{tg}(2x) + \lg^2(2x^3)}$	$b) Z = \left(\frac{ax - b^2 \operatorname{tg} x^2}{c^2 x^2 \ln x} \right)^{\frac{2x-b}{xe^x}}$
8-variant	$a) Z = \frac{\ln \sin \sqrt[3]{x + \sin \ln \sqrt[3]{y}}}{\lg x - e^{x-1}}$	$b) Y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(\cos x + \sin x)^2}{\arctg^4 x}}$

9-variant

$$a) Z = \frac{10ab}{\sqrt{x^{2kx} + 3x^2}} - \log_k (k+2)$$

$$b) Y = \sqrt[3]{1-x^4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3\cos\left(k\frac{x+1}{2}\right)}}{t^2 + \frac{x^2+1}{\lg 2}}$$

10-variant

$$a) Y = \frac{\sqrt{3\sin 1.5x^3 + 1.6x^2 + 2.7x}}{|\cos 1n\sqrt{x + \sin^2 \lg x}|}$$

$$b) T = \frac{e^{-x^3}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x}} \frac{1}{0.5 + \left(x + \frac{y}{3}\right)^{-2}}$$

11-variant

$$a) Y = a \sin x^2 + \frac{b^2 \cos^{-3}}{ax^2} - \left| \frac{ax^{-6}}{\sqrt[2]{b \ln^2 x}} \right|$$

$$b) Z = \frac{e^{-x^{-2}}}{\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{x - \ln 1.2}{1.4 + x + \frac{1}{x+1}}}$$

12-variant

$$a) Y = \frac{\arccos x + e^{-x} + \sqrt[3]{ax+2}}{3ax^3 + \log_a x^2}$$

$$b) T = \frac{\log_a (g(x+y)) x^{\alpha\beta}}{e^{\frac{t}{2}(x+y)}}$$

13-variant

$$a) \frac{a^3 \sqrt{x+b\sqrt{|xz|}}}{e^{\arctg|x|}} - \frac{\log_a b}{|xz|}$$

$$b) Z = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{abx}}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}} + \frac{|x+1|}{|a-b|}$$

14-variant

$$a) Y = \frac{\arccos x + \arctg(x+b) - e^{-at^2}}{|4^x - \sqrt{(ax-2)(bx-3)}|}$$

$$b) T = \sqrt[3]{\frac{abx}{\sqrt[5]{b^2 - 4ac}}} - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

15-variant

$$a) \frac{a\sqrt[3]{x} + b\sqrt[3]{x-1} - e^{\frac{t}{2}(ax+b)}}{\arctg x + \cos^2 x^a}$$

$$b) T = 5x^\pi - e^{t-\cos^3 x} - \sqrt{\frac{\pi x^3}{1-x^2}}$$

16-variant

	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\frac{1}{m\sqrt{ab}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(e^{mx} \frac{a}{b} - a^b\right)}{e^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + b^a}}$	$\text{b) } Z = \frac{\sin(xy - e^x)^2 + 10^6}{1 + \frac{x}{y} 2.05 + 0.0001e^{x^2}}$
17-variant	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\log b}{\operatorname{tg}(x-b)}}{\frac{\log a - \log_b a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + 0.00002}}$	$\text{b) } Z = \frac{10^8 - e^{4\cos x}}{\ln\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{10^5}{x^3}\right)}$
18- variant	$\text{a) } Z = \sqrt{x^2} + a^2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\lg b}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{a}}$	$\text{b) } Y = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\left(e^{mx} \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right) - x^{-0.0003}}{\left(1 - \lg\left(x^{2+e^{\frac{x}{2}}}\right)\right)^{0.003}}$
19- variant	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\frac{r^2}{4} \ln v + \sqrt{v^2 - r^2} - r^{-0.0004}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{9 - x^2}} + v^{r+1}}$	$\text{b) } Z = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}}{x - e^{3 \sin 3x }} + e^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}}$
20- variant	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{e^{\sin 3x} + \log_a(\operatorname{arctg} x) + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \cos x}}$	$\text{b) } Z = e^{-\operatorname{arctg}(\frac{y}{\phi})} + \left[\frac{x}{a} - \ln e^x\right]$
21-variant	$\text{a) } Y = \operatorname{arctg} x^3 + \frac{ax - g}{cb^2} + \lg x - a - e^{ax} + 3^{-x^2}$	$\text{b) } Z = \sqrt[5]{7.003 \sqrt{3.1} + \frac{1}{3} (e^2 - e^4)} \operatorname{arctg}\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)$
22-variant	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\cos(\ln x) \cdot be^x}{bx} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(x)}{a^2 + bx} - \sqrt[3]{ab + 7}$	$\text{b) } Z = a^{a+c} + \frac{\sqrt{ax^2 + 2}}{bc^2} + \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{0.001}{3^{-3} \operatorname{ctg} \sqrt{5}}$
23-variant	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{36.6x + 4 \cdot 10^{-6} + \log_8 x}{8.48x^4} + 10^{-8} \sec(x + 1)$	

$\text{b) } Z = \arccos^3(6x+3) + \frac{\sqrt[5]{5^{x+a} * 10^{-7}}}{\sqrt{ax+b}}$
24-variant $\text{a) } Y = \frac{e^{x^2} \sin(x+6) + \sqrt{ a-b } - 10^{-6}}{\ln 136.4 - 55.6 * 10^{-5}}$ $\text{b) } Z = \arctg(3x^3 + a) - 7^{ x-a } + \log_4 x-a $
25-variant $\text{a) } Y = \frac{\ln^5 a-b + \frac{ax^4}{a+bx} - e^{-x^2} \log_3 x-ab }{3 \arg^{1.04} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 10^{-8}}$ $\text{b) } Z = \arg \cos(a-b)^2 + \frac{a+c}{ax10^{-4}} + \lg 15 \frac{26.12}{133 * 10^{-5}}$
26-variant $\text{a) } A_{24} = W^{-5} \left(6.32 * 10^{-5} - \frac{1}{5} \log \left(\frac{6.38 * 10^{-8} + tgt}{p \cos t + 4.23} \right)^3 \left(\frac{W-t}{W+t} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \right)$ $\text{b) } A_{25} = h_{2x} \left[K_2 - 1 + e^{\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)} tgx \right] + \frac{9.001 * 10^{-3}}{\cos^2 \infty - 3}$
27-variant $\text{a) } A_{15} = \mathbb{C}_0 x^2 + c_1 x + c_2 \mathfrak{S}in \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{w-k}}{wx-k} \right) + \lg \sqrt{w-k}$ $\text{b) } A_{16} = \beta \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{t} x \right) - \frac{w\beta \mathbb{C}\mathbb{C} - k}{v\sqrt{t + \cos t}} + tg \sqrt{w-k}$
28-variant $\text{a) } A_{20} = \frac{w\beta \mathbb{C}\mathbb{C} - k}{v\sqrt{t + \cos t}} - \arctg \frac{w-v}{w+v} + 0.51 * 10^7$ $\text{b) } A = 4.58 * 10^{-5} \sqrt{ 6.31 - 25t } + e^t - \sin \pi t$
29-variant $\text{a) } A_4 = 6.723 * 10^{-7} - \beta^5 \sqrt{\cos^3} \mathbb{C} - y \mathfrak{Z} + \frac{10^{-4}}{5 - \cos x}$ $\text{b) } Z = \sqrt{x^2} + a^2 \arctg \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\mathbb{C} b}{tg \frac{x}{a}}$
30-variant $\text{a) } A_1 = 4.66 * 10^{-12} \sqrt{ 6.31 - 25t } + \log_5 \left[w \left(t - \frac{x}{c - \sin t} \right) \right]$ $\text{b) } A_2 = e - \sin \frac{a}{\beta} + \frac{w\beta \mathbb{C}\mathbb{C} - k}{v\sqrt{t + \cos t}} - \arctg \frac{w-v}{w+v} + 0.51 * 10^7$

2-Topshiriq: Arifmetik ifodalarni C++ algoritmik tilda yozing va dasturini tuzing

Hisobotda quyidagilar bo'lishi kerak:

- 1) Variantingaz sharti
- 2) Dastur teksti
- 3) Hisob natijasi (Monitordan ko'chirib oling)

1-variant	$\text{a) } U = \frac{a^3 \sqrt{x+b} \sqrt{ xz }}{e^{\arctg x }} - \frac{\log_a b}{ xz }$ $\text{b) } Yq \left(ax^2 + b^3 \sqrt{x^2 \cos^2 x + \frac{c}{x}} \right)^{\sin x}$
2-variant	$\text{a) } Y = \left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin \sqrt{x+xi}}}{\lg \cos I(xI+0,5)I} \right)^3$ $\text{b) } T = \frac{e^{-x^2} \sin I(kx)}{xI+2yI+3}$
3-variant	$\text{a) } Z = \frac{a^5 \sqrt{\sin^2 x - Ln^2 \sqrt{\sin x}}}{\sqrt[3]{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}}$ $\text{b) } T = \frac{e^{-x^2} \sin I(kx)}{xI+2yI+3}$
4-variant	$\text{a) } U = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\arctg^3 \sqrt[3]{x}} + 1.1 \sec^3 \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\lg \sqrt[3]{1x} + \lg^3 \sqrt[3]{2x^4}}$ $\text{b) } T = \frac{2x+3\cos \sqrt[3]{1}}{\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt[3]{1}}^2 + abx^2}$
5-variant	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{2.15 \cos x - 0.45 \arccos x^3}{3.4 \sqrt[5]{xe^{\cos x} + Ln^2 \sqrt[3]{9+x^3}}}$ $\text{b) } T = \frac{e^{-x^2} \sin^2 \sqrt[3]{\cos x^2}}{\sqrt[4]{x+2y^2}}$
6-variant	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{2.5 \sin x + 0.75 tg^2 x^3}{0.65 \sqrt[3]{xe^{\sin x} + \cos^2 x^3}}$ $\text{b) } V = \frac{x^{-z^2} + z^{-x^3} + \cos x^2}{e^{\sqrt[3]{2-z^2}} + e^{\sqrt[3]{2+z^2}}}$
7-variant	$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\arctg^2 \sqrt[3]{x}} + 1.5 \sec^3 \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{tg \sqrt[3]{2x} + \lg^2 \sqrt[3]{2x^3}}$ $\text{b) } Z = \left(\frac{ax - b^2 tg x^2}{c^2 x^2 \ln x} \right)^{\frac{2x-b}{xe^x}}$
8-variant	$\text{a) } Z = \frac{\ln \sin \sqrt[3]{x + \sin \ln \sqrt[3]{y}}}{\lg x - e^{x-1}}$ $\text{b) } Y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(\cos x + \sin x)^2}{\arctg^4 x}}$

