软件技术基础习题答案(新教材)

练习 1(p26)

- 1、见教材相关内容
- 2、错误的: 'yy'、a25+36、0569
- 3、错误的: int、36A、a+b、c/dab、static、do、class
- **4.** (1)5 (2)2 (3)1 (4)0 (5)1 (6)1 (7)9 (8)13 (9)1 (10)2 (11)5 (12)0
- 5、选择题
- (1)D (2)D (3)B, C (4)C (5)C (6)C
- 6. 写出下列程序运行结果:



7、

- (1) #include<iostream.h>
- void main(){int a; cin>>a; cout<<a*10<<endl;}</pre>
- (2) #include<iostream.h>
- void main(){int a, b; cin>>a>>b; cout<<(a>b? b: a)<<endl;}</pre>
- (3) #include<iostream.h>
- void main(){float radius; cin>>radius; cout<<radius*radius*3.1416<<endl;}</pre>
- (4) #include<iostream.h>
- void main(){int t=1000; cout<<"1000s="<<t/360<<":"<<t%360/60<<":"<<t%360% 60<<endl;}
- (5) #include<iostream.h>

void main(){int a; cin>>a; cout<<a/100<<endl<<a%100/10<<endl<<a%10<<endl;} 或者:

#include <iostream.h>

void main()
{int a,b=985;
for(int i=1);

for(int i=1;i<=100;i*=10) {a=b/(100/i)%10;cout<<a<<endl;} }

练习 2(p48)

- 1、见教材相关内容
- 2、阅读下列程序并写出运行结果:

```
sum=6
 (1) **** (2) 6 (3) s=11 (第四行的分号理应去掉) (4) 14 (5) sum=0
3,
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{int n,y;
cin>>n;
cout << endl << (n>=0?(n>0?n+1:0):n*n) << endl;
}
4
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{int i;
float s[11];
cout << "Please Enter 0 \sim 100" << endl;
for(i=1;i<11;i++)
cin>>s[i];
for(i=1;i<11;i++)
if(s[i] > = 90)
        cout<<i<" "<<"A"<<endl;
else if(s[i] < 90 \& \& s[i] > = 80)
        cout<<i<" "<<"B"<<endl;
else if(s[i] < 80 \& \& s[i] > = 60)
        cout<<i<" "<<"C"<<endl;
else if(s[i] < 60)
        cout<<i<" "<<"D"<<endl;
}}
#include <iostream.h>
void main(){
char ch;
cin>>ch;
for(;;)
if(ch>='0'&&ch<='9') {cout<<"it's a number character."<<endl;return;}
 else if(ch>='a'&&ch<='z') {cout<<"it's a small character."<<endl;return;}
 else if(ch>='A'&&ch<='Z') {cout<<"it's a capital character."<<endl;return;}
```

sum=18

sum=10

```
else {cout<<"it's a other character."<<endl;return;
}
6
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
\{int i, s=1;
float sum=1.0;
for(i=3;1.0/i>1E-6;i+=2)
{s*=(-1)};
sum=sum+(1.0/i)*s;
cout<<4*sum<<endl;
7、 斐波纳契数列中的前两个数是 0 和 1, 从第三个数开始,每个数等于前两个数之和,即
0、1、1、2、3、5、8、13、...等。编程序求斐波纳契数列的前 n 个数。(自己加换行)
(1)一般算法:
//Compute the fibrachi squence
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
\{\text{long n,middle,a[50]=}\{0,1\};
cout<<"Please enter a positive number:";</pre>
cin>>n;
for(int i=0;i<n-2;i++)
   middle=a[i]+a[i+1];
   cout<<middle<<" ";
   a[i+2]=middle;
cout<<endl;
return;
(2) 递归算法:
#include<iostream.h>
long fib(int n)
\{if(n==0)\}
    return 0;
else
   if(n==1)
       return 1;
   else
        return (fib(n-2)+fib(n-1));
}
void main()
{int n;
cin>>n;
```

```
for(int i=0;i< n;i++)
   cout<<fib(i)<<" ";
cout<<endl;
return;
}
8、用 switch 语句编写程序,统计输入的一串字母中元音字母(a、e、i、o、u)的总个数和
每个元音字母出现的次数。
#include<iomanip.h>
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{int a,e,i,o,u;
char c[50];
a=e=i=o=u=0;
cout<<"Please input a string:";</pre>
cin>>c;
for(int j=0;c[j]!='\0';j++)
   switch(a[i])
   { case 'a':;
       case 'A':a++;break;
       case 'e':;
       case 'E':e++;break;
       case 'i':;
       case 'I':i++;break;
       case 'o':;
       case 'O':o++;break;
       case 'u':;
       case 'U':u++;break;
   }
}
cout<<"sum="<<a+e+i+o+u<<endl;
cout<<"a="<<a<<setw(3)<<"e="<<e<setw(3)<<"i="<<i<setw(3)<<"o="<<o<<set
w(3) << "u =" << u << endl;
return;
}
9、摄氏温度和华氏温度的转换公式为: c=(5/9)*(F-32)编程序输出华氏-30度到100
度,间隔为5度的华氏温度和摄氏温度对照表。
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
\{float c, f=-30;
for(;f<=100;)
c=(f-32)*5/9;
                          //Don't use c=(5/9)*(f-32)
   cout<<"Degree Fahrenheit
                                 Degree Centigrade" << endl;
   cout<<setw(8)<<f<<setw(22)<<c<endl;
   f=f+5;
```

```
}
return;
10、编程序计算 5!+6!+7!。
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
\{\text{int a,s=0};
for(int i=1;i<4;i++)
   a=1;
   for(int j=0;j<5+i;)
       a*=j++;
   s+=a;
cout << "5!+6!+7!=" << s << endl;
return;
11、编程序,求从2开始连续100个素数。
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{int i,j,n=0;
for(i=2;n<100;i++)
{j=2;}
   for(;i%j!=0;j++)
   if(i==j) {cout<<i<" "; n++;}
}
12
include<iostream.h>
void main()
int x,y,z;
for(x=1;x<=20;x++)
   for(y=1;y<=33;y++)
       for(z=3;z<=99;z+=3){
       if((5*x+3*y+z/3==100)&&(x+y+z==100)) //满足百钱和百鸡的条件?
        cout<<"cock="<<x<<endl<<"hen="<<y<endl<<"chicken="<<z<endl;}
}
13,
#include<iostream.h>
#include<iomanip.h>
void main( )
    int n;
    do{
```

```
cout<<"输入一个自然数:";
         cin>>n;
    }while(n<=0);
    int m,k,j,l,i;
    j=n*n*n;
    for (m=1; m \le j; m+=2)
     {
         1=0;
         i=0;
         do{
              1+=m+i*2;
              i++;
         }while(l<j);</pre>
         if(l==j)
         {
              cout <\!\!<\!\!setw(5)\!\!<\!\!n\!\!<\!\!'*'\!\!<\!\!n\!\!<\!\!'*'\!\!<\!\!n\!\!<\!\!'='\!\!<\!\!j\!<\!\!<\!\!j\!<\!\!'=';
              for(k=0;k< i-1;k++)
                cout << m+k*2 << '+';
              cout << m+k*2 << endl;
         }
    }
}
14
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{int i,j;
for (i=1;i<6;i++)
\{for(j=1;j<=5-i;j++)\}
    cout<<" ";
for(j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)
    cout<<"*"<<" ";
cout<<endl;
for (i=1;i<5;i++)
\{for(j=1;j<=i;j++)\}
    cout<<" ";
for(j=1;j<=9-2*i;j++)
    cout<<"*"<<" ";
cout<<endl;
}
}
或者
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
```

```
{int i,j,k;
for(i=-1,j=-1;j<=17;j+=2)
\{if(j<9)\}
    i+=2;
else
    i=2;
for(k=1;k<=9-i;k++)
    cout<<" ";
for(k=1;k<=i;k++)
    cout<<"*"<<" ";
cout<<endl;
}
```

