CSCI 135 Software Design and Analysis, C++
Lab 3

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Practice loops and nested loops

Lab A: Lucas numbers

Lucas numbers are defined as the following sequence:

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
L(n)	2	1	3	4	7	11	18	...

Write a function called lucas that accepts $n \geq 0$ as an integer parameter and returns $L(n)$.

Lab B: Pythagoras

A pythagorian triple is a triple (a, b, c) such that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ and a, b, and c are integers. We will assume that $a < b < c$. For example $(3, 4, 5)$ is a pythagorian triple. In addition, a pythagorian triple is primitive if a, b, and c do not have a common divisor. For instance $(3, 4, 5)$ is primitive, but $(6, 8, 10)$ is not.

Your task is to output all primitive pythagorian triples with $1 \leq a, b, c \leq 100$,

(a) using three nested loops

(b) using two nested loops. *Hint*: you might want to use the sqrt function by including cmath (i.e. use #include <cmath>).

Recall the function that finds the greatest common divisor of two integers:

```
int gcd(int a, int b) {
  while (b!=0) {
    int c=a;
    a=b;
    b=c%a;
  }
  return a;
}
```

Lab C: Perfect numbers

A number is perfect if it is equal to the sum of all its proper divisors. For example, 6 is perfect because the divisors of 6 are {1,2,3,6} and 6=1+2+3. Find the first 4 perfect numbers (including 6).