

云南大学数学与统计学院

上机实践报告

课程名称：运筹学实验	年级：2015 级	上机实践成绩：
指导教师：李建平	姓名：刘鹏	专业：信息与计算科学
上机实践名称：求给定序列的最小值及所有最小值的下标	学号：20151910042	上机实践日期：2018-03-21
上机实践编号：1	组号：	

一、实验目的

复习编程平台和编程资源，回顾 C 语言的相关知识；
完成该实验，为后期的更进一步的实验做准备。

二、实验内容

给定两组数 $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 和 $\mathbf{b} = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}$ ，求

1. 一组数 $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$ ，其中 $c_i = a_i / b_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
2. 求最小值及所有最小值的下标，其中最小值为 $\min\{a_i / b_i \mid b_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

三、实验平台

Windows 10 Pro 1703（编程与编辑文稿）；
Microsoft® Visual Studio 2017 Enterprise（IDE）。

四、算法设计

Algorithm: find the minimal value and all the indexes

Input: two list \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} and their length are n .

Output: list \mathbf{c} , whose value is the division of \mathbf{a} by \mathbf{b} at the same position; minimal value and their positions.

Begin

Step 1: for $i = 0$ through n

$c[i] = a[i] / b[i]$

output \mathbf{c}

Step 2: $\mathbf{tmp_c}$ is a set contains all the elements in \mathbf{c} whose $b[i] > 0$; sort $\mathbf{tmp_c}$ incrementally, set $\mathbf{tmp} = \mathbf{tmp_c}[0]$

Step 3: for $i = 0$ through n

if $c[i] == \mathbf{tmp}$ and $b[i] > 0$

output i

End

五、程序代码

5.1 程序描述

这个解释程序的使用方法是这样的：在 shell 中通过调用本可执行程序 div，输入两个字符串参数，然后程序自动输出 c 与最小值及其所有位置。如下所示：（这里隐藏了 PowerShell 的工作目录，仅用 PS > 作为提示符）

```
PS > .\div.exe "( -3.14,20 , -256, 0 ,6,5,12121,4588, 89)" "(3.14, -1, 256,3.2222,2,0,5633.2,168,78)"
argument 1 is
(-3.14, 20.00, -256.00, 0.00, 6.00, 5.00, 12121.00, 4588.00, 89.00)

argument 2 is
(3.14, -1.00, 256.00, 3.22, 2.00, 0.00, 5633.20, 168.00, 78.00)

The answer C = (-1.00 , -20.00 , -1.00 , 0.00 , 3.00 , NaN , 2.15 , 27.31 , 1.14 )
Minimal Value is -1.00 , position is (1.00, 3.00)

PS >
```

因为并没有 shell 接口，所以基本上是自己写一个 shell 来做这个与机器的交互。首先是清洗，把两个字符串进行 clean 重整，去除可能的空格之后，第一步是跳过第一个圆括号，同时把最后的圆括号变为逗号。这样一来就好多了，一个 double 数值跟着一个逗号。（这里都是对一个字符串来说的，毕竟解释得了一个就能解释两个。）

第二步就是分割，把这个字符串当作一块“长条豆腐”，每次从头部切一部分下来，直到切光。头部已经是处理好的了，所以一直切到遇到的第一个逗号，这个过程把逗号之前的字符，即可能出现的负号与小数点进行分类处理，符号的话直接跳过最后乘-1 即可，其余的数字符号与小数点就直接归入队列（其实是链表），与此同时，队列的头号元素，跟着一个索引 1，一直到队列的末尾，即遇到的第一个分号。这样的话，遍历一遍找到小数点的索引，利用对称的坐标变换公式，把数字与小数点的距离转化为 10 的指数，就可以通过 pow 函数做出这个具体的数值。同时在整个过程中要注意保护头指针与 work 指针的归位。这个数一旦算出来，就交给动态数组保存，一直读到 \0，就算是读完了。这个过程一直保存，解释函数自己判断。当解释程序返回一个浮点数就归入，返回 NULL 就结束归入。