练习 3(p75)

1、见教材相关内容

```
2、阅读下列程序并写出运行结果:
                     (2) 15
                               13
                                     11
                                                 7
                                                     5
 (1)
      bcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
(3) a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
3,
(1) #include<iostream.h>
void main()
{int a[10],max,min;
float sum;
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
   cin >> a[i];
max=min=sum=a[0];
for(i=1;i<10;i++)
   \{if(a[i]>max) max=a[i];
   if(a[i]<min) min=a[i];</pre>
   sum+=a[i];
cout<<" 最 大 值 ="<<max<<endl<<" 最 小 值 ="<<min<<endl<<" 平 均 值
="<<sum/10<<endl;
}
(2)
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
   int score[10];
   int sum=0,a=0,b=0;
   for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)
   {
       cin>>score[i];
       sum=sum+score[i];
   }
   double ave=sum/10.0;
   for(int j=0;j<=9;j++)
       if(score[j]>ave) a++;
       if(score[j]<60) b++;
   "<<b<<endl;
   return 0;
(3) #include<iostream.h>
void main()
\{ \text{int a=0,i=0}; 
char *p;
cin>>p;
for(int j=0;p[j]!='\0';j++)
   if(p[j]=='a')
       a++;
   else
       if(p[j]=='i')
           i++;
cout<<"a 个数为: "<<a<<" "<<ii 个数为: "<<i<< " "<<pendl;
(4) #include<iostream.h>
void main()
{int a[3][3],sumz=0,sumc=0;
for(int i=0; i<3; i++)
    \{for(int j=0; j<3; j++)\}
       cin>>a[i][j];
   sumz+=a[i][i];
   sumc+=a[i][j-i-1];
cout<<"主对角线元素和="<<sumz<<endl<<"次对角线元素和="<<sumc<<endl;
```

```
}
 (5) 1
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a[11]={2,4,5,8,12,14,16,18,20,30,0},b,i,m,j;
    cin>>b;
    a[10]=b;
    if (b<2)
    {
        m=0;
        goto end;
    }
    if (b>30)
        goto end2;
    }
    for(i=0;i<=9;i++)
        if (a[i+1]>b)
        {
             m=i+1;
             goto end;
        }
    }
end:;
    for (j=10;j>=m+1;j--)
    {
        a[j]=a[j-1];
    }
    a[m]=b;
end2:;
    for (int k=0;k<=10;k++)
        cout<<a[k]<<endl;
    return 0;
}
 (5) 2
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int i,j,temp;
    int a[11]={2,4,5,8,12,14,16,18,20,30};
```

```
cin>>a[10];
    for (i=0;i<=10;i++)
    {for(j=0;j<=10-i-1;j++)
        {
            if(a[j]>a[j+1])
            {
                 temp=a[j+1];
                 a[j+1]=a[j];
                 a[j]=temp;
            }
        }
    for (int k=0;k<=10;k++) cout<<a[k]<<' ';
    cout<<'\n';
    return 0;
}
 (5) 3
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a[11]={2,4,5,8,12,14,16,18,20,30},num,i,j;
    cout<<"请输入一个整数";
    cin>>num;
    if (num>a[9])
    {
        a[10]=num;
    }
    else
    {
        for (i=0;i<=11;i++)
        {
            if(a[i]>num)
            {
                 for(j=9;j>=i;j--)
                     a[j+1]=a[j];
                 a[i]=num;
                 break;
            }
        }
    }
```

