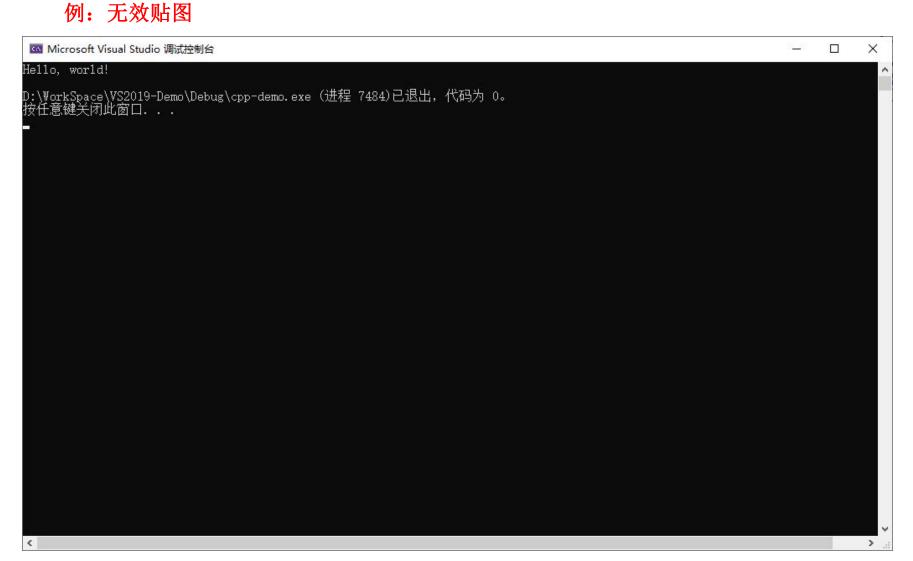


#### 要求:

- 1、完成本文档中所有的题目并写出分析、运行结果
- 2、无特殊说明,均使用VS2022编译即可
- 3、直接在本文件上作答,写出答案/截图(不允许手写、手写拍照截图)即可;填写答案时,为适应所填内容或贴图, 允许调整页面的字体大小、颜色、文本框的位置等
  - ★ 贴图要有效部分即可,不需要全部内容
  - ★ 在保证一页一题的前提下,具体页面布局可以自行发挥,简单易读即可
  - **★** 不允许手写在纸上,再拍照贴图
  - ★ 允许在各种软件工具上完成(不含手写),再截图贴图
- 4、转换为pdf后提交
- 5、3月14日前网上提交本次作业(在"文档作业"中提交)



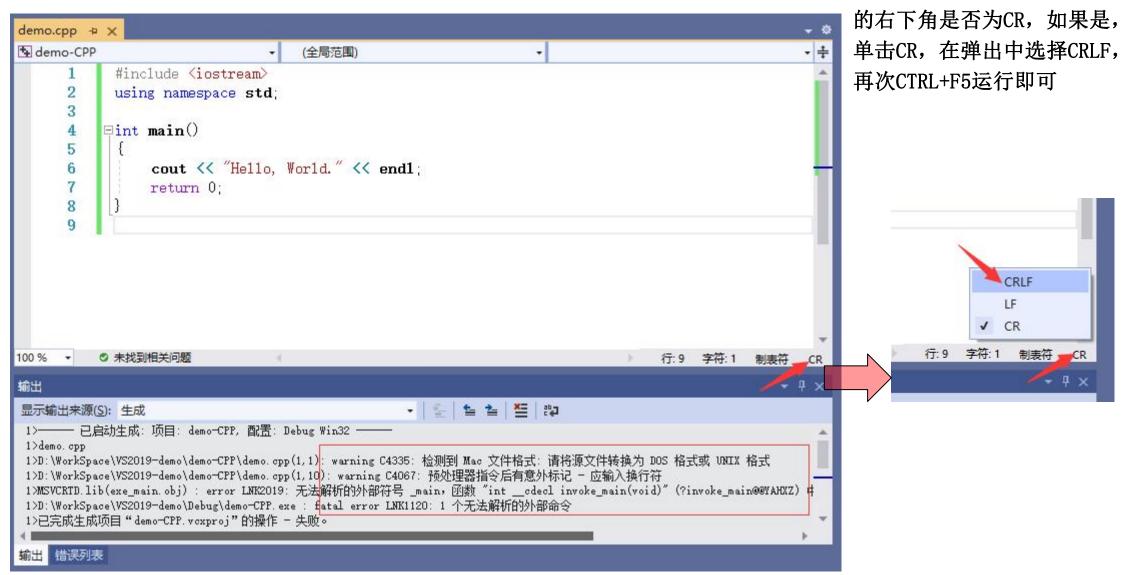
贴图要求:只需要截取输出窗口中的有效部分即可,如果全部截取/截取过大,则视为无效贴图