9- variant

$$\text{a) } Z = \frac{10ab}{\sqrt{x^{2kx} + 3x^2}} - \log_k (x+2) \quad Y = \sqrt[3]{1-x^4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3\cos\left(k\frac{x+1}{2}\right)}}{t^2 + \frac{x^2+1}{\lg 2}}$$

10-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\sqrt{3\sin 1.5x^3 + 1.6x^2 + 2.7x}}{\left|\cos 1n\sqrt{x + \sin^2 \lg x}\right|} \quad \text{b) } T = \frac{e^{-x^3}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin x} \frac{1}{0.5 + \left(x + \frac{y}{3}\right)^{-2}}}$$

11-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = a \sin x^2 + \frac{b^2 \cos^{-3}}{ax^2} - \left| \frac{ax^{-6}}{\sqrt[2]{b \ln^2 x}} \right| \quad \text{b) } Z = \frac{e^{-x^{-2}}}{\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{x - \ln 1.2}{1.4 + x + \frac{1}{x+1}}}$$

12-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\arccos x + e^{-x} + \sqrt[3]{ax+2}}{3ax^3 + \log_a x^2} \quad \text{b) } T = \frac{\log_\alpha (g(y+\pi)) x^{\alpha\beta}}{e^{\frac{t}{2}(x+\pi)}}$$

13-variant

$$\text{a) } \frac{a^3 \sqrt{x+b} \sqrt{|xz|}}{e^{\arctg|x|}} - \frac{\log_a b}{|xz|} \quad \text{b) } Z = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{abx}}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}} + \frac{|x+1|}{|a-b|}$$

14-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\arccos x + \arctg(x+b) - e^{-at^2}}{\left|4^x - \sqrt{(ax-2)(bx-3)}\right|} \quad \text{b) } T = \sqrt[3]{\frac{abx}{\sqrt[5]{b^2 - 4ac}}} - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

15-variant

$$\text{a) } \frac{a^3 \sqrt{x} + b^3 \sqrt{x-1} - e^{\frac{t}{2}(ax+b)}}{\arctg x + \cos^2 x^a} \quad \text{b) } T = 5x^\pi - e^{t - \cos^3 x} - \sqrt{\frac{\pi x^3}{1-x^2}}$$

16-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\frac{1}{m\sqrt{ab}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(e^{mx} \frac{a}{b} - a^b\right)}{e^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 + b^a}}}$$

$$\text{b) } Z = \frac{\sin(xy - e^x)^2 + 10^6}{1 + \frac{x}{y} 2.05 + 0.0001e^{x^2}}$$

17-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\log b}{\operatorname{tg}(x-b)}}}{\frac{\log a - \log_b a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 + 0.00002}}}$$

$$\text{b) } Z = \frac{10^8 - e^{4\cos x}}{\ln\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{10^5}{x^3}\right)}$$

18-variant

$$\text{a) } Z = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\lg b}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{a}}}$$

$$\text{b) } Y = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\left(e^{mx} \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right) - x^{-0.0003}}{\left(1 - \lg\left(x^{2+e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}\right)\right)^{0.003}}$$

19-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\frac{r^2}{4} \ln|v + \sqrt{v^2 - r^2}| - r^{-0.0004}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{9 - x^2}} + v^{r+1}}$$

$$\text{b) } Z = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}}{x - e^{3|\sin 3x|}} + e^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

20-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{e^{\sin 3x} + \log_a(\operatorname{arctg} x) + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \cos x}} \quad \text{v) } Z = e^{-\operatorname{arctg}(\frac{y}{\phi})} + \left[\frac{x}{a} - \ln e^x \right]$$

21-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \operatorname{arctg} x^3 + \frac{ax - g}{cb^2} + \lg|x - a| - e^{ax} + 3^{-x^2}$$

$$\text{b) } A = \beta \cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{t} x\right) - \frac{w\beta \llbracket -k \rrbracket}{v\sqrt{t + \cos t}} + \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{w - k}$$

22-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\cos \llbracket \ln x \rrbracket be^x}{bx} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(x)}{a^2 + bx} - \sqrt[3]{ab + 7}$$

$$\text{b) } Z = a^{a+c} + \frac{\sqrt{ax^2 + 2}}{bc^2} + \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{0.001}{3^{-3} \operatorname{ctg}^{\sqrt{5}}}$$

23-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{36.6x + 4 \cdot 10^{-6} + \log_8 x}{8.48x^4} + 10^{-8} \sec(x+1)$$

$$\text{b) } Z = \arccos^3(6x+3) + \frac{\sqrt[5]{5^{x+a} \cdot 10^{-7}}}{\sqrt{ax+b}}$$

24-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{e^{x^2} \sin(x+6) + \sqrt{|a-b|} - 10^{-6}}{\ln 136.4 - 55.6 \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

$$\text{b) } Z = \sqrt{x^2} + a^2 \arctg \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\lg b}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{a}}$$

25-variant

$$\text{a) } Y = \frac{\ln^5 |a-b| + \frac{ax^4}{a+bx} - e^{-x^2} \log_3 |x-ab|}{3 \arg^{1.04} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 10^{-8}} \quad \text{b) } Z = \arg \cos(a-b)^2 + \frac{a+c}{ax10^{-4}} + \lg 15 \frac{26.12}{133 \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

26-variant

$$\text{a) } A_2 = W^{-5} \left(6.32 \cdot 10^{-5} - \frac{1}{5} \log \left(\frac{6.38 \cdot 10^{-8} + \operatorname{tgt}}{p \cos t + 4.23} \right)^3 \left(\frac{W-t}{W+t} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \right)$$

$$\text{b) } A_3 = h_{2x} \left[K_2 - 1 + e^{\left(\frac{1}{2x} \right)} \operatorname{tg} x \right] + \frac{9.001 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\cos^2 X - 3}$$

27-variant

$$\text{a) } A_{15} = \left(c_0 x^2 + c_1 x + c_2 \right) \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{w-k}}{wx-k} \right) + \lg \sqrt{w-k}$$

$$\text{b) } A_{16} = \beta \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{t} x \right) - \frac{w\beta \sqrt{w-k}}{v\sqrt{t+\cos t}} + \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{w-k}$$

28-variant

$$\text{a) } A_{20} = \frac{w\beta \sqrt{w-k}}{v\sqrt{t+\cos t}} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{w-v}{w+v} + 0.51 \cdot 10^7$$

$$\text{b) } A = 4.58 \cdot 10^{-5} \sqrt{|6.31 - 25t|} + e^t - \sin \pi t$$

29-variant

$$\text{a) } A_4 = 6.723 \cdot 10^{-7} - \beta^5 \sqrt{\cos^3} \left(-y \right) + \frac{10^{-4}}{5 - \cos x}$$

$$\text{b) } A_5 = \gamma e^{\beta x} \cos^3 \left[w \left(t - \frac{x}{c - \sin t} \right) \right] + 4.0005 \cdot 10^{-3} + e^t$$

30-variant

$$\text{a) } A_1 = 4.66 \cdot 10^{-12} \sqrt{|6.31 - 25t| + \log_5 \left[w \left(t - \frac{x}{c - \sin t} \right) \right]}$$

$$\text{b) } A_2 = e^w - \sin \frac{a}{\beta} + \frac{w\beta \sqrt{w-k}}{v\sqrt{t+\cos t}} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{w-v}{w+v} + 0.51 \cdot 10^7$$

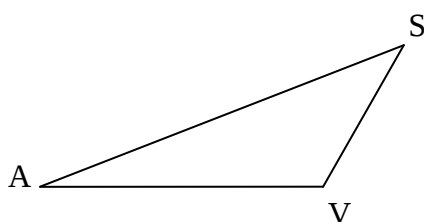
3-Topshiriq: Berilgan uchburchakning ma'lum parametrlariga asoslanib, noma'lum parametrlarini topish algoritmi va dasturini tuzing.

Hisobotda quyidagilar bo'lishi kerak:

- 1) Variantingiz sharti
- 2) Dastur matni
- 3) Hisob natijasi (Monitordan ko'chirib oling)

3- topshiriqni bajarishga amaliy ko'rsatma

Ushbu laboratoriya topshirig'ini yechishda quyidagi ma'lumotlar foydali bo'ladi: Ixtiyoriy AVS uchburchak berilgan bo'lsin.



a, b, s - Uchburchakning tomonlari.

α, β, γ - Uchburchakning a,v,s tomoyalari tugrisida yotuvchi mos burchaklar.

S, R - Uchburchakni yuzasi va perimetri.

R, g - Uchburchakga tashki va ichki chizilgan aylana;

Quyidagi formulalardan foydalanishni tavsiya etamiz.

