密

2014 级信息学院《C语言程序设计》补考试题(答案)

一、判断下列语句或程序段的对错。("×"表示错,"√"表示对)(10分)

```
(1) int _if;
   if = 10;
                                                                               (\checkmark)
(2) int *px;
                                                                               (X)
   *px=100;
                                                                               (X)
(3) float xyz.1=3;
(4) float x15=.234e+12;
                                                                               (\checkmark)
(5) char str[]="hust cse!"
   printf("%s",str+5);
                                                                               (\checkmark)
(6) int a[5][5], (*p)[5];
                                                                               (X)
   p=&a[0][0];
(7) int a,b;
   scanf("%d,%f",a,b);
                                                                               (X)
(8) #define N 50;
   int a[N]
                                                                               (X)
(9) char str[10];
                                                                               (X)
   str = "HUST";
                                                                               (X)
(10) int x = 019;
```

二、计算下列表达式的值(10分)

已知 int a=8, b=3; 计算下列各表达式的值, 假设 int 类型为 16 位长度, 且各题彼此独立

```
(1) !a && b++; ( 0 )

(2) a=10, a+5,b++; ( 3 )

(3) a=1,b=2,(a>b)?++a:++b; ( 3 )

(4) a += ++a/=b; ( 6 )

(5) a>>=b-1; ( 2 )
```

三、程序改错(10分)

要求:不得改变程序框架,不得重写程序,无需文字说明,直接在代码上添加、删除和修改。

(1) 用指针的方法实现对输入的 3 个整数按从小到大的顺序输出显示 #include <stdio.h>

```
if(*pb>*pc)
                        swap( pb , pc);
    printf("%d \times d \times d = n, *pb, *pc);
}
void swap(int *px,int *py)
{
    int *temp;
                                          int temp;
    temp = px;
                  *temp = *px;
                                         temp = *px;
    px = py;
                  *px = *py;
                                          *px = *py;
                  *py = *temp;
                                         *py = temp;
    py =temp;
}
(2) 统计 N 个字符串中大写字母和数字字符的个数
#include <stdio.h>
#define N
             5
count(char *pstr , int *result)
                                   → int count(char *pstr, int *result)
                                                                           1分
{
    int temp,i;
    *result = temp=0;
    for(; *pstr!=0x00; pstr++)
                                      //此处存在笔误,原为 *pstri → *pstr
    {
         if(*pstr>='A' && *pstr<='Z')
              temp ++;
         if(*pstr>=0 \&\& *pstr<=9) \rightarrow if(*pstr>='0' \&\& *pstr<='9')
                                                                           1分
                                     \rightarrow (*result)++;
                                                        1分
              *result ++;
    }
    return temp;
}
void main(void)
{
    char string[N][80];
    char i;
    int CapitalCount, NumCount;
    int c;
                                            //添加
                                                                1分
    CapitalCount = NumCount = 0;
                                                //添加
    for(i=0; i<=N; i++) \rightarrow for(i=0; i< N; i++)
                                                       //1 分
    {
         scanf("%s",&string[i]);
```

```
CapitalCount +=count(string[i],&NumCount);
                                                                     //包含 int c 共 1 分
                           → CapitalCount +=count(string[i],&c);
                              NumCount += c;
                                                                       <mark>//1 分</mark>
     }
    printf("CapitalCount=\%d,NumCount=\%d\n",CapitalCount,NumCount);\\
}
四、程序填空(20分)-----每空2分
(1) 1、求序列: 2/1, 3/2, 5/3, 8/5, 13/8, 21/13...求出这个数列的前 20 项之和。
main()
{
    int n,t;
     float a=2,b=1;
     for(n=1; ____;
                            \frac{\text{//float s=0;}}{\text{}}
                                         //n < = 20;
         s=s+a/b;
         t=a;
                            \frac{/}{a=a+b};
          b=t:
    printf("sum is \%9.6f\n",s);
}
(2) 计算 50 个学生 C 语言成绩的最高分和最低分
#include <stdio.h>
                                                          //float statistic (float *p1 , int n ,
float* p2);
void main( void )
    float a[50], min;
    int m;
    float max:
     for(m=0; m<50; m++)
         scanf("%f", _____);
                                              <mark>//&a[m]</mark>
                                         \frac{\text{//max} = \text{statistic(a,50,\&min);}}{\text{...}}
    printf("max=%f, min=%f\n", max, min);
}
float statistic (float *p1 , int n , float *p2)
{
                               <mark>//int i;</mark>
     float temp=p1[0];
     *p2=p1[0];
    for(i=1; i < n; i++)
          if(_
                                           // p1[i]>temp
```

```
temp = p1[i];
         if(p1[i] < *p2)
                                        //*p2 = p1[i];
    }
                               //return temp;
}
五、输出程序运行结果(15分)-----每小题5分
(1)
#include <stdio.h>
int d;
void func();
void main()
   func();
   func();
   func();
}
void func()
{
    static int a=2;
    int b=0;
    printf("a=\%4d\nb=\%4d\nd=\%4d\n",a++,b++,d++);
}
      0
      0
d=
      3
d=
a=
b=
      0
d=
(2)
#include <stdio.h>
char * pro_str(char *s);
void main()
{
    char string[80];
```

```
printf("input string:\n");
    gets(string);
    puts(pro_str(string));
}
char *pro_str(char *s)
{
    char *temp = s;
    for(;*s!='\0';)
          if(*s>='0'&&*s<='9')
              strcpy(s,s+1);
         else
              s++;
     }
    return temp;
输入: There are 20 boys and 7 girls in this room.
答案:
input string:
   There are 20 boys and 7 girls in this room.(输入)
There are boys and girls in this room.
```

```
(3)
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void sortstr(char *v[], int n);
void main( )
{
     char *
     proname[]={"pascal","basic","cobol","prolog","lisp"};
     int i;
     sortstr(proname,5);
     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
          printf("%s\n",proname[i]);
}
void sortstr(char *v[], int n)
{
```

```
int i,j;
     char * temp;
     for(i=0;i< n-1;i++)
     for(j=i+1;j< n;j++)
     {
          if(strcmp(v[i],v[j]) \le 0)
          {
               temp=v[i];
               v[i]=v[j];
               v[j]=temp;
          }
     }
}
答案:
prolog
pascal
lisp
cobol
basic
```