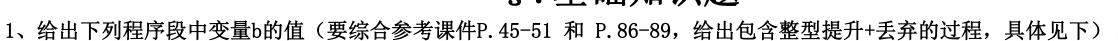


#### 例:有效贴图

Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
 Hello, world!

附:用WPS等其他第三方软件打开PPT,将代码复制到VS2022中后,如果出现类似下面的编译报错,则观察源程序编辑窗

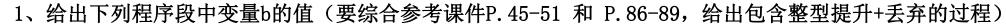




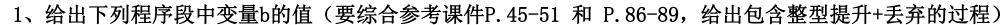


```
例: short a=1:
   short b=a-2:
Step1: b=a-2, 得b二进制补码形式
     a = 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000001 -> a (红色表示整型提升的填充位)
 -) 2 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000010 -> 2
        11111111 11111111 11111111 11111111 -> a-2(int型)
     b = <del>11111111 11111111</del> 11111111 11111111 -> b=a-2(二进制补码形式,删除线表示丢弃的位数)
Step2: 求b的十进制表示
  (1) 减一 11111111 11111111
          -) 00000000 00000001
            11111111 11111110
  (2) 取反 00000000 00000001
  (3) 绝对值 1 (十进制表示形式)
  (4) 加负号 -1(十进制表示形式)
```

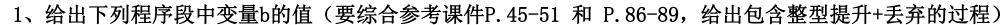
本页不用作答



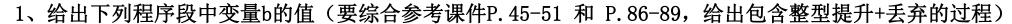




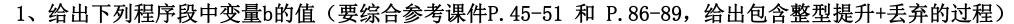




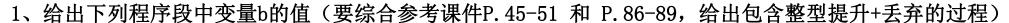




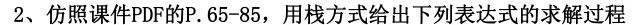














例. 1 + 2 + 3

表达式一共有2个运算符,因此计算的2个步骤分别是(仿课件P.85,本页不需要画栈,但要有栈思维,下同):

步骤①: 1 + 2 => 式1

步骤②:式1+3

#### 2、仿照课件PDF的P. 65-85, 用栈方式给出下列表达式的求解过程



A. 11 / 2 + 37 % 4 - 3.2 + 2.5 \* 2

表达式一共有6个运算符,因此计算的6个步骤分别是(仿课件P.85,本页不需要画栈,但要有栈思维,下同):