拿到了两个动态数组之后，就可以做除法、排序与查找了，有数字，有大小，C 很容易就做出来了。

5.2 程序代码

```
1 // filename: div.c
2
3 /* -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
4
```

```
5 Created on Wed Mar 14 19 : 10 : 28 2018
6
7 @author: LiuPeng
8 */
9
10 #include<stdio.h>
11 #include<stdlib.h>
12 #include<string.h>
13 #include<math.h>
14
15 // The following type is a container for creating a stack.
16 typedef struct char_LinkedList {
17     char_LinkedList *head;
18     char elements;          // partition must be integer less than 10
19     int times;              // 这是一个容器，放置一个数组，用指针作为头
20     char_LinkedList *next;
21 }char_LinkedList;
22
23 typedef struct Dynamic_Array {
24     double *A;              // 底层数组
25     int capacity;           // 底层数组的容量
26     int n;                  // 底层数组的占用量
27 }Dynamic_Array;
28
29 typedef struct Div {
30     double up;
31     double down;
32     double value;
33     char state[10];         // NaN or Negative, 长度不定
34                             // 这个 state 必须是 malloc 而来的，坚决不能直接用
35 }Div;
36
37 typedef struct Div_Dynamic_Array {
38     Div *A;                 // 底层结构体数组的头指针，不能动！
39     int capacity;           // 底层结构体数组的容量
40     int n;                  // 底层数组的占用量
41 }Div_Dynamic_Array;
42
43 void Div_Resize(Div_Dynamic_Array *D) {
44     int i = 0;
45     Div *tmp = (Div *)calloc(2 * D->capacity, sizeof(Div));
46     if (tmp == NULL) {
47         printf("Cannot get memory, crash!\n");
48         return;
49     }
50     for (i = 0; i < D->capacity; i++) {
51         (tmp + i)->up = (D->A + i)->up;
52         (tmp + i)->down = (D->A + i)->down;
53         (tmp + i)->value = (D->A + i)->value;
```

```

54     strcpy((tmp + i)->state, (D->A + i)->state);           //不能简单复制，否则会内存出错
55 }
56 free(D->A);
57 D->A = tmp;
58 tmp = NULL;          // 避免野指针
59
60 D->capacity *= 2;
61 }
62
63 void Div_Append(Div_Dynamic_Array *D, Div e) {
64     if (D->n == D->capacity) {
65         Div_Resize(D);
66     }
67     (D->A + D->n)->up = e.up;
68     (D->A + D->n)->down = e.down;
69     (D->A + D->n)->value = e.value;
70     strcpy((D->A + D->n)->state, e.state);
71     D->n += 1;
72     //int i;
73     //for (i = 0; i <= D->n; i++) {
74     //    printf("%s\t", (D->A + i)->state);
75     //}
76     //printf("\n");
77 }
78
79 void Div_print(Div_Dynamic_Array *d) {
80     int i;
81     printf("The answer C = (");
82     for (i = 0; i < d->n; i++) {
83         if (!strcmp((d->A + i)->state, "NaN")) {
84             printf("%s ", "NaN");
85         }
86         else {
87             double value = (d->A + i)->value;
88             printf("%2.2f ", value);
89         }
90         if (i == d->n - 1) {
91             printf("");
92         }
93         else {
94             printf(", ");
95         }
96     }
97     printf(")\n");
98 }
99
100 void Div_onArray(Dynamic_Array *a, Dynamic_Array *b, Div_Dynamic_Array *ans) {
101     if (a->n != b->n) {
102         printf("length should be the same.");

