

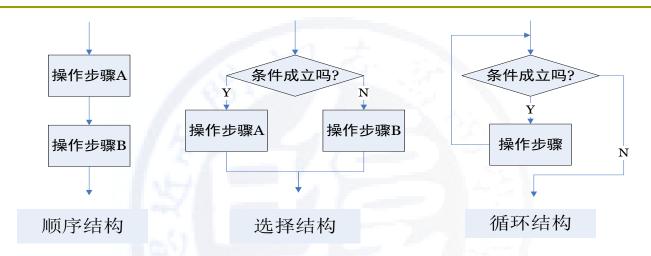
# 第2章选择与循环

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## 结构化控制结构





- □ 三种控制结构可以互相、反复嵌套.
- □ 能够描述所有可计算问题.

### 主要内容



- 2.1 条件表达式
- 2.2 选择结构
- 2.3 循环结构
- 2.4 break和continue语句
- 2.5 案例精选



## 2.1 条件表达式

- □ 算术运算符: +、-、\*、/、//、%、\*\*
- □ 关系运算符: >、<、==、<=、>=、!=
- □ 逻辑运算符: and/or/not, 短路特性
- □ 测试运算符: is/is not

```
>>> a=3
>>> b=4
>>> a is b
False
>>> a is not b
True
```

- □ 条件表达式的运算结果(值): True/False
- □ 在选择和循环结构中,条件表达式的值只要不是0或空, Python解释器均认为与True等价.
- □ 几乎所有的Python合法表达式都可作为条件表达式,包括单个对象或函数调用.

```
>>> if 3: # 使用整数作为条件表达式 print(5) 5
```

#### 逻辑运算符 "and"和 "or"的短路特性

- 惰性求值: 只计算必须计算的表达式的值.
- "Expr1 and Expr2": 若Expr1的值为 "False" 或其它等价值,则不论Expr2的值是什么,整个表达式的值都是 "False" ⇒Expr2将不会被计算.
- "Expr1 or Expr2": 若Expr1的值为 "True" 或其它等价值,则不论 Expr2的值是什么,整个表达式的值都是 "True" ⇒Expr2不会被计算.
- 在设计条件表达式时,巧妙利用"and"和"or"的短路特性,减少不必要的计算与判断,从而提高程序的运行效率.

- □ 条件表达式中不允许使用赋值运算符"="
  - 避免了其它语言中误将关系运算符"=="写作赋值运算符"="带来的麻烦.
  - e.g. 在条件表达式中使用"="将抛出异常, 提示语法错误.

```
>>> if a = 3:
```

SyntaxError: invalid syntax

```
>>> if (a = 3) and (b = 4):
```

SyntaxError: invalid syntax





- 2.2.1 单分支选择结构
- 2.2.2 双分支选择结构
- 2.2.3 多分支选择结构
- 2.2.4 选择结构的嵌套
- 2.2.5 选择结构应用案例



### 2.2.1 单分支选择结构

#### if 条件表达式:

语句块 # ≥1条语句

- □ 若条件表达式的运算结果为True,则运行语句块;为False,则什么也不做.
- Occasionally, it is useful to have a body with no statements (usually as a place keeper for code you haven't written yet). In that case, you can use the pass statement, which does nothing.

```
if x < 0:
   pass # TODO: need to handle negative values!</pre>
```





if 条件表达式:

语句块1

else:

语句块2

```
if x % 2 == 0:
    print('x is even')
else:
    print('x is odd')
```

□ Python还支持如下形式的表达式:

```
expr1 if condition else expr2
```

- 当条件表达式condition的值与True等价时,表达式的值为expr1的运算结果,否则为expr2的运算结果.
- expr1和expr2可以是复杂表达式,包括函数调用.

```
>>> a = int(input())
-5
>>> b = a if a > 0 else -a
>>> b
5
>>> print(a if a > 0 else -a)
5
>>> print(a) if a > 0 else print(-a)
5
```

#### □ 该结构的表达式也具有短路特性

>>> x = math.sqrt(9) if 5>3 else random.randint(1, 100) #此时尚未导入math模块

NameError: name 'math' is not defined

>>> import math

>>> x = math.sqrt(9) if 5>3 else random.randint(1, 100) #此时尚未导入random模块, 但由于条件表达式5>3的值为True, 所以正常运行.