步骤①: 11/2 式1

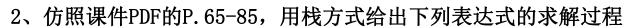
步骤②: 37%4 式2

步骤③: 式1+式2 式3

步骤④: 式3-3.2 式4

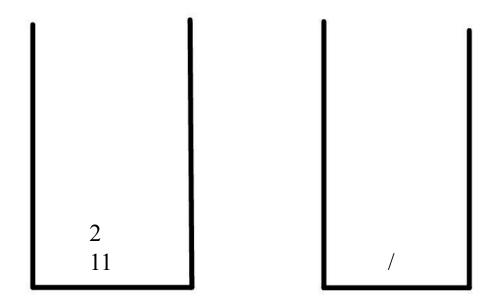
步骤⑤: 2.5\*2 式5

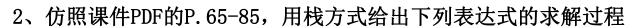
步骤⑥: 式4+式5



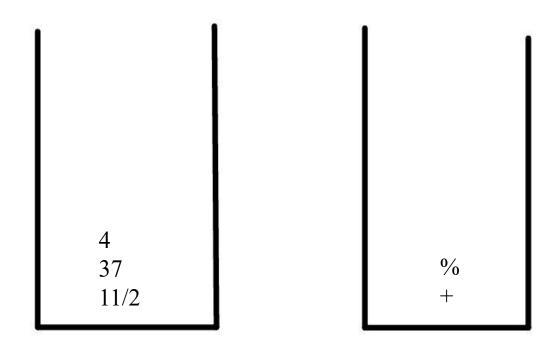


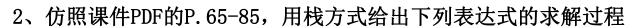
A. 11 / 2 + 37 % 4 - 3.2 + 2.5 \* 2



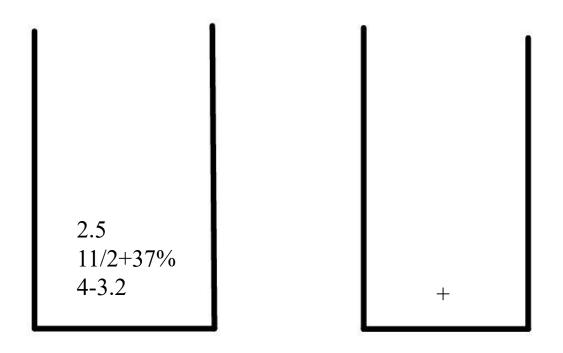












#### 2、仿照课件PDF的P. 65-85,用栈方式给出下列表达式的求解过程



B. a = 2 \* 4 , a = b = 3 \* 5 (假设所有变量均为int型)

表达式一共有6个运算符,因此计算的6个步骤分别是:

步骤①: 2\*4 式1

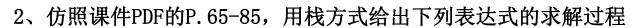
步骤②: a=式1

步骤③: 3\*5 式2

步骤④: b=式2

步骤⑤: a=b

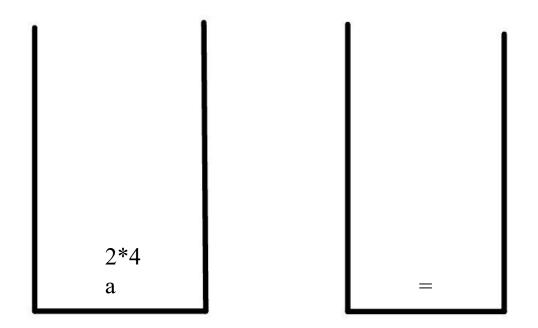
步骤⑥: 结果为15

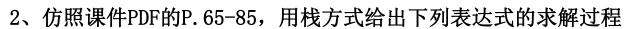




B. a = 2 \* 4 , a = b = 3 \* 5 (假设所有变量均为int型)









目前已分析到整个表达式的尾部,画出从当前栈的状态到整个表达式分析完成的整个过程(每两个栈一组,有多组,尽量放在一页上,不够可加页)

5 3 a=b a=2\*4

\* = , 3\*5 a=b a=2\*4

=

a=b=3\* 5 a=2\*4

,

2、仿照课件PDF的P. 65-85, 用栈方式给出下列表达式的求解过程



C. a + (a + 3 \* (b + c) - 5) % 4 (假设所有变量均为int型)

(本题提示:将左右小括号分开处理,

- 1、"("进栈前优先级最高,进栈后优先级最低;
- 2、")"优先级最低,因此要将栈中压在"("之上的全部运算符都计算完成,随后和"("成对消除即可

表达式一共有\_\_\_\_\_个运算符,因此计算的\_\_\_\_个步骤分别是:

步骤① b+c 式1

步骤②(式1)式2

步骤③ 3\*式2 式3

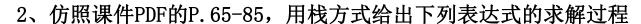
步骤④ a+式3 式4

步骤⑤ 式4-5 式5

步骤⑥(式5)式6

步骤⑦ 式6%3 式7

步骤⑧ a+式7



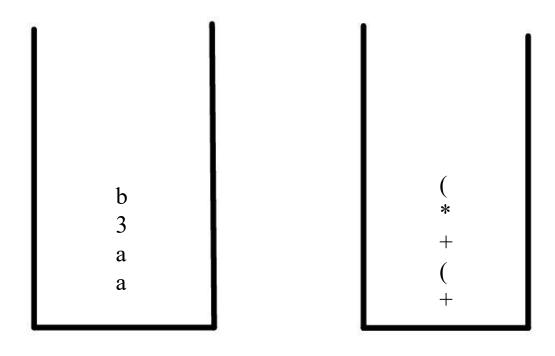


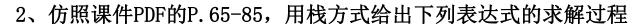
C. a + (a + 3 \* (b + c) - 5) % 4 (假设所有变量均为int型)