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = 2R \quad (1) \quad (\text{Sinuslar teoremasi})$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \quad (2) \quad (\text{Kosinuslar teoremasi})$$

$$P = a + b + c \quad (3) \quad (\text{Uchburchakning perimetri})$$

$$PI = \frac{p}{2} \quad (4) \quad (\text{Uchburchakning yarim perimetri})$$

$$R = \frac{abc}{4S} \quad (5) \quad (\text{Uchburchak tashkarisiga chizilgan aylananing radiusi})$$

$$r = \frac{2S}{a + b + c} \quad (6) \quad (\text{Uchburchak ichiga chizilgan aylananing radiusi})$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \gamma \quad (7)$$

$$S = \sqrt{PI(PI - a)(PI - b)(PI - c)} \quad (8) \quad \text{Geron formulasi.}$$

Uchburchakning aniklovchi parametrlari: uchburchakning uchta burchagi, uchburchakning yuzasi (S) uchburchakning perimetri (R) uchburchakka ichki va tashki chizilgan aylanalarning radiuslari (g, R).

Variant nomerlari	Uchburchakning ma'lum bulgan parametrlari	Noma'lum parametrlar
1	2	3
1	$A = 3, B = 4, c = 5$	$\alpha, P, S, P1, R, r, \beta, \gamma$
2	$a = 4, b = 4, \gamma = \pi / 3$	$\beta, \alpha, c, S, R, P, r$
3	$b = 5, \alpha = \pi / 4, \beta = \pi / 2$	$R, S, P, a, c, r, p1, \gamma$
4	$b = 4, \alpha = \pi / 6, \gamma = \pi / 2$	$c, S, R, P, p1, a, r, \beta$
5	$a = 4, b = 4, \gamma = \pi / 4$	$P, S, P1, R, r, c, \beta, \alpha$
6	$a = 3, b = 4, P = 12$	$c, S, R, r, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$
7	$a = 2, R = \sqrt{2}, \gamma = \pi / 4$	$S, r, b, c, P, \alpha, \beta$
8	$a = 3, b = 4, \alpha = \pi / 4$	$P, \gamma, \beta, c, R, r, S$
9	$a = 4, c = 3, \beta = \pi / 2$	$\alpha, \gamma, b, S, P, R, r$
10	$a = 2, b = 2, S = 4\sqrt{3}$	$r, c, P, R, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$
11	$a = 2, b = 2, \gamma = \pi / 4$	$\alpha, \beta, c, S, P, R, r$
12	$c = 6, \alpha = \pi / 4, \beta = \pi / 3$	a, b, R, P, r, S, γ
13	$R = 2.4, \alpha = \pi / 6, \beta = \pi / 3$	a, b, c, P, r, S, γ
14	$a = 5, b = 3, P = 12$	$c, r, R, S, \gamma, \alpha, \beta$
15	$S = 12, \alpha = \pi / 6, \beta = \pi / 3$	R, r, a, b, c, P, γ
16	$b = 5, c = 6, S = 3, 125$	$a, P, R, r, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$
17	$a = 10, b = 8, c = 6$	$R, S, P, r, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$
18	$a = b = 3, \gamma = \pi / 4$	$c, P, r, S, \alpha, \beta, R,$
19	$b = 15, \alpha = \pi / 3, \beta = \pi / 4,$	a, c, R, P, S, r, γ
20	$R = 2\sqrt{2}, \alpha = \beta = \pi / 4$	a, b, c, r, P, S, γ
21	$b = 8, \alpha = \pi / 3, \gamma = \pi / 6$	a, c, P, R, S, r, β
22	$a = b = 2, \alpha = \pi / 4$	$c, R, r, S, P, \beta, \gamma$
23	$a = 4, P = 22, \gamma = \pi / 4$	$b, c, r, S, R, \alpha, \beta$
24	$a = 6, b = 4, \alpha = \pi / 4$	$c, R, P, S, r, \beta, \gamma$
25	$a = 6, b = 8, R = 5$	$c, r, S, P, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$
26	$a = 8, b = 8, \gamma = \pi / 4$	$P, S, P1, R, r, c, \beta, \alpha$
27	$b = 10, \alpha = \pi / 3, \beta = \pi / 4,$	a, c, R, P, S, r, γ
28	$a = 10, b = 6, P = 24$	$c, r, R, S, \gamma, \alpha, \beta$
29	$b = 4, \alpha = \pi / 6, \gamma = \pi / 3$	a, c, P, R, S, r, β
30	$S = 36, \alpha = \pi / 6, \beta = \pi / 3$	R, r, a, b, c, P, γ

4-Topshiriq

Jadvaldan o'z variantingizga xos mantiqiy ifoda qiymatini tegishli qoidalarga asoslangan holda xisoblang va kompyuterda xisoblash uchun dastur tuzing.

Hisobotda quyidagilar bo'lishi kerak:

- 1) Variantingaz sharti
- 2) Dastur matni
- 3) Hisob natijasi (Monitordan ko'chirib oling)

v-t	Ifodalar
V1	$Z = x + y^2 = 18 \vee x < 18y \wedge (A \vee \sqrt{ y } + 2 = 26) \vee B$ $x = 7; y = -8; A = TRUE; B = FALSE$
V2	$Z = (tgx \geq 1) \vee \cos^2 x > \sin x \vee A \vee (\sin^2 x < 0.5 \vee \cos x \leq 0)$ $x = \pi / 4; A = TRUE$
V3	$Z = e^x \geq 3 \wedge (A \vee x - y > 2x^2 \vee xy > 5 \wedge 3\sqrt{x^2} \leq 3)$ $x = -4; y = -2; A = FALSE$
V4	$Z = 2 \leq x \wedge x < 4 \vee (2.8 < x \vee x < -1.4 \vee x^2 + y^2 < 16) \vee A$ $x = 3; y = -2.4; A = TRUE$
V5	$Z = -5 < x \wedge x < -2 \vee y > 0 \vee (x < 0 \wedge y > 0 \vee x > y + 2)$ $x = 3; y = 3;$
V6	$Z = (y > x \wedge xy \geq 0) \vee x^2 + y^2 \leq 9 \wedge (-3 < x \wedge x < 7 \wedge c)$ $x = -2; y = 3; c = FALSE$
V7	$Z = (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \vee -3 < x) \wedge x < -2 \vee y < x \wedge x < 2 \wedge A$ $x = 10; y = 1; A = FALSE$
V8	$Z = y > b \wedge b^2 + y^2 > 4 \wedge A \vee (b > 0 \wedge y < 0 \wedge y > b + 2)$ $b = 5; y = -3; A = TRUE$
V9	$Z = y > 0 \wedge x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \vee x < -2 \wedge y + x \geq 0 \wedge (\lg x < 7 \vee x = y)$ $x = -8; y = 2;$

45

V10	$Z = xy > 0 \wedge x^2 + y^2 > 16 \vee y > x^2 \wedge B \wedge x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$ $x = -1; y = 3; B = TRUE$
V11	$Z = (x - 4y > 10 \vee c) \vee x + y \leq 7 \vee (\sqrt{ x + y^2 } = 1 \wedge x > 2y)$ $x = -3; y = 4; c = TRUE$
V12	$Z = A \wedge B \vee (x^2 < 12 \wedge 2x \leq 5) \vee e^{x+1} > 7 A = TRUE B = TRUE x = 3$
V13	$Z = x^2 - 0.5 > 0 \wedge c \wedge x > 2 \vee (x^2 + 0.5 \leq 4 \vee c)$ $x = 1; c = FALSE$
V14	$Z = x + 1 \leq 0 \vee A \vee (x^2 - 1 < 0 \wedge x < 5) \wedge e^{x+1}$ $x = -1; A = FALSE$
V15	$Z = A \vee xy = 1 \vee (x > 1 \wedge y < 3 \vee x^2 + y^2 > 9) \wedge x \neq 8y$ $x = 2; y = 2; A = TRUE$

V16	$Z = x > 0 \wedge (x < 0.7 \vee A) \wedge x > 3.1 \vee 4 < x(x-2)$ $x = -0.1; A = TRUE;$
V17	$Z = (x + y \geq A \wedge x = 2y) \vee x^2 + y \neq y^2 \vee x > 0.3 \wedge x < 5$ $x = 4; y = 2; A = TRUE$
V18	$Z = x < 4 + x^2(x-3) \wedge x \geq 0 \vee x < -0.5 \vee (B \vee e^x < 100) \wedge x$ $x = 2; y = -3; B = TRUE$
V19	$z = x^2 > 6 \wedge A \vee x > -7 \wedge x < 5 \vee (x > 4)$ $x = -6; A = TRUE;$
V20	$Z = x^2 < 16 - y^2 \vee B \wedge x > 2 \wedge y < 3 \vee (y > 7 \vee B)$ $x = 3; y = -8; B = TRUE$
V21	$Z = y < x^2 \wedge x < y^2 \vee (x < 0 \wedge y < 0 \wedge c) \wedge x > y + 2$ $x = 8; y = -4; c = FALSE;$
V22	$Z = y < x^2 \wedge c \wedge x > 2 \wedge y < 3 \vee (x > 0 \wedge y > 0)$ $x = -2.4; y = 3.1; c = TRUE;$
V23	$Z = y > 3 \wedge x > -3 \wedge x > -2 \vee A \wedge (x > 2 \wedge x < 3) \wedge x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$ $x = 2.3; y = 2; A = TRUE$
V24	$x^2 + y^2 < 1 \wedge x > 0 \vee y + 1 < x^2 (x > y \vee x < -3 \wedge y > 5)$ $x = 2.1; y = 0.03;$
V25	$x > 0.1 \wedge A \vee x + 7 < y^2 + 1 \wedge (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 4 \vee y = 0 \wedge x > 7)$ $x = 0.5; Y = 3; A = TRUE;$
V26	$Z = xy > 0 \wedge x^2 + y^2 > 16 \vee y > x^2 \wedge B \wedge x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$ $x = -1; y = -3; B = FALSE$
V27	$Z = x + 1 \leq 0 \vee A \vee (x^2 - 1 < 0 \wedge x < 5) \wedge e^{x+1}$ $x = 3; A = true$
V28	$Z = y < x^2 \wedge c \wedge x > 2 \wedge y < 3 \vee (x > 0 \wedge y > 0)$ $x = -5.4; y = -4.1; c = TRUE;$
V29	$Z = A \wedge B \vee (x^2 < 6 \wedge 2x \leq 5) \vee e^{x+1} > 7 A = TRUE B = false x = 3$
V30	$Z = x - y > 0 \wedge x^2 + y^2 > 8 \wedge y > x^2 \wedge B \wedge x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$ $x = -1; y = 3; B = false$

NAZORAT SAVOLLAR

1. Kompilyator va preprotssorning farqi nimadan iborat?
2. # include direktivasi qanday vazifani bajaradi.
3. main () funksiyasining o`ziga xos xususiyati nimadan iborat?
4. Qanday izoh turlarini bilasiz va ular nima bilan farq qiladi?
5. Izohlar bir necha qatorda yozilishi mumkinmi?

