第五次上机题解

A. Ausar的劣质复读机 (solution by wjyi)

本题考察同学们读入多组数据的能力,已经考察过很多次,所以是必须熟练掌握的基础题。

本题很多同学使用数组,来记录前一个和前两个数,这样做存在爆空间

这里放出题人的代码给大家参考。

```
Author: 陆俊峰(15130)
    Result: AC Submission id: 1531436
   Created at: Sun Mar 31 2019 11:16:52 GMT+0800 (CST)
    Problem: 1988 Time: 8 Memory: 1704
   */
8
   #include <stdio.h>
9
10 | int main() {
      int a,b,c,x;
      scanf("%d",&b);
      while(~scanf("%d",&x)){
14
          c=(x==1)?b+1:a+1;
15
          printf("%d\n",c);
16
          a=b;b=c;
17
      }
18
      return 0;
19 }
```

B(hanoi) (solution by prime21)

hanoi塔, 经典递归问题。

抽象问题模型,目标问题将n个满足要求的圆盘,从src柱子,移动到tar柱子上面去,可以借助tmp,不妨记作 f(n,src,tar,tmp)

抽象一次操作:将第*i*大的圆盘从src移动到,tar上面去,不妨记作move(i,src,tar)

那么考虑分解问题f(n,src,tar,tmp),可以看作:

先将在上面的n-1个圆盘按照要求移动到可以借的柱子tmp去,然后将执行move(n,src,tar),再把n-1个圆盘移动到tar上面去。

用函数来描述就是

```
f(n, src, tar, tmp) = f(n-1, src, tmp, tar) + move(n, src, tar) + f(n-1, tmp, tar, src)
```

注意递归边界

轻松的发现问题是递归的。

代码如下

```
#include <stdio.h>
void move(int n,char src,char tar) {
```

```
printf("move %d from %c to %c\n",n,src,tar);
   }
6 void f(int n, char src, char tar, char tmp) {
     /*no disk need to move*/
      if (n==0)
          return ;
      f(n-1, src, tmp, tar);
11
12
      move(n,src,tar);
      f(n-1,tmp,tar,src);
13
14 }
15
16 | int main() {
     int n;
17
      scanf("%d",&n);
18
19
      * src = 'A' , tar = 'C' , tmp = 'B'
20
       * disk = n
21
22
       * /
      f(n,'A','C','B');
2.3
24
      return 0;
25 }
```

C. 比 (solution by wjyi)

本题考察double的计算和比较,是基础题目,需要熟练掌握。

```
Author: 任泉(27995)
   Result: AC Submission id: 1540739
   Created at: Tue Apr 02 2019 19:21:32 GMT+0800 (CST)
 5
   Problem: 1980 Time: 8 Memory: 1688
   */
 6
8
   #include<stdio.h>
9 | int main()
10 {
      int i,a,b,x,y;
      double max,m;
      scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
13
      max=(double)a/b;
14
      x=a; y=b;
15
      for(i=0;i<3;i++)
16
18
          scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
19
          m= (double) a/b;
20
          if(m>max)
21
22
              max=m;
23
              x=a; y=b;
24
      }
26
      printf("%d %d %.5lf",x,y,max);
27
       return 0;
28 }
```

D. 酸奶想成为魔法少女4 (solution by wjyi)

这道题目帮助大家理解最简单的递归、递归是很多题目的基本思想、需要大家熟练掌握。

一个递归函数由固定的几部分组成,其中最重要的是递归运行的终点和调用子程序的逻辑。

```
1 /*
   Author: 董翰元(28325)
   Result: AC Submission id: 1540368
   Created at: Tue Apr 02 2019 19:17:40 GMT+0800 (CST)
 5
    Problem: 1989 Time: 199 Memory: 1492
 6
8
   #include <stdio.h>
9 | int f(int x)
10 | {
     switch(x)
11
13
           case 1:case 2:case 3:
             return x;
15
          default:
16
              return f(x-1) + f(x-3);
17
18 }
19 | int main()
20 | {
     int x;
21
22
      scanf("%d",&x);
23
      printf("%d\n",f(x));
24
       return 0;
```

E (solution by prime21)