>>> x = math.sqrt(9) if 2>3 else random.randint(1, 100) #此时尚未导入random模块,由于2>3的值为False,需要计算第二个表达式的值,因此出错

NameError: name 'random' is not defined

>>> import random

>> x = math.sqrt(9) if 2>3 else random.randint(1, 100)





```
if 表达式1:
```

语句块1

elif 表达式2: # 关键字elif是else if的缩写

语句块2

elif 表达式3: #可有多个elif分支

语句块3

else:

语句块4

》各个分支相互排 下,仅有一个分 支语句块被执行、

#### [例] 利用多分支选择结构将成绩从百分制转换为等级制.

```
if score > 100:
    print('wrong score. Score must <= 100.')</pre>
elif score >= 90: # elif 90 <= score <= 100:
    print('A')
elif score >= 80: # [80, 90)
    print('B')
                               各个分支
elif score >= 70:
                               相互排斥
    print('C')
elif score >= 60:
    print('D')
elif score >= 0:
    print('F')
else:
    print('wrong score. Score must >= 0')
```



multi\_branch.py





```
<u>if</u> 表达式1:
  语句块1
 ┌<u>if</u> 表达式2:
     语句块2
  else:
      语句块3
else:
```

注意:各个层坎 代码的缩进少须 正确且一致、

```
if x == y:
   print('x and y are equal')
else:
   if x < y:
      print('x is less than y')
   else:
      print('x is greater than y')</pre>
```

Although the indentation of the statements makes the structure apparent, nested conditionals become difficult to read very quickly. It is a good idea to avoid them when you can.



### 2.2.5 选择结构的应用

例1: 输入三角形的边长a, b, c, 求面积area(小数点后保留2位).

```
import math
a, b, c = eval(input('Enter 3 numbers(separated with comma): '))
if a+b > c and b+c > a and c+a > b:
    s = (a + b + c) / 2
    area = math.sqrt(s * (s - a) * (s - b) * (s - c))
   print('area = %.2f' % area)
else:
   print("Can't make a triangle.")
    area = 0
```



triangle.py

## 2.3 循环结构



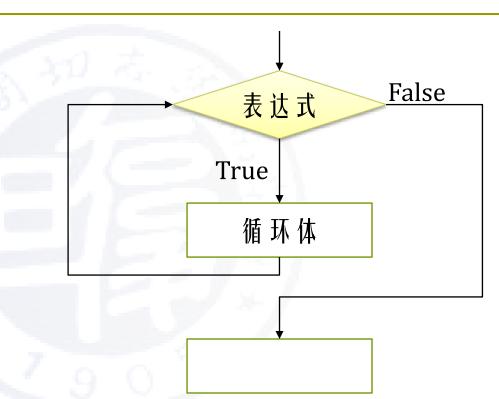
2.3.1 while循环

2.3.2 循环结构的优化

### while循环语法



while 表达式: 循环体



### 示例1



```
>>>
This is Line 1
This is Line 2
This is Line 3
This is Line 4
This is Line 5
This is Line 6
This is Line 7
This is Line 8
This is Line 9
This is Line 10
>>>
```

```
lineNumber = 1
while lineNumber <= 10:
    print('This is line', lineNumber)
    lineNumber += 1</pre>
```

### 示例2



□ 输入一个正整数n, 求从1~n各数的平方和, 如: 输入15, 求 1²+2²+3²+...+14²+15²=?

```
Enter an integer: 15
```

Sum of squares (1~15): 1240

#### 直观解法

Step1: 求1², 得到1.

Step2: 求2<sup>2</sup>得4, 再加上步骤1的结果1, 得到5.

Step3: 求3<sup>2</sup>得9, 再加上步骤2的结果5, 得到14.

Step4: .....

.....

Step n: 求n<sup>2</sup>得..., 再加上步骤n-1的结果..., 得到...

#### 算法

□ 设变量s保存平方和, 设变量i从1变到n, 用循环法求结果

Step1:  $0 \Rightarrow s$ 

Step2:1⇒i

Step3:将i×i累加到s中,即i×i+s⇒s

Step4:使i的值加1,即i+1⇒i

Step5: 如果i≤n,返回步骤3执行;否则,算法结束

■ 最后得到s的值就是1~n的平方和.

