# 判断完美偶数

### 人员

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## 作业

https://www.luogu.com.cn/contest/205628

# 课堂表现

同学们整体上课听讲、做题都很认真,谢梓轩同学这节课做题比较好,提出表扬!

# 课堂内容

#### U480302 在最大数后面插入一个数

通过打擂台的方法找到最大值的位置,然后在最大值后面进行插入操作即可

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int a[110];
int main()
{
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        cin >> a[i];
    }
    int y;
    cin >> y;
    int maxx = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if (a[i] > maxx) {
            maxx = a[i];
        }
    }
    int p;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if (a[i] == maxx) {
            p = i;
            break;
```

```
}

for (int i = 1; i <= p; i++) {
    cout << a[i] << " ";
}

cout << y << " ";
for (int i = p+1; i <= n; i++) {
    cout << a[i] << " ";
}

cout << endl;
return 0;
}
</pre>
```

#### P5727 【深基5.例3】冰雹猜想

把变化过程中的值存放到数组中, 最后倒序输出数组中的值即可

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int a[10005];
int main()
{
   int n;
   cin >> n;
    a[1] = n;
    int id = 2;
    while (n != 1) {
       if (n\%2 == 1) {
           n = n*3+1;
       else {
          n /= 2;
        }
       a[id] = n;
       id++;
    }
    // a 数组中, 最后一个数是 a[id-1]
    // a[1], a[2], ..., a[id-1]
    for (int i = id-1; i >= 1; i--) {
       cout << a[i] << " ";</pre>
    return 0;
}
```

```
1. cin>>n
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
       cin >> a[i];
   }
2. 考虑 a[1] ~ a[n] 中哪些是完美偶数,哪些不是,如果是 完美偶数,应该进行输出
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
       if (a[i]是完美偶数) {
           cout << a[i] << endl;</pre>
   }
3. 如何判断 a[i] 是完美偶数?
   -> 1. 偶数位 <-> (a[i]>=10&&a[i]<=99) || (a[i]>=1000&&a[i]<=9999)
   -> 2. 各个数位上都是偶数
       ge = a[i]%10
       shi = (a[i]/10)\%10
       bai = (a[i]/100)%10
       qian = (a[i]/1000)%10
       ge%2==0 && shi%2==0 && bai%2==0 && qian%2==0
   -> if ((a[i]>=10&&a[i]<=99) || (a[i]>=1000&&a[i]<=9999 )) {
           if (ge%2==0 && shi%2==0 && bai%2==0 && qian%2==0) {
               cout << a[i] << endl;</pre>
           }
       }
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int a[105];
int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        cin >> a[i];
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
         if ((a[i]>=10&&a[i]<=99) || (a[i]>=1000&&a[i]<=9999)) {
            int ge = a[i]\%10;
            int shi = (a[i]/10)\%10;
            int bai = (a[i]/100)\%10;
            int qian = (a[i]/1000)\%10;
            if (ge\%2==0 \&\& shi\%2==0 \&\& bai\%2==0 \&\& qian\%2==0) {
                 cout << a[i] << endl;</pre>
            }
         }
```

```
}
return 0;
}
```

```
// 方法二
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int a[105];
int main() {
   int n;
   cin >> n;
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
       cin >> a[i];
   }
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
       bool flag = true; // flag 判断一个数的每一位是否都是偶数
       int cnt = 0, x = a[i]; // cnt 记录一个数有几位, x 把 a[i] 的值保存下来
       while (a[i] != 0) { // 对 a[i] 进行 while 拆数
          int t = a[i]%10;
          a[i]/=10;
          cnt++; // 每拆数循环一次, cnt++, 说明位数 +1
          if (t%2 == 1) { // 如果某一位是奇数,说明不满足全部数位都是偶数
              flag = false;
           }
       if (flag==true && cnt%2==0) {
          cout << x << endl;</pre>
       }
   return 0;
}
```

#### U489742 摘苹果

```
1. cin>>n
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    cin >> a[i];
}

2. 打擂台找到最小值

3. 从 a[1] ~ a[n], 看看数组里的每一项
    -> 这个数 == 最小值: 不考虑
    -> 这个数 != 最小值:
    -> sum: 总和: sum += a[i]
```

```
-> cnt: 有多少个数: cnt++;
4. 最终答案应该是 1.0 * sum / cnt
-> printf("%.1f", 1.0 * sum / cnt);
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int a[105];
int main() {
   int n;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
       cin >> a[i];
    }
    int minn = 1000000;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if (a[i] < minn) {</pre>
            minn = a[i];
        }
    }
    int sum = 0, cnt = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if (a[i] != minn) {
            sum += a[i];
            cnt++;
        }
    }
    printf("%.1lf", 1.0*sum/cnt);
    return 0;
}
```

#### U489744 数组的改变

维护一个 最小值的位置p1 和 最大值的位置p2

把 a[1] 和 a[p1] 交换, a[n] 和 a[p2] 交换即可

```
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
   if (a[i] < minn) {
      minn = a[i];
      p1 = i;
   }
   if (a[i] > maxx) {
      maxx = a[i];
   }
}
```

```
p2 = i;
}
}
交换 a[1] 和 a[p1]
交换 a[n] 和 a[p2]
之后输出数组即可
```