SHART OPERATORI

Agar dasturning bajarilishi davomida buyruqlar ketma-ketligi biror shartga asosan o'zgarsa, bunday hollarda tarmoqlanish jarayonini tashkil etadigan operatorlardan foydalaniladi. Shartli operatorning umumiy strukturasi quyidagicha:

```
if ( mantiqiy ifoda )
operator_1;
else
operator_2;
```

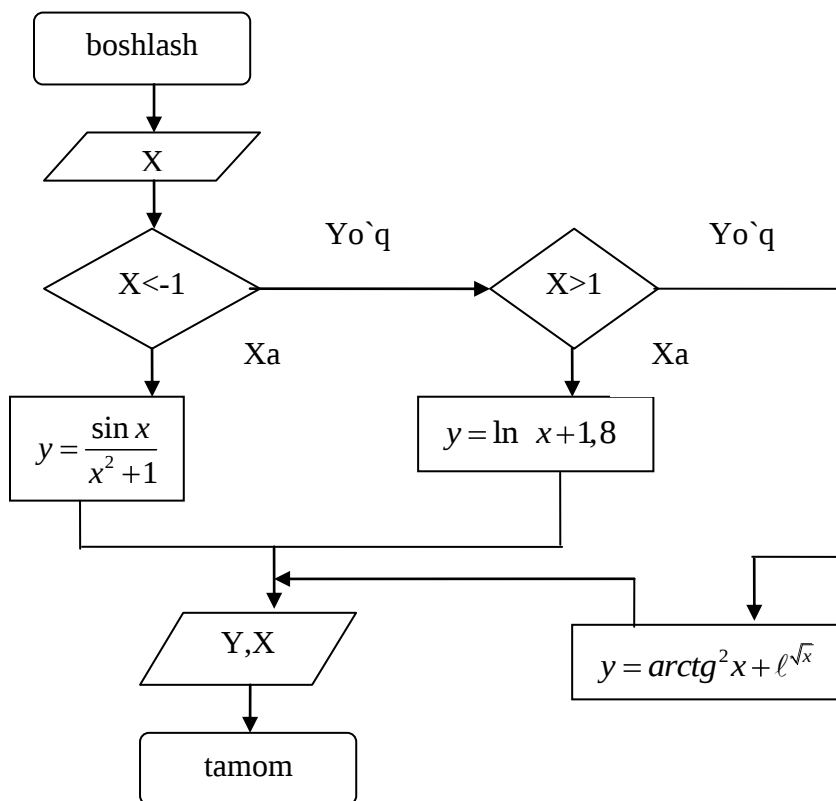
Bu yerda else qismi qoldirilsa xam bo'ladi, lekin ushbu ko'rinishni ishlashi oldin qavs ichidagi mantiqiy ifoda ya'ni shart bajariladi. Agar qavs ichidagi shart rost bo'lsa, u holda birinchi operator bajariladi, aks holda operator 2 bajariladi.

Amaliy ko'rsatma

1. Argument x ning ixtiyoriy qiymatida ushbu funksiyaning qiymatini hisoblash algoritmi tuzilsin.

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x^2 + 1}, & \text{azap } x < -1 \\ \arctg^2 x + \ell^{\sqrt{x}}, & \text{azap } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \ln x + 1,8, & \text{azap } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Algoritmning grafik ko'rinishi (blok-sxema)



Shartli o'tish operatorlarini qo'llash. Masalan: Ikkita sonni yig'indisi uchinchi sondan katta bo'lsa, $sq1$, aks holda $sq0$ deb olish dasturini tuzing.

Dastur matni :

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
void main()
{
    double a,b,c;
    unsigned int s;
    cout<<"3 ta sonni kiriting : g'n";
    cout<<"a ";cin>>a;cout<<"g'n";
    cout<<"b ";cin>>b;cout<<"g'n";
    cout<<"c ";cin>>c;cout<<"g'n";
    if (aQb>c)
    {
        sq1;
    }
    else sq0;
    cout<<"sq "<<s;
    getchar();
}
```

E'tibor berish kerakki, shart qavs ichida yoziladi. Bajarilishi: agar mantiqiy ifoda natijasi **ro'st** bo'lsa, keltirilgan operator bajariladi va keyingi satrga o'tiladi. Agar shart natijasi yolg'on (false) bo'lsa, ifoda bajarilmasdan keyingi satrga o'tadi. Ko'pincha bunday hollarda 2 ta operator aralashib ketmasligi uchun shartsiz o'tish operatori – goto n ishlatiladi. Bu yerda n – nishon bo'lib, u harflar, sonlar yoki xarfsonlar bo'lishi mumkin. Nishon operatoridan ikki nuqta belgisi bilan ajratiladi.

Masalan:

.....

```
Float x,y;
Clrscr ();
Cout<<" x o'zgaruvchining qsiymatini kiriting";
Cin>>x;
If (x<5 )
{ yqsin(x); goto 2;}
Yqpow(x,2G'3.);
2: cout<<"xq<<yqg'n";
}
```

Misol . Ushbu berilgan sistemani shartli operatoridan foydalangan holda dasturini tuzing.

$$Z = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2+x^2} - \sqrt{x} \dots azap \dots x > 3 \\ (\frac{\ln x}{x})^3 \dots azap \dots x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

```
# include <iostream.h>
# include <math.h>
main()
{ float x,z; clrscr ();
Cout <<"x ga qiymat kiriting";
```

