

TDs Language C:

TD 1:

EXERCICE 1:

1. `a = x + 5`
2. `a = (x = y) + 2`
3. `a = x == y`
4. `a < b * c < d`
5. `i++ * (n + p)`

EXERCICE 2:

- 1* `short int`
- 2* `int`
- 3* `int`
- 4* `int`

EXERCICE 3:

- 1 * `long`
- 2 * `float`
- 3 * `char`
- 4 * `float`

EXERCICE 4:

```
q = 1 ;  
q = 0 ;  
q = 1 ;  
x = 1 ;  
x = 1.80 ;  
x = 1,90 ;  
x = 1 ;  
q = 25 ;  
q = 45 ;
```

EXERCICE 5 :

A : `i = 1, n = 0.`
B : `i = 11, n = 11.`

C : $i = 21, j = 6, n = 120$.

D : $i = 18, n = 18$.

E : $i = 12, j = 4, n = 12$.

EXERCICE 6 :

A : $n = 10, p = 10, q = 10, r = 1$.

B : $n = 15, p = 10, q = 5$.

C : $n = 15, p = 11, q = 10$.

D : $n = 16, p = 11, q = 15$.

EXERCICE 7 :

A : $n = 6, p = 2, q = 1$.

B : $n = 5, p = 3, q = 1$.

C : $n = 6, p = 2, q = 0$.

D : $n = 6, p = 3, q = 1$.

TD 2:

EXERCICE 1 :

A : 543 34.567800

B : ^543 ^34.567800

C : 543 34.567800

D : ^^^^34.567 3.457e + 001

E : 543^^ 34.567800

F : ^^543

G : ^^^^34.56780

EXERCICE 2 :

A : S

B : S

C : la valeur de S en code ASCII sera affichée 2 fois : 83 83

EXERCICE 3 :

A : $n = 253$; $p = 45$.

B : $n = 253$; $p = 4$.

EXERCICE 4 :

A : $n = 12$; $p = 45$.
B : $n = 1234$; $p = 56$.
C : $n = 1234$; $p = 56$.
D : $n = 1$; $p = 45$.
E : $n = 4567$; $p = 89$.

EXERCICE 5 :

$n = 1$; $p = 2$.
 $n = 3$; $p = 4$.
 $n = 1234$; $p = 56$.
 $n = 7890$; $p = 12$.
 $n = 34$; $p = 5$.
 $n = 6$; $p = 7$.
 $n = 8$; $p = 9$.
 $n = 10$; $p = 0$.
 $n = 0$; $p = 12$.

TD 3 :

EXERCICE 1 :

VOIR L'ENONCÉ DU TD .

EXERCICE 2 :

A : NUL
 PETIT
B : PETIT
C : MOYEN
 GRAND
D : GRAND
E : GRAND

EXERCICE 3 :

VOIR L'ENONCÉ DU TD .

EXERCICE 4 :

```
do {  
    Printf( " donnez un nombre > 0 " );  
    scanf( "%d ", &n );  
}  
while( n<=0 );
```

EXERCICE 5 :

- :
A :
while(i < 4){
 printf("donnez un entier ");
 scanf("%d ",&n);
 som+=n ;
}
}
- :
B :
do{
 printf("donnez un entier ");
 scanf("%d ",&n);
 som+=n ;
}
while(i < 4) ;
- :
0 est pair
n=3
L'instruction " continue " va reinsialiser la boucle.
3 est multiple de 3
n= 8
n=9
9 est multiple de 3
n= 14
...
boucle infinie.

EXERCICE 6 :