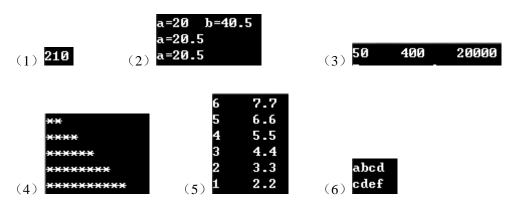
```
for (i=0;i<=10;i++)
    {
        cout<<a[i]<<' ';
    }
    return 0;
}
 (5) 4
#include<iostream.h>
void main(){
    int a[11]={2,4,5,8,12,14,16,18,20,30},b,i=0,j=10;
    cin>>b;
    while(a[i] < b\&\&i <= 9)i++;
    while(j>i){
        a[j]=a[j-1];
        j--;
    }
    a[i]=b;
    cout<<"输入插入后的结果: ";
   for(i=0;i<11;i++)cout<<a[i]<<" ";
    cout<<endl;
}
 (6)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a[5][3],s[5]={0,0,0,0,0},temp;
    for (int i=0;i<=4;i++)
    {
        cout<<"请输入第"<<i+1<<"行的数据"<<endl;
        for (int j=0;j<=2;j++)
        {
            cin>>*(*(a+i)+j);
            *(s+i)+=*(*(a+i)+j);
        }
    }
   //注释掉的部分可以输出每行数据之和
   for (int k=0; k<=4; k++)
    {
        cout<<*(s+k)<<endl;
    }
    */
    for (int m=0;m<=4;m++)
```

```
{for (int n=0;n<=4-m-1;n++)
            if (*(s+n)>*(s+n+1))
                temp=*(s+n+1);
                 *(s+n+1)=*(s+n);
                 *(s+n)=temp;
            }
    }
    for (int l=0;l<=4;l++)
    {
        cout<<endl<<*(s+l);
    }
    cout<<endl;
    system("pause");
    return 0;
}
 (7)#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{char str[]="students",*p="teachers",temp;
cout<<str<<endl<<p<<endl;
for(int i=0;i<=8;i++)
    {temp=str[i];
    str[i]=p[i];
    p[i]=temp;
cout<<str<<endl<<p<<endl;
```

练习 4(p115)

1、见教材相关内容

2、写出下列程序运行结果:



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int fun1(int x,int y);
int fun2(int x,int y);
int fun3(int x,int y);
int fun4(int x,int y);
int main()
{
    int a,b;
    cout<<"输入两个数";
    cin>>a>>b;
    cout<<"两个数的和的平方是"<<fun1(a,b)<<endl;
    cout<<"两个数的平方和是"<<fun2(a,b)<<endl;
    cout<<"两个数的差的平方是"<<fun3(a,b)<<endl;
    cout<<"两个数平方的差是"<<fun4(a,b)<<endl;
    return 0;
}
int fun1(int x,int y)
{
    int z=(x+y)*(x+y);
    return z;
}
int fun2(int x,int y)
{
    int z=x*x+y*y;
    return z;
}
int fun3(int x,int y)
    int z=(x-y)*(x-y);
    return z;
}
int fun4(int x,int y)
{
    int z=x*x-y*y;
```

```
return z;
}
4
#include<iostream.h>
long fact1(int i)
\{long a=1;
for(int j=1; j <= i; j++)
   a*=j;
return(a);
long fact2(int j)
\{long s=0;
for(int i=1; i <= j; i++)
   s+=i:
return s;
void main()
{int m,n;
long result1, result2;
cout<<"Please enter m and n(m>n):";
cin>>m>>n;
result1=fact1(m)/(fact1(n)*fact1(m-n));
result2=fact2(m)-fact2(n);
cout<<endl<<"result1="<<result1<<endl<="result2="<<result2<<endl;</pre>
}
5、编写函数,统计一字符串中数字字符占所有字符的百分比。
  #include<iostream.h>
  #include<string.h>
  double number(char *p);
  const int N=100;
  void main()
      char str[N];
      double percent;
         cout<<"请输入一串字符: "<<end1;
      cin>>str;
      percent=number(str)*100;
      cout<<"数字所占的百分比为: "<<percent<<"%"<<end1;
  }
  double number(char *p)
      int i,n=0;
      double ss;
      for(i=0;p[i];i++)
           if(p[i]>='0'&&p[i]<='9') n++;
      ss=1.0*n/strlen(p);
      return ss;
  }
```