提交人数581, 通过率0.67

歌德巴赫猜想, 意图: 枚举两个质数, 判断是否等于输入, 注意到要求a最小, 所以枚举a.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   int is prime(int x) {
 3
      if (x == 1) return 0;
4
       for (int now = 2; now * now \leq x; now ++)
5
          if (x%now == 0)
 6
               return 0;
 7
       return 1;
8 }
9
   int main(){
    int n = 0, x;
      scanf("%d",&n);
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
          scanf("%d",&x);
13
14
           for (int a = 2; a < x; a++) // test each number , one by one.
15
                if (is prime(a) \&\& is prime(x-a)) {
16
                   printf("%d %d\n",a,x-a);
17
                   break;
18
                }
19
      return 0;
21 }
```

F (方程) (solution by prime21)

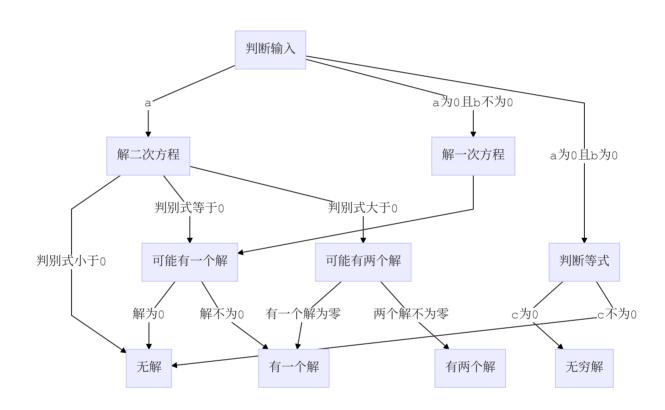
提交人数514,通过率0.07通过率有点低,这道题是我从D题挪到F的。

问题可能稍有些难分析,如果能试着把需要统一解决的问题写成一个函数,会轻松很多。 合理的考虑代码的结构,可以让本来显得*很多很杂的情况更加的合理* 注意的问题有如下:

- 1. 如何判断解出现了0这种不合法的。
- 2. 根据a, b, c的值、做三种方程处理
- 3. 二次方程忽略只有一个解的情况

程序思路:

4



代码里面有细致的注释, 和一些处理问题的技巧, 有空可以稍微看看。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

/*

* First of all, x can not equal to zero

* Then , solve ax^2 - bx + c = 0

* Step 1, check is second-order equation,

* Step 2, check is Linear equation,

* Step 3, check is const.

* */

char no_sol[] = "No solution.";

char inf_sol[] = "Infinite solutions.";
```

```
14
   int is zero(double now) {
16
    return fabs(now) < 1e-6;
17
18
19
   void solve_2(int a, int b, int c) { // solve ax^2+bx+c = 0
20
       long long delta = b*111*b - 411*a*c;
21
       double tmp, x1, x2;
22
       if (delta < 0) {
2.3
24
           printf("%s", no sol);
25
2.6
       else if (delta == 0) {
           x1 = -1. * b / (211*a);
27
28
           if (is zero(x1))
29
               printf("%s",no_sol);
           else
31
              printf("%.21f",x1);
32
      }
3.3
       else {
34
           x1 = (-b + sqrt(delta)) / (211 * a);
           x2 = (-b - sqrt(delta)) / (211 * a);
36
           if (x1 > x2) {
               tmp = x1;
38
               x1 = x2;
39
               x2 = tmp;
40
41
           if (!is zero(x1)) printf("%.21f ",x1);
42
           if (!is zero(x2)) printf("%.21f ",x2);
43
       }
44
   }
45
46 void solve 1(int a, int b) { // solve ax+b = 0
47
       double x = -1.*b / a;
       if ( is zero(x) )
48
49
          printf("%s", no sol);
50
       else
51
          printf("%.21f\n",x);
52 }
53
54 int main(){
55
      int a,b,c;
56
       scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
57
       if (a != 0) {
58
          solve_2(a,-b,c);
59
60
      else if (b != 0) {
61
           solve_1(b,-c);
62
63
64
          printf("%s", (c==0) ? inf_sol : no_sol );
65
       return 0;
```

G (solution by prime21)

提交人数71,通过率0.15

可能是一道不太难的题, 没想到大家被F题拦住了,

依次判断就号,可以作为课后的字符串练习题目!!

```
1 | #include<stdio.h>
   #include<string.h>
   | #define GG return printf("Chawuciren\n"), 0
   #define isDigit(x) (x >= '0' \&\& x <= '9')
   \#define upper(x) (isDigit(x) ? x : x >= 'a' ? x - 'a' + 'A' : x)
    const int w[] = \{ 0, 7, 9, 10, 5, 8, 4, 2, 1, 6, 3, 7, 9, 10, 5, 8, 4, 2 \};
    const char chk[] = { '1', '0', 'X', '9', '8', '7', '6', '5', '4', '3', '2' };
    const int days[2][13] = { {0, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31}, {0, 31},
    29, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31} };
9
    char s[300];
10
11 int Int(int 1, int r)
13
        int ret = 0, i;
14
        for (i = 1; i \le r; ++i)
15
           ret = ret * 10 + (s[i] - '0');
16
       return ret;
17
18
19
   int isSp(int year)
20
21
       return ((year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || year % 400 == 0);
22
    }
23
24 int check(int y, int m, int d)
25 | {
26
       int sp = isSp(y);
27
        if (m < 1 \mid | m > 12) return 0;
28
        if (d < 1 \mid \mid d > days[sp][m]) return 0;
29
       return 1;
   }
32 int main()
33
       int i, sum = 0;
34
        scanf("%s", s + 1);
36
        if (strlen(s + 1) != 18) GG;
37
        for (i = 1; i \le 17; ++i) {
38
            if (isDigit(s[i]))
                sum += (s[i] - '0') * w[i];
39
40
            else GG;
41
        }
        sum %= 11;
42
43
       if (chk[sum] != upper(s[18])) GG;
44
       int y, d, m, ans = 0, sp;
45
       y = Int(7, 10);
46
       m = Int(11, 12);
        d = Int(13, 14);
47
48
        if (!check(y, m, d)) GG;
49
        while (1) {
50
            ++ans; sp = isSp(y);
51
            if (y == 2019 \&\& m == 4 \&\& d == 2) break;
52
            if (++d > days[sp][m]) ++m, d = 1;
53
            if (m > 12) ++y, m = 1;
54
55
        printf("%d\n", ans - 1);
56
        return 0;
57 }
```