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <math.h>  
int main()  
{  
  
    int A, B, C;  
    double D;
```

```

printf("Calcul des solutions réelles d'une équation du second \n");
printf("degré de la forme  ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \n\n");
printf("Introduisez les valeurs pour a, b, et c : ");
scanf("%d %d %d", &A, &B, &C);
D = B*B - 4.0*A*C;
/* Distinction des différents cas */
if (A==0 && B==0 && C==0) /* 0x = 0 */
    printf("Tout réel est une solution de cette équation.\n");
else if (A==0 && B==0) /* Contradiction: c # 0 et c = 0 */
    printf("Cette équation ne possède pas de solutions.\n");
else if (A==0) /* bx + c = 0 */
{
    printf("La solution de cette équation du premier degré est :\n");
    printf(" x = %.4f\n", (double)C/B);
}
else if (D<0) /* b^2-4ac < 0 */
    printf("Cette équation n'a pas de solutions réelles.\n");
else if (D==0) /* b^2-4ac = 0 */
{
    printf("Cette équation a une seule solution réelle :\n");
    printf(" x = %.4f\n", (double)-B/(2*A));
}
else /* b^2-4ac > 0 */
{
    printf("Les solutions réelles de cette équation sont :\n");
    printf(" x1 = %.4f\n", (-B+sqrt(D))/(2*A));
    printf(" x2 = %.4f\n", (-B-sqrt(D))/(2*A));
}
return 0;
}

```

EXERCICE 7 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int main()
{
    int n,i;
    float som=0;
    printf("Entrez le nbr de terme de votre serie harmonique: \n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(i=1;i<n+1;i++){
        som+=(float)1/i;
    }
    printf("Le resultat de votre somme est : %f \n",som);
    return 0;
}

```

```
}
```

EXERCICE 8 :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int main()
{
    int i,j,k,n;
    printf("Entrez le nombre de lignes souhaitees \n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(i=0;i<n;i++){
        for(j=n-1;j>i;j--){
            printf(" ");
            for(k=0;k< 2*i+1;k++)
                printf("*");
            printf("\n");
        }
    }
}
```

EXERCICE 9 :

Version récursive :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int fibo ( int n ){
    if(n==1 || n==2)
        return 1;
    else
        return (fibo(n-1) + fibo(n-2));
}
int main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Entrez le nombre de termes : \n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("u%d = %d\n",n, fibo(n));
}
```

Version Iterative

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int main()
{
    int n,u=1,u1=1,u2=1,i;
    printf("Entrez le nombre de termes : \n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(i=2;i<n;i++){
```

```

    if(n==1 || n==2)
        u=1;
    else{
        u= u1 + u2;
        u1=u2;
        u2=u;
    }
}
printf("u%d = %d\n",n,u);
}

```

EXERCICE 10 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int main()
{
    int max=0,min=20,imax=0,imin=0,note=0;
    do{
        printf("donnez une note (-1 pour finir) : \n");
        scanf("%d",&note);
        if (note<=0)
            break;
        else{
            if(note<min){
                min=note;
                imin=1;}
            else if(note==min)
                imin++;
            if(note>max){
                max=note;
                imax=1;}
            else if(note==max)
                imax++;
        }
    }
    while (note>=0);
    printf("la note maximale : %d attribuee %d fois \n",max,imax);
    printf("la note minimale : %d attribuee %d fois \n",min,imin);
}

```

TD 5:

EXERCICE 1 :

```

#include <stdio.h>

```

```

#include <math.h>
int main(){
void f1(void);
void f2(int);
int f3(int);
int n;
printf("combien de fois voulez vous afficher bonjour \n");
scanf("%d",&n);
f1();
f2(n);
n=f3(n);
    return 0;
}
void f1(void){
    printf("good morning * \n");
}
void f2(int n){
int i=0;
    while(i<n){
        printf("good morning **\n");
        i++;
    }
}
int f3(int n){
int i=0;
    while(i<n){
        printf("good morning ***\n");
        i++;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

EXERCICE 2 :

Le programme affichera : 5 3 .

EXERCICE 3 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void call(void){
static long n=0,limit=1; /* static local variable to keep the same value from call to another*/
n++;
if(n>=limit){
    printf("*** call %ld time *** \n",limit);
    limit*=10;
}
}
void main(){

```

```

long nmax=10000000,n=0;
while(call(),n++,n<nmax);
printf("*** END OF PROGRAM *** \n");
}

```

EXERCICE 4 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int A(int m,int n){
if(m<=0 && n<=0)
    return 0;
else if(m==0)
    return(n+1);
else if(n==0)
    return(A(m-1,1));
else return(A(m-1,A(m,n-1)));
}
int main()
{
int n,m;
scanf("%d %d",&m,&n);
printf(" le resu de la foncction A est: %d \n", A(m,n));
}

```

EXERCICE 5 :

Le programme affichera :

B : Dans fct : n = 10 ; p = 5 ; q = 20 ;
A : Dans main : n = 20 ; p = 5 ; q = 2 ;
C : Dans f : n = 10 ; p = 20 ; q = 2 ;

EXERCICE 6 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void calculator(float m,float n,char c){
    switch (c) {
        case '+':
            printf(" %f + %f : %f \n",m,n,m+n);
            break;
        case '-':
            printf(" %f - %f : %f \n",m,n,m-n);
            break;
        case '*':
            printf(" %f * %f : %f \n",m,n,m*n);
            break;
        case '/':