```

```
103     return;
104 }
105
106 int i;
107 for (i = 0; i < a->n; i++) {
108     if (*(b->A + i) == 0) {
109         Div tmp;
110         tmp.up = NULL;
111         tmp.down = NULL;
112         tmp.value = NULL;
113         char c[] = "NaN";
114         strcpy(tmp.state, c);
115         Div_Append(ans, tmp);
116     }
117     else {
118         if (*(b->A + i) < 0.) {
119             Div tmp;
120             tmp.up = *(a->A + i);
121             tmp.down = *(b->A + i);
122             tmp.value = tmp.up / tmp.down;
123             char c[] = "Negative";
124             strcpy(tmp.state, c);
125             Div_Append(ans, tmp);
126         }
127         else {
128             Div tmp;
129             tmp.up = *(a->A + i);
130             tmp.down = *(b->A + i);
131             tmp.value = tmp.up / tmp.down;
132             char c[] = "Normal";
133             strcpy(tmp.state, c);
134             Div_Append(ans, tmp);
135         }
136     }
137 }
138 }
139
140 void print(int n, Dynamic_Array *d) { // 输出一个动态的双精度数组
141     printf(/* "argument %d is \n*/("(");
142     int i;
143     for (i = 0; i < d->n - 1; i++) {
144         printf("%2.2f, ", *(d->A + i));
145     }
146     printf("%2.2f", *(d->A + i));
147     printf("\n\n");
148 }
149
150 void Resize(Dynamic_Array *D) {
151     int i = 0;
```

```
152     double *tmp = (double *)calloc(2 * D->capacity, sizeof(double));
153     if (tmp == NULL) {
154         printf("Cannot get memory, crash!\n");
155         return;
156     }
157     for (i = 0; i < D->capacity; i++) {
158         *(tmp + i) = *(D->A + i);
159     }
160     D->A = tmp;
161     D->capacity *= 2;
162 }
163
164 void Append(Dynamic_Array *D, double e) {
165     if (D->n == D->capacity) {
166         Resize(D);
167     }
168     *(D->A + D->n) = e;
169     D->n += 1;
170 }
171
172 Dynamic_Array *Quick_sort(Dynamic_Array *a) {
173
174     Dynamic_Array *less = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
175     less->A = (double *)calloc(1, sizeof(double));
176     if (!less) {
177         printf("Can't get memory!");
178         return NULL;
179     }
180     less->capacity = 1;
181     less->n = 0;
182
183     Dynamic_Array *more = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
184     more->A = (double *)calloc(1, sizeof(double));
185     if (!more) {
186         printf("Can't get memory!");
187         return NULL;
188     }
189     more->capacity = 1;
190     more->n = 0;
191
192     Dynamic_Array *eq = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
193     eq->A = (double *)calloc(1, sizeof(double));
194     if (!eq) {
195         printf("Can't get memory!");
196         return NULL;
197     }
198     eq->capacity = 1;
199     eq->n = 0;
200 }
```

```

201     int i;
202     if (a->n <= 1) {
203         return a;
204     }
205     else {
206         /*double pivot = 1 / 3. * (*(a->A) + ;*/
207
208         for (i = 0; i < a->n; i++) {
209             double pivot = *(a->A);
210             if (*(a->A + i) > pivot) {
211                 Append(more, *(a->A + i));
212             }
213             else {
214                 if (*(a->A + i) < pivot) {
215                     Append(less, *(a->A + i));
216                 }
217                 else {
218                     Append(eq, *(a->A + i));
219                 }
220             }
221         }
222     }
223     less = Quick_sort(less);
224     more = Quick_sort(more);
225     for (i = 0; i < eq->n; i++) {
226         Append(less, *(eq->A + i));
227     }
228     for (i = 0; i < more->n; i++) {
229         Append(less, *(more->A + i));
230     }
231     return less;
232 }
233
234 void find(Div_Dynamic_Array *a) {
235
236     Dynamic_Array *c = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
237     Dynamic_Array *d = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
238     c->A = (double *)calloc(a->n, sizeof(double));
239     if (c == NULL || d == NULL || c->A == NULL) {
240         printf("Can't get memory!\n");
241         return;
242     }
243     c->capacity = a->n;
244     c->n = 0;
245
246     int i = 0;
247     for (i = 0; i < a->n; i++) {
248         if (!strcmp((a->A + i)->state, "Normal")) { // 分母合法的就 append
249             Append(c, (a->A + i)->value);

```

```

250     }
251 }
252 d = Quick_sort(c);      // 排序一下
253 //print(d->n, d);
254
255 double pivot = *(d->A + 0);
256 printf("Minimal Value is %2.2f , position is ", pivot);
257 Dynamic_Array *tmp = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
258 tmp->A = (double *)calloc(1, sizeof(double));
259 if (tmp == NULL || tmp->A == NULL) {
260     printf("Can't get memory!\n");
261     return;
262 }
263 tmp->capacity = 1;
264 tmp->n = 0;
265 for (i = 0; i < a->n; i++) {
266     if (!strcmp((a->A + i)->state, "Normal") && (a->A + i)->value == pivot) {
267         Append(tmp, ++i);
268     }
269 }
270 print(tmp->n, tmp);
271 }
272
273 char *clean(char *string) {      // 已经后期优化, 减去了字符串中所有的空格
274     char *head = string;
275     int count_space = 0;
276     while (*string == ' ' && *string != '\0') {
277         count_space += 1;
278         string += 1;
279     }
280     string = head;
281
282     int len = 1;      // 有'\0', 所以要+1
283     while (*string != '\0') {
284         len += 1;
285         string++;
286     }
287     string = head;
288
289     char *ans = (char *)calloc(len - count_space, sizeof(char));
290     if (ans == NULL) {
291         printf("Can't get memory!\n");
292         return NULL;
293     }
294     char *ans_head = ans;
295
296     while (*string != '\0') {
297         if (*string != ' ') {
298             *ans = *string;

