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	
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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

- 1. 用 C 语言编制程序,解决所给出的问题;
- 2. 保留.c 程序与可执行文件,以便提交。

三、实验平台

Windows 10 1703 Enterprise (编程与编辑文稿); *Microsoft® Visual Studio* 2017 Enterprise (IDE); *Ubuntu* 17.10 x86-64 (辅助编程) *Xshell* 5 Build 1339。

四、实验记录与实验结果分析

1题

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 $c_i = \frac{a_i}{b_i}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- (2) 求最小值及所有最小值的下标,其中最小值为 $\min\left\{\frac{a_i}{b_i}|\ b_i>0,\ i=1,\ 2,\ \cdots,\ n\right\}.$

Solution:

对于这个解释程序,我界面是这样的:在 shell 中通过调用可执行程序 div,输入两个字符串参数,然后程序自动输出 c与最小值及其位置。如下所示:

```
>> $ div ( -3.14,-2 ,256, 0 ,6,5,12121,4588,-89) (3.14, -1, 10333,3.2222,2,0,5633.2,168,78)
argument 1 is
(-3.14, -2.00, 256.00, 0.00, 6.00, 5.00, 12121.00, 4588.00, -89.00)
argument 2 is
(3.14, -1.00, 10333.00, 3.22, 2.00, 0.00, 5633.20, 168.00, 78.00)
The answer C = (-1.00 , 2.00 , 0.02 , 0.00 , 3.00 , NaN , 2.15 , 27.31 , -1.14 )
Minimal value is -1.14, position is 9
>> $
```

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,一个数跟

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,治到切光。头部已经是好的了,所以一直切到遇到的第一个逗号,这个过程把逗号之前的东西,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,一直读到反斜杠 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,就随心所欲了,这个程序简直不要太简单,有数字,有大小,C 很容易就做出来了。这里最好可以用一个指针数组来表示分母为 0 的 NaN 情况,毕竟 C 不能很简单地用一般浮点数组能表示的了。这个程序我还要想一想。