循环

```
n = int(input('Enter an integer: '))
s = 0 # 平方和的初值为0
i = 1 # 整数从1开始
while i <= n:
   s += i * i
   i += 1
print('Sum of squares(1~%d): %d' % (n, s))
```







## 示例3: 求Fibonacci数列的前n项

```
内存
  n = int(input('Enter n: '))
  a, b = 0, 1
                                             原来的
  i = 0
                         a1, b1 = b, a+b
                       \frac{1}{2}a, b = a1, b1
  while i < n:
      (a, b = b, a+b)
       print(a, end='
                                              当前的
       i += 1
Enter n: 14
1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377
                                               Fibonacci.py
```

### 示例4



- □ 查找一个最小正整数,要求满足条件:被3除余2,被5除余3, 被7除余4.
  - 关键: 条件表达式的构造

```
num % 3 == 2 and num % 5 == 3 and num % 7 == 4
```

```
num = 1 # 从1开始检查
while not num % 3 == 2 and num % 5 == 3 and num % 7 == 4:
    num += 1
print(num)
```



#### 改用标志来控制循环

```
num = 1
found = False # 标志变量: 是否已经找到
while not found:
    if num % 3 == 2 and num % 5 == 3 and num % 7 == 4:
        found = True
    else:
        num += 1
print(num)
```





□ 查找满足以下条件的前n个正整数: 被3除余2, 被5除余3, 被7除余4. n由用户指定.

Enter an integer: 6 53 158 263 368 473 578

```
total = int(input('Enter an integer: '))
num = 1
count = 0
while count < total:
    if num % 3 == 2 and num % 5 == 3 and num % 7 == 4:
        print(num, end=' ')
        count += 1
    num += 1
```





□ 用户输入一个数,程序输出其平方数;重复上述过程,当用户输入0时,程序退出.

```
Enter a number: 2.5
```

$$(2.5)^2 = 6.25$$

Enter a number: -2.4

 $(-2.4)^2 = 5.76$ 

Enter a number: 1284637513756325621

 $(1284637513756325621)^2 = 1650293541750033699131269590981035641$ 

Enter a number: 0

Good bye!

```
x = eval(input('Enter a number: '))
while x: # x非零就循环
  print('{}^2 = {}'.format(x, x*x))
  x = eval(input('Enter a number: '))
print('Good bye!')
```







## 2.4 break/continue语句

#### 在循环结构中使用

- break语句: 一般放在if选择结构(嵌套于循环)中, 一旦break语句被执行, 循环提前结束.
- continue语句: 终止本轮循环, 并忽略continue之后的语句, 回到循环顶端, 提前进入下一轮循环.
- 除非break/continue语句让代码更简单/清晰, 否则不要轻易使用.

#### break 和 continue

```
while
      break # if块内最后一条语句
                            跳出循环
while
                          开始下
                               -轮循环
      continue # if 块内最后一条语句
```

### while循环语法(含break语句)

while 表达式: 循环体

while 表达式:

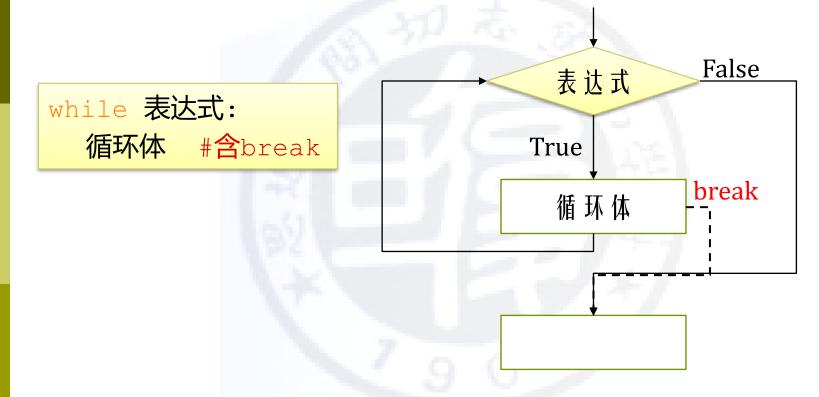
循环体

else:

语句块

当循环自然结束(不是因为执行了break 而结束)时,执行else结构中的语句

### while循环流程(1)



#### while循环流程(2)

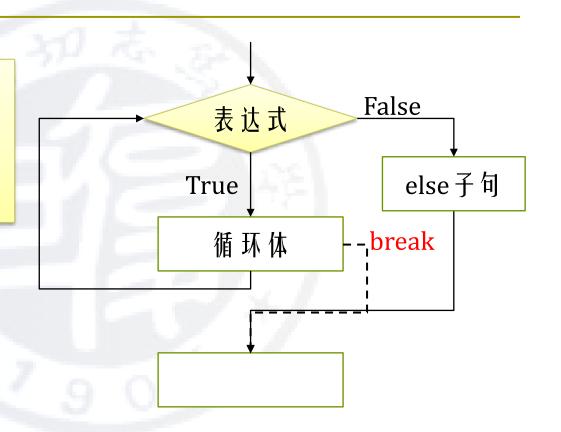
while 表达式:

循环体 #含break

else:

语句块

while 可以理解成f的循环版⇒ while-else结构



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#### 示例

[例] 查找满足条件的最小正整数: 被3除余2, 被5除余3, 被7除余4. (改用 break)

```
num = 1 # 从1开始检查
while not (num % 3 == 2 and num % 5 == 3 and num % 7 == 4):
   num += 1
print(num)
num = 1
while True: # 条件永远为真的循环
  if num % 3 == 2 and num % 5 == 3 and num % 7 == 4:
     (´break`)# 找到就终止循环
  print(num)
```

[例] 用户输入一个数,程序输出其平方数;重复上述过程,当用户输入0时,程序退出.(改用break)

```
x = eval(input('Enter a number: '))
while x:  # x非零就循环
   print('({})^2 = {}'.format(x, x*x))
   x = eval(input('Enter a number: '))
print('Good bye!')
```

```
while True: # 条件永远为真的循环
    x = eval(input('Enter a number: '))
    if not x:
        break # x为0时终止循环
    print('({}))^2 = {}'.format(x, x*x))
print('Good bye!')
```

#### [例] 求200以内能被17整除的最大正整数.

```
      num = 200

      while num > 0:
      num = 200

      if num % 17 == 0:
      while num % 17:

      print(num)
      num -= 1

      break # 找到就终止循环
      print(num)

      num -= 1
```





### [例] 给出一个正整数n(≥3),判断其是否为素数.

■ 所谓素数(prime),是指除了1和该数本身之外,不能被其它任何整数整除的数.

例如: 13是素数, 因为它不能被2, 3, 4, ..., 12整除.

■ 判断方法: 将n作为被除数, 将2~n-1 先后作为除数, 如果都不能整除, 则n为素数.

### [算法]

S1: 输入n的值

S2: 2⇒i (i作为除数)

S3: n被i除, 得余数r

选择

循 环 S4: 如果r为0, 表示n能被i整除, 则输出n不是素数, 算法结

束; 否则执行S5

S5: i+1⇒i

S6: 如果i≤n/2, 返回S3; 否则输出n是素数, 结束.

```
n = int(input('Enter an integer(>1): '))
i = 2 # i: 2~n-1,列举所有可能约数
while i < n:
   if n % i == 0:
       print('%d is not a prime.' % n)
       break # n能被i整除,提前终止循环
   i += 1
else: # 循环正常结束,依然没有找到约数,说明是素数
  print('%d is a prime.' % n)
```

#### 方法二: 不用break

```
n = int(input('Enter an integer(>1): '))
i = 2 # i: 2~n-1,列举所有可能约数
flag = True # flag为True-没有约数;为False-有约数
while (flag) and i < n:
    if n % i == 0:
        print('%d is not a prime.' % n)
       (flag = False) # n能被i整除,改变flag状态
   i += 1
if flag: # 直至循环结束, flag状态依然为True, 说明n是素数
   print('%d is a prime.' % n)
                                              prime.py
```



### continue示例: 总共循环几次?

```
i = s = 0
while i < 3:
    x = int(input('Enter an integer: '))
    if not x:
        continue # x为0则回到循环头部
    s += x
    i += 1
print('The sum is:', s)</pre>
```

```
7
0
0
2
0
6
The sum is: 15
```

