## 第二次作业

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1 编写程序将 100 到 200 之间的全部偶数分解为两个质数之和,并将结果逐一输出,输出格式为 X=a+b

先生成质数列表,然后对每个 100 到 200 内的整数遍历该列表,判断该数与列表中当前项的差是否仍在列表中。如是,则打印并退出遍历。代码如下:

## 1.f90

```
program main
2
       implicit none
3
       Integer*4 :: prime(200), i, j
4
       !Generate prime number table.
6
       !If prime(i) == 1, then i is a prime number.
       do i = 1, 200
           prime(i) = 1
9
       end do
10
       prime(1) = 0
11
       do i = 2, 200
12
           do j = i, 200/i + 1
13
                if (i*j > 200) then
14
                    exit
15
                end if
16
                prime(i*j) = 0
17
           end do
18
       end do
19
20
       !Only print the first match.
21
       do i = 100, 200
22
           if (mod(i, 2) == 0) then
23
                do j = 1, i
24
                    if (prime(j)==1 .and. prime(i-j)==1) then
25
                        write(*, *) i, ' = ', j, ' + ', i-j
26
                        exit
```

```
28 end if
29 end do
30 end if
31 end do
32 end program
```

输出文件为1.txt,无输入文件。

2 请编写 Fortran 90 程序完成一个二维函数分布的求值 Z(x,y)=x2+y2,X 取值范围为【-50,50】,Y 的取值范围为【-100,100】,x 和 y 的取值间隔为 1。

先生成对应于 x, y 的数组,在计算时利用 spread 函数将两个数组扩展成结果矩阵的形状,本例中其行数与 y 的长度相等。代码如下:

2.f90

```
program main
1
3
       implicit none
       Integer, parameter :: x \text{ size} = 50 - (-50) + 1, y \text{ size} = 100 - (-100) + 1
4
       Integer, parameter :: x_start = -50, x_step = 1, y_start = -100, y_step = 1
5
       Integer :: x(x_size), y(y_size), z(y_size, x_size)
6
       Integer :: i, j
7
       !Initialize x and y data.
       do i = 1, x size
10
           x(i) = (i-1)*x_step + x_start
11
       end do
12
       do i = 1, y_size
13
           y(i) = (i-1)*y step + y start
14
       end do
15
16
       !Calculate z's value and print
17
       z = spread(x, 1, y_size) **2 + spread(y, 2, x_size) **2
18
19
       do i = 1, y_size
20
           do j = 1, x size
21
                write(*, "(i7)", advance='no') z(i, j)
22
            end do
23
           write(*,*) ""
24
       end do
25
26
   end program
```

输出文件为2.txt,无输入文件。

3 输入若干学生的学号和四门课的成绩,求(1)全体学生的平均分;(2)把成绩高于平均分的学生学号和成绩打印出来。要求尽可能地使用数组运算,尽可能避免循环操作。

假设计算的平均分为所有四门成绩的总平均,且用于判断学生成绩是否高于平均的标准为其四门成绩单平均。为提高输出可读性,使用循环打印。代码如下:

3.f90

```
program main
2
       implicit none
3
       Integer :: student_number, number_max, student(5), i, j
4
       Integer, allocatable :: scores(:, :), passed(:, :)
5
       Real :: average
       Real, allocatable :: averages(:)
       !Read max number of students
9
       write(0, *) "Please input max number of students: "
10
       read(*, *) number_max
11
12
13
       allocate(scores(number max, 6))
       allocate(averages(number max))
14
       student number = 0
15
16
       !Read scores, until student serial number -1 encountered
17
       do i = 1, number max
18
           write(0, *) "Input a student's score"
19
           write(0, *) "Serial number -1 will stop inputing"
20
           write(0, *) "Format: Serial Course1 Course2 Course3 Course4"
21
           read(*, *) student
22
           if (student(1) /= -1) then
23
                student number = student number + 1
24
               scores(student number, :5) = student
           else
26
               exit
27
           end if
28
       end do
29
30
       !Calculations and outputs
31
       averages = sum(scores(:student_number, 2:), 2) / 4.
32
       average = sum(averages) / student number
33
       write(*, *) "Averge score is ", average
34
```

```
do i = 1, student number
35
            if (averages(i) > average) then
36
                do j = 1, 5
                    write(*, "(i7)", advance="no") scores(i, j)
38
                end do
39
                write(*, *) ""
40
41
       end do
42
   end program
44
```

输入文件为3\_in.txt,输出文件为3\_out.txt,输入提示信息打印到标准错误流,写入3\_err.txt。

4 设:

$$S(m, n, k) = \sum_{i=m}^{n} (i - k)^{2}$$

设计一个计算 S 的函数子程序,并调用该函数子程序计算:

$$S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{100} i^2$$

$$S_2 = \sum_{i=10}^{100} (i-5)^2$$

先生成等差数组,然后直接计算。主程序直接打印结果。代码如下: 4.f90

```
function S(m, n, k)
       !Generate array from m-k to n-k
2
       Integer :: numbers(m-k:n-k), i
3
       forall (i=m-k:n-k) numbers(i) = i
4
       S = sum (numbers * *2)
   end function S
   program main
9
       write(*, *) S(1, 100, 0)
10
       write(*, *) S(10, 100, 5)
11
   end program
```

输出文件为4.txt,无输入文件。