《计算机程序设计》作业 №-09及第8次上机

作业内容要点: 指针

【要求】本次作业程序要求用指针实现

- (一)在计算机上编程程序,加上必要的注释。
- (二)上机实验,经助教检查通过后,复制源码并记录实验结果,完成报告。
- (三)实验报告:记录调试及改错过程;知识点或方法技巧的收获心得.
- 1、输入一行文字(长度<=200),找出其中最长的单词并输出(若有多个则输出多个)。

输入样例:

TED believes passionately that ideas have the power to change attitudes, lives, and ultimately, the world.

输出样例: passionately

(一) 【源码】

```
//
// main.c
// 120901
//
// Created by 李佩哲 on 2021/11/24.
//
// Code file created by C Code Develop
#include "stdio.h"
#include "stdlib.h"
#include <string.h>
int t=0;
char *p[101];//指向最长单词的指针构成的指针数组
int judge(int r){//判断是否为字母
```

```
int boolean = 0;
    if((r > 64\&kr < 91)) | (r > 96\&kr < 123))boolean = 1;
    return boolean;
}
void find(char str[]) {//找到最长的单词,并返回指向其首字母的指针们
    unsigned long l=strlen(str);
    char str0[l+1];
    int sum[101] = \{0\};
    str0[0]=(char)(0);
    for (int i = 0; i < l; i++)str0[i + 1] = str[i];</pre>
    int r = 0;
    for(int i=0; i < l; i++)//在最前面加一个非字母字符,以判断第一个是否为一
个单词
        if ((!judge(str0[i])) && judge(str0[i + 1])) {
            for (int t = i; t < l+1; t++) {
                if (judge(str0[t]))sum[r]+=1;
                if (judge(str0[t]) && (!judge(str0[t + 1])))break;
            }
            r++;
    int max[101], s=0; //max 为最长单词是第几个
   \max[s]=0:
    for (int i=0; i<101; i++)max[i]=-1;
    for (int i = 0; i < l+1; i++) {
        if(!sum[i])break;
        if(sum[max[s]]<=sum[i])max[s]=i;</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < l+1; i++) {
        if(!sum[i]){
            t=i-1;
            break:
        if(sum[i] == sum[max[0]] \&\& i! = max[0]){
            S++;
            max[s]=i:
        }
    for(int j = 0; j < t; j++)//冒泡排序
        for(int i = 0; i < t - j; i++)
            if(max[i]!=-1&&max[i+1]!=-1)//表示"NONE"的-1不参加排序
                if(max[i] > max[i + 1]) {
                    int c = max[i];
                    max[i] = max[i + 1];
                    \max[i + 1] = c;
                }
    int q=0;
    for (int i=0; i<l+1; i++) {//找到最长单词的首字母对应的地址并赋给指针
        int w=0;
        if(!sum[i])break;
        if(max[i]!=-1){
```

```
int j=0;
            for (; j<l+1; j++) {</pre>
                if (w==max[i]+1)break;
                if ((!judge(str0[j])) && judge(str0[j + 1]))w++;
            if(j==0)p[q] = &str[j];
            else p[q] = &str[j]-1;
            q++;
        }
    }
}
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    char str[200];//字符串
    gets(str);
    find(str);
    for(int w=0;w<101;w++){//输出答案
        for (int i = 0; i < 200; i++){
            if(judge(*(p[w]+i)))
                printf("%c", *(p[w] + i));//打印第i个字符
            if(!judge(*(p[w]+i+1)))break;
        if(!p[w+1])break;
        printf(" ");
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
(二)【运行结果】
warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.
TED believes passionately that ideas have the power to change
attitudes, lives, and ultimately, the world.
passionately
Program ended with exit code: 0
warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.
az az az
az az az
Program ended with exit code: 0
(三)【实验报告】
```

通过设置字符数组,实现对多个最长单词的分别取地址,并分别打印

2、 设char countries[10][40],并存储十个国家的名称。保持counties内容不变,针对该数组制作两张索引表,索引表用指针数组实现,每个指针指向一个字符串(国家名称),要求将一张索引表按照串长(从小到大)排序,另一张索引表根据首字母(ASCII码顺序)排序。利用两张索引表输出两种排好序的国家名称。

输入样例:

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

El Salvador

Papua New Guinea

Niue

Norfolk Island

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom

United States

Slovenia

Solomon Islands

(一) 【源码】

```
//
// main.c
// 120902
//
// Created by 李佩哲 on 2021/11/24.
//
// Code file created by C Code Develop
#include "stdio.h"
```

```
#include "stdlib.h"
#include "string.h"
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    char countries[10][40],*list1[10],*list2[10];
    //getsInput
    for(int i=0;i<10;i++)</pre>
        for(int j=0;j<40;j++)</pre>
            countries[i][j]='\0';
    for(int i=0;i<10;i++)</pre>
        gets(countries[i]);
    /*
     Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
     El Salvador
     Papua New Guinea
     Niue
     Norfolk Island
     United Arab Emirates
     United Kingdom
     United States
     Slovenia
     Solomon Islands
     */
    //list 1
    unsigned long l[10] = \{0\};
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)//每个国家名的长度
        l[i] = strlen(countries[i]);
    for(int r = 0; r < 10; r++) {
        int min = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)</pre>
             if (l[min] >= l[i])min = i;
        list1[r] = &countries[min][0];
        l[min] = 40:
    }
    //List 2
    int s[10];
    for(int i=0;i<10;i++)</pre>
        s[i]=countries[i][0];
    for(int r = 0; r < 10; r++) {
        int min = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)</pre>
             if (s[min] >= s[i])min = i;
        list2[r] = &countries[min][0];
        s[min] = 200;
    }
    //print
    printf("List 1:\n");
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
```

```
for(int j=0; j<40 ;j++)
            printf("%c", *(list1[i]+j));
        printf("\n");
    }
    printf("\nList 2:\n");
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {</pre>
        for(int j=0; j<40 ;j++)
    printf("%c", *(list2[i]+j));</pre>
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
(二)【运行结果】
warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
El Salvador
Papua New Guinea
Niue
Norfolk Island
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
List 1:
Niue
Slovenia
El Salvador
United States
United Kingdom
Norfolk Island
Solomon Islands
Papua New Guinea
United Arab Emirates
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
List 2:
El Salvador
Norfolk Island
Niue
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Slovenia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
United States
United Kingdom
United Arab Emirates
Program ended with exit code: 0
(三)【实验报告】
```

通过对行分别gets(), 实现分行含空格输入;

通过分别找最小值并将最小值对应地址赋给指针数组,再令最小值最大从而找下一个最小值,获得从小到大排列/字母序由低到高排列的指针数组,再分别打印即可

3.

写一个用矩形法求定积分的通用函数,分别求:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sin x dx, \int_{-1}^{1} \cos x dx, \int_{0}^{2} e^{x} dx$$

使用指向函数的指针实现。

(一) 【源码】

```
//
// main.c
// 120903
//
// Created by 李佩哲 on 2021/11/25.
//
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
double integration(char fx[],double a,double b){
    double sum=0, delta = fabs(b-a)/100000000, x=a;
    for (int i=0; i<100000000; i++) {</pre>
        if(fx[0]=='s'\&\&fx[1]=='i'\&\&fx[2]=='n')
            sum+=sin(x+i*delta)*delta;
        else if (fx[0]=='c'&&fx[1]=='o'&&fx[2]=='s')
            sum+=cos(x+i*delta)*delta;
        else if (fx[0]=='e'&&fx[1]=='^'&&fx[2]=='x')
            sum+=exp(x+i*delta)*delta;
    }
    return sum;
}
int main(int argc, const char * argv[]) {
    char fx[100];
    double a,b;
    qets(fx);
    scanf("%lf%lf",&a,&b);
    double (*p)(char *,double, double)=integration;
    double result=p(fx,a,b);
    printf("%lf\n", result);
```

```
}
(二)【运行结果】
warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.
sin x
0 1
0.459698
Program ended with exit code: 0
warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.
cos x
-1 1
1.682942
Program ended with exit code: 0
warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.
e^x
0 2
6.389056
Program ended with exit code: 0
(三)【实验报告】
令Δx=1/100000000的a-b(微分),实现5~6位小数的精度;
通过匹配字符串"sin""cos""e^x"来判断函数类型
然后矩形法求面积并积分
```

return 0;