```
请输入一串字符:
 abc123d568fgh
 数字所占的百分比为: 46.1538%
6、
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;
double jxf(int n);
double txf(int n);
double f(double x);
//const pi=3.1415927;
int main()
{
    int n;
    double y1,y2;
    cin>>n;
   y1=jxf(n);
   y2=txf(n);
    cout<<y1<<endl<<y2;
    return 0;
double jxf(int n)
    double sum=0,s;
   for (int i=0;i<=n-1;i++)
        s=(i*3.14)/n;
       sum+=(3.14/n)*f(s);
    return sum;
}
double txf(int n)
    double sum=0,s1,s2;
   for (int i=0;i<=n-1;i++)
        s1=i*3.14/n;
        s2=(i+1)*3.14/n;
        sum+=3.14/n*(f(s1)+f(s2));
    }
   sum/=2.0;
    return sum;
}
```

```
double f(double x)
{
    double y;
    y=sin(x)+cos(x);
    return y;
}
6、
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;
double jxf(int n);
double txf(int n);
double f(double x);
const pi=3.1415927;
int main()
{
    int n;
    double y1,y2;
    cin>>n;
    y1=jxf(n);
    y2=txf(n);
    if (abs(y1-2)>abs(y2-2)) cout<<"矩形法";
    else cout<<"梯形法";
    return 0;
}
double jxf(int n)
{
    double sum=0;
    for (int i=0;i<=n-1;i++) sum+=pi/n*f(i*pi/n);
    return sum;
}
double txf(int n)
{
    double sum=0;
    for (int i=0;i<=n-1;i++) sum+=pi/n*(f(i*pi/n)+f((i+1)*pi/n));
    sum/=2;
    return sum;
}
double f(double x)
{
    double y;
    y=sin(x)+cos(x);
    return y;
}
```

```
6、
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;
double jxf(int n);
double txf(int n);
double f(double x);
const pi=3.1415927;
int main()
{
    int n;
    double y1,y2;
    cin>>n;
    y1=jxf(n);
    y2=txf(n);
    if (abs(y1-2)>abs(y2-2)) cout<<"矩形法";
    else cout<<"梯形法";
    return 0;
}
double jxf(int n)
    double sum=0;
    for (int i=0;i<=n-1;i++) sum+=pi/n*f(i*pi/n);
    return sum;
}
double txf(int n)
{
    double sum=0;
    for (int i=0;i<=n-1;i++) sum+=pi/n*(f(i*pi/n)+f((i+1)*pi/n));
    sum/=2;
    return sum;
}
double f(double x)
    double y;
    y=sin(x)+cos(x);
    return y;
}
7、
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int my(int x,int y);
int mb(int x,int y);
int main()
```

```
{
    int a,b,max,min;
    cin>>a>>b;
    max=my(a,b);
    min=mb(a,b);
    cout<<max<<endl<<min<<endl;
    system("pause");
    return 0;
}
int my(int x,int y)
    for (int i=(x>y?y:x);i>=1;i--)
        if (x\%i = 0\&\&y\%i = 0) return i;
}
int mb(int x,int y)
    for (int i=(x>y?x:y);i>=1;i++)
        if (i\%x = 0\&\&i\%y = 0) return i;
}
8,
#include <iostream.h>
template<class T>
T abs(T x)
\{\text{return}(x>=0)?x:-x;\}
void main()
\{ \text{int a} = -12; \}
float b=-12.01;
double c=-12.563637;
cout<<"整型:"<<a<<" "<<"绝对值"<<abs(a)<<endl;
cout<<"浮点:"<<b<<" "<<"绝对值"<<abs(b)<<endl;
cout<<"双精度:"<<c<" "<<"绝对值"<<abs(c)<<endl;
}
9、
#include<iostream.h>
int abs(int x)
{return(x>0)? x:-x;}
float abs(float x)
{return(x>0)? x:-x;}
double abs(double x)
{return(x>0)? x:-x;}
void main()
\{ \text{int a} = -12; \}
float b=-12.01;
double c=-12.563637;
```

```
cout<<"整型:"<<a<<" "<<"绝对值"<<abs(a)<<endl;
cout<<"浮点:"<<b<<" "<<"绝对值"<<abs(b)<<endl;
cout<<"双精度:"<<c<" "<<"绝对值"<<abs(c)<<endl;
    10、编写一个函数,对任意给的三条边判断是否能构成三角形。
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
bool triangle(double a,double b,double c,double &area)
void main()
    double aa,bb,cc,sarea;
    cout<<"请输入三角形的三条边长: "<<end1;
    cin>>aa>>bb>>cc;
    if(triangle(aa,bb,cc,sarea)==0)
        cout<<"这三条边不能构成三角形! "<<endl;
    else
        cout<<"该三角形的面积为。"<<sarea<<endl;
bool triangle(double a,double b,double c,double &area)
{double p;
    if((a+b)>c&&fabs(a-b)<c)
         p=(a+b+c)/2;
        area=sqrt(p*(p-a)*(p-b)*(p-c));
        return 1;
    else return 0;
请输入三角形的三条边长:
                               请输入三角形的三条边长:
3 4 5
                               10 2 3
                               这三条边不能构成三角形!
该三角形的面积为: 6
11
#include <iostream.h>
void delstr(char *s1,char *s2){
   for(int i=0;s1[i];i++)
      for(int j=0;s2[j]\&\&s1[i];j++)
         if(s1[i]==s2[i])
             for(int k=i;s1[k];k++)
                s1[k]=s1[k+1];
            j--;
          }
}
void main(){
   char str1[]="tjuniversitychemicalengineering",str2[]="tgi";
   cout<<str1<<endl;
   cout<<str2<<endl;
   delstr(str1,str2);
```

