

Exercise 1

Exercise 1

Find **PRE-** and **POST-**conditions for this function.

1. Function:

```
double f (const double i,  
          const double j,  
          const double k)  
{  
    if (i > j)  
        if (i > k)  
            return i;  
        else  
            return k;  
    else  
        if (j > k)  
            return j;  
        else  
            return k;  
}
```

Exercise 1

PRE-Condition:

(not needed)

POST-Condition:

```
// POST: return value is
//       the maximum of
//       i, j and k
```

1. Function:

```
double f (const double i,
          const double j,
          const double k)
{
    if (i > j)
        if (i > k)
            return i;
        else
            return k;
    else
        if (j > k)
            return j;
        else
            return k;
}
```

Exercise 1

Find **PRE-** and **POST-conditions** for this function.

2. Function:

```
double g (const int i, const int j)
{
    double r = 0.0;
    for (int k = i; k <= j; ++k)
        r += 1.0 / k;
    return r;
}
```

Exercise 1

2. Function:

```
double g (const int i, const int j)
{
    double r = 0.0;
    for (int k = i; k <= j; ++k)
        r += 1.0 / k;
    return r;
}
```

```
PRE-Condition:    // PRE: 0 not contained in {i, ..., j}
POST-Condition:  // POST: return value is the sum
                  //          1/i + 1/(i+1) + ... + 1/j
```

Exercise 2

Exercise 2

Find **3 mistakes** in this program.

```
# include <iostream>

double f (const double x) {
    return g(2.0 * x);
}

bool g (const double x) {
    return x % 2.0 == 0;
}

void h () {
    std::cout << result;
}

int main () {
    const double result = f(3.0);
    h();

    return 0;
}
```

Exercise 2

Problem 1: `g()` not yet known

scope of `g` starts later

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# include <iostream>

double f (const double x) {
    return g(2.0 * x);
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Exercise 2

Problem 1: g () not yet known

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```

Problem 2: Modulo

no modulo for double

Exercise 2

Problem 1: g () not yet known

scope of g starts later

Problem 3: h () does not «see» result

result is out-of-scope

```
# include <iostream>

double f (const double x) {
    return g(2.0 * x);
}

bool g (const double x) {
    return x % 2.0 == 0;
}

void h () {
    std::cout << result;
}

int main () {
    const double result = f(3.0);
    h();

    return 0;
}
```

Problem 2: Modulo

no modulo for double

Exercise 3

Exercise 3

- What is the **return value** of this program?
- You can neglect possible over- or underflows for this exercise.

```
#include <iostream>

int f (const int i) {
    return i * i;
}

int g (const int i) {
    return i * f(i) * f(f(i));
}

void h (const int i) {
    std::cout << g(i) << "\n";
}

int main () {
    int i;
    std::cin >> i;
    h(i);
    return 0;
}
```

Exercise 3

```
i * f(i) * f(f(i))
```

```
#include <iostream>

int f (const int i) {
    return i * i;
}

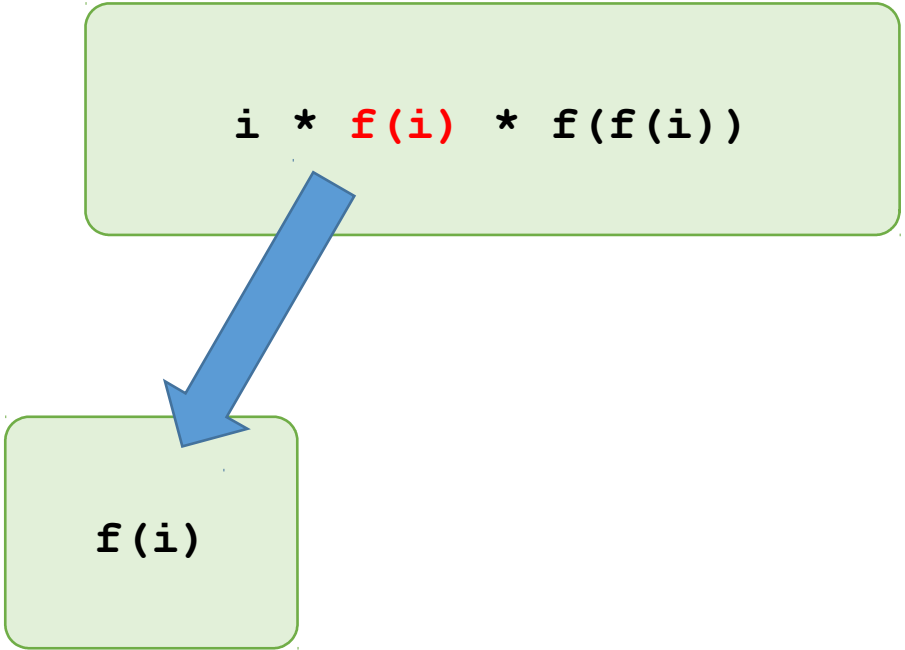
int g (const int i) {
    return i * f(i) * f(f(i));
}

void h (const int i) {
    std::cout << g(i) << "\n";
}

int main () {
    int i;
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    h(i);
    return 0;
}
```

Exercise 3

`i * f(i) * f(f(i))`



`f(i)`

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Exercise 3

`i * f(i) * f(f(i))`



`i*i`

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int main () {
    int i;
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    return 0;
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Exercise 3

`i * (i*i) * f(f(i))`

`i*i`



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    return i * i;
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int main () {
    int i;
    std::cin >> i;
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Exercise 3

```
i * (i*i) * f(f(i))
```



```
f(f(i))
```

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void h (const int i) {
    std::cout << g(i) << "\n";
}

int main () {
    int i;
    std::cin >> i;
    h(i);
    return 0;
}
```

Exercise 3

```
i * (i*i) * f(f(i))
```

```
f(f(i))
```

```
f(i)
```

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Exercise 3

```
i * (i*i) * f(f(i))
```



```
f(f(i))
```

```
i*i
```

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int main () {
    int i;
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```

Exercise 3

```
i * (i*i) * f(f(i))
```



```
f(i*i)
```

```
i*i
```

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Exercise 3

```
i * (i*i) * f(f(i))
```



```
f(i*i)
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    std::cin >> i;
    h(i);
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```

Exercise 3

```
i * (i*i) * f(f(i))
```



```
(i*i) * (i*i)
```

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Exercise 3

```
i * (i*i) * ((i*i)*(i*i))
```

```
(i*i)*(i*i)
```



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Exercise 3

```
i * (i*i) * ((i*i)*(i*i))
```

This is
 i^7

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