Appendix A

练习答案

第1章 入门的第一步

① \times ② ○ ③ \times ④ \times ⑤ \times

第2章 C++的基础知识

1. 该代码在语法上没有错误。编译之后可以执行代码。但是该代码非常难以阅读。 通过添加改行或缩进等可以变成容易阅读的代码,代码如下所示。

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << "你好\n";
    cout << "再见\n";

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

2.

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // 分开显示 123 和 45
    cout << 1 << 2 << 3 << '\n' << 4 << 5 << '\n';

    return 0;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
```

Lesson

4.

●八进制

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << 06 << '\n';
    cout << 024 << '\n';
    cout << 015 << '\n';
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

●十六进制

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << 0x6 << '\n';
    cout << 0x14 << '\n';
    cout << 0xD << '\n';
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

第3章 变量

```
# include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    double pi;
    cout << "圆周率的值是多少? \n";
    cin >> pi;
    cout << "圆周率的值是 " << pi << "。\n";

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    char ch;

    cout << "字母表的第一个字母是什么? \n";
    cin >> ch;
    cout << "字母表的第一个字母是 " << ch << "。\n";

    return 0;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    double height, weight;

    cout << "请输入身高和体重。\n";
    cin >> height >> weight;
    cout << "身高是" << height << "厘米。\n";</pre>
```

```
cout << "体重是" << weight << "公斤。\n";
return 0;
}
```



第4章 表达式与运算符

1.

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int ans1 = 0-4;
    double ans2 = 3.14*2;
    double ans3 = (double)5/(double)3;
    double ans4 = 30%7;
    double ans5 = (7+32)/(double)5;

    cout<< "0-4 是 " << ans1 << "。\n";
    cout<< "3.14×2 是 " << ans2 << "。\n";
    cout<< "5÷3 是 " << ans3 << "。\n";
    cout<< "30÷7的余数是 " << ans4 << "。\n";
    cout<< "(7+32)÷5 是 " << ans5 << "。\n";
    return 0;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    double height,width;
    cout << "请输人三角形的高。\n";</pre>
```

```
cin >> height;
    cout << "请输入三角形的底边。\n";
    cin >> width;
    cout << "三角形的面积是" << height * width / 2 << "。\n";
    return 0;
}
3.
 # include <iostream>
 using namespace std;
int main()
 {
    int sum=0, num=0;
    cout << "请输入科目1的成绩。\n";
    cin >> num;
    sum += num;
    cout << "请输入科目 2 的成绩。\n";
    cin >> num;
    sum += num;
    cout << "请输入科目 3 的成绩。\n";
    cin >> num;
    sum += num;
    cout << "请输入科目 4 的成绩。\n";
    cin >> num;
    sum += num;
    cout << "请输入科目 5 的成绩。\n";
    cin >> num;
    sum += num;
    cout << "5 个科目的总分是 " << sum << "分。\n";
    cout << "5 个科目的平均分是" << (double)sum/5 << "分。\n";
    return 0;
 }
```

另外,如果使用在第6章中学习的重复语句,则可以写出更加简单的代码。

第5章 具体情况具体处理

1.

return 0;

}

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int res;

    cout << "请输入整数。\n";
    cin >> res;

    if((res % 2)==0)
        cout << res << "是偶数。\n";
    else
        cout << res << "是奇数。\n";
```

因为非 0 的整数被判断为 true, 所以也可以进行如下描述。

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int res;

    cout << "请输入整数。\n";
    cin >> res;

    if(res % 2)
        cout << res << "是奇数。\n";
    else
        cout << res << "是偶数。\n";
```



```
return 0;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
   int num1, num2;
   cout << "请输入两个整数。\n";
   cin >> num1 >> num2;
   if (num1 < num2) {
       cout << num1 << "比" << num2 <<
           "大。\n";
   else if(num1 > num2) {
       cout << num2 << "比" << num1 <<
           "大。\n";
   else{
       cout << "两个数为相同的值。\n";
   return 0;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
   int res;

   cout << "请输人成绩。\n";
   cin >> res;
```

```
cout << "成绩为" << res <<"。";
   switch(res){
   case 1:
       cout << "请再努力一些。\n";
       break;
   case 2:
       cout << " 再加油一下。\n";
       break;
   case 3:
       cout << "还可以更好。\n";
       break;
   case 4:
       cout << " 做得很好。\n";
       break;
   case 5:
       cout << "非常优秀。\n";
       break;
   }
   return 0;
}
```