```
Cin >> x;  
if (x>3)  
    zqx/ (2+sqr(x))-sqrt(x);  
else  
    zqpow((log(x)/x),3);  
cout <<"z=/n";
```

Nima uchun goto operatorini ishlatmaslik kerak

Shartsiz (o'tish) goto operatori orqali dasturning ixtiyoriy nuqtasiga borish mumkin. Lekin goto operatorining tartibsiz qo'llanilishi bu dasturni umuman tushunarsiz bo'lishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun oxirgi 20 yillikda butun jahon bo'yicha dasturlashni o'rganuvchilarga qo'yidagi fikr ta'kidlanib kelinmokda "Hech qachon goto operatorini ishlatmang".

goto operatorining o'rnini bir muncha mukammalroq strukturaga ega bo'lgan konstruksiyalar egalladi. Bular for, while va do while operatorlari bo'lib, ular goto operatoriga nisbatan ko'prok imkoniyatlarga egadir. Lekin dasturlashda har qanday instrument to'g'ri qo'llanilgandagina foydali bo'lishi hisobga olinib ANSI komiteti C++ tilida goto operatorini qoldirishga qaror qildi.

3. LABORATORIYA ISHI

Tarmoqlanuvchi strukturali dasturlar tuzish

1-Topshiriq:Quyidagi ifodalarni xisoblash dasturini tuzing

Hisobotda quyidagilar bo'lishi kerak:

- 1) Variantingaz sharti
- 2) Dastur teksti
- 3) Hisob natijasi (Monitordan ko`chirib oling)

1	$y = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x - 7, x < 2 \\ 1/ x^2 + 4x - 7, x \geq 2 \end{cases}$
2	$y = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3 \cdot \sin x + 8, x \leq 1, \\ \cos x / x^3 - 3 \sin x + 8, x > 1 \end{cases}$
3	$y = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x} + x^2 + 7, x < 0, \\ x^3 - 3x + 9, x \geq 0 \end{cases}$
4	$y = \begin{cases} x^2 - 7 - 12, x < 0 \\ 3/ x^2 - 7 - 12, x \geq 0 \end{cases}$
5	$y = \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x + \sqrt{x+1}, x > 0 \\ x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 7, x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
6	$y = \begin{cases} \cos x, x \leq 0 \\ 1 - x, x > 0 \end{cases}$
7	$y = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + 9, x < 0 \\ 1/ x^2 + 3x + 9, x \geq 0 \end{cases}$
8	$y = \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 6x + 9, x < 1 \\ 1/ 2x^3 + 6x + 9, x \geq 1 \end{cases}$
9	$y = \begin{cases} x^2 + 16x + 75, x \leq -2, \\ x^3 - 75, x > 2 \end{cases}$
10	$y = \begin{cases} x^2 - 19x - 69, & x > 4, \\ 3/ x^2 - 19x - 69, & x \leq 4 \end{cases}$
11	$y = \begin{cases} x^3 - 23, x > 0, \\ 25/ x^3 - 23, x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

12	$y = \begin{cases} 5x^2 - 6x - 29, & x > 2, \\ 1/5x^2 - 6x - 29, & x \leq 2 \end{cases}$
13	$Y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3x^2 + 4z^2} & \text{бунда } z \leq 2 x \\ \sqrt{ 3x^2 - 4z^2 } & \text{бунда } z > 2 x \end{cases}$
14	$Y = \begin{cases} \frac{x-2t}{2x+5t^2} & \text{бунда } xt < 0 \\ \sqrt{xt} & \text{бунда } xt \geq 0 \end{cases}$
15	$Y = \begin{cases} \sin^2(x-2t) & \text{бунда } x+t > 2 \\ \ln x-2t & \text{бунда } x+t \leq 2 \end{cases}$
16	$Y = \begin{cases} \sin(\pi x + e^x) & \text{бунда } (x+1) < 5 \\ \sin(\pi x + e) & \text{бунда } (x+1) \geq 5 \end{cases}$
17	$T = \begin{cases} \frac{r-2s}{r^2+2s^2} & \text{бунда } r-2s \leq 1 \\ \frac{2}{r-2c} & \text{бунда } r-2s > 1 \end{cases}$
18	$T = \begin{cases} \frac{r-2s}{r^2+2s^2} & \text{бунда } r-2s \leq 1 \\ \frac{2}{r-2c} & \text{бунда } r-2s > 1 \end{cases}$
19	$K = \begin{cases} xe^x \sin x & \text{агар } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x & \text{агар } x < 0 \end{cases}$
20	$Y = \begin{cases} (nm^2 + d)^2 & \text{агар } d > 1 \\ \frac{d}{m^2 + n^2}, & \text{агар } d \leq 1 \end{cases}$
21	$D = \min \left\{ \max \left\{ x, y^2 \right\}; 5^{y^2} \right\}; x = \arcsin^2 0,1a + ctg 0,33b; y = a^{b^3} + ctg^3 5a^{-b};$ $a = 3,17; b = 0,06;$
22	$T = \begin{cases} \frac{r-2s}{r^2+2s^2} & \text{бунда } r-2s \leq 1 \\ \frac{2}{r-2c} & \text{бунда } r-2s > 1 \end{cases}$
23	$T = \begin{cases} \frac{r-2s}{r^2+2s^2} & \text{бунда } r-2s \leq 1 \\ \frac{2}{r-2c} & \text{бунда } r-2s > 1 \end{cases}$
24	$y = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + 9, x < 0, \\ 1/x^2 + 3x + 9, x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

25	$y = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x}, x < 0 \\ \operatorname{tg} x, x \geq 0 \end{cases}$
26	$y = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 7x + 1, x \geq 2, \\ 2x^2 - 4, x < 2 \end{cases}$
27	$y = \begin{cases} 64x - 9, x < 6 \\ 63 / x^2 - 7x + 17, x \geq 6 \end{cases}$
28	$y = \begin{cases} 3x - 7, & x < -5 \\ 29 / x^3 - 7x + 15, & x \geq -5 \end{cases}$
29	$y = \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x + \sqrt{x+1}, x > 0, \\ x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 7, x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
30	$y = \begin{cases} x^2 + 16x + 3 , x < 0, \\ x - 3^2, x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

2-Topshiriq:Quyidagi ifodalarni xisoblash dasturini tuzing
Hisobotda quyidagilar bo'lishi kerak:

- 1) Variantingaz sharti
- 2) Dastur teksti
- 3) Hisob natijasi (Monitordan ko'chirib oling)

1	$a = \frac{x^{y+1} + e^{y-1}}{1+x y-tgt }; b = 1+y-x + \frac{ y-x^2 }{2} + \frac{ y-x^3 }{3}; xq3,175; yq0,869;$
2	$Yq \begin{cases} f_1; x < A \\ f_2; A \leq x < B; \\ f_3; x \geq B \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f_1 = \frac{x-A}{1+x^2}; \\ f_2 = x^2 - (A+B)x + AB; \end{matrix} \quad f_3 = \frac{B-x}{3-3x^2}; \quad Aq-4; Bq2.$
3	$Yq \begin{cases} f_1; x < A \\ f_2; A \leq x < B; \\ f_3; x \geq B \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f_1 = \frac{x^2 - Ax}{1+2x^2}; \\ f_2 = x^2 - (A+B)x + AB \end{matrix} \quad f_3 = \frac{x-B}{3+4x^2}; \quad Aq-4; Bq3;$ $x = 6.4$
4	$4. A = \sqrt[3]{xtg5y - arctg^3 \frac{x-2}{y+5}}; Xq \begin{cases} 3; y > 5 \\ 2^y; y = 5 \\ \cos^3 5y; y < 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} y = c^2b + \cos^2 b^c \\ b = 4,17; \\ c = 0,04; \end{matrix}$
5	$Fq \begin{cases} f_1; x < A \\ f_2; A \leq x < B; \\ f_3; x \geq B \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f_1 = \frac{x-A}{1+3x^2}; \\ f_2 = (A+B)x - x^2 - AB \end{matrix} \quad ; \quad f_3 = \frac{B-x}{4+x^2}; Aq-3; Bq5; x = 7$
6	$D = \min \max \{x, y^2\}; x = \sin^2 0,1a + tg0,33b; y = a^{b^3} + tg^3 5a^{-b};$ $a = 3,17; b = 0,06;$
7	$Fq \begin{cases} f_1; x < y \\ f_2; A = y; \\ f_3; A < y \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f_1 = 5x^2 + ctg^2 3y^{-3x} \\ f_2 = \log_2 x - 3y^2 + 2xy; \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} f_3 = \cos x^{-3x} \\ x = \max \{7^b\} \\ y = a^2b + 4b^a \end{matrix} Aq1,33; Bq0,6;$
8	$Zq \begin{cases} z_1; a < b \\ z_2; a = b; \\ z_3; a > b \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} z_1 = a^2bx - xab^2 \\ z_2 = \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{4x^2}{2!}y^3; \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} z_3 = xy - tg^7 x-4 \\ a = \sqrt[4]{x^2 + y^4} \cos^2 x + \sin^2 y ; \end{matrix}$
9	$Fq \begin{cases} f_1; x < A \\ f_2; A \leq x < B; \\ f_3; x \geq B \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f_1 = \frac{A-x}{2-x^2}; \\ f_3 = \frac{B-x}{4-3x^2} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} f_2 = x^2 - (A+B)x + AB \\ Aq-2; Bq0,9; x = 6 \end{matrix}$

10	$\text{Pq} \begin{cases} f_1; y < A \\ f_2; A \leq y < B; \quad f_1 = \frac{x-z^2}{1-xe^z}; \\ f_3; y \geq B \end{cases} \quad f_2 = \cos \frac{x-7}{4+\frac{2}{x}-\frac{5}{z}}; \quad f_3 = 4tgz^{x-2}$ yqmax(AQ3;B-7); Aq4x²-7z³; Bqsinx⁻³-log₂ 4x; Xq3,17; Zq0,11;
11	$Q = \sqrt[7]{4a^2 - 5b \cos^2 a} \quad . \text{bq} \begin{cases} a+5x; a=y \\ 4z; a \neq y \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} y = 8x^2 - \log_3 x^2 - 4x \\ x = 6,17; \\ z = 0,12; \end{matrix}$
12	$. \text{Rqmin} (F; 4\sin^2 x); \text{Fq} \begin{cases} f_1; x = y \\ f_2; x < y; \quad f_1 = 5x^2 - 6x + 3; \quad f_2 = tg^2 7x - 4^x; \\ f_3; x > y \end{cases}$ $f_3 = \log_3 4x^2 - x^4; x = g^2 - 3; y = 3x - 3^{x-g}; g = 0,13$
13	$S = \min \left(x^2 - 3; \sqrt[5]{x^3 + 4x - 7^x} \right); x = a^2 tgb - 3ab^2; a = \sqrt{ y - k^2 + 5^y};$ $b = 3y^2 + tgy^{-4k}; y = 5,26; k = 1,4$
14	$\text{Fq} \begin{cases} f_1; x < A \\ f_2; A \leq x < B; \quad f_1 = \frac{x-B}{4+2x^2}; \\ f_3; x \geq B \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f_2 = x^2 - (A-B)x + AB \\ f_3 = \frac{x-B}{4+4x^2} \end{matrix} \quad \text{Aq-2; Bq1,5; } x \in R$
15	$A = \min \max \left(x+4; 7x^2; g^x \right); x = \frac{b^2 - 4b + b^c}{ e^{2b-3} + 4b^2 } + 2a^b;$ $g = 3x^2 - e^{2x-4}; b = 2,17; c = 0,16;$
16	$\text{Fq} \begin{cases} f_1; a = x \\ f_2; a > x; \quad f_1 = \max(a^2; x-3); \\ f_3; a < x \end{cases}$ $f_2 = 3x^2 + 4tg^3 x \quad a = \sqrt{x^2 - y+5x }, \quad x = 4,75; \quad y = 7.2$ $f_3 = \sqrt{ 2x-3 \lg 3x }$
17	$\text{Zq} \begin{cases} z_1; a > b \\ z_2; a = b; \quad z_1 = a^2 bx - xab^2; \quad z_2 = \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{4x^2}{2!} y^3; \\ z_3; a < b \end{cases} \quad z_3 = xy - tg^7 x-4 $ $a = \sqrt[4]{x^2 + y^4 \cos^2 x + \sin^2 y }; b = \sqrt[5]{x^2 - \log_4 y+5x }; \quad \begin{matrix} x = 4,73 \\ y = 0,31 \end{matrix}$
18	$F = \max \left(\sin^2 3,17 + 4^x; \min(x^2; 3^k) \right); x = ab^2 + 4a \cos b^3; a = \sqrt{y^4 + 4b^2} + 2y^b;$ $y = 4,16; b = 0,21;$
19	

	$Yq \begin{cases} f_1; x < A \\ f_2; A \leq x < B; \\ f_3; x \geq B \end{cases} \quad f_1 = \frac{Ax - x}{2 + 4x^2}; \quad f_2 = (A + B)x - x^2 - AB \quad Aq-1; Bq2,2; x = 8.7$ $f_3 = \frac{x - B}{5 + x^2}$
20	$Cq \begin{cases} f_1; a = x \\ f_2; a > x; \\ f_3; a < x \end{cases} \quad f_1 = \max(a^2; x - 5); \quad f_2 = 8x^2 + 4tg^3x \quad x = y - 3 ^{0,5a}$ $f_3 = \sqrt{ 4x - 2 \lg 2x }; \quad a = y + 3y^{5 - \frac{1}{m}}$ yq4,33; mq2,3;
21	$Kq \begin{cases} f_1; x < A \\ f_2; A \leq x < B; \\ f_3; x \geq B \end{cases} \quad f_1 = \frac{Ax - x^2}{2 - 4x^2}; \quad f_2 = (A + B)x - x^2 - AB$ $f_3 = \frac{B - x}{x + 5x^2}$ $A = -1; B = 2,4;$
22	$Fq \begin{cases} f_1; a > x \\ f_2; a \leq x < b; \\ f_3; x \geq b \end{cases} \quad f_1 = 3tg^2 5x + y \sin(x - 2)^3;$ $f_2 = \frac{5}{x + 2} \sin^3 y - y^{\sin 2x} \quad f_3 = 3e^{5x-2} + y - 3 ^{ x-2 };$ $x = \max\{y^2, 4\}; y = a + b^3 \cos^2 3a; a = 4,17; b = 2,5$
23	$Fq \begin{cases} f_1; a > x \\ f_2; a \leq x < b; \\ f_3; x \geq b \end{cases} \quad f_1 = \frac{x - a}{3 + x^2}; \quad f_2 = x^3 - (a + b)x^2 + abx$ $f_3 = \frac{b - x}{5 + 3x^2}$ $a = 1; b = 2,6; x = 8.7$
24	. $Sq \begin{cases} 5xa^3; a > x \\ tg^2 7x + a \cos x; a \leq x < b; \\ 5; x \geq b \end{cases} \quad x = \sqrt[5]{a^2 b - \cos^2 4b - 3a}$ $a = 4,25; b = 2,7$
25	$Tq \begin{cases} t_1; a = b \\ t_2; a \neq b \end{cases} \quad t_1 = \max(a^2; b^3 - 4); \quad t_2 = \min(a; ab)$ $a = 1,27; b = 2,8$

26	$Yq \begin{cases} f_1; x < A \\ f_2; A \geq x < B; \\ f_3; x \leq B \end{cases} \quad f_1 = \frac{Ax + x}{2 + 4x^2}; \quad f_2 = \frac{A + B}{x}; \quad f_3 = \frac{x - B}{5 + x^2} \quad Aq-1; Bq2,2; x = 8.7$
27	$Mq \begin{cases} f_1; a > x \\ f_2; a \leq x < b; \\ f_3; x \geq b \end{cases} \quad f_1 = \frac{x - a}{3 - 2x^2}; \quad f_2 = \frac{a + b}{x^2} - x^3 - abx; \quad f_3 = \frac{x - b}{5 + 4x^2}$ $a = 1; b = 2,9; x = 8$
28	$A = \max_{x \in [0,1]} \min_{t \in [0,1]} (x + 4; 7x; g)^x; \quad g = \frac{b^2 - 4b + b^c}{ e^{2b-3} + 4b^2 } + 2a^b;$ $g = 3x^2 - e^{2x-4}; b = 2,17; c = 0,16;$
29	$S = \max_{x \in [0,1]} \min_{t \in [0,1]} (x^2 - 3; \sqrt[5]{x^3 + 4x - 7^x}; x = a^2 tgb - 3ab^2; a = \sqrt{ y - k^2 + 5^y};$ $b = 3y^2 + tgy^{-4k}; y = 5,26; k = 1,4$
30	$Pq \begin{cases} f_1; y < A \\ f_2; A \leq y < B; \\ f_3; y \geq B \end{cases} \quad f_1 = \frac{x - z^2}{1 - xe^z}; \quad f_2 = \frac{x - 7}{4 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{z}}; \quad f_3 = 4z^{x-2}$ $yqmin(AQ3; B-7);$ $Aq4x^2 - 7z^3; Bq\sin x^{-3} - \log_2 4x; \quad Xq3,17; Zq0,11;$

Sikllarni tashkil etish

Qator masalalarni yechish uchun ko'pincha bitta amalni bir necha marotaba bajarish talab qilinadi. Amaliyotda bu rekursiyalar va iterativ algoritmlar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Iterativ jarayonlar – bu operatsiyalar ketma-ketligini zaruriy sonda takrorlanishidir.

while operatori orqali sikllarni tashkil etish

while operatori yordamida sikllarni tashkil etishda operatsiyalar ketma-ketligi siklning davom etish sharti «to'g'ri» bo'lsagina uning navbatdagi operatsiyalari amalga oshiriladi.

while operatori yordamida siklni tashkil etish