六、编写程序(35分)

注意:不得使用全局变量,注意程序结构

- (1) 编写一个函数,求两个整数的平方和和平方差;主函数完成两个整数的输入、调用所编函数和输出所求的平方和和平方差(10分)
- (2) 写函数 StrReverse, 实现将字符串 string 翻转, 如原字符串为"abcde"翻转成"edcba"。 main 函数输入原字符串, 调用所编函数完成字符串的翻转, 并在 main 函数中输出翻 转后的字符串。(10 分)
- (3) 设有 N 名考生, N 由宏定义设定,每个考生的数据包括考生名、姓名、性别和成绩。编程实现考生所有信息的输入,按成绩由高到低对考生进行排序,并统计考生的及格率,最后输出排序后的考生数据和及格率。要求考生信息采用结构体类型表示,考生排序和及格率计算分别采用函数实现,及格线为60分。(15分)

```
答案:
```

```
(1)
#include"stdio.h"
float cal(float a, float b, float *sum)
{
```

```
float diff;
     *sum = a*a + b*b;
    diff = a*a - b*b;
    return diff;
}
void main()
    float sum, diff;
    float a,b;
    printf("Input a & b:\n");
    scanf("%f%f", &a,&b);
    diff = cal(a,b,\&sum);
     printf("\%f^2+\%f^2=\%f^*,a,b,sum);
    printf("\%f^2-\%f^2=\%f\n",a,b,diff);
}
(2)
#include"stdio.h"
void StrReverse(char *ptr);
void StrReverse(char *ptr)
{
    char *ptrEnd;
    char tmp;
    ptrEnd = ptr;
    while(*(ptrEnd+1)!=0x00) ptrEnd++;
    while(ptr < ptrEnd)
         tmp = *ptr;
         *ptr = *ptrEnd;
          *ptrEnd = tmp;
         ptr++;
         ptrEnd--;
     }
}
void main()
```

```
{
     char str[80];
     printf("Input string:\n");
     scanf("%s",str);
     StrReverse(str);
     printf("The Reversed string:%s\n", str);
}
(3)
#include"stdio.h"
#define N 5
struct Student{
     char name[20];
     char sex;
     float score;
};
void Sort(struct Student *stu, int n);
float PassRate(struct Student *stu, int n);
void main()
{
     struct Student stu[N];
     int i;
     float rate;
     for(i=0; i< N; i++)
     {
          printf("input name:\n");
          scanf("%s",stu[i].name);
          printf("input sex:\n");
          scanf("%c", &stu[i].sex);
          printf("input score:\n");
          scanf("%f", &stu[i].score);
     }
     Sort(stu, N);
     rate = PassRate(stu,N);
```

```
printf("Name\tsex\tscore\n");
     for(i=0; i<N; i++)
     {
          printf("%s\t%c\t%f\n",stu[i].name, stu[i].sex, stu[i].score);
     }
     printf("The pass rate is %f\n", rate);
}
void Sort(struct Student *stu, int n)
     int i;
     struct Student tmp;
     for(i=0; i<n-1; i++)
          for(j=i+1; j< n; j++)
          {
               if(stu[j].score>stu[i].score)
                    strcpy(tmp.name,stu[i].name);
                    tmp.sex = stu[j].sex;
                                                 tmp.score = stu[j].score;
                    strcpy(stu[i].name, stu[j].name;
                    stu[i].sex = stu[j].sex;
                                                 stu[i].score = stu[j].score;
                    strcpy(stu[j].name, tmp.name);
                    stu[j].sex = tmp.sex;
                                                 stu[j].score = tmp.score;
               }
          }
     }
}
float PassRate(struct Student *stu, int n)
{
     int passNum;
     int i;
     passNum = 0;
```

```
i=0;
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
{
     if(stu[i].score>=60) passNum +=1;
}
return((float)passNum/n);
}
```