(本题提示:将左右小括号分开处理,

1、"("进栈前优先级最高,进栈后优先级最低;

2、")"优先级最低,因此要将栈中压在"("之上的全部运算符都计算完成,随后和"("成对消除即可





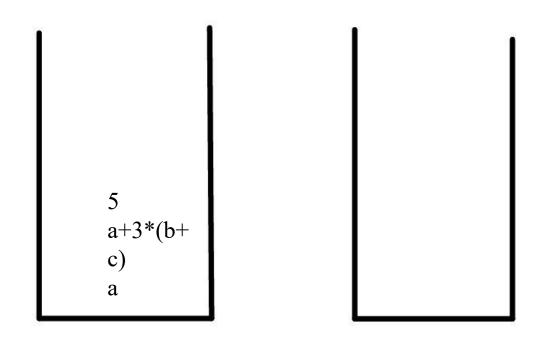


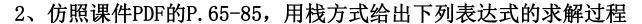
C. a + (a + 3 \* (b + c) - 5) % 4 (假设所有变量均为int型)

(本题提示:将左右小括号分开处理,

1、"("进栈前优先级最高,进栈后优先级最低;

2、")"优先级最低,因此要将栈中压在"("之上的全部运算符都计算完成,随后和"("成对消除即可



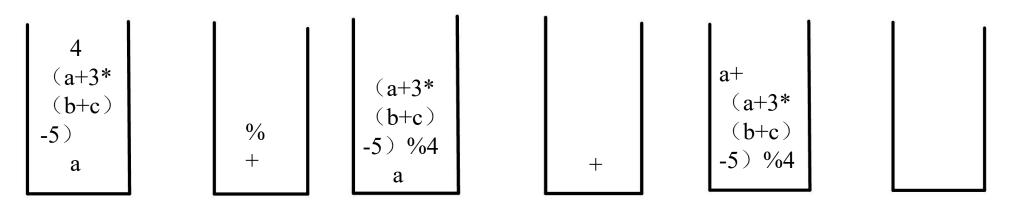




C. a + (a + 3 \* (b + c) - 5) % 4 (假设所有变量均为int型)

(本题提示:将左右小括号分开处理,

- 1、"("进栈前优先级最高,进栈后优先级最低;
- 2、")"优先级最低,因此要将栈中压在"("之上的全部运算符都计算完成,随后和"("成对消除即可





3、求表达式的值(要求给出计算过程、每步计算结果及数据类型、对应的验证程序及结果截图,示例见下)

```
例: 2LL - 32L * int(11.7) + 2.3f
 (1) int(11.7)
                                              int型
 (2) 32L * int(11.7)
                                  => 352
                                              long型
                          => -350 long long型
 (3) 2LL - 32L * int(11.7)
 (4) 2LL - 32L * int(11.7) + 2.3f ⇒ -347.7 float型
  demo.cpp + ×
  + demo-cpp
              #include (iostream)
              using namespace std;
             ∃int main()
        5
                  cout << 2LL - 32L * int(11.7) + 2.3f << end1;
        6
                   cout << typeid(2LL - 32L * int(11.7) + 2.3f).name() << endl;
                  return 0; Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
                              -347. 7
        8
                              float
        9
                                                                             本页不用作答
```





```
A. a = 2 * 4 , a = b = 3 * 5

(1) a=2*4

(2) b=3*5

(3) a=b
```

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  vint main()
5  6
7  8  int b = a = 3 * 5;
8  cout << a << end1;
9  cout << b << end1;
10  return 0;</pre>
(
(a)
```

3、求表达式的值(要求给出计算过程、每步计算结果及数据类型、对应的验证程序及结果截图)



```
B. a - (b + 3 * (b - c) % 3) / 5 (写验证程序时,假设所有变量均为int型,abc的值自定义即可) Int a=1 int b=5 int c=2
```

- 1. b-c 式1
- 2. (式1) 式2
- 3.3\*式2 式3
- 4. 式3%3 式4
- 5. 式4+b 式5
- 6. (式5) 式6
- 7. 式6/5 式7
- 8. a-式7
- 结果 =0

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

/int main()

int a = 1;
int b = 5;

int c = 2;
cout << a-(b+3*(b-c)%3)/5<< end1;
return 0;

Microsoft Visual Studio 调证

end

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

Microsoft Visual Studio 调证

#include <iostream>

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#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include
```

