

Задача 1: Отсечка наричаме двойката: начало и край – реални числа, като началото е по-малко или равно на края. Да се напише клас на езика Java за работа с отсечки, съдържащ:

1. Декларации на променливи за представяне на отсечка
2. Конструктор с два параметъра за инициализация на отсечка
3. Методи, реализиращи следните операции над отсечки:
 - Дължина на отсечка $O(H,K)$: $d(O) = K - H$
 - Сума на две отсечки $O_1 + O_2 = (0, d(O_1) + d(O_2))$
 - Произведение на отсечка с реално число $O * a = (0, d(O) * a)$
 - Сравнение на две отсечки $O_1 \leq O_2$, ако $d(O_1) \leq d(O_2)$
2. Метод, който сортира масив от отсечки във възходящ ред

```
public class Otsechka {
    //Data
    private double begin;
    private double end;

    //Constructor
    public Otsechka(double begin,double end) throws RuntimeException {
        if(begin>end) throw new RuntimeException("Invalid data!");
        this.begin=begin;
        this.end=end;
    }

    //Public methods
    public double getBegin() { return begin; }

    public double getEnd() { return end; }

    public double length() { return end-begin; }

    public Otsechka add(Otsechka arg) {
        return new Otsechka(0,this.length()+arg.length());
    }

    public Otsechka mult(double value) {
        return new Otsechka(0,this.length()*value);
    }

    public int compareTo(Otsechka arg) {
        return (int)(this.length()-arg.length());
    }

    public static void sort(Otsechka[] arg) {
        boolean flag=true;
        while(flag) {
            flag=false;
            for(int i=0;i<arg.length-1;i++)
                if(arg[i].compareTo(arg[i+1])>0) {
                    flag=true;
                    Otsechka temp=arg[i];
                    arg[i]=arg[i+1];
                    arg[i+1]=temp;
                }
        }
    }
}

public class TestOtsechka {
```

```

public static void show(Otsechka arg) {
    System.out.println("Begin="+arg.getBegin()+" End="+arg.getEnd());
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Otsechka O1=new Otsechka(5,10);
    Otsechka O2=new Otsechka(-2,1);
    Otsechka O3=new Otsechka(0,1);
    Otsechka O4=new Otsechka(7,10);
    Otsechka O5=new Otsechka(-6,-1);

    System.out.println("   Otsechka O1:");
    show(O1);
    System.out.println("   Otsechka O2:");
    show(O2);
    System.out.println("   Otsechka O1+O2:");
    show(O1.add(O2));
    System.out.println("   Otsechka O1*2:");
    show(O1.mult(2));

    Otsechka[] A={O1,O2,O3,O4,O5};
    Otsechka.sort(A);
    System.out.println("   Sorted array:");
    for(Otsechka O:A) show(O);
}
}

```

Задача 2: Какво извежда всяка от програмите:

1.Програма **Example1**

```

class Parent {
    public Parent() { System.out.println("Constructor Parent()"); }

    public Parent(int n) { System.out.println("Constructor Parent("+n+""); }
}

class Derived extends Parent {
    private Parent P;

    public Derived() { System.out.println("Constructor Derived()"); }

    public Derived(int n) {
        super(n);
        P=new Parent(-n);
        System.out.println("Constructor Derived("+n+"");
    }
}

public class Example1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("   new Derived(7):"); Derived D=new Derived(7);
        System.out.println("   new Derived():"); D=new Derived();
    }
}

```

2.Програма **Example2**

```

class Parent {
    public Parent() {}

    public void method1() { System.out.println("Parent method1"); }
    public void method2() { System.out.println("Parent method2"); }
}

class Derived extends Parent {
    public Derived() {}
}

```

```

        public void method1() {
            super.method1();
            System.out.println("Derived method1");
        }
    }

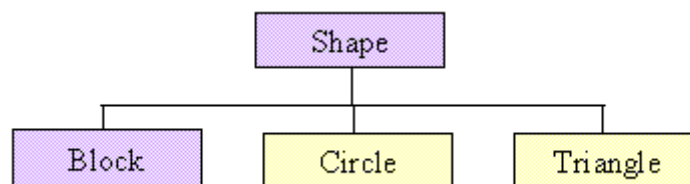
    public class Example2 {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            Parent P=new Parent();
            P.method1(); P.method2();

            Derived D=new Derived();
            D.method1(); D.method2();

            P=D;
            P.method1(); P.method2();
        }
    }

```

Задача 3: Да се реализира йерархията от класове за представяне на геометрични фигури в равнината – окръжност, блок, триъгълник:



```

public class Point {
    //Data
    private double x,y;

    //Constructor
    public Point(double x,double y) { this.x=x; this.y=y; }

    //Public methods
    public double getX() { return x; }

    public double getY() { return y; }

    public double dest(Point p) { return Math.sqrt(Math.pow(x-p.x,2)+Math.pow(y-p.y,2)); }

    public Object clone() {return new Point(x,y); }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        Point p=(Point)obj;
        return p.x==x && p.y==y;
    }

    public String toString() { return "Point("+x+", "+y+")"; }
}

public abstract class Shape {
    public abstract double area();
    public abstract double p();
    public abstract boolean isMember(Point p);
}

public class Block extends Shape {
    //Data
    private Point d1; //top left corner
    private Point d2; //down right corner
}

```

```

//Constructors
public Block(double x1,double y1,double x2,double y2) throws RuntimeException {
    if(x1==x2 || y1==y2) throw new RuntimeException("Invalid data!");
    d1=new Point(x1,y1);
    d2=new Point(x2,y2);
}

public Block(Point d1,Point d2) throws RuntimeException {
    this(d1.getX(),d1.getY(),d2.getX(),d2.getY());
}

//Public methods
public double area() {
    Point m=new Point(d1.getX(),d2.getY());
    return m.dest(d1)*m.dest(d2);
}

public double p() {
    Point m=new Point(d1.getX(),d2.getY());
    return 2*(m.dest(d1)+m.dest(d2));
}

public boolean isMember(Point p) {
    return d1.getX()<=p.getX() && p.getX()<=d2.getX() &&
           d2.getY()<=p.getY() && p.getY()<=d1.getY();
}

public Object clone() {
    return new Block((Point)(d1.clone()),(Point)(d2.clone()));
}

public boolean equals(Object obj) {
    Block b=(Block)obj;
    return d1.equals(b.d1) && d2.equals(b.d2);
}

public String toString() { return "Block="+d1.toString()+" "+d2.toString(); }
}

public class TestShape {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Circle a=new Circle(new Point(0,0),5);
        System.out.println(a.toString());
        System.out.println("Area="+a.area()+"\nP="+a.p());
        Point p=new Point(2,2);
        System.out.print(p.toString());
        System.out.println((a.isMember(p)?" is in":" is not in")+" circle!");
        System.out.println();

        Block b=new Block(new Point(1,1),new Point(10,15));
        System.out.println(b.toString());
        System.out.println("Area="+b.area()+"\nP="+b.p());
        System.out.print(p.toString());
        System.out.println((b.isMember(p)?" is in":" is not in")+" block!");
        System.out.println();

        Shape[] array={ a, b,(Circle)a.clone() };
        System.out.println("Array of shapes:");
        for(Shape s: array) System.out.println(s.toString());
    }
}

```