```
cout<<str1<<endl;
}
12,
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>
template<class T>
void sort(T *x,int n){
    int i,j,k;
    T temp;
    for(i=0;i< n-1;i++){}
        k=i;
        for(j=i+1;j< n;j++)
             if(x[k]>x[j]) k=j;
        if(k!=i){
             temp=x[i];
             x[i]=x[k];
             x[k]=temp;
        }
    }
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        cout<<x[i]<<" ";
    cout<<endl;
}
void main(){
     char s[]="dhfjhd";
    sort(s,strlen(s));
    int a[5] = \{7,9,3,10,2\};
    sort(a,5);
}
13,
long function(long n, long k)
{long n1=n, i=1;
for(;n1>0;n1/=10) i++;
if(k>i \parallel k<1)
    return 0;
else
    \{long j=1;
    while(k-->1) j*=10;
    n/=j;
    while(n>10) n-=10;
                     //花括弧内也可写成 long j=1; while(j++<k) n/=10; n%=10;
    }
 return n;
14、
```

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
double ave(int p[][4],int i);
int main()
{
    int a[5][4];
    for (int i=0;i<=4;i++)
         for (int j=0; j<=3; j++)
             cin>>a[i][j];
    for (i=0;i<=4;i++)
         cout<<ave(a,i)<<endl;
    system("pause");
    return 0;
}
double ave(int p[][4],int i)
{
    double sum=0;
    for(int j=0;j<=3;j++)
         sum+=p[i][j];
    sum/=4;
    return sum;
}
15
#include<iostream.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<string.h>
int find(char a[], char b);
void main()
{cout<<"请输入字符串"<<endl;
char str[80],k;
cin.getline(str,80);
cout<<"输入字符"<<endl;
cin>>k;
cout<<"出现的位置是"<<find(str,k)<<endl;
int find(char a[], char b)
{int i,j;
i=strlen(a);
for(j=0;j<=i;j++)
\{if(a[j]==b) break;
};
```

```
if(j>i) return 0;
else return j+1;}
16、
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int change (int n,int R,int *a);
int main()
{
    cout<<"Please input n and R(2<=R<=16)"<<endl;
    int n,R,a[10];
    cin>>n>>R;
    int i=change(n,R,a);
    for (int j=i-1;j>=0;j--)
         switch (a[j])
         case 11:cout<<'A';break;
        case 12:cout<<'B';break;
         case 13:cout<<'C';break;
        case 14:cout<<'D';break;
         case 15:cout<<'E';break;
         default: cout<<a[j];
        }
    }
    system("pause");
    return 0;
int change (int n,int R,int *a)
{
    int i=0;
    while (n!=0)
        *(a+i)=n%R;
         n/=R;
         i++;
    }
    return i;
}
17、
#include<iostream.h>
const int N=5;
void sort(int a[],int b[N]){
    int i,j,k,temp;
    for(i=0;i< N-1;i++)
```

```
k=i;
         for(j=i;j< N;j++)
             if(a[k] < a[j])k = j;
         if(k!=i)
             temp=a[i];
             a[i]=a[k];
             a[k]=temp;
             temp=b[i];
             b[i]=b[k];
             b[k]=temp;
         }
    }
    for(i=0;i<N;i++)
         cout<<b[i]<<" "<<a[i]<<endl;
}
void main(){
     int x[N] = \{85,72,98,56,85\};
    int b[N] = \{1,2,3,4,5\};
    sort(x,b);
}
```

练习5 p161

1、回答以下问题:

- 1. 类是具有共同属性和操作的对象的一种抽象,是一种用户自定义的数据类型。 对象是封装了描述其属性的数据及对这些数据所加的操作而构成的统一体。
- 2. 面向对象程序设计方法的基本特征有抽象性, 封装性, 继承性和多态性。
- 3. 用 privite 说明的成员他们只能被该类的成员函数直接访问,其成员函数也称为工具函数。而用 public 说明的为公有成员,可以被该类对象直接访问,这部分中的函数也称为操作接口。
- 4. 构造函数主要为对象分配存储空间和对对象数据成员的初始化,而析构函数主要用于执行各语句和释放对象所占用的存储空间。构造函数有以下特点:
- (1) 不允许有任何返回值;
- (2) 函数名必须与本类的类名相同;
- (3) 其参数个数可以为 0, 也可以有多个, 故而函数可以重载;
- (4)构造函数可以带有一个数据成员初始化表,它必须写在形式参数表的右边圆括号之后,函数体的左花括号之前,并且有一个冒号开始。

析构函数特点为:

- (1) 函数名为本类的类名前面加上"~"符号;
- (2) 不允许带有任何参数;
- (3) 不允许有任何返回值。

具有用一个已定义的对象初始化一个被创建的同类对象作用的函数叫做拷贝函数。自动调用 拷贝函数的条件是:

- (1) 在遇到用一个已定义的对象初始化一个被创建的同类对象时;
- (2) 在遇到一个函数时,要把实参对象按值传递给相应的形参对象时;
- (3) 在遇到把对象作为返回值时

- 5. A 类中包含有 B 类对象作为私有数据成员时, B 类对象就是 A 的子对象。初始化时, 首 先按照各子函数对象的定义顺序调用他们个子所属类的构造函数并对其进行初始化,然后再 执行对本类基本类型数据成员初始化以及执行本类的构造函数体。
- 6. C++是通过 this 指针的当前值来感知当前对象的。*this 就表示当前对象。
- 7. 友元函数可以访问其他定义类中的全体数据成员。使用友元函数破坏了类的封装性,引 入他的目的是加强简化同类对象之间的操作和提高面向对象程序的执行速度。
- 8. 类模版是 C++中支持参数多态性的工具。一个类模版允许用户为定义一种模式, 使得 类中的某些数据成员,某些成员函数的参数,某些成员函数内部所需要的局部变量以及某些 成员函数的返回值能取任何形式。类模版说明本身并不产生代码,只是指定了一个类族。