输入O(即x为O)时, while循环并没有增加i 的值;输入非零整数时, i的值才增加⇨输 入3个非零整数,循环结束、



#### □ 警惕continue可能带来的问题

```
# 输出10以内奇数
i = 0
while i < 10:
    if i % 2 == 0:
        continue
    print(i, end=' ')
    i += 1
```



```
# 方法1
i = 0
while i < 10:
    i += 1
    if i % 2 == 0:
        continue
    print(i, end=' ')
```

```
# 方法2
i = 0
while i < 10:
    if i % 2 != 0:
        print(i, end=' ')
    i += 1
```

## 循环嵌套



### 乘法表(1)

```
i = 1
 while i < 10:
           i = 1
           while i < 10:
                                                                                                                                       multiJable.py
                                                                  9
                      print('%d*%d=%d'
                                                                       (j, i, i*j), end='\t')
                     i += 1
           print()
           i += 1
>>>
1 \times 1 = 1
                1 \times 2 = 2
                                 1 \times 3 = 3
                                                  1 \times 4 = 4
                                                                   1 \times 5 = 5
                                                                                   1 \times 6 = 6
                                                                                                    1 \times 7 = 7
                                                                                                                     1 \times 8 = 8
                                                                                                                                      1 \times 9 = 9
                                 2 \times 3 = 6
2 \times 1 = 2
                2 \times 2 = 4
                                                  2 \times 4 = 8
                                                                   2 \times 5 = 10
                                                                                   2 \times 6 = 12
                                                                                                    2 \times 7 = 14
                                                                                                                     2 \times 8 = 16
                                                                                                                                      2 \times 9 = 18
                                 3 \times 3 = 9
3 \times 1 = 3
                3 \times 2 = 6
                                                  3 \times 4 = 12
                                                                   3 \times 5 = 15
                                                                                   3 \times 6 = 18
                                                                                                    3 \times 7 = 21
                                                                                                                     3 \times 8 = 24
                                                                                                                                      3 \times 9 = 27
4 \times 1 = 4
                4 \times 2 = 8
                                                  4 \times 4 = 16
                                                                   4 \times 5 = 20
                                                                                   4 \times 6 = 24
                                                                                                    4 \times 7 = 28
                                 4 \times 3 = 12
                                                                                                                     4 \times 8 = 32
                                                                                                                                      4 \times 9 = 36
                                                                   5×5=25 5×6=30
5 \times 1 = 5
                5 \times 2 = 10
                                 5 \times 3 = 15
                                                  5 \times 4 = 20
                                                                                                    5 \times 7 = 35
                                                                                                                     5 \times 8 = 40
                                                                                                                                      5 \times 9 = 45
6 \times 1 = 6
               6 \times 2 = 12
                                 6 \times 3 = 18
                                                                   6 \times 5 = 30
                                                                                   6 \times 6 = 36
                                                                                                    6 \times 7 = 42
                                                                                                                     6 \times 8 = 48
                                                                                                                                      6 \times 9 = 54
                                                  6 \times 4 = 24
7 \times 1 = 7
                7 \times 2 = 14
                                 7 \times 3 = 21
                                                                   7 \times 5 = 35
                                                                                   7 \times 6 = 42
                                                                                                    7 \times 7 = 49
                                                                                                                     7 \times 8 = 56
                                                                                                                                      7 \times 9 = 63
                                                  7 \times 4 = 28
8 \times 1 = 8
                8 \times 2 = 16
                                 8 \times 3 = 24
                                                  8 \times 4 = 32
                                                                   8 \times 5 = 40
                                                                                   8 \times 6 = 48
                                                                                                    8 \times 7 = 56
                                                                                                                     8 \times 8 = 64
                                                                                                                                      8 \times 9 = 72
9 \times 1 = 9
                9 \times 2 = 18
                                 9 \times 3 = 27
                                                  9 \times 4 = 36
                                                                                                                     9 \times 8 = 72
                                                                                                                                      9 \times 9 = 81
                                                                   9 \times 5 = 45
                                                                                   9 \times 6 = 54
                                                                                                    9 \times 7 = 63
>>>
```

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