```



```
299         ans++;
300     }
301     string++;
302 }
303 *ans = *string;
304 ans = ans_head;
305 string = head;
306
307 ans = ans + 1;
308 char *tmp;
309 for (tmp = ans; *tmp != '\0'; tmp++) {
310     if (*(tmp + 1) == '\0') {
311         *tmp = ',';
312     }
313 }
314 return ans;
315 }
316
317 char *cut(char *string) {
318     while (*string != ',') {
319         if (*string == '\0') {
320             return '\0';
321         }
322         string++;
323     }
324     return ++string;
325 }
326
327 // Put an new element into the stack
328 double get_Number(char *string) {
329     // 传递一个完整的 clean 过的字符串进来，按需切割头部，剩下的头作为新的头。
330     if (*string == '\0') {
331         return NULL;
332     }
333     double ans = 0.;
334     if (*string == '\0') {
335         return NULL;
336     }
337     if (*string != '-') {
338         char_LinkedList *work = (char_LinkedList *)malloc(sizeof(char_LinkedList));
339         if (work == NULL) {
340             printf("Can't get memory!\n");
341             return 0;
342         }
343         // container
344
345         char_LinkedList *head = work;
346         int i = 1;
347         while (*string != ',') {
```

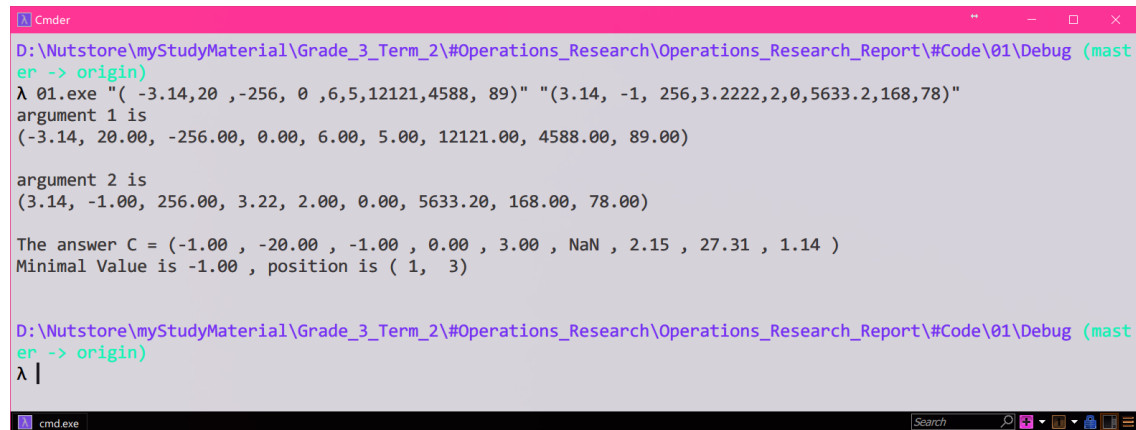
```
348     work->elements = *string;
349     work->times = i;
350     work->next = (char_LinkedList *)malloc(sizeof(char_LinkedList));    // 申请
351     if (work->next == NULL) {
352         printf("Can't get memory!\n");
353         return 0.;
354     }
355     work = work->next;    // 移动
356     work->elements = NULL;
357     work->times = NULL;
358     string++;
359     i++;    // i 在后面还有用
360 }
361
362 work->elements = *string;    // 逗号也要加上
363 work->times = NULL;    // 逗号的指数不能为有意义的
364
365 string++;
366
367 work = head;
368 int dot = 1;
369 int comma = 1;    // 逗号的用处
370 int dot_index = NULL;
371 while (work->elements != ',') {
372     if (work->elements == '.') {
373         dot_index = dot;
374         break;
375     }
376     work = work->next;
377     dot++;
378 }
379
380 if (dot_index == NULL) {
381     dot_index = i;
382 }
383
384 work = head;
385
386 while (work->times != NULL) {
387     work->times = -1 * (work->times - dot_index);
388     work = work->next;
389 }
390
391 work = head;
392
393 while (work->elements != ',') {
394     if (work->elements == '.') {
395         work = work->next;
396         continue;
```

```
397     }
398     if (work->times > 0) {
399         ans += pow(10, work->times - 1) * double(int(work->elements) - int('0'));
400         work = work->next;
401     }
402     else {
403         ans += pow(10, work->times) * double(int(work->elements) - int('0'));
404         work = work->next;
405     }
406 }
407 }
408 else {
409     string = string + 1;
410     ans = -1 * get_Number(string);
411 }
412 return ans;
413 }
414
415 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
416     if (argc != 3) {
417         printf("This function needs and only needs 2 arguments.\n");
418         return 0;
419     }
420
421     char *string_1 = *(argv + 1);
422     char *string_2 = *(argv + 2);
423
424     //char string_1_tmp[] = "( -3.14,20 , -256, 0 ,6,5,12121,4588, 89)";
425     //char *string_1 = string_1_tmp;
426
427     //char string_2_tmp[] = "(3.14, -1, 256,3.2222,2,0,5633.2,168,78)";
428     //char *string_2 = string_2_tmp;
429
430     string_1 = clean(string_1);
431     string_2 = clean(string_2);
432
433     Dynamic_Array c_1, c_2;
434     c_1.A = (double *)malloc(sizeof(double));
435     if (c_1.A == NULL) {
436         printf("Can't get memory!\n");
437         return 0;
438     }
439     c_1.capacity = 1;
440     c_1.n = 0;
441
442     c_2.A = (double *)malloc(sizeof(double));
443     if (c_2.A == NULL) {
444         printf("Can't get memory!\n");
445         return 0;
```

```
446     }
447     c_2.capacity = 1;
448     c_2.n = 0;
449
450     while (string_1 != '\0') {
451         Append(&c_1, get_Number(string_1));
452         string_1 = cut(string_1);
453     }
454
455     while (string_2 != '\0') {
456         Append(&c_2, get_Number(string_2));
457         string_2 = cut(string_2);
458     }
459     c_1.n -= 1;    // 这也是无奈之举啊，谁让 0.0 ==NULL 呢
460     c_2.n -= 1;
461
462     Div_Dynamic_Array ans;
463     ans.A = (Div *)malloc(sizeof(Div));
464     if (ans.A == NULL) {
465         printf("Can't get memory!\n");
466         return 0;
467     }
468     ans.capacity = 1;
469     ans.n = 0;
470
471     printf("argument 1 is\n");
472     print(1, &c_1);
473     printf("argument 2 is\n");
474     print(2, &c_2);
475     Div_onArray(&c_1, &c_2, &ans);
476     Div_print(&ans);
477     find(&ans);
478     //system("pause");
479     return 0;
480 }
```