2、单项选择题

AADCAA

```
3、写出以下程序的输出结果:
```

```
(1)
constructing(1,2)
constructing(5,6)
1.2
5,6
destructed(1,2)
destructed(5,6)
(2)
0.2.1
4、程序填空
(1)
j<p
0
line%10==1 (或者 line%11==0)
200
obj.Run()
(2)
long myclass::sum=0
ob3 (或者 ob1, ob2)
5,
#include<iostream.h>
class date{
private:
     int year, month, day, k;
public:
     date(int y,int m,int d){year=y;month=m;day=d;}
     void numberofdays()
p, *j, a[][13] = \{ \{0,31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31\}, \{0,31,29,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31\} \}
};
     p=a[0];
```

if((year%4==0)||(year%400==0&&year%100!=0))

```
p+=13;
    j=p+month;
    while(p<j)
    {day+=*p;p++;}
    void print(){cout<<"是第"<<day<<"天"<<endl;}
};
void main()
{int y,m,d;
cout<<"输入年月日"<<endl;
cin>>y>>m>>d;
date a(y,m,d);
a.numberofdays();
a.print();
}
6,
#include<iostream.h>
class Integer{
    int d;
public:
     int GetD(){return d;}
     void SetD(int x)\{d=x;\}
     void Isodd(){
    if(d%2==0) cout<<d<<"为偶数"<<endl;
    else cout<<d<<"非偶数"<<endl;}
    void IsPrime()
    {int i;
     for(i=2;i< d;i++) if(d\%i==0) break;
      if(i==d) cout<<d<<"为素数"<<endl;
     else cout<<d<<"非素数"<<endl;}
};
void main()
{Integer ob1, ob2;
ob1.SetD(15);ob1.GetD();ob1.Isodd();ob1.IsPrime();
ob2.SetD(31);ob2.GetD();ob2.Isodd();ob2.IsPrime();
}
7、
//Factorial of N
#include<iostream.h>
class fact
    long n;
public:
    fact(long x){n=x;}
```

```
void mul()
    {for(long f,i=f=1;i<=n;i++)
        f*=long(i);
    cout << "N!=" << f << endl; 
};
void main()
{long i;
cout << "Enter an integer N:";
cin>>i;
fact ob(i);
ob.mul();
}
8、设计一个平面直线类 line,采用友元函数判断两条直线是平行还是相交,并采用友元函
数计算二直线相交时的交点坐标。再编写一个主函数进行测试。
#include <iostream.h>
class
line{
    double A,B,C; static int n;
public:
    void friend Is (line &11,line &12);
    void friend crosspoint (line &11,line&12);
    line(double a=1.0,double b=1.0,double c=1.0)
    {A=a;B=b;C=c;}
    void print()
    {cout<<"直线"<<A<<"x";
    if (B>=0.0) cout<<"+"; cout<<B<<"y";
    if (C>=0.0) cout<<"+"; cout<<C<<"=0";
};
int n=0;
void Is (line&11,line &12)
{if (11.A*12.B==11.B*12.A)
cout<<"两直线平行"<<endl;
else {cout<<"两直线相交"<<endl;n+=1;}
}
void crosspoint(line &11,line &12)
{if (n==0) cout<<"两直线平行";
else{ double x=(-12.B*11.C+11.B*12.C)/(11.A*12.B-12.A*11.B);
double y=(-12.A*11.C+11.A*12.C)/(12.A*11.B-11.A*12.B);
cout<<"相交点为 x="<<x<<" "<<"y="<<y<endl;}
```

```
}
void main()
{line 11(1,2,3), 12(3,4,5);
11.print(); 12.print();
Is(11,12);
crosspoint(11,12);
}
                               练习 6 (p184)
1、见教材相关内容
2、选择题
(1)B (2)D
                       (4)B
                               (5)D
               (3)C
3、写出下列程序运行结果:
(1) 42
4、填空题
(1) person, (n,s), person, (n,s)
(2) table circle char[strlen(c)+1], strcpy getheight(), getarea(), getcolor()
5、
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
class point
    double x,y;
public:
    point(double xx,double yy):x(xx),y(yy){}
    double area(){return 0;}
    double volume(){return 0;}
} ;
class square
    double length;
public:
    square(double 1):length(1){}
    double area(){return length*length;}
    double volume(){return 0;}
class cubic:public point,public square
public:
    cubic(double xx,double yy,double 1):point(xx,yy),square(1){}
    double area(){ return 6*square::area();}
    double volume(){return pow(square::area(),1.5);}
};
void main()
{
    cubic a(1,2,3);
    cout<<a.area()<<endl;
    cout<<a.volume()<<endl;
}
          54
输出结果. 27
```

