

Nested While Loops and Example Problems

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Objectives

- To write nested loops (§5.9).
- To learn loops from a variety of examples (GCD, FutureTuition, Dec2Hex, Monte Carlo Simulation) (§5.10 - §5.11).

Outline

- Discussed
 - Loops and While loops
 - Design while loops
 - Design strategy, controlling loop (user confirmation, sentinel value)
 - Algorithm. Compute the sum
 - Operating system tricks. Using input/output redirection
 - while Loop vs. do-while Loop vs. for Loop
 - Pitfalls and Errors
- Nested Loops
- Algorithms and Example Programs
 - Finding the Greatest Common Divisor
 - Finding the root of an equation
 - Converting hexadecimal numbers to decimal numbers
 - Simple Monte Carlo simulations

Nested Loops

- Loops can be nested, i.e., in the loop body, we can have another loop, like,

```
while (outer_loop_continuation_condition) { // outer loop
    // statements
    while (inner_loop_continuation_condition) { // inner loop
        // statements
    }
    // statements
}
```

Problem. Print a multiplication table

- Write a program that uses nested for loops to print a multiplication table

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	...							
1	0	1	2	...						
2	4	6	8	...				
3				9	12	...				
4										
5										
6										
...										

Questions?

Examples using Nested While Loops

- (Discuss selected examples from below if time permits)
 - Problem 1. Finding the Greatest Common Divisor
 - Problem 2. Predicting Future Tuition
 - Problem 3. Converting Decimals to Hexadecimals
 - Problem 4. Estimating π using Monte Carlo Simulation

Problem. Finding the Greatest Common Divisor

- Problem: Write a program that prompts the user to enter two positive integers and finds their greatest common divisor

Solution. Finding the Greatest Common Divisor

- Suppose you enter two integers 4 and 2, their greatest common divisor is 2. Suppose you enter two integers 16 and 24, their greatest common divisor is 8.
- So, how do you find the greatest common divisor?
- Let the two input integers be n_1 and n_2 . You know number 1 is a common divisor, but it may not be the greatest common divisor. So you can check whether k (for $k = 2, 3, 4$, and so on) is a common divisor for n_1 and n_2 , until k is greater than n_1 or n_2

Problem. Predicting Future Tuition

- Problem: Suppose that the tuition for a university is \$10,000 this year and tuition increases 7% every year. In how many years will the tuition be doubled?
- This is in fact a root finding problem, i.e., find x such that $y = f(x)$.
- For this problem, we need to find n , such that,
$$20,000 = 10,000 * (1 + 0.07)^n$$

Solution. Predicting Future Tuition

- Compute tuition repeatedly for year 1, 2, ..., until the tuition is greater than or equal to 20,000

Problem. Converting Decimals to Hexadecimals

- Hexadecimals are often used in computer systems programming (see Appendix for an introduction to number systems). Write a program to convert a hexadecimal number to the decimal number.

Solution. Converting Decimals to Hexadecimals

- To convert a decimal number d to a hexadecimal number is to find the hexadecimal digits $h_n, h_{n-1}, h_{n-2}, \dots, h_2, h_1$, and h_0 such that

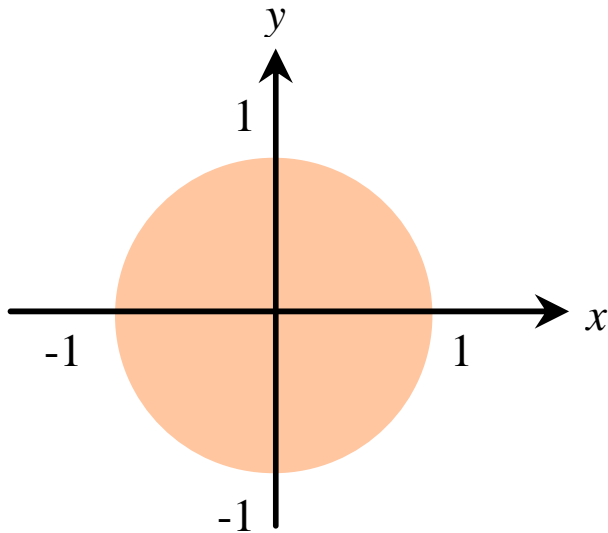
$$d = h_n \times 16^n + h_{n-1} \times 16^{n-1} + h_{n-2} \times 16^{n-2} + \dots + h_2 \times 16^2 + h_1 \times 16^1 + h_0 \times 16^0$$

- These hexadecimal digits can be found by successively dividing d by 16 until the quotient is 0. The remainders are $h_0, h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{n-2}, h_{n-1}$, and h_n .

Problem. Estimating π using Monte Carlo Simulation

- The Monte Carlo simulation refers to a technique that uses random numbers and probability to solve problems.
- This method has a wide range of applications in computational mathematics, physics, chemistry, and finance.
- Let's consider to use the Monte Carlo simulation for estimating π

Solution. Estimating π using Monte Carlo Simulation



$$\text{circleArea} / \text{squareArea} = \pi / 4.$$

π can be approximated as $4 * \text{numberOfHits} / \text{numberOfTrials}$

Questions