程序代码:

```
1
    // filename: main.c
2
    /* -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3
4
5
     Created on Wed Mar 14 19 : 10 : 28 2018
6
7
    @author: LiuPeng
8
     */
9
   #include<stdio.h>
10
    #include<stdlib.h>
11
12
    #include<string.h>
    #include<math.h>
13
14
15
    // The following type is a container for creating a stack.
    typedef struct char_LinkedList {
16
17
        char LinkedList *head;
18
        char elements;
                              // partition must be integer less than 10
19
                              // 这是一个容器,放置一个数组,用指针作为头
        int times;
20
        char LinkedList *next;
21
    }char LinkedList;
22
23
    typedef struct Dynamic_Array {
24
        double *A;
                             // 底层数组
        int capacity;
25
                             // 底层数组的容量
                             // 底层数组的占用量
26
        int n;
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
                            // 底层数组的占用量
         int n;
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
         }
         for (i = 0; i < D->capacity; i++) {
50
51
             (tmp + i)->up = (D->A + i)->up;
52
             (tmp + i) \rightarrow down = (D \rightarrow A + i) \rightarrow down;
53
             (tmp + i)->value = (D->A + i)->value;
                                                             //不能简单复制,否则会内存出错
54
            strcpy((tmp + i)->state, (D->A + i)->state);
55
         }
56
         free(D->A);
57
         D->A = tmp;
         tmp = NULL;
                           // 避免野指针
58
59
60
         D->capacity *= 2;
61
     }
62
     void Div_Append(Div_Dynamic_Array *D, Div e) {
63
64
         if (D->n == D->capacity) {
65
            Div_Resize(D);
66
         }
         (D\rightarrow A + D\rightarrow n)\rightarrow up = e.up;
67
68
         (D->A + D->n)->down = e.down;
69
         (D\rightarrow A + D\rightarrow n)\rightarrow 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:\nC = (");
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
            }
            if (i == d->n - 1) {
90
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;
                tmp.up = NULL;
110
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 Resize(Dynamic_Array *D) {
141
         int i = 0;
142
        double *tmp = (double *)calloc(2 * D->capacity, sizeof(double));
143
        if (tmp == NULL) {
144
            printf("Cannot get memory, crash!\n");
145
            return;
146
        }
147
        for (i = 0; i < D->capacity; i++) {
148
            *(tmp + i) = *(D->A + i);
149
        }
150
        D->A = tmp;
151
        D->capacity *= 2;
152 }
153
154 void Append(Dynamic_Array *D, double e) {
155
         if (D->n == D->capacity) {
156
            Resize(D);
157
        }
158
         *(D->A + D->n) = e;
159
        D->n += 1;
160 }
161
162
    Dynamic_Array *Quick_sort(Dynamic_Array *a) {
163
164
         Dynamic_Array *less = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
165
        less->A = (double *)calloc(1, sizeof(double));
166
         if (!less) {
167
            printf("Can't get memory!");
168
            return NULL;
169
170
        less->capacity = 1;
171
        less->n = 0;
172
173
        Dynamic_Array *more = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
174
         more->A = (double *)calloc(1, sizeof(double));
175
        if (!more) {
176
            printf("Can't get memory!");
            return NULL;
177
178
        }
179
         more->capacity = 1;
180
         more \rightarrow n = 0;
181
182
         Dynamic_Array *eq = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
183
         eq->A = (double *)calloc(1, sizeof(double));
```

```
184
         if (!eq) {
185
            printf("Can't get memory!");
186
            return NULL;
187
         }
         eq->capacity = 1;
188
189
         eq->n = 0;
190
191
         int i;
192
         if (a->n <= 1) {</pre>
193
            return a;
194
         }
195
         else {
196
            /*double pivot = 1 / 3. * (*(a->A) + ;*/
197
198
            for (i = 0; i < a->n; i++) {
199
                double pivot = *(a->A);
200
                if (*(a->A + i) > pivot) {
201
                    Append(more, *(a->A + i));
202
                }
203
                else {
204
                    if (*(a->A + i) < pivot) {</pre>
                        Append(less, *(a->A + i));
205
206
                    }
207
                    else {
208
                        Append(eq, *(a->A + i));
209
                    }
210
                }
211
            }
212
         }
213
         less = Quick_sort(less);
214
         more = Quick_sort(more);
215
         for (i = 0; i < eq->n; i++) {
216
            Append(less, *(eq->A + i));
217
         }
218
         for (i = 0; i < more->n; i++) {
219
            Append(less, *(more->A + i));
220
221
         return less;
222 }
223
224
    void find(Div_Dynamic_Array *a) {
225
226
         Dynamic_Array *c = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
227
         Dynamic_Array *d = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
228
         c->A = (double *)calloc(a->n, sizeof(double));
229
         c->capacity = a->n;
230
         c->n = 0;
231
232
         int i = 0;
```

```
233
        for (i = 0; i < a->n; i++) {
234
            if (!strcmp((a->A + i)->state, "Normal")) {
235
               Append(c, (a->A + i)->value);
236
            }
237
        }
238
        d = Quick_sort(c);
239
        double pivot = *(c->A + 0);
240
        printf("min = %2.2f\n", pivot);
241
        for (i = 0; i < a->n; i++) {
242
            if (!strcmp((a->A + i)->state, "Normal") && a->A->value == pivot) {
243
               printf("%d", i);
244
            }
245
        }
246
        printf("\n");
247 }
248
249 char *clean(char *string) { // 已经后期优化,减去了字符串中所有的空格
250
        char *head = string;
251
        int count_space = 0;
        while (*string == ' ' && *string != '\0') {
252
253
            count_space += 1;
254
            string += 1;
255
        }
256
        string = head;
257
258
        int len = 1; // 有'\0', 所以要+1
        while (*string != '\0') {
259
260
            len += 1;
261
            string++;
262
        }
263
        string = head;
264
265
        char *ans = (char *)calloc(len - count_space, sizeof(char));
266
        if (ans == NULL) {
267
            printf("Can't get memory!\n");
268