```
include <iostream.h>
int main()
{
    int counter=0; //Birlamchi qiymatni o'zlashtirish
    while(counter<5) //Sikl shartini tekshirish
    {
        counter++;
        cout << "counter : " << counter << ". g'n" ;
    }
    cout<<"Tsikl tugadi.Counter:"<<counter<<".g'n";
    return 0;
```

NATIJA:

```
counter : 1
counter : 2
counter : 3
counter : 4
counter : 5
Tsikl tugadi.Counter: 5.
```

while operatori orqali murakkab konstruksiyalarni tuzish

while operatori shartida murakkab mantiqiy ifodalarni ham qo'llash mumkin. Bunday ifodalarni qo'llashda && (mantiqiy ko'paytirish), || (mantiqiy qo'shish), hamda !(mantiqiy INKOR) kabi operatsiyalardan foydalaniladi..

while konstruksiyasidagi murakkab shartlar

```
include <iostream.h>
int main()
{
    unsigned short kichik;
    unsigned long katta;
    const unsigned short MaxKichik=65535;
    cout << "Kichik sonni kiriting:";
    cin >> kichik;
    cout << "Katta sonni kiriting:";
    cin >> katta;
    cout << "kichik son:" << kichik << "...";
    //Xar bir iteratsiyada uchta shart tekshiriladi.
    while (kichik<katta && katta>0 &&
           kichik< MaxKichik )
    {
        if(kichik%5000==0) //Xar 5000 satrdan
            // keyin nuqta chikariladi
```

```

        cout<<"." ;
    kichik++;
    katta-=2 ;
}
cout<<"/n kichik son:"<<kichik<<" katta son:"
<<katta << endl ;
return 0 ;
}

```

NATIJA:

```

Kichik sonni kirit : 2
Katta sonni kirit : 100000
Kichik son : 2 .....
Kichik son :33335      katta son : 33334

```

break va continue operatorlari

Ko`pincha siklning navbatdagi iteratsiyasiga sikl tanasidagi boshqa operatorlar (navbatdagi operatorlar) bajarilmasdan turib o`tish zaruriyati tug`iladi. Bunday holatlarda `continue` operatori qo`llaniladi. Bundan tashqari, siklni bajarilishi sharti qanoatlantirilganda ham, qator hollarda undan chiqib ketish zaruriyati paydo bo`ladi. Bu holda esa `break` operatori ishlatiladi. Bunday operatorlarni qo`llanilishiga quyidagi keltirilgan.

break va continue operatorlarining qo`llanilishi

```

include <iostream.h>
int main()
{
    unsigned short  kichik ;
    unsigned long   katta;
    unsigned long   qadam;
    unsigned long   maqsad ;
    const unsigned short  MaxKichik = 65535;
    cout<< "Kichik nomerni kiriting:";
    cin >>kichik ;
    cout<< "Katta nomerni kiriting :''";
    cin >>katta ;
    cout<<"Qadam qiymatini kiriting:''";
    cin >>qadam ;
    cout<<"Maqsadli kattalik qiymatini kiriting:;";
    cin >> maqsad ;
    cout << "\n";
    while(kichik<katta && katta>0 &&
    kichik<MaxKichik)
    {
        kichik++ ;
        if(kichik%qadam==0)
        {
            cout << "qadam:" << kichik << endl ;
            continue ;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        if(katta==maqsad) //мақсадли нуктага
        // tengligini tekshirish
        {
            cout << "Maqsadga erishildi !;
            break;
        }
        katta -= 2;
    }
    cout<< "\n Kichik son:" << kichik <<
    <<" katta son:"<< katta << endl ;
    return 0;
}

```

NATIJA:

```

Kichik sonni kiriting: 2
Katta sonni kiriting: 20
Qadam qiymatini kiriting: 4
Maqsadli kattalik qiymatini kiriting: 6

```

```

Qadam :4
Qadam: 8

```

```

Kichik son : 10    Katta son:8

```

while(true) konstruktsiyasini qo'llanilishi

Siklning navbatdagi iteratsiyasiga o'tishda shart sifatida C++ tilida sintaksisi bo'yicha to'g'ri bo'lgan ixtiyoriy ifoda qatnashishi mumkin. Bunda shart «to'g'ri» bo'lsa sikl bajarilaveradi. Cheksiz sikllarni tashkil etish uchun shart sifatida true mantiqiy o'zgarmas qo'llaniladi. Bu quyidagi misolda ko'rsatilgan.

while operatorini qo'llashga oid yana bir misol

```

#include <iostream.h>
int main()
{
    int counter = 0 ;
    while(true)
    {
        counter++ ;
        if(counter>10)
            break ;
    }
    cout<<"counter:"<<counter << "\n " ;
    return 0 ;
}

```

HATIJA:

```

Counter:  11

```

do...while konstruksiyasi yordamida sikl tashkil etish

Ayrim hollarda `while` operatori yordamida sikllarni tashkil etishda uning tanasidagi amallar umuman bajarilmasligi mumkin. Chunki siklni davom etish sharti har bir iteratsiyadan oldin tekshiriladi. Agarda boshlang'ich berilgan shart to'g'ri bo'lmasa sikl tanasining birorta operatori ham bajarilmaydi. **while sikli tanasidagi amallar bajarilmay qolishi**

```
# include <iostream.h >
int main()
{
    int counter ;
    cout << "How manu hellos ?:";
    cin >> counter ;
    while (counter>0 )
    {
        cout << "Hello ! g'n";
        counter -- ;
    }
    cout<<"Counter is OutPut ;" << counter ;
    return 0;
}
```

HATIJA:

```
How manu    hellos ? : 2
Hello !
Hello !
counter is OutPut : 0
How manu    hellos ? : 0
counter is OutPut : 0
```

do...while konstruksiyasining qo'llanilishi

`do...while` konstruksiyasida sikl sharti uning tanasidagi operatsiyalar bir marta bajarilgandan so'ng tekshiriladi. Bu sikl operatorlarini hech bo'lmaganda bir marta bajarilishini kafolatlaydi.

do...while konstruksiyasining qo'llanilishi

```
# include <iostream.h>
int main()
{
    int counter;
    cout<<"How manu hellos ?" ;
    cin >>counter;
    do
    {
        cout << "hello g'h" ;
        counter --;
    }
    while(counter>0)
    cout << "Counter is :" << counter <<endl ;
    return 0 ;
}
```

HATIJA :

```
how manu hellos ? 2
hello
hello
Sounter is : 0
How manu hellos ? 0
Hello
Counter is: - 1
```

Ushbu misolda while operatorining umumiy ishlash prinsipi keltirilgan.

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
{
int aq1,b; clrscr();
while (a<q10)
{
bq2*(aQ5);
cout <<" aq"<<b<<endl;
aQQ;
}
getch();
}
```

Sharti keyin tekshiriladigan sikl operatori.