```

```

        printf(" %f / %f : %f \n",m,n,m/n);
        break;
    case '?':
        break;
    default:
        printf(" %f + %f : %f \n",m,n,m+n);
        break;
    }
}
int main(){
float m,n;
char c;
printf(" Enter 2 number : \n");
scanf("%f %f",&m,&n);
do{
    getchar();
    printf(" Enter the sign of your operation (type ? if you want to quite) : \n");
    scanf("%c",&c);
    calculator(m, n,c);
}
while(c !='?');
}

```

EXERCICE 7 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
char c;
void calculator(float m,float n){
    switch (c) {
        case '+':
            printf(" %f + %f : %f \n",m,n,m+n);
            break;
        case '-':
            printf(" %f - %f : %f \n",m,n,m-n);
            break;
        case '*':
            printf(" %f * %f : %f \n",m,n,m*n);
            break;
        case '/':
            printf(" %f / %f : %f \n",m,n,m/n);
            break;
        case '?':
            break;
        default:
            printf(" %f + %f : %f \n",m,n,m+n);
            break;
    }
}
}

```

```

int main(){
float m,n;
printf(" Enter 2 number : \n");
scanf("%f %f",&m,&n);
do{
getchar();
printf(" Enter the sign of your operation (type ? if you want to quite) : \n");
scanf("%c",&c);
calculator(m, n);
}
while(c !='?');
}

```

EXERCCICE 8 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void verification(int n){
if(n%2==0)
    printf("il est pair \n");
else
    printf("il est impair \n");
if(n%3==0)
    printf("il est multiple de 3 \n");
if(n%3==0 && n%2==0)
    printf("il est diviseur de 6 \n");
}
int main(){
int nbr;
printf("Enter a number: \n");
scanf("%d",&nbr);
verification(nbr);
}

```

TD 6 :

EXERCICE 1 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void fill(int tab[],int n){
int i=0,sum=0;
while(i<n){
    printf("value of position %d \n",i+1);
    scanf("%d",&tab[i]);
    sum+=tab[i];
    i++;
}
printf("Sum of this element array is: %d \n",sum);

```

```

}
void display(int tab[],int n){
int i=0;
while(i<n){
    printf("%d ",tab[i]);
    i++;
}
}
int main(){
int tab[50],n;
printf("what's the dimension of your array? \n");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("fill the array..\n");
fill(tab,n);
printf("there's your array: \n");
display(tab,n);
}

```

EXERCICE 2 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void fill(int tab[]){
int i=0;
while(i<10){
    printf("value of position %d \n",i+1);
    scanf("%d",&tab[i]);
    i++;
}
}
void display(int tab[]){
int i=0;
while(i<10){
    printf("%d ",tab[i]);
    i++;
}
}
void max_min(int tab[]){
int i=0,min=tab[0],max=tab[0];
while(i<10){
    if(max<tab[i])
        max=tab[i];
    if(min>tab[i])
        min=tab[i];
    i++;
}
printf("\n Max = %d ; Min = %d \n",max,min);
}
int main(){

```

```

int tab[10];
printf("fill the array..\n");
fill(tab);
printf("there's your array: \n");
display(tab);
max_min(tab);
}

```

EXERCICE 3 :

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void fill(int tab[],int n){
int i=0;
while(i<n){
    printf("value of position %d \n",i+1);
    scanf("%d",&tab[i]);
    i++;
}
}
void display(int tab[],int n){
int i=0;
while(i<n){
    printf("%d ",tab[i]);
    i++;
}
}
void eraser(int tab[],int n,int nbr){
int i=0,j;
while(i<n){
    if(tab[i]==nbr){
        for(j=i;j<n;j++)
            tab[j]=tab[j+1];
        n--;
        i-- ;
    }
    i++;
}
display(tab,n);
}
int main(){
int tab[50],n,nbr;
printf("what's the dimension of your array? \n");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("fill the array..\n");
fill(tab,n);
printf("there's your array: \n");
display(tab,n);
printf("\nwhat's the value you want to delate \n");

```