            return NULL;
269
        }
270
        char *ans_head = ans;
271
        while (*string != '\0') {
272
273
            if (*string != ' ') {
274
               *ans = *string;
275
               ans++;
276
            }
277
            string++;
278
        }
279
        *ans = *string;
280
        ans = ans_head;
281
        string = head;
```

```
282
283
        ans = ans + 1;
284
        char *tmp;
285
        for (tmp = ans; *tmp != '\0'; tmp++) {
286
            if (*(tmp + 1) == '\0') {
287
                *tmp = ',';
288
            }
289
        }
290
        return ans;
291 }
292
293
    char *cut(char *string) {
294
        while (*string != ',') {
295
            if (*string == '\0') {
296
                return '\0';
297
            }
298
            string++;
299
        }
300
        return ++string;
301 }
302
303 // Put an new element into the stack
304 double get_Number(char *string) {
        // 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。
305
306
        if (*string == '\0') {
            return NULL;
307
308
        }
309
        double ans = 0.;
        if (*string == '\0') {
310
311
            return NULL;
312
        }
313
        if (*string != '-') {
314
            char_LinkedList *work = (char_LinkedList *)malloc(sizeof(char_LinkedList));
315
            if (work == NULL) {
316
                printf("Can't get memory!\n");
317
                return 0;
318
            }
319
            // container
320
321
            char_LinkedList *head = work;
322
            int i = 1;
323
            while (*string != ',') {
324
                work->elements = *string;
325
                work->times = i;
326
                work->next = (char LinkedList *)malloc(sizeof(char LinkedList)); // 申请
327
                if (work->next == NULL) {
328
                   printf("Can't get memory!\n");
329
                   return ∅.;
330
                }
```

```
331
               work = work->next;
                                                                              // 移动
332
               work->elements = NULL;
333
               work->times = NULL;
334
               string++;
               i++; // i 在后面还有用
335
336
            }
337
338
            work->elements = *string;
                                         // 逗号也要加上
339
            work->times = NULL;
                                          // 逗号的指数不能为有意义的
340
341
            string++;
342
343
            work = head;
344
            int dot = 1;
345
            int comma = 1;
                              // 逗号的用处
346
            int dot_index = NULL;
347
            while (work->elements != ',') {
348
               if (work->elements == '.') {
349
                   dot_index = dot;
350
                   break;
351
               }
352
               work = work->next;
353
               dot++;
354
            }
355
            if (dot_index == NULL) {
356
357
               dot index = i;
358
            }
359
360
            work = head;
361
362
            while (work->times != NULL) {
363
               work->times = -1 * (work->times - dot_index);
364
               work = work->next;
365
            }
366
367
            work = head;
368
369
            while (work->elements != ',') {
370
               if (work->elements == '.') {
371
                   work = work->next;
372
                   continue;
373
               }
374
               if (work->times > 0) {
375
                   ans += pow(10, work->times - 1) * double(int(work->elements) - int('0'));
376
                   work = work->next;
377
               }
378
               else {
379
                   ans += pow(10, work->times) * double(int(work->elements) - int('0'));
```

```
380
                   work = work->next;
381
                }
382
            }
383
        }
384
        else {
385
            string = string + 1;
386
            ans = -1 * get_Number(string);
387
        }
388
        return ans;
389 }
390
391 void print(int n, Dynamic_Array *d) {
392
        printf("argument %d is \n(", n);
393
        int i;
394
        for (i = 0; i < d->n - 1; i++) {
395
            printf("%2.2f, ", *(d->A + i));
396
        }
         printf("%2.2f", *(d->A + i));
397
398
         printf(")\n\n");
399 }
400
401 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
402
        //if (argc != 3) {
              printf("This function needs and only needs 2 arguments.\n");
403
        //
404
        //
              return 0;
405
        //}
406
        11
407
        //char *string_1 = *(argv + 1);
408
        //char *string_2 = *(argv + 2);
409
410
        char string_1_tmp[] = "( -3.14,-2 ,256, 0 ,6,5,12121,4588,-89)";
411
        char *string_1 = string_1_tmp;
412
413
        char string 2 tmp[] = "(3.14, -1, 10333,3.2222,2,0,5633.2,168,78)";
414
        char *string_2 = string_2_tmp;
415
416
        string_1 = clean(string_1);
417
        string_2 = clean(string_2);
418
419
        Dynamic_Array c_1, c_2;
420
         c_1.A = (double *)malloc(sizeof(double));
421
        if (c_1.A == NULL) {
422
            printf("Can't get memory!\n");
423
            return 0;
424
        }
425
        c_1.capacity = 1;
426
        c_1.n = 0;
427
428
        c_2.A = (double *)malloc(sizeof(double));
```

```
429
        if (c_2.A == NULL) {
430
            printf("Can't get memory!\n");
431
            return 0;
432
        }
433
        c_2.capacity = 1;
434
        c_2.n = 0;
435
436
        while (string_1 != '\0') {
437
            Append(&c_1, get_Number(string_1));
438
            string_1 = cut(string_1);
439
        }
440
441
        while (string_2 != '\0') {
442
            Append(&c_2, get_Number(string_2));
443
            string_2 = cut(string_2);
444
        }
445
        c_1.n -= 1;
                      // 这也是无奈之举啊,谁让 0.0 ==NULL 呢
446
        c_2.n -= 1;
447
448
        Div_Dynamic_Array ans;
449
        ans.A = (Div *)malloc(sizeof(Div));
450
        if (ans.A == NULL) {
451
            printf("Can't get memory!\n");
452
            return 0;
453
        }
        ans.capacity = 1;
454
455
        ans.n = 0;
456
457
        print(1, &c_1);
458
        print(2, &c_2);
459
        Div_onArray(&c_1, &c_2, &ans);
460
        Div_print(&ans);
461
        find(&ans);
        system("pause");
462
463
        return 0;
464 }
```

程序代码 1

运行结果

安装过程分析:

六、实验体会

Shell 的解释程序是最难的。

指针的操作比较复杂。

七、参考文献