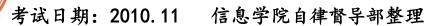
厦门大学《C语言程序设计》课程 期中试题





一、 看程序写结果(48分)

```
1. (4分)
void main()
{ int i=20;
   printf("%d,%o,%x,%u",i,i,i,i);
}
2. (4分)
void main()
\{ int i=0,j=1,k=2;
   if ((++i | ++j) && k++)
    printf("%d,%d,%d",i,j,k);
}
3. (4分)
void main()
{ int n=0,m=1,x=2;
   if(!n) x=1;
   if(m) x=2;
   if(x) x=3;
   printf("%d", x);
}
4. (4分)
void main()
\{ int x=1, y=2, z=3;
   do
     switch(y++)
     { case 1 : x++; break;
      case 3: x+=3; break;
      default: x=x%2; continue;
     }
     z++;
  a while(y<5);
  printf("%d,%d,%d",x,y,z);}
```

```
5. (4分)
程序运行时输入: 12<回车>, 执行后输出结果是?
void main()
{ char ch1,ch2;
   int n1,n2;
   ch1=getchar();
   ch2=getchar();
   n1=ch1-'0';
   n2=n1*100+(ch2-'0');
   printf("%d", n2);
}
6. (4分)
void main()
{ char a[20]="abc\b\0x56\078\\0";
   printf("%d\n", strlen(a));
   strcpy(a, "xmu");
   printf("%s\n", a);
   strcat(a, "90");
   printf("%s\n", a);
   printf("%d", strcmp("a", a) < 0);
}
7. (4分)
void ss(char s[], char t, int n)
  int i=0;
  while (s[i] && i<n)
     if (s[i]==t) s[i]=t-'a'+'A';
     i++;
  }
void main()
{ char str1[20]="adcdedgdid";
   ss(str1, 'd', 6);
   printf("%s",str1);
}
8. (4分)
int test(int n)
{ int d=0,m=n;
   while(m)
      d=d*10+m%10;
      m/=10;
   }
```

```
return (d==n);
}
void main()
{ int i;
   int data[]={5,123,121};
   for(i=0;i<3;i++)
     printf("%d %s\n", data[i],
            test(data[i])?"OK":"NO");
}
9. (4分)
void sub(int p[], int k, int n)
   int a, b, t;
   a=k-1;
   b=n+1;
   while(++a<--b)
   { t=p[a];p[a]=p[b];p[b]=t; }
void main()
   int k, s[12]={0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55};
   sub(s,1,3);
   for(k=0;k<6;k++)
       printf("%d,", s[k]);
   printf("\n");
   sub(s+6,0,3);
   for(k=6;k<12;k++)
       printf("%d,", s[k]);
}
10. (4分)
void swap1(int c[])
{ int t;
  t=c[0];c[0]=c[1];c[1]=t;
}
/*下接右栏代码*/
/*上接左栏第 10 题代码*/
void swap2(int c0, int c1)
{ int t;
   t=c0;c0=c1;c1=t;
}
void main()
{ int a[2]={3,5},b[2]={3,5};
  swap1(a);
```

```
swap2(b[0],b[1]);
  printf("%d,%d,%d,%d",
         a[0],a[1],b[0],b[1]);
}
11. (4分)
int f(int b[][4])
\{ int i,j,s=0;
   for(j=0;j<4;j++)
   { i=j;
      if(i>2) i=3-j;
      s+=b[i][j];
   return s;
}
void main()
{ int a[4][4]={ \{1,2,3,4\}, \{0,2,4,5\}, \{3,6,9,12\}, \{3,2,1,0\} };
 printf("%d", f(a));
}
12. (4分)
void f(int i,int j)
   if(i<j)
   {
       printf("i=%d\n",i);
       f(i+1,j-1);
       printf("j=%d\n",j);
   }
}
void main()
  f(0,4);
```

二、改错题(20分)

(1)以下程序实现: 从键盘输入 x 的值,直到 x 的范围为(-10 < x < 10)为止,计算以下分段函数的值,并将结果显示在屏幕上。程序中包含 **4 个**错误,指出错误所在位置并改正。

```
y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & 0 < x < 10 \end{cases} y = \begin{cases} 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x = 0 x =
```

```
double x,y;
                         /*第5行*/
  do
                         /*第6行*/
  {
                         /*第7行*/
    printf("Please input x:"); /*第8行*/
                         /*第9行*/
    scanf("%lf",x);
  }
                         /*第10行*/
  if(x==0)
                         /*第12行*/
    y = 0;
                         /*第13行*/
  else if(x>0)
                         /*第14行*/
    y = sqrt(x);
                         /*第15行*/
  else y = 2x + 10;
                         /*第16行*/
  printf("y is: %8.3lf\n",y);
                         /*第17行*/
}
                         /*第18行*/
```

(2)以下程序实现: 从键盘输入 10 个字符串(字符串长度小于 80,包含空格),对输入的字符串按照从小到大的顺序排序,将结果输出显示在屏幕上。程序中存在**若干**错误,指出错误所在位置并改正。

```
sort(str[],10);
                                   /*第9行*/
                                   /*第10行*/
  for (i=0;i<10;i++)
  {
                                   /*第11行*/
     printf("NO.%d string is: %s \n",i,str[i]);
                                              /*第12行*/
  }
                                   /*第13行*/
                                   /*第14行*/
void sort(char array[ ][81],int n);
                                   /*第15行*/
                                   /*第16行*/
  int i,j,k;
                                   /*第17行*/
                                   /*第18行*/
  char strtemp[81];
  for(j=0;j<n-1;j++)
                                   /*第19行*/
                                   /*第20行*/
  {
                                   /*第21行*/
     k=j;
     for(i=j+1;i<<mark>n</mark>;i++)
                                   /*第22行*/
       if(array[i]>array[k])
                                   /*第23行*/
                                   /*第24行*/
          k = j;
                                   /*第25行*/
        {
          strcpy(strtemp,array[k]); /*第26行*/
          strcpy(array[k],array[j]); /*第27行*/
          strcpy(array[j],strtemp); /*第28行*/
                                   /*第29行*/
        }
                                   /*第30行*/
                                   /*第31行*/
```

三、编程题(32分):

- 1、编写函数 int converse(char str[]); 其功能将字符串 str 中的大写字母改为小写, 小写字母改为大写, 其余字符不变, 函数返回值为更改的字母个数。例如, 当 str[80]="I love THIS Game!",调用完该函数后,数组 str 为"i LOVE this gAME!",共更改了 13 个字母, 函数的返回值为 13. (8 分)
- 2、编写程序将 1000 以内满足以下条件的**素数**输出显示在屏幕上: 其个位数与十位数之和为 10,例如: 19、37、691 等都是符合要求的数。(10 分)
- 3、今有 10 个整数的数对(A0, B0), (A1, B1)…(A9, B9),表示 10 个数学上的**闭**区间[Ai, Bi](i=0..9, Ai<Bi)。编一个程序实现以下功能: I)从键盘输入 10 个区间,用程序确保输入的 Ai<Bi(4分); II)尽可能合并区间,给出最后能够得到的最少区间数和各区间端点(10分)。(例如[1, 10], [9, 20]这两个区间,可以被合并为[1, 20],提示:可先对 Ai 进行排序后进行区间合并)