

# 文字列

```
irb(main):003:0> s = "abra"
```

```
=> "abra"
```

```
irb(main):004:0> t = "cadabra"
```

```
=> "cadabra"
```

```
irb(main):006:0> u = s + t
```

```
=> "abracadabra"
```

```
irb(main):007:0> "123" + "456"
```

```
=> "123456"
```

```
s = "abra"  
t = "cadabra"
```

```
irb(main):009:0> s.length()
```

```
=> 4
```

```
irb(main):010:0> (s + t).length()
```

```
=> 11
```

```
irb(main):012:0> s[0..0]
```

```
=> "a"
```

```
irb(main):013:0> s[1..2]
```

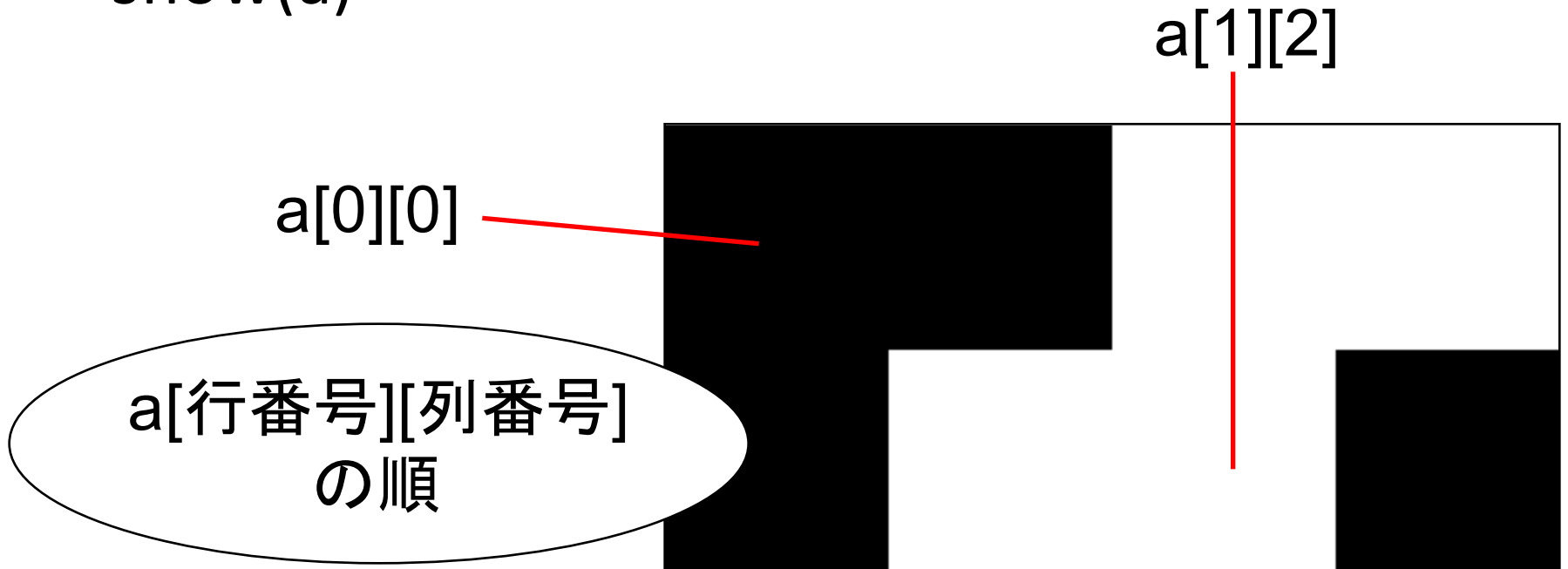
```
=> "br"
```

```
irb(main):014:0> t[1..(t.length()-1)]
```

```
=> "adabra"
```

# 復習: 図形の表示

- irbを一度終了してisrbを起動する
- $a = [[0,0,1,1], [0,1,1,0]]$
- `show(a)`



# 練習問題1.11 解説

- 局所変数を使わずに、計算回数を増やさずに同じ計算ができるか?

```
def heron(a,b,c)
  s = 0.5*(a+b+c)
  sqrt(s * (s-a) * (s-b) * (s-c))
end
```

**NG**

0.5\*(a+b+c)が  
4回になる

```
def heron(a,b,c)
  sqrt(0.5*(a+b+c) * (0.5*(a+b+c) -a)
        * (0.5*(a+b+c) -b) * (0.5*(a+b+c) -c))
end
```

# 練習問題1.11 解説

```
heron(3,4,5)
=>heron_aux(0.5*(3+4+5),3,4,5)
=>heron_aux(6,3,4,5)
=>sqrt(6*(6-3)*(6-4)*(6-5))
=>sqrt(36)
=>6
```

計算回数を増やさず

```
end
```

答:

```
def heron_aux(s,a,b,c)
  sqrt(s * (s-a) * (s-b) * (s-c))
end
```

```
def heron(a,b,c)
  heron_aux(0.5*(a+b+c),a,b,c)
end
```

※関数の引数は  
展開する前に  
計算される

# 与えられた大きさの 1 次元配列を作る

```
>> image = Array.new(6)
```

```
=> [nil , nil , nil , nil , nil , nil]
```

```
>> a = Array.new(3)
```

```
=> [nil , nil , nil]
```

# 繰り返しによって、 配列の全要素をそれぞれ変更する

```
>> for i in 0..2
```

```
>>   a[i] = 0
```

```
>> end
```

```
=> 0..2
```

```
>> a
```

```
=> [0, 0, 0]
```

```
>> a = Array.new(3)
```

```
=> [nil, nil, nil]
```

# 練習

- 大きさ $n$  で中身が全て0 であるような1次元配列を作る関数 `make1d(n)` を定義せよ。

```
>> make1d(3)
```

```
[0, 0, 0]
```

ファイル `make1d.rb` に

```
a = Array.new(3)
```

```
for i in 0..2
```

```
  a[i] = 0
```

```
end
```

```
a
```

# 2次元配列を作る

```
>> for i in 0..5
```

```
>>   image[i] = make1d(3)
```

```
>> end
```

```
=> 0..5
```

```
>> image
```

```
=> [[0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0],  
    [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0]]
```

0	0	0
---	---	---

```
>> image = Array.new(6)  
=> [nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil]
```

image:

	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0

# 復習

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & (x < 0) \\ 1 & (0 < x) \\ 0 & (\text{それ以外}) \end{cases}$$

sign(x)として正しい関数は?

投票: 1

```
def sign(x)
  if x < 0
    1
  end
  if 0 < x
    1
  end
  if x == 0
    0
  end
end
```

2

```
def sign(x)
  if x < 0
    -1
  else
    if 0 < x
      1
    else
      0
    end
  end
end
```

3

```
def sign(x)
  if x < 0
    -1
  else
    if 0 < x
      1
    else
      0
    end
  end
end
```

4

```
def sign(x)
  if x < 0
    -1
  if 0 < x
    1
  else
    0
  end
end
```