6,

```
class father
       char familyname[20],firstname[20];
    public:
        father(char *family,char *first)
          strcpy(familyname,family);
                                          strcpy(firstname,first);
        char* getFamilyName(){return familyname;}
        void show(){cout<<"父亲姓名: "<<familyname<<firstname<<endl;}
    } ;
    class mother
        char familyname[20],firstname[20];
    public:
        mother(char *family,char *first)
        { strcpy(familyname,family);
                                          strcpy(firstname,first);
        void show(){cout<<"母亲姓名: "<<familyname<<firstname<<endl;}
    class child:public father,public mother
       char firstname[20];
    public:
        child(char *family f,char *first f,char *family m,char *first m,char *first)
            :father(family_f,first_f),mother(family_m,first_m)
        {strcpy(firstname,first);}
        void show()
           father::show();
                              mother::show();
            cout<<"孩子姓名: "<<getFamilyName()<<firstname<<endl;}
    };
    void main()
        child a("张","三疯","李","四闹","五笑");
        a.show();
    父亲姓名:张三疯
    母亲姓名: 李四闹
    孩子姓名: 张五笑
                              练习 7 (p210)
1、见教材相关内容
2、选择题
(1)D (2)C
              (3)A
                     (4)C
                             (5)C
3、写出结果(必要时上机验证)
4、填空题
(1)const point &p, friend
成员函数:
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>
class string{
private:
   char s[30];
public:
   string(char *p=0){strcpy(s,p);}
   char *print(){return s;}
```

#include<iostream.h> #include<string.h>

```
string operator+=(string str);
};
string string::operator+=(string str)
{strcat(s,str.s);
return s;}
void main()
{string ob1("Tianjin"),ob2("University");
cout << "ob1" << ob1.print() << endl;
cout<<"ob2"<<ob2.print()<<endl;</pre>
ob1+=ob2;
cout<<"ob1+=ob2"<<ob1.print()<<endl;
}
友元函数:
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>
class string{
private:
    char s[30];
public:
    string(char *p=0){strcpy(s,p);}
    char *print(){return s;}
    friend string operator+=(string str1,string str2);
};
string operator+=(string str1,string str2)
{strcat(str1.s,str2.s);
return str1;}
void main()
{string ob1("Tianjin"),ob2("University");
cout << "ob1" << ob1.print() << endl;
cout<<"ob2"<<ob2.print()<<endl;
cout << "ob1+=ob2" << (ob1+=ob2).print() << endl;
}
练习 8(p228)
1、见教材相关内容
2、选择题
(1)B (2)B (3)C (4)A (5)B
3、写出下列程序运行结果:
```

```
4、填空题
(1)ofstream outfile, !outfile, outfile, outfile.close()
(2)"data.dat", outfile
5, 6,
#include<iostream.h>
#include<fstream.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{char *s1,ch;
cin >> s1;
fstream file("c:\\filel.txt",ios::in|ios::out);
file.write(s1,strlen(s1));
file.seekp(0,ios::beg);
while(file.get(ch))
   cout<<ch;
}
    7、
    #include<iostream.h>
    #include<fstream.h>
    #include<string.h>
    void main()
         bool flag=0;
         char a[20],name[20],tele[20],addr[20];
         ifstream ifile("e:\\file1.txt",ios::in|ios::app);
         do{ ifile>>a>>name>>tele>>addr;
             if(strcmp(a,"104")==0)
                   cout<<a<<" "<<name<<" "<<tele<<" "<<addr<<endl;
                         flag=1; break;
         }while(!ifile.eof());
         if(flag==0)cout<<"没找到该学生"<<endl;
         ifile.close();
```

8、

```
#include<iostream.h>
    #include<fstream.h>
    const int N=100;
    void main()
        ofstream ofile1("file1.txt"),ofile2("file2.txt");
        char a[N];
        cin.qetline(a,N-1,'*');
        for(int i=0;a[i];i++)
            if(a[i]>='0'&&a[i]<='9')
                ofile1.put(a[i]);
            if(a[i]>='a'&&a[i]<='z'||a[i]>='A'&&a[i]<='Z')
                ofile2.put(a[i]);
        ofile1.close();
        ofile2.close();
    }
    9、
    #include<iostream.h>
    #include<fstream.h>
    const int N=100;
    void main()
        ofstream ofile("E:\\data.dat");
        for(int i=1;i<=10;i++)</pre>
            for(int mul=1,j=1;j<=i;j++) mul*=j;</pre>
            ofile<<mul<<endl;
        ifstream ifile("E:\\data.dat");
        char str[N];
        for(i=1;i<=10;i++)
            ifile>>str;
            cout<<str<<endl;
练习 9(p263)
1、选择题
(1)B
      (2)B
            (3)D (4)C
                         (5)D (6)B
                                      (7)D
                                             (8)C
                                                   (9)B
                                                          (10)A (11)A
(12)C (13)B (14)C
2、简答题(参考教材)
(6)所有可能的顺序是: 123、132、213、231、321
(9)LOC(a_{ij})=LOC(a_{00})+(j*m+i)*C
(10)
              8
      6
          6
      0
          0
              15
      0
          3
              22
      0
          5
              -12
      1
          1
              11
          2
      1
              5
```

