C++程序设计试卷参考答案及评分标准

一、单项选择题(每题2分,共20分)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	C	C	В	D	C	D	В	D

二、阅读程序,写出运行结果(每6分,共30分)

1.

1234 // 2 分, 很简单

1369 // 3 分, 错一处扣一分

说明:含有逻辑 Bug 的卷积实现,主要考察二维数组+双重循环。

2.

2023 // 2分

Jpv // 3 分, 比较字符, 拼合字符串

考查字符串数组操作

3.

2023

12

2133

23

43

每行1分, 考查变量的类型和作用范围

4.

2c62

每个1分,格式1分。考查宏、回调函数

5.

33

32

34

31

每行有错扣1分,所有都不对扣5分。考查面向对象非继承部分知识。

6.

Circle Area 2

Point::print

Circle Area 2

Circle::print //每行1分

Circle::dtor

Point::dtor // 两行1分

考查继承、多态

```
三、编写程序(10分)
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#define JINGDU 1e-5
#define PI 3.1415926
using namespace std;
unsigned long int factorial(unsigned long int n)
    unsigned long int i, m = 1;
    for(i = 0; i \le n; i++)
         if(i!=0) m=m*i;
    }
    return m;
}
double fcos(double x)
    double temp = 0.0, t = 5;
    int i = 0;
    while(x \ge 2 * PI) x = x - 2 * PI;
                                          //最多只有 2π 个弧度
    while(t \ge jingdu)
    {
         t = pow(x, 2 * i) / factorial(2 * i);
         temp += pow(-1, i) * t;
         i++;
    return temp;
int main()
    double r, temp;
    cout << "请输入弧度值, 180°对应 3.1415926 弧度, 以此类推...\n";
    cout << "弧度(rad):";
    cin >> r;
    temp = fcos(r);
    cout << "%.5lf\n", temp;
    cout << "%.51lf\n", cos(r); //用系统函数进行对比
    return 0;
四、编写程序(10分)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

```
char fu;
    double x, y, z;
    cout << "输入一个算符运算和两个浮点数:";
    cin >> fu >> x >> y;
    if (fu == '/') { z = x / y; }
    else if (fu == '*') \{z = x * y; \}
    else if (fu == '-') \{z = x - y; \}
    else if (fu == '+') \{z = x + y; \}
    else {cout << "非法运算符,无法参与运算!"; }
    cout << x << fu << y << "=" << z << endl;
    return 0;
五、编写程序(10分)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Rational
{
public:
    Rational() { x=0; y=1; }
    Rational(int x, int y) { this->x=x; this->y=y; }
    Rational operator+(const Rational & p);
    Rational operator -() const;
    void Display() { cout << x << "/" << y << endl; }</pre>
private: int x, y;
};
Rational Rational::operator+(const Rational & p) // 重载加法运算
    int newx = x*p.y + y*p.x;
    int newy = y*p.y;
    return Rational(newx, newy);
}
Rational Rational::operator -() const
{return Rational(-this->x, this->y);}
六、编写程序(10分)
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
class Person // 父类
{
public:
    Person(const string & name, int age ){this->name = name; this->age = age;}
    virtual void show()=0; // 纯虚函数
protected:
    string name; // 姓名
```

```
int age; // 年龄
};
class Teacher: public Person // 派生类
public:
    Teacher(const string & name, int age, const string & title): Person(name, age)
    {this->title = title;}
    void show() // 纯虚函数在派生类中要有定义,即实例化
    {cout << "Name: " << name << ", age: " << age << ",title: " << title << endl;}
private: string title; // 职称
};
class Student: public Person // 派生类
{
public:
    Student(const string & name, int age, int stuid): Person(name, age)
    { this->stuid = stuid;}
    void show() // 每个派生类中都要实例化,否则该派生类仍然是抽象类
    {cout << "Name: " << name << ",age: " << age << ",stuid: " << stuid << endl;}
private:
    int stuid; // 学号
};
七、编写程序(10分)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
template <typename T>
class Point{
public:
    Point(T a, T b);
    T Getx();
    T Gety();
private:
    T x, y;
};
template <typename T>
Point<T>::Point(T a, T b)
{ x=a; y=b; }
template <typename T>
T Point<T>::Getx()
{ return x; }
template <typename T>
T Point<T>::Gety()
{ return y; }
```