```
scanf("%d",&nbr);
eraser(tab,n,nbr);
}
```

EXERCICE 4 :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void fill(int tab[],int n){
    int i=0;
    while(i<n){
        printf("value of position %d \n",i+1);
        scanf("%d",&tab[i]);
        i++;
    }
}
void display(int tab[],int n){
    int i=0;
    while(i<n){
        printf("%d ",tab[i]);
        i++;
    }
}
void invert(int tab[],int n){
    int i=0,j=n-1,inv;
    while(i<j){
        inv=tab[i];
        tab[i]=tab[j];
        tab[j]=inv;
        j--;
        i++;
    }
}
display(tab,n);
}
int main(){
    int tab[50],n;
    printf("what's the dimension of your array? \n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("fill the array..\n");
    fill(tab,n);
    printf("there's your array: \n");
    display(tab,n);
    printf("\nyour array after inversion.. \n");
    invert(tab,n);
}
```

EXERCICE 5 :

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
int main(){
int a,b,c,d,e,f;
printf("Fill the first vector element value: \n");
scanf("%d %d %d",&a,&b,&c);
printf("Fill the second vector element value: \n");
scanf("%d %d %d",&d,&e,&f);
printf("Dot product of this two vectors is: \n");
printf("%d * %d + %d * %d + %d * %d = %d \n",a,d,b,e,c,f,a*d+b*e+c*f);
}
```

EXERCICE 6 :

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
void fill(int tab[],int n){
int i=0;
while(i<n){
scanf("%d",&tab[i]);
i++;
}
}
void display(int tab[],int n){
int i=0;
while(i<n){
printf("%d ",tab[i]);
i++;
}
}
void sorting(int tab[],int n,int val){
int i=n;
for(;i>0 && tab[i-1]>val;i--){
tab[i]=tab[i-1];
tab[i]=val;
n++;
display(tab,n);
}
}
int main(){
int tab[50],n,val;
printf("what's the dimension of your array? \n");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("fill the array..\n");
fill(tab,n);
printf("there's your array: \n");
display(tab,n);
printf("\nAdd a new element \n");
scanf("%d",&val);
sorting(tab,n,val);
}
```

}

TD 7 :

EXERCICE 1 :

	A	B	C	P1	P2
Init.	1	2	3	/	/
P1=&A	1	2	3	&A	/
P2=&C	1	2	3	&A	&C
*P1=(*P2)++	3	2	4	&A	&C
P1=P2	3	2	4	&C	&C
P2=&B	3	2	4	&C	&B
*P1-=*P2	3	2	2	&C	&B
++*P2	3	3	2	&C	&B
P1=*P2	3	3	6	&C	&B
A=++*P2**P1	24	4	6	&C	&B
P1=&A	24	4	6	&A	&B
*P2=*P1/=*P2	6	6	6	&A	&B

```
main()
{
    int A = 1;
    int B = 2;
    int C = 3;
    int *P1, *P2;
    P1=&A;
    P2=&C;
    *P1=(*P2)++;
    P1=P2;
    P2=&B;
    *P1-=*P2;
    ++*P2;
    *P1*=*P2;
    A=++*P2**P1;
    P1=&A;
    *P2=*P1/=*P2;
    return 0;
}
```

EXERCICE 2 :

Écrire Soit P un pointeur qui 'pointe' sur un tableau A:

```
int A[] = {12, 23, 34, 45, 56, 67, 78, 89, 90};
int *P;
P = A;
```

Quelles valeurs ou adresses fournissent ces expressions:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) | $*P+2$ | 14 |
| b) | $*(P+2)$ | 34 |
| c) | $\&P+1$ | Adresse inconnue. |
| d) | $\&A[4]-3$ | $\&A[1]$ |
| e) | $A+3$ | $A[3]$ |
| f) | $\&A[7]-P$ | 7 |
| g) | $P+(*P-10)$ | $\&A[2]$ |
| h) | $*(P+*(P+8)-A[7])$ | 23 |

EXERCICE 3 :

1 * : Remplissage du tableau Ad par les valeurs du tableau t.

2 * : 10 20 30 40.

3 * : 30 21.

EXERCICE 4 :