3、求表达式的值(要求给出计算过程、每步计算结果及数据类型、对应的验证程序及结果截图)



```
C. 2.5 * 3UL + 4U * 7ULL - 'X'

12.5*3 7.5 float

24*7 28 ULL

37.5+28 35.5float

435.5- 'X' -52.5float
```

3、求表达式的值(要求给出计算过程、每步计算结果及数据类型、对应的验证程序及结果截图)



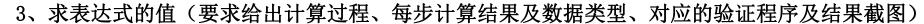
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

vint main()

cout << 2LU %7 + 23LL %3 +2.5F end1;
return 0;

Microsoft Visual Stu

6.5
```





```
E. 2.3 + 14 % 5 * static cast<unsigned long>(2.8F + 7LL) % 2 * 2.3F
114%5
           2 int
② (2.8+7) 9 UL
(3)2*9
           18 UL
418%2
         0 UL
50*2.3
62. 3+0
         2.3 F
       #include <iostream>
       using namespace std;
      vint main()
          cout << 2.3 + 14 % 5 * static_cast<unsigned long>(2.8F + 7LL) % 2 * 2.3F << end1;
          return 0;
                                 2.3
```





```
F. long(2.8 + 3.3) / 2 + (int)1.9 % 7LU - 'g' * 2L

①2.8+3.3 6L

②6/2 3L

③1.9%7 1UL

④3+1 4UL

⑤'g' *2 206L

⑥4-206 -202UL
```



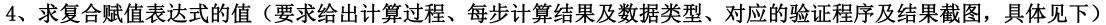
4、求复合赋值表达式的值(要求给出计算过程、每步计算结果中变量的值、对应的验证程序及结果截图,示例见下)

```
假设int a = 5, n = 12;
例: a += n
\Rightarrow a = a + n
 (1) a + n a=5 n=12 和17存放在中间变量中
 (2) a = 和 a=17 n=12
demo.cpp ⊕ X
demo-CPP
                                                   (全局范围)
             using namespace std;
           ∃int main()
       5
                int a = 5, n = 12;
       6
                 a += n;
                                                    ■ Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
                 cout << a << ' ' << n << endl;
                return 0;
                                                                               本页不用作答
```



4、求复合赋值表达式的值(要求给出计算过程、每步计算结果及数据类型、对应的验证程序及结果截图,具体见下)

```
假设int a = 7, n = 11;
A. a += a - n
\bigcirca-n -4 int
②a+① 3 int
3a=2 3 int
a=3 n=11
       #include <iostream>
       using namespace std;
     vint main()
          int a = 7, n = 11;
          a += a - n;
          cout << a << ' ' << n << end1;
         3 11
```





```
假设int a = 7, n = 11;
B. n += a += 5
(1)a+5
        int
2a=1
          int
3n+2
          int
                                     #include <iostream>
4n=3 int
                                    using namespace std;
A=12 b=23
                                   vint main()
                                         int a = 7, n = 11;
                                         n += a += 5;
                                         cout \langle\langle a \langle\langle ' \langle\langle n \langle\langle endl;
                                           Microsoft Visual Studio 调试 ×
                                     12 23
```





```
假设int a = 7, n = 11;
C. a += a += a *= a
①a*a 49 int
2a=1 49 int
                                  #include <iostream>
3a+a 98 int
                                  using namespace std;
(4)a=(3) 98 int
⑤a+a 196 int
                                vint main()
@a=⑤ 196 int
A=196 n=11
                            6
                                     int a = 7, n = 11:
                                      a^{+}=a^{+}=a^{*}=a:
```

```
cout << a << ' ' << n << endl;
 🖾 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试 🗡
196 11
```





```
假设int a = 6, n = 11;
```

D. n %= a %= 3 本题需要解释,为什么编译不报错,但运行无输出、返回代码为负值、且运行时间比7. ABC长 (无法理解或说清楚原因的,给出合理猜测也可)

a%=3为0,n%0无意义,编译器不报错,但异常退出。