第6章 反复循环

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << "请输出 1~10 之间的偶数。\n";
    for(int i=1; i<=10; i++){
        if((i % 2) == 0)
            cout << i << '\n';
}
```

```
return 0;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int num, sum = 0;
    out << "请输入考试的分数。(输入 0 时终止 )\n";
    do{
        cin >> num;
        sum += num;
    }while(num);

    cout << "考试总分为" << sum << "分。\n";

    return 0;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    for(int i=1; i<=5; i++){
        for(int j=0; j<i; j++){
            cout << '*';
        }
        cout << '\n';
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

第7章 函数

1.



```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// square 函数的声明
int square(int x);
// square 函数的调用
int main()
{
   int num1;
   int sq1;
   cout << "请输入整数。\n";
   cin >> num1;
   sq1 = square(num1);
   cout << num1 << "的平方是" << sq1 << "。\n";
   return 0;
}
// square 函数的定义
int square(int x)
{
   return x * x;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// square 函数的声明
int square(int x);
double square(double x);
```

```
// square 函数的调用
 int main()
 {
    int num1;
    int sq1;
    cout << "请输入整数。\n";
    cin >> num1;
    sq1 = square(num1);
    cout << num1 << "的平方是" << sq1 << "。\n";
    double num2;
    double sq2;
    cout << "请输入小数。\n";
    cin >> num2;
    sq2 = square(num2);
    cout << num2 << "的平方是" << sq2 << "。\n";
    return 0;
}
 // square 函数 (int 型)的定义
 int square(int x)
    return x * x;
 }
 // square 函数 (double 型)的定义
 double square(double x)
    return x * x;
3.
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// square 函数的定义
```

```
inline int square(int x){return x*x;}
inline double square(double x){return x*x;}
// square 函数的调用
int main()
   int num1;
   int sq1;
   cout << "请输入整数。\n";
   cin >> num1;
   sq1 = square(num1);
   cout << num1 << "的平方是" << sq1 << "。\n";
   double num2;
   double sq2;
   cout << "请输入小数。\n";
   cin >> num2;
   sq2 = square(num2);
   cout << num2 << "的平方是" << sq2 << "。\n";
   return 0;
}
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// squaret 函数模板的定义
template <class T>
T squaret(T x)
{
    return x * x;
}

// squaret 函数的调用
int main()
{
    int num1;
```



```
int sq1;
    cout << "请输入整数。\n";
    cin >> num1;
    sq1 = squaret(num1);
    cout << num1 << "的平方是" << sq1 << "。\n";

    double num2;
    double sq2;
    cout << "请输入小数。\n";
    cin >> num2;
    sq2 = squaret(num2);
    cout << num2 << "的平方是" << sq2 << "。\n";

    return 0;
}
```

第8章 指针

1. ① × ② ○ ③ × 2.

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// add 函数的声明
void add(int* x1, int* x2, int a);

int main()
{
    int num1 = 0;
    int num2 = 0;
    int ad = 0;

    cout << "请输入两门科目的分数。\n";
    cin >> num1 >> num2;
    cout << "请输入加上的分数。\n";
    cin >> ad;
    add(&num1, &num2, ad);
```