2

3

-7

```
4
                87
           0
       5
           2
                28
(11)
                8
       6
           6
       0
           0
                15
       0
           3
                22
       0
           5
                -12
       1
           1
                11
           2
       1
                5
       2
           3
                -7
       4
           0
                87
       5
           2
                28
3、填空题:
(1)B.ClearList(), A.Length(), i++
(2)current!=NULL, last->next, head->next
(3)len-i-1、A.ClearList()
4、算法设计题
(1)
template<typename T>
      void Seqlist<T>::Reverse(){
      T temp;
      for(int i=0;i<length/2;i++){</pre>
        temp= element [i];
        element [i]= element [length-i-1];
        element [length-i-1]=temp;
      }
(2)
void Seqlist<T>::Del_Item(T item){
    int i;
    while((i=Search(item))!=-1){
        Delete(i,item);
        length--;
    }
}
(3)
void Seqlist<T>::Half()(){
    for(int i=0;i<length;i+=2){
    for(int k=i;k<length-1;k++)
        element[k]=element[k+1];
        length--;}
}
(4)
#include"seqlist.h"
#include<iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
void main(){
    Seqlist<int> list(100);
    int a[10];
    for(int i=0;i<10;i++){
       cin >> a[i];
       list.Insert(i,a[i]);
     }
    i=1;
    int x,max,p;
    list.Find(0,max);
    while(i<list.Length()){</pre>
       list.Find(i,x);
       if(x>max) \{max=x;p=i\}
    }
    cout<<"表中元素最大值为: "<<max<<"位置为:"<<p<<endl;
}
(5)
#include "chain.h"
#include "seqstack.h"
Template<typename T>
void reverse(China <T> &A, LinkedStack <T> &B){
    B.ClearStack();
    Tx;
    For(int i=0;i<A.Length();i++)
       A.Find(i,x);
    B.Push(x);
  }
  A.ClearList();
  i=0
  wihle(!B.IsEmpty()){
    x=Pop();
    A.Insert(i,x);
    i++;
  }
  B.ClearStack();
}
(6)
void Chain <T>::Delete(T &x){
    Node <T>*p=head->next,q;
    while(p!=NULL){
       if(p->data==x) break;
       p=p->next;
     }
```

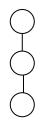
```
if(p==NULL) return;
    q= p->next;
    p->data=q->data;
    p->next=q->next;
}
(7)
template<typename T>
void Seqlist<T>::void Insert(const T &x){
  if(element[length-1]<x)
                           {element[length]=x; length++;}
     else
              for(int i=0;i< length;i++)
                { Ty;
                    Find(i,y)
if(num<y)
                    { for(j=length-1;j>=i;j--) element [j+1]= element [j];}
                    element [i]=x;
                    length++;
                    break;}
                    }
           }
}
```

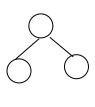
练习 10(p286)

- 1、选择题
- (1)B (2)B (3)C (4)B (5)D (6)C
- 2、简答题

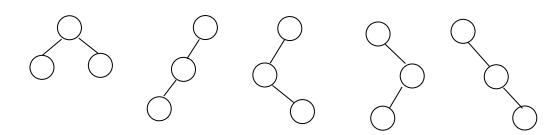
(1)

树:





二叉树:



(2)设树中结点总数为 n, 叶结点数为 no, 则有:

$$n=n_0+n_1+n_2+...+n_m$$
 (1)

设树中的边数为 b,则有:

$$b=n-1$$
 $\not = n_1+2*n_2+...+m*n_m$

于是得:

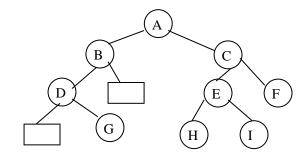
$$n = n_1 + 2 \cdot n_2 + \dots + m \cdot n_m + 1$$
 (2)

由(1)、(2)得:

$$n_0 = n_2 + 2 * n_3 + ... + (m-1) * n_m + 1$$

(4)

需增加2个"虚结点"

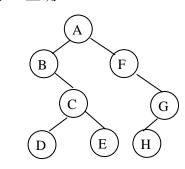


(5)

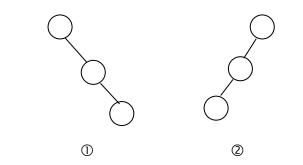
先序序列: ABDGCEHIF 中序序列: DGBAHEICF 后序序列: GDBHIEFCA

(6)50

- (7) ①正确 ②错 ③不一定 ④正确
- (8)

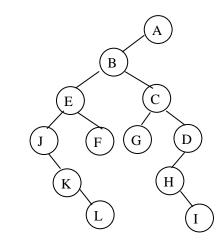


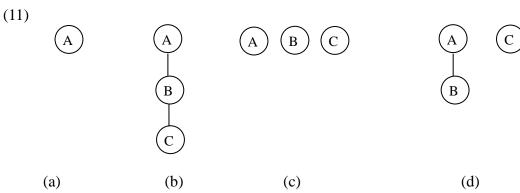
(9)

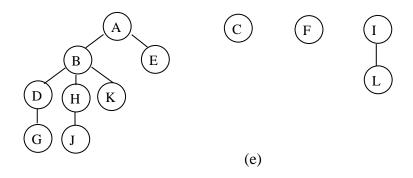


3

(10)

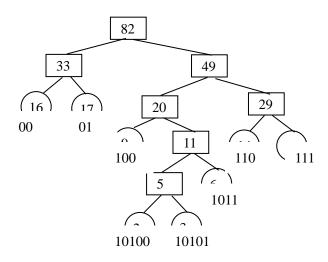






(12)该哈夫曼树共有结点的个数是: 2n-1

(13)对应的哈夫曼树是:



WPL=(16+17)*2+(9+14+15)*3+6*4+(2+2)*5=229

练习 11(p308)

1、单项选择题

(1)C (2)C (4)B (5)C (6)C (7)ACBD