程序代码 1

六、运行结果



```
D:\Nutstore\myStudyMaterial\Grade_3_Term_2\#Operations_Research\Operations_Research_Report\#Code\01\Debug (master -> origin)
λ 01.exe "( -3.14,20 , -256, 0 ,6,5,12121,4588, 89)" "(3.14, -1, 256,3.2222,2,0,5633.2,168,78)"
argument 1 is
(-3.14, 20.00, -256.00, 0.00, 6.00, 5.00, 12121.00, 4588.00, 89.00)

argument 2 is
(3.14, -1.00, 256.00, 3.22, 2.00, 0.00, 5633.20, 168.00, 78.00)

The answer C = (-1.00 , -20.00 , -1.00 , 0.00 , 3.00 , NaN , 2.15 , 27.31 , 1.14 )
Minimal Value is -1.00 , position is ( 1, 3)

D:\Nutstore\myStudyMaterial\Grade_3_Term_2\#Operations_Research\Operations_Research_Report\#Code\01\Debug (master -> origin)
λ |
```

运行结果 1（经过了反相处理）

代码分析

优势在于可以 shell 调用，不再需要修改源代码；其次，数组是动态的，所以可以大容量输入。

劣势在于没有采用并行计算，在进行大规模计算的时候，只能调用一个 CPU 核心，效率较低。

七、实验体会

Shell 的解释程序是最难的，这里用了一个原创的方式，来解释输入的字符串。

指针的操作比较复杂，需要时刻牢记 `malloc` 与 `free` 的对应^[1]，并且要对堆中申请到的地址进行排查，看是否申请成功。在进行调试的时候，时常遇到内存的读取冲突问题，查找了微软的官方 Visual C++ 编译器的手册，方才明白这里的局部变量必须要初始化才可以使用，这与 GNU 的 MinGW 编译器稍有区别。

八、参考文献

[1] 林锐. 高质量 C++/C 编程指南 [M]. 1.0 ed., 2001.