```
cout << "因为加了"<<ad << "分\n";
cout << "科目一变成" << num1 << "分。\n";
cout << "科目二变成" << num2 << "分。\n";

return 0;
}

// add 函数的定义
void add(int* x1, int* x2, int a)
{
    *x1 += a;
    *x2 += a;
}
```

Lesson

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// add 函数的声明
void add(int& x1, int& x2, int a);
int main()
{
   int num1 = 0;
   int num2 = 0;
   int ad = 0;
   cout << "请输入两门科目的分数。\n";
   cin >> num1 >> num2;
   cout <<"请输入加上的分数。\n";
   cin >> ad;
   add(num1, num2, ad);
   cout << "因为加了" <<ad << "分\n";
   cout << "科目一变成" << num1 << "分。\n";
   cout << "科目二变成" << num2 << "分。\n";
   return 0;
```

```
// add 函数的定义
void add(int& x1, int& x2, int a)
{
    x1 += a;
    x2 += a;
}
```

第9章 数组

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// max 函数的声明
int max(int x[]);
int main()
   int test[5];
   cout << "请输入考试分数。\n";
   for(int i=0; i<5; i++){
        cin >> test[i];
   int m = max(test);
   cout << "最高分是" << m << "分。\n";
   return 0;
}
// max 函数的定义
int max(int x[])
   int m = x[0];
   for(int i=1; i<5; i++){
       if(m < x[i])
           m = x[i];
```

Lesson

```
return m;
}
2.
# include <iostream>
 using namespace std;
 // length 函数的声明
 int length(char* str);
 int main()
 {
     char str[100];
    cout << "请输入字符串。\n";
    cin >> str;
    int ln = length(str);
     cout << "字符串的长度为" << ln << "。\n";
    return 0;
 }
 // length 函数的定义
 int length(char* str)
 {
    int i = 0;
    while(str[i]){
        i++;
     return i;
 }
3.
 # include <iostream>
```

using namespace std;

int count(char str[], char ch);

// count 函数的声明

```
int main()
   char str[100];
   char ch;
   cout << "请输入字符串。\n";
   cin >> str;
   cout << "请输入要从字符串中搜索的字符。\n";
   cin >> ch;
   int c = count(str, ch);
   cout << str << "中有" << c <<"个"<< ch <<"字符。\n";
   return 0;
}
// count 函数的定义
int count(char str[], char ch)
   int i = 0;
   int c = 0;
   while(str[i]){
       if(str[i] == ch)
           C++;
       i++;
   return c;
}
```

第10章 创建大型程序

- 2. 使用 delete 运算符释放内存。

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

```
{
    int* pA;
    pA = new int;
    *pA = 10;
    delete pA;
    return 0;
}
```



第11章 各种类型

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// 结构体 Person 的声明
struct Person{
   int age;
    double weight;
   double height;
};
int main()
{
   Person ps[2];
   for(int i=0; i<2; i++){
        cout << "请输入年龄。\n";
       cin >> ps[i].age;
        cout << "请输入体重。\n";
       cin >> ps[i].weight;
       cout << "请输入身高。\n";
        cin >> ps[i].height;
       for(int j=0; j<2; j++){
               cout << "年龄" << ps[j].age << "体重" << ps[j].weight
```

```
<< "身高" << ps[j].height << "。\n";
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// 结构体型 Person 的声明
struct Person{
   int age;
   double weight;
   double height;
};
// aging 函数的定义
void aging(Person* p)
   p->age++;
}
int main()
   Person ps;
   cout << "请输入年龄。\n";
   cin >> ps.age;
   cout << "请输入体重。\n";
   cin >> ps.weight;
   cout << "请输入身高。\n";
   cin >> ps.height;
   cout << "年龄" << ps.age << "体重" << ps.weight << "身高"
       << ps.height << "o \n";
   aging(&ps);
    cout << "一年后。\n";
```



第12章 类的基本

1. ① x ② O ③ x ④ O ⑤ O 2.

