

Possível resolução

1.

(a) $(X \geq 0) \ \&\& \ (X \leq -50 \ || \ X \geq 100) \ \text{ou} \ X \geq 100$

(b) $(N \% 5 == 0) \ \&\& \ (20 \% N != 0) \ \text{ou} \ (N \% 5 == 0) \ \&\& \ (20 \% N > 0)$

(c) $B = A \% 1000 / 10;$ ou $B = A / 10 \% 100;$

(d) $P = 8 * (N \% 2) - 5;$

(e)

- ordem de cálculo: **3, 5, 4, 1, 2**

- valor: **F (falso/false)**

$9 > 9 \ \&\& \ (\mathbf{6} < \mathbf{6} \ || \ 2 \leq 2)$ aplicar operador 3

$9 > 9 \ \&\& \ (F \ || \ \mathbf{2} \leq \mathbf{2})$ aplicar operador 5

$9 > 9 \ \&\& \ (\mathbf{F} \ || \ \mathbf{V})$ aplicar operador 4

$\mathbf{9} > \mathbf{9} \ \&\& \ V$ aplicar operador 1

$\mathbf{F} \ \&\& \ \mathbf{V}$ aplicar operador 2

F

(f)

- ordem de cálculo: **2, 5, 4, 1, 3**

- valor: **10.4**

$20 / (\mathbf{6} + \mathbf{2}) * (1.2 + 13 \% 9)$ aplicar operador 2

$20 / 8 * (1.2 + \mathbf{13} \% \mathbf{9})$ aplicar operador 5

$20 / 8 * (\mathbf{1.2} + \mathbf{4})$ aplicar operador 4

$\mathbf{20} / \mathbf{8} * 5.2$ aplicar operador 1

$\mathbf{2} * \mathbf{5.2}$ aplicar operador 3

10.4

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int M, SP, SI;
    float A, B;

    A = 0;
    while(A < 100.0 || A > 500.0) {
        printf("Insira um numero real em [100.0, 500.0] ");
        scanf("%f", &A);
    }

    do{
        printf("Insira um numero real em ]500.0, 900.0[ ");
        scanf("%f", &B);
    }while(B <= 500.0 || B >= 900.0);

    if(A > B)
        M = (int) A;
    else
        M = (int) B;

    SP = 0;
    SI = 0;
    while(M > 0) {
        if(M % 2 == 0)
            SP = SP + M % 10;
        else
            SI = SI + M % 10;
        M = M / 10;
    }

    printf("A = %f, B = %f, SP = %d, SI = %d\n", A, B, SP, SI);
}
```

3.

```
int soma (int M, int N)
{
    int S, menor, k;
    if(M > N)
        menor = N;
    else
        menor = M;
    S = 0;
    for(k = menor; k <= M*N; k++) {
        if(5 % k == 0)
            S = S + k;
    }
    return S;
}
```

4.

```
void divisoresMultiplos (int A[], int N, int K, int *numDiv, int *numMult)
{
    int k;
    *numDiv = 0;
    *numMult = 0;
    for(k = 0; k <= N-1; k++) {
        if(X[k] % K == 0)
            *numMult = *numMult + 1;
        if(K % A[k] == 0)
            *numDiv = *numDiv + 1;
    }
}
```

5.

a) $X + 2 = 100800 + 2 \times \text{sizeof}(\text{int}^*) = 100800 + 2 \times 8 = \mathbf{100816}$

b) $V[0] = 40$

c) $W + 4 = 110180 + 4 \times \text{sizeof}(\text{int}) = 110180 + 4 \times 4 = \mathbf{110196}$

d) $(*X)[0] = 60$

e) $V + 2 = 110172 + 2 \times \text{sizeof}(\text{int}) = 110172 + 2 \times 4 = \mathbf{110180}$

f) $*V + 3 = 40 + 3 = \mathbf{43}$

g) $**X + 2 = 60 + 2 = \mathbf{62}$

h) $X[0] + 2 = 110180 + 2 \times \text{sizeof}(\text{int}) = 110180 + 2 \times 4 = \mathbf{110188}$

i) $*(W - 3) = *(110180 - 3 \times \text{sizeof}(\text{int})) = *(110180 - 3 \times 4) = *(110168) = \mathbf{30}$

j) $*(X - 4) = *(110180 - 4 \times \text{sizeof}(\text{int})) = *(110180 - 4 \times 4) = *(110164) = \mathbf{20}$

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
{
    int P, N, k;
    float *XP, *XN, somaP, somaN, num;
    FILE *f, *g;
    f = fopen("dados.txt", "r");
    P = 0;
    N = 0;
    XP = (float*) malloc(P * sizeof(float));
    XN = (float*) malloc(N * sizeof(float));
    while(!feof(f))
    {
        fscanf(f, "%f", &num);
        if(num > 0){
            P = P + 1;
            XP = (float*) realloc(P * sizeof(float));
            XP[P-1] = num;
        }
        else
            if(num < 0){
                N = N + 1;
                XN = (float*) realloc(N * sizeof(float));
                XN[N-1] = num;
            }
    }
    fclose(f);
    somaP = 0.0;
    for(k = 0; k <= P - 1; k++)
        somaP = somaP + XP[k];
    somaN = 0.0;
    for(k = 0; k <= N - 1; k++)
        somaN = somaN + XN[k];
    g = fopen("resultados.txt", "w");
    fprintf(g, "Soma positivos = %f e soma negativos = %f\n", somaP, somaN);
    fclose(g);
}
```

7.

```
int indiceNegativo (int A[], int N)
{
    int num;
    // caso base/terminal
    if(N == 1)
        if(A[0] < 0)
            return A[0];
        else
            return 0;
    // caso geral: n > 1
    num = indiceMaior(A, N-1);
    if(A[N-1] < 0)
        if(num < 0)
            return num;
        else
            return A[N-1];
    else
        return num;
}
```

8.

```
int segundoMenor (int *A, int N)
{
    int k, menor, segMenor;
    menor = A[0];
    segMenor = A[0];
    for(k = 1; k <= N-1; k++)
    {
        if(A[k] < menor) {
            segMenor = menor;
            menor = A[k];
        }
        else {
            if(A[k] > menor)
                if(segMenor == menor)
                    segMenor = A[k];
                else
                    if(A[k] < segMenor)
                        segMenor = A[k];
        }
    }
    return segMenor;
}
```