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PM2. 5指数分级例子

程序功能的IPO模式描述为:

- 输入:接受外部输入PM2.5值
- 处理: 空气质量分级算法
- 输出:打印空气质量提醒

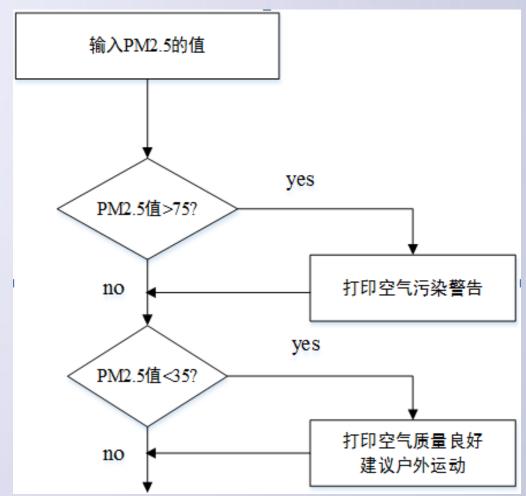
伪代码如下:

if PM2.5值 > 75 打印空气污染警告 if PM2.5值 < 35

打印空气质量优,建议户外

| PM2.5 | 空气质量等级 |
|---------|--------|
| 0-35 | 优 |
| 35-75 | 良 |
| 75-115 | 轻度污染 |
| 115-150 | 中度污染 |
| 150-250 | 重度污染 |
| 250-500 | 严重污染 |

PM2.5指数分级例子-流程图





pm25.py

```
# pm25.py
# 空气质量提醒

def main():
    PM = eval(input("What is today' s PM2.5?"))
    # 打印相应提醒
    if PM > 75:
        print("Unhealthy. Be careful!")
    if PM < 35:
        print("Good. Go running!")
main()
```



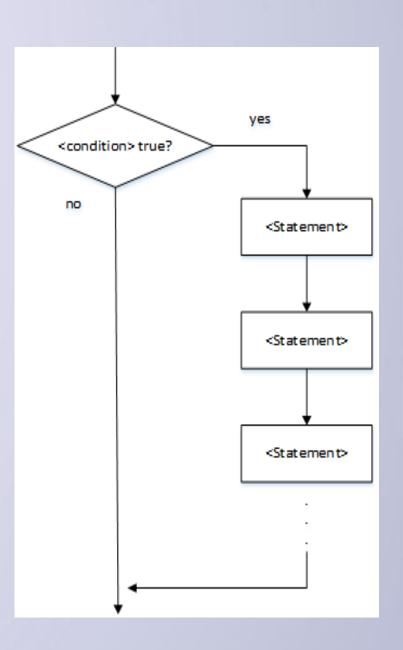
if语句格式

■语句格式如下

if <condition>:

- <body>
- 其中<condition>是条件表达式, <body>是一个或多个语个或多个 语句序列。
- 先判断 < condition > 条件:
 - true , 则执行 < body > , 再转向下 一条语句 ;
 - false,则直接跳过<body>,转向下一条语句;





简单条件构造

- ■简单条件基本形式
- <expr> <relop> <expr>
 - <relop>是关系操作符<, <=, ==, >=, >, !=
 - ■使用"="表示赋值语句,使用"=="表示等于
 - ■除数字外,字符或字符串也可以按照字典顺序用于条件 比较
- <condition>是布尔表达式,为bool类型,布尔值的 PULL 2010 真和假以字符True和False表示

简单条件构造

示例:

```
>>> 3 < 4
True
>>> 3 * 4 < 3 + 4
False
>>> "hello" == "hello"
True
>>> "hello" < "hello"
False
>>> "Hello" < "hello"
True</pre>
```



二次方程求解-例(版本1)

```
# quadratic.py
# 计算二次方程的实数根程序
# 此程序在方程没有实根的情况下报错
import math
def main():
    print("This program find the real solutions to a quadratic\n")
    a, b, c = eval(input("Please enter the coefficients (a, b, c): "))
    delta = b * b - 4 * a * c
    if delta \geq 0:
        delta = math.sqrt(delta)
        root1 = (-b + delta) / (2 * a)
        root2 = (-b - delta) / (2 * a)
        print("\nThe solutions are:", root1, root2 )
main()
```



版本1执行

```
This program finds the real solutions to a quadratic

Please enter the coefficients(a, b, c):1,2,3
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "C:\Python34\Scripts\quadratic.py", line 12, in \( \text{module} \)
        main()
   File "C:\Python34\Scripts\quadratic.py", line 8, in main
        delta = math.sqrt(b * b - 4 * a * c)

ValueError: math domain error

>>>
```

- 因为当b² 4ac小于0时,程序将试图对一个负数开根号,程序 将报错
- 通过引入决策判断来改进版本1



二次方程求解(版本2)

```
# quadratic2.py
import math
def main():
    print("This program find the real solutions to a quadratic\n")
    a, b, c = eval(input("Please enter the coefficients (a, b, c): "))
    delta = b * b - 4 * a * c
    if delta >= 0:
        delta = math.sqrt(delta)
        root1 = (-b + delta) / (2 * a)
        root2 = (-b - delta) / (2 * a)
        print("\nThe solutions are:", root1, root2 )
main()
```

- 改进后程序首先判断delta值,只有非负情况时,程序才进行开方求解。
- Delta为负时,程序不调用sqrt()函数



版本2执行

```
This program find the real solutions to a quadratic Please enter the coefficients (a, b, c): 1,2,3
```

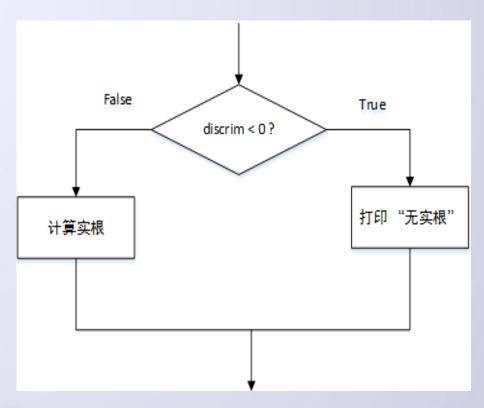
- 当b² 4ac小于零,程序将简单地跳过计算
- 这个程序的缺点在于它没有给用户任何的出错反馈,通过 在程序尾部添加另一个简单决策来实现消息打印

```
if delta < 0:
    print("The equation has no real roots!")</pre>
```

■ 以上改进的确解决了出错的问题,但是仍然不够完美。



二分支决策





二分支决策

■二分支语法结构如下:

- Python解释器首先评估 < condition >
 - ■如果<condition>是真的,if下面的语句被执行
 - ■如果 < condition > 是假的, else下面的语句被执行。



二次方程求解(版本3)

```
# quadratic3.py
import math
def main():
    print("This program finds the real solutions to a quadratic\n")
    a, b, c = eval(input("Please enter the coefficients (a, b, c): "))
    de1ta = b * b - 4 * a * c
    if delta < 0:
        print("\nThe equation has no real roots!")
    else:
        delta = math.sqrt(delta)
        root1 = (-b + delta) / (2 * a)
        root2 = (-b - delta) / (2 * a)
        print("\nThe solutions are:", root1, root2)
main()
```



版本3执行

This program finds the real solutions to a quadratic Please enter the coefficients (a, b, c): 1,2,3

The equation has no real roots!

This program finds the real solutions to a quadratic

Please enter the coefficients (a, b, c): 2,4,1

The solutions are: -0.2928932188134524 -1.7071067811865475