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// Point 类的声明
class Point{
   private:
        int x;
        int y;
    public:
        void setX(int a);
        void setY(int b);
        int getX(){return x;}
        int getY(){return y;}
};
// Point 类成员函数的定义
void Point::setX(int a)
    if(a >= 0 \&\& a <= 10)
        x = a;
    else
        x = 0;
void Point::setY(int b)
{
   if(b >= 0 && b <= 10)
```

```
y = b;
   else
       y = 0;
}
int main()
   Point p;
   int x, y;
   cout << "请输入X坐标。\n";
   cin >> x;
   cout << "请输入Y坐标。\n";
   cin >> y;
   p.setX(x);
   p.setY(y);
   cout << "坐标是(" << p.getX() << "," << p.getY() << ")。\n";
   return 0;
}
```

第13章 类的功能

 $1. \bigcirc \times \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$ $3 \times$ $2. \bigcirc \times \bigcirc \times \bigcirc \times$

第14章 新类型

- 3. main() 函数内的 drv. showBs (); 的调用很模糊。

第15章 关于类的高级论题

1.① O ② O ③ x

```
2.① × ② ○ ③ × 3.
```

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// Point 类的声明
class Point{
   private:
        int x;
        int y;
    public:
        Point(int a=0, int b=0)\{x=a; y=b;\}
        void show(){cout<< "x:" << x << " y:" << y <<'\n';}
        Point operator++();
        Point operator++(int d);
        Point operator--();
        Point operator--(int d);
       friend Point operator+(Point p1, Point p2);
       friend Point operator+(Point p, int a);
       friend Point operator+(int a, Point p);
       friend Point operator-(Point p1, Point p2);
        friend Point operator-(Point p, int a);
        friend Point operator-(int a, Point p);
};
// Point 类成员函数的定义
Point Point::operator++()
    x++;
   y++;
    return *this;
}
Point Point::operator++(int d)
{
   Point p = *this;
   x++;
    y++;
```



```
return p;
Point Point::operator--()
{
    x--;
    y--;
    return *this;
Point Point::operator--(int d)
    Point p = *this;
   x--;
   y--;
    return p;
}
// 友元函数的定义
Point operator+(Point p1, Point p2)
   Point tmp;
    tmp.x = p1.x + p2.x;
    tmp.y = p1.y + p2.y;
    return tmp;
}
Point operator+(Point p, int a)
   Point tmp;
   tmp.x = p.x + a;
    tmp.y = p.y + a;
    return tmp;
Point operator+(int a, Point p)
    Point tmp;
    tmp.x = a + p.x;
    tmp.y = a + p.y;
    return tmp;
}
```

```
Point operator-(Point p1, Point p2)
{
   Point tmp;
    tmp.x = p1.x - p2.x;
    tmp.y = p1.y - p2.y;
    return tmp;
}
Point operator-(Point p, int a)
   Point tmp;
    tmp.x = p.x - a;
    tmp.y = p.y - a;
    return tmp;
}
Point operator-(int a, Point p)
   Point tmp;
    tmp.x = a - p.x;
    tmp.y = a - p.y;
    return tmp;
}
int main()
{
   Point p1(20,10);
   Point p2(1,2);
   p1 = p1-p2;
    p1--;
   p1 = p1-3;
    p2 = 3-p2;
    p1.show();
    p2.show();
    return 0;
```

4. 同第 3 题答案。



第16章 文件和流

1.

```
# include <iostream>
# include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    for (int i=0; i<=5; i++){
        for (int j=1; j<=5; j++){
            cout.width(3);
            cout.fill('-');
            cout << i*5+j;
        }
    cout << '\n';
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
# include <fstream>
# include <iostream>
# include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
   if(argc != 2){
      cout << "参数的个数不同。\n";
      return 1;
   }

   ifstream fin(argv[1]);
   if(!fin){
      cout << "打不开文件。\n";
      return 1;
   }
}</pre>
```

```
const int num = 8;
    int test[num];
    for(int i=0; i<num; i++){</pre>
        fin >> test[i];
    }
    int max = test[0];
    int min = test[0];
    for(int j=0; j<num; j++){</pre>
        if(max < test[j])</pre>
            max = test[j];
        if(min > test[j])
            min = test[j];
        cout << "No." << j+1 << setw(5) << test[j] << '\n';</pre>
    }
    cout << "最高分是" << max << "。\n";
    cout << "最低分是" << min << "。\n";
    fin.close();
   return 0;
}
```