Uning umumiy ko`rinishi quyidagicha:

```
...
do
operator(lar);
while (mantiqiy ifoda);
...
```

Bu yerda xam sharti avval tekshiriladigan sikl operatori kabi qoidalarga amal qilinadi, ya'ni shartli ifoda qiymati 0 ga teng bo`lgan holda do while sikli o`z funksiyasini to`xtatadi. while sikli uchun bo`lganidek do while sikli uchun xam quyidagi sikldan chiqish holatlarini keltirish mumkin:

- ✓ Shartli ifoda 0 ga teng bo`lgan holda;
- ✓ Sikl ichida break operatoriga duch kelganda;
- ✓ Sikl ichida return operatori bajarilganda.

Masalan : yqsinx funksiyani hisoblash dasturini tuzish kerak bo`lsin. Bu yerda hq0,1 deb olinsin.

```
#include<siostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<math.h>
main()
{float x=1, y; clrscr();
Do
{yqsin(x);
Cout <<" x va u ning qiymatini kiriting"\n;
```

```
X+=0.1;}
while (x<=2);
getch()
}
```

2- misol.

```
#include<iostream.h>
main()
{
int n;
do
cin >>n;
while (n!=20);
}
```

Izox : dastur bajarilishi klaviaturadan 20 sonini kiritguncha xisoblash davom etadi. Bu yerda !q belgisi teng emas degan ma'noda ishlatiladi.

for operatori

while operatori yordamida sikllarni tashkil etishda 3 ta zaruriy amallar: sikl o'zgaruvchisiga boshlang'ich qiymat berish, har bir iteratsiyada siklni davom etish sharti bajarilishini tekshirish va sikl o'zgaruvchisi qiymatini o'zgartirishni bajarishimiz kerak.

while operatorining ishlatilishiga yana bir misol.

```
# include < iostream. h>
int main()
{
int counterq0;
while (counter <5)
{
counterQQ ;
cout << "Looping!"
}
cout << "g'n Counter:" << Counter << "\n";
return 0;
}
```

NATIJA:

```
Looping! Looping! Looping! Looping! Looping!
Counter: 5
```

Misol: $\cos x$ funksiyasi xisoblansin. Bu yerda dx 0,2 deb olinsin.

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
main()
{ float x,y; clrscr();
  for(x=2; x<=3; x+=0.2)
  {y=cos(x); }
  getch();
}
{ Siklik jarayonlar}
#include <iostream.h>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
void main()
{ double p,s=0,f1,f2,n,m;
  for(n=1;n<=4;n++)
  { p=1; for(m=1;m<=5;m++)
  {f1=sqrt(abs(exp(m*log(n))+exp(n*log(m))));
   f2=exp(m*log(n))+exp(n*log(m));
   p=p*(f1/f2);
  }
    s=s+p;
  }
  cout<<"Natija : \n";
  cout<<"s= "<<s<<endl;
}
```

`for` operatori siklni ishlashi uchun zarur bo'ladigan uchta operatsiyani o'zida birlashtiradi. Bu operatsiyalarni qisqacha quyidagicha xarakterlash mumkin: boshlang'ich qiymatni o'zlashtirish, shartni tekshirish, sikl schyotchigini qiymatini oshirish. `for` operatori ifodasidagi qavsning ichida shu uchchala operatsiyani amalga oshiruvchi ifodalar yoziladi. Qavs ichidagi ifodalar nuqtali vergul orqali ajratiladi.

`for` siklining birinchi ifodasi sikl schyotchigiga boshlang'ich qiymatni o'zlashtiradi. Schyotchik – to'g'ridan-to'g'ri `for` siklida e'lon qilinadigan va qiymat o'zlashtiriladigan butun sonli o'zgaruvchidir. C++ da bu o'rinda schyotchikka qiymat beradigan ixtiyoriy ifoda yozilishiga imkon berilgan. `for` siklining ikkinchi parametrda siklni davom etish sharti aniqlanadi. Bu shart `while` konstruksiyasining sharti bajaradigan vazifani amalga oshiradi. Uchinchi parametrda esa sikl schyotchigi qiymatini o'zgartiruvchi (oshiruvchi yoki kamaytiruvchi) ifoda yoziladi. `for` siklidan foydalanishga misol. `for` siklining qo'llanilishiga.

