# 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	<b>年级:</b> 2015 级	上机实践成绩:
<b>指导教师:</b> 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:(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\@,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。

#### 程序代码

```
// filename: div.c
1
2
3
   /* -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
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.
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 {
                            // 底层数组
24
        double *A;
25
        int capacity;
                             // 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;
        double value;
32
        char state[10];
                             // NaN or Negative, 长度不定
33
                             // 这个 state 必须是 malloc 而来的,坚决不能直接用
34
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
         }
50
         for (i = 0; i < D->capacity; i++) {
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;
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\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 C = (");
82
         for (i = 0; i < d->n; i++) {
83
            if (!strcmp((d->A + i)->state, "NaN")) {
                printf("%s ", "NaN");
84
85
            }
86
            else {
```

```
87
                double value = (d->A + i)->value;
                printf("%2.2f ", value);
88
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
    void print(int n, Dynamic_Array *d) { // 输出一个动态的双精度数组
140
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
        }
        for (i = 0; i < D->capacity; i++) {
157
158
            *(tmp + i) = *(D->A + i);
159
         }
        D->A = tmp;
160
161
        D->capacity *= 2;
162 }
163
164
     void Append(Dynamic_Array *D, double e) {
165
         if (D->n == D->capacity) {
166
            Resize(D);
167
         *(D->A + D->n) = e;
168
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
         }
         less->capacity = 1;
180
181
         less->n = 0;
182
183
         Dynamic_Array *more = (Dynamic_Array *)calloc(1, sizeof(Dynamic_Array));
184
         more->A = (double *)calloc(1, sizeof(double));
```

```
if (!more) {
185
186
             printf("Can't get memory!");
187
             return NULL;
188
         }
189
         more->capacity = 1;
190
         more \rightarrow 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;
         if (a->n <= 1) {
202
203
            return a;
204
         }
         else {
205
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) {</pre>
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\rightarrow 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
        }
                               // 排序一下
252
        d = Quick_sort(c);
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;
        while (*string == ' ' && *string != '\0') {
276
277
            count_space += 1;
278
            string += 1;
279
280
        string = head;
281
        int len = 1; // 有'\0', 所以要+1
282
```

```
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
        }
        char *ans_head = ans;
294
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) {
        // 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。
329
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
            if (dot index == NULL) {
380
```

```
381
                dot_index = i;
382
            }
383
384
            work = head;
385
386
            while (work->times != NULL) {
387
                work->times = -1 * (work->times - dot_index);
                work = work->next;
388
389
            }
390
391
            work = head;
392
393
            while (work->elements != ',') {
394
                if (work->elements == '.') {
395
                    work = work->next;
396
                    continue;
397
                }
                if (work->times > 0) {
398
                    ans += pow(10, work->times - 1) * double(int(work->elements) - int('0'));
399
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
         while (string_2 != '\0') {
455
456
            Append(&c_2, get_Number(string_2));
457
            string_2 = cut(string_2);
458
         }
459
                       // 这也是无奈之举啊,谁让 0.0 ==NULL 呢
         c_1.n -= 1;
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
         }
         ans.capacity = 1;
468
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

### 运行结果

```
PS D:\Nutstore\myStudyMaterial\Grade_3_Term_2\#0perations_Research\Operations_Research_Report\#Code\01\Debug> .\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 (1.00, 3.00)

PS D:\Nutstore\myStudyMaterial\Grade_3_Term_2\#0perations_Research\Operations_Research_Report\#Code\01\Debug>
```

运行结果 1

## 代码分析

优势在于可以 shell 调用[1],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。

## 六、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[2],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。

## 七、参考文献

- 1. Hahn, H., Harley Hahn's Guide to Unix and Linux. 2009, New York: McGraw-Hill.
- 2. 林锐, 高质量 C++/C 编程指南. 1.0 ed. 2001.