

2013 级 计算机科学 2 班 程序设计 I 期中考试 请在答题纸答题

PART I. SINGLE SELECTION 20 points, 10 problems, 2 point each.

1. Which of the following is not a valid C++ identifier?
 - A) good
 - B) good123
 - C) g123d
 - D) 123good
2. Which of the following expression exactly equals to `--i`?
 - A) `i--`
 - B) `i += 1`
 - C) `++i`
 - D) `i = i - 1;`
3. A variable is negative after it is assigned a positive value. We call this:
 - A) Underflow
 - B) Overflow
 - C) Overload
 - D) Oversize
4. Which of the following mathematic expression is correct?
 - A) $3+4x$
 - B) $(x-3)(y-4)/(x-5)$
 - C) $5.0/9+x$
 - D) $++(a+1)$
5. Which of the following statement is not correct?
 - A) Conversion from a shorter integer to a longer integer is lossless.
 - B) Conversion from a *double* value to an *integer* might cause loss of precision.
 - C) Conversion from an *integer* to a *char* will not cause loss of precision.
 - D) Conversion from a *long* to a *double* might cause loss of precision.
6. Which of the following represents the condition that *value* is within (0,100)?
 - A) $0 < \text{value} < 100$
 - B) $0 < \text{value} \wedge \text{value} < 100$
 - C) $0 < \text{value} \ \&\& \ \text{value} < 100$
 - D) $0 < \text{value} \ || \ \text{value} < 100$
7. Which of the following expression equals 1?
 - A) $7 \% -3$
 - B) $-7 \% 3$
 - C) $7.0 \% 3$
 - D) $3 \% 7$
8. Which of the following is not correct in **for** (*init-exp*; *bool-exp*; *eval-exp*) *block*?
 - A) *init-exp* runs before all iterations.
 - B) *bool-exp* is evaluated before each iteration.
 - C) *eval-exp* runs after each iteration.
 - D) *init-exp* cannot be empty.
9. Which of the following about function matching is not correct?
 - A) A function cannot be matched if it is not defined.
 - B) A function cannot be matched if it has a different name.
 - C) A function cannot be matched if it has a different signature.
 - D) Two overloaded functions can be matched by the same function call.
10. Two functions are ambiguous if:
 - A) They have same name.
 - B) They have the same list of parameter types.
 - C) The compiler does not know which one to call.
 - D) They are overloaded functions.

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PART 2. PROGRAM ANALYSIS 20 points, 4 problems, 5 points each.

1. What is sum?

```
1 int sum = 0;
2 int i = 10;
3 while (i > 0) {
4     sum += i;
5     -- i;
6 }
```

2. What is sum?

```
1 int sum = 0;
2 for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++ i) {
3     sum += i;
4 }
```

3. What is sum?

```
1 int sum = 0;
2 for (int i = 1; i < 100; i *= 3) {
3     sum += i;
4 }
```

4. What is sum?

```
1 int i = 2;
2 int j = 5;
3 while (i < j) {
4     i *= i;
5     j *= 2;
6 }
7 sum = i + j;
```

PART 3. CONCEPT EXPLANATION 20 points, 4 problems, 5 points each.

1. The short-circuit operation of && and ||.
2. The differences between a continue-statement and a break-statement inside a loop.
3. The four good things of using function.
4. What is done automatically in a C program before and after each function call?

PART 4. PROGRAMMING 20 points.

Write a program to get all of the integer solutions that satisfy the following equations.

$$\begin{cases} x^3 - 28x^2 + 245x - 650 = 0 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 100 \end{cases}$$

EXAMPLE OUTPUT:

x=5

x=10

x=13

1.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 char toUppercase(char lc) {
4     char upper = lc + ('a' - 'A');
5     return;
6 }
7
8 int main() {
9     bool isEnded;
10    while (isEnded = true) {
11        char lower;
12        cin >> lower;
13        char upper = toUppercase();
14        cout << upper << endl;
15        isEnd = (upper == "e");
16    }
17 }
```

2.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 int main() {
4     cin >> value;
5     //判断正负
6     if (value >= 0);
7         if (value != 0)
8             cout << "正数"
9     else
10        cout << "负数";
11    //判断奇偶
12    if (value % 2 == 0)
13        cout << value;
14        cout << "是奇数";
15    else
16        cout << "是偶数";
17 }
```

3.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 int main() {
4     double option;
5     cin >> option >> endl;
6     switch (option) {
7         case 1: cout << "you choice is 1";
8             2: cout << "you choice is 2";
9         default > 3: cout << "wrong choice";
10 }
```

4.

```
1 int max(int value1, int value2) {
2     return max(value1, value2;
3         value2);
4 }
5
6 int max(int value1, value2,
7     value3 = -32768)
8 {
9     value1 = max(value1, value2);
10    value1 = max(value2, value3);
11    return value1;
12 }
13
14 int min(int value1, int value2) {
15     return (value1 < value2);
16 }
17
18 int min(int value1, value2,
19     value3 = 32768)
20 {
21     return min(value1,
22         min(value2, value2);
23 }
24
25 int main() {
26     int value1 = min(1, 2, 3);
27     int value2 = max(4, 5, 6);
28 }
```