```
#include< iostream. h>
int main()
{
  int counter;
  for (counter=0 ; counter<5; counter++ )
  cout<< "Looping!";
  cout<< "\n Counter:" << counter<< ".\n";
  return 0;
}
```

NATIJA:

Looping! Looping! Looping! Looping! Looping!

Counter: 5

for operatori uchun murakkab ifodalarni berilishi

for sikli dasturlashning kuchli va qulay instrumentidir. for operatorida siklni o'zaro bog'liq bo'lmagan parametrlar (boshlang'ich qiymat o'zlashtirish, bajarilish sharti va qadam) ni qo'llanilishi sikl ishini boshqarishda juda yaxshi imkoniyatlarni ochib beradi.

for sikli quyidagi ketma-ketlikda ishlaydi.

1. Sikl schetchigiga boshlang'ich qiymat o'zlashtiriladi.
 2. Siklni davom etish shartidagi ifoda qiymati hisoblanadi.
 3. Agarda shart ifodasi true qiymat qaytarsa oldin sikl tanasi bajariladi, keyin esa sikl schyotchigi ustida berilgan amallar bajariladi.
- Har bir iteratsiyada 2 – va 3 – qadamlar takrorlanadi.

For operatorining umumiy strukturasi quyidagicha:

For(<boshlang'ich qiymat; < shart > ;< qadam>)

Bu yerda boshlang'ich qiymat parametrning boshlang'ich qiymati bo'lsa, u xolda

i = 0; i = 1 yoki i = n bo'lishi mumkin.

< shart > - parametrning boshlang'ich qiymati bilan oxirgi qiymati solishtiriladi.

Masalan: i < qn; i < n; i < n va x.k.

< qadam> o'zgarish qadami. Masalan : i += 1; i++; i + i = 1 va x.k.

4.LABORATORIYA ISHI

Takrorlanuvchi strukturali dasturlar tuzish

Topshiriq:Quyidagi ifodalarni xisoblash dasturini tuzig

Hisobotda quyidagilar bo`lishi kerak:

- 1) Variantingaz sharti
- 2) Dastur matni
- 3) Hisob natijasi (Monitordan ko`chirib oling)

$$1. a) \sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{1}{n^3}; \quad b) \sum_{R=1}^{15} \frac{R^3}{R^4 + 3R^2 + e^{-R}}; \quad c) \prod_{R=1}^{15} \prod_{i=1}^{10} \frac{R^i + 1}{R^4 + 3^i * R + e^{-R}}$$

$$2. a) \sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{2}{n^3(n+1)}; \quad b) \sum_{R=1}^{14} \frac{R^2 + |R-2|}{\ln R + 3R}; \quad c) \sum_{R=1}^{14} \sum_{m=1}^4 \frac{R \cdot m + |R^{-m} + 2|}{\ln R + 3m}$$

$$3. a) \sum_{n=1}^{20} \frac{3}{(2n+1)^3}; \quad b) \sum_{R=1}^{17} \frac{R+1}{\sin R + e^{-R} + 1}; \quad c) \prod_{R=1}^{16} \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{R+3}{R^3 + 3R + i^3}$$

$$4. a) \sum_{R=1}^{13} \frac{4}{R(R+1)}; \quad b) \sum_{R=1}^{10} \frac{R^{R+1}}{2^{R+1} + (R+1)^4}; \quad c) \sum_{R=1}^{10} \prod_{i=1}^{10} \frac{(R+1)^i + 4}{(-1)^R + 3(-1)^i + i^R}$$

$$5. a) \sum_{m=1}^{10} \frac{5}{m^2 + m + 4}; \quad b) \sum_{R=1}^{15} \frac{(100-R)^2}{\lg R + 5^{-R}}; \quad c) \sum_{i=1}^{13} \sum_{R=1}^4 \frac{(-1)^i \cos(i+R) + 5}{5i + 7^{-R} + i^{-R}}$$

$$6. a) \prod_{n=1}^8 \frac{n+6}{n^2 + 4n + 1}; \quad b) \sum_{i=1}^{17} \frac{i+6}{i^4 + 27i + 7}; \quad c) \prod_{R=1}^8 \prod_{i=1}^{14} (-1)^i \frac{\sqrt{5i^4 + e^{-R} + 6}}{\cos(i+1)^3 - R^{-i}}$$

$$7. a) m!Q7; \quad b) \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{(-1)^i \cdot 7^{-i}}{1+i+i^2}; \quad c) \sum_{i=1}^{13} \sum_{R=1}^{14} \frac{(-1)^i \cos(i+R) + 5}{5i + 7^{-R} + i^{-R}}$$

$$8. a) (mQ1)!; \quad b) \sum_{n=1}^{12} \frac{10n-8}{10n^2 - 3n + 8}; \quad c) \sum_{i=1}^{13} \sum_{m=2}^5 \left[\frac{i^m + 4m + e^m}{m^i} \right]$$

$$9. a) \prod_{n=1}^{10} \frac{n^2 + 9^{-n}}{e^{-n} + n^{n^{-n}}}; \quad b) \sum_{i=1}^7 (2i + 5i + 9); \quad c) \sum_{R=1}^{17} \prod_{m=1}^5 \sqrt{\frac{R + m^3 + e^{-m} + 9}{\text{Log}_m R + (mR)^3}}$$

$$10. a) \prod_{n=1}^{10} \frac{n^2 + 9^{-n}}{e^{-n} + n^{n^{-n}}}; \quad b) \prod_{n=1}^{10} \frac{n^2 + 3n + 10}{\sqrt[3]{n^2 + 7n + 91}}; \quad c) \sum_{R=1}^{17} \sum_{m=1}^5 \sqrt{\frac{Tg(R+m)^2 + 10R}{R + m^{-R} + e^{m-R}}}$$

$$11. \text{ a) } \prod_{n=1}^{10} \frac{n^2 + 9^{-n}}{e^{-n} + n^{n^{-n}}}; \text{ b) } \prod_{n=1}^{10} \frac{1}{n^4 + 1}; \quad \text{ c) } \prod_{i=1}^{15} \sum_{m=1}^{11} \left[e^{\sqrt{i^2 + m^{1-i}}} + \frac{i^2 + 11}{m^4 + i^{-m}} \right]$$

$$12. \text{ a) } \prod_{i=1}^9 \frac{i^4 + i^{12}}{\sqrt{i^3 + e^{-i}}}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{R=1}^{10} \frac{R+I}{R^5 + 5R + 1,2}; \quad \text{ c) } \sum_{m=1}^9 \prod_{n=1}^7 \sqrt{\frac{m^3 - n^2 + 3,4}{m^{-n} + m^{-m} + 12}};$$

$$13. \text{ a) } \prod_{n=1}^{15} \frac{13}{n^3 + 5n + 7}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{m=2}^{13} \frac{(-1)^m \sqrt{m}}{2^{-2m}}; \quad \text{ c) } \prod_{i=1}^{21} \prod_{m=1}^{20} tg \frac{i^{-m} - i^{3-m} - i^2 + 1,3}{m^{-i} + m^{-6} + im + 13}$$

$$14. \text{ a) } \sum_{R=1}^{19} \frac{R^2 + 14}{\sqrt{3^{-R} + R^3}}; \quad \text{ b) } \prod_{n=1}^{14} \frac{n+b}{n + \frac{1}{n}}; \quad \text{ c) } \sum_{i=1}^6 \sum_{m=1}^{14} \lg \frac{\sqrt[3]{m^2 + e^{m-i}}}{i^2 + 2^{i-m}}$$

$$15. \text{ a) } \prod_{i=1}^{14} \frac{|i-15| + i^3}{\ln i + 7i}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{R=1}^{10} \frac{(-1)^R * (R+1)}{R^3 + R^2 + 1}; \quad \text{ c) } \prod_{n=1}^{14} \sum_{m=1}^{16} (-1) \frac{m \log_n(m+5) + 1,5}{2^{m-9} + (n+3)^{-m} + nm}$$

$$16. \text{ a) } \sum_{i=-22}^{40} \frac{i \sqrt{|i| - 2i^3} + 16}{\ln|i+3| + 1,6}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{n=1}^{20} (-1)^n \frac{n+c}{2n^4 + 1}; \quad \text{ c) } \prod_{R=4}^{16} \prod_{m=1}^{17} \sqrt{\frac{R^m + 4R - m + 1,6}{\sin(m+R) - m}}$$

$$17. \text{ a) } \prod_{R=1}^{17} \frac{R+17}{2R^2 + 9}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{R=1}^{13} (-1) \frac{R^R \sqrt{R+1} + R^2}{2R^2 + 4R + 11}; \quad \text{ c) } \sum_{m=1}^{17} \prod_{n=1}^{10} \sqrt{\frac{m^3 - n^2 + 1,7}{m^n + m^m + 12}}$$

$$18. \text{ a) } \sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{18}{5 - 17n + n^3}; \quad \text{ b) } \prod_{m=-12}^0 \frac{m^2 \sqrt{|m| + 1,8}}{m^2 + 4m + (-1)^m}; \quad \text{ c) } \sum_{i=1}^{17} \prod_{R=1}^{10} \sqrt{\frac{e^{i+R} (i+R)^{i-R}}{|4i^3 - R^4|}}$$

$$19. \text{ a) } \sum_{n=1}^9 \frac{19n}{3+n+n^2}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{t=3}^9 \frac{tg(t+3)}{t^3 + 2t + e^{t-1}}; \quad \text{ c) } \prod_{i=-4}^0 \prod_{m=2}^{19} \frac{\sqrt{i+m}}{i+m}$$

$$20. \text{ a) } \prod_{n=1}^{20} (-1)^n \frac{1+n^2}{1+n^3}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{m=10}^6 \frac{\text{sign}(m)}{\sqrt[4]{m^2 + e^{i+13}}}; \quad \text{ c) } \prod_{n=1}^{11} \prod_{R=2}^{16} \frac{n^3 - R^2 + 20}{(|n-R| + n)^{-R}}$$

$$21. \text{ a) } \prod_{n=1}^{15} (-1)^n \frac{n+21}{9+5n^3}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{R=1}^{12} \frac{2^{-R} + 2^R + 21}{R^2 + e^{2-13}}; \quad \text{ c) } \prod_{i=1}^{16} \sum_{R=1}^6 \frac{\text{sign}(\sin(i+R))}{(i+R)^{i-R} - 21};$$

$$22. \text{ a) } \sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{3n^3 + 4n + 18}{n^3 + Ln(m+3)}; \quad \text{ b) } \prod_{R=1}^{10} (-1)^R \frac{R+22}{R^3 + 7R + 5}; \quad \text{ c) } \sum_{i=1}^{17} \prod_{R=1}^{10} \frac{Lni + R^2}{|4i^3 - R^4|}$$

$$23. \text{ a) } \prod_{R=1}^7 \frac{61R+17}{2R^2 + 9,6}; \quad \text{ b) } \sum_{R=1}^{12} (-1) \frac{\text{Arccos}(R+1) + R^2}{2R^2 + TgR + 11}; \quad \text{ c) } \sum_{m=1}^{17} \prod_{n=1}^{10} \frac{(1-m)^{n-m}}{(m+n+5)^3}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
24. \text{ a) } \sum_{R=1}^{14} \frac{R+2,4}{R^2+7R+1}; & \text{ b) } \prod_{q=1}^{18} (-1)^q \frac{\cos(q^2+5)}{q^4+|q-71|}; & \text{ c) } \sum_{i=1}^{16} \prod_{m=1}^{13} \frac{\arctg(i+m)}{Lni+0,24}; \\
25. \text{ a) } \sum_{R=1}^{15} \frac{3R-2,5}{\sqrt{R^2+3R+8}}; & \text{ b) } \prod_{n=15}^{45} \frac{\arctgn}{n^{1,6}-Ln(n+25)}; & \text{ c) } \prod_{i=1}^{25} \sum_{m=3}^{12} \frac{(i^3+m^4)^{\frac{1}{i}}}{\sqrt{Ln(i+m)+i^{\frac{1}{m}}}} \\
26. \text{ a) } \prod_{i=1}^{10} \frac{6i-2,6}{i^{4^i}-3i^3+i-1}; & \text{ b) } \prod_{q=1}^{16} \frac{\operatorname{Arccos}(q^2+5)}{q^4+Tg(q+1)}; & \text{ c) } \prod_{R=1}^{27} \frac{R+2,7}{2R^3+9}; \\
27. \text{ a) } \prod_{R=1}^{27} \frac{R+2,7}{2R^3+9}; & \text{ b) } \sum_{R=1}^{13} (-1)^R \frac{\sqrt[R]{R+1+R^2}}{R^2+R+27}; & \text{ c) } \prod_{R=4}^{16} \prod_{m=1}^{17} \frac{\sqrt{R^2+4R-m}}{\sin(m+R)-m^2}; \\
28. \text{ a) } \sum_{i=1}^{28} (4i-28)^2; & \text{ b) } \prod_{n=1}^{11} \frac{n^3+3n+2,8}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+7n+91}}; & \text{ c) } \sum_{R=1}^6 \sum_{m=1}^{13} \frac{\sqrt{(R+m)^2+28}}{R+m^2+2^{m-R}} \\
29. \text{ a) } \sum_{m=1}^{10} \frac{29}{m^2+m+4}; & \text{ b) } \prod_{R=1}^{25} \frac{(100-R)^2}{\lg R+2^{R-49}}; & \text{ c) } \sum_{i=1}^8 \sum_{R=1}^{13} \frac{(-1)^i \cos(i+R)}{5i+7R+iR-29} \\
30. \text{ a) } m!; & \text{ b) } \sum_{n=1}^{30} \frac{10n-30}{10n^2-3n+8}; & \text{ c) } \sum_{R=1}^6 \sum_{m=1}^{13} \frac{\sqrt{tg(R+m)^2+5R}}{R+m^3+2^{m-R}+30};
\end{array}$$

Nazorat savollari

1. Takrorlanuvchi hisoblash jarayoni deb qanday jarayonga aytiladi?
2. Takrorlanuvchi hisoblash jarayonlarini algoritmi qanday qismlarni o`z ichiga oladi?
3. Takrorlanuvchi jarayon tanasi va takrorlanish o`zgaruvchisi haqida tushuncha bering.
4. Takrorlanuvchi hisoblash jarayonlari algoritmlarining turlari.
5. Sharti avval tekshiriladigan takrorlanish jarayonlarini tashkil qilish.
6. Sharti keyin tekshiriladigan takrorlanish jarayonini tashkil qilish.
7. Parametrli takrorlanish jarayoni.
8. Murakkab takrorlanish jarayonlari.

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