一、请编写一个程序将一个整数转换为汉字读法字符串。比如"1123"转换为"一干一百二十三"。

源程序:

```
// 王荣荣2016/11/6
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Daxie
   private String[] hanArr = {"零", "一", "二", "三", "四", "五", "六", "七", "八", "九"};
   private String[] unitArr = {"十", "百", "千", "万", "十万", "百万"};
    * 把一个四位的数字字符串变成汉字字符串
    * @param numStr 需要被转换的四位的数字字符串
    * @return 四位的数字字符串被转换成的汉字字符串。
   private String toHanStr(String numStr)
      String result = "";
      int numLen = numStr.length();
      //依次遍历数字字符串的每一位数字
      for (int i = 0; i < numLen; i++)
          //把char型数字转换成的int型数字,因为它们的ASCII码值恰好相差48
          //因此把char型数字减去48得到int型数字,例如'4'被转换成4。
          int num = numStr.charAt(i) - 48;
          //如果不是最后一位数字,而且数字不是零,则需要添加单位(千、百、十)
          if ( i != numLen - 1 && num != 0)
             result += hanArr[num] + unitArr[numLen - 2 - i];
          //否则不要添加单位
          else
             //上一个数是否为"零",不为"零"时就添加
             if(result.length()>0 && hanArr[num].equals("零") && result.charAt(result.length()-1)=="零")
                 continue;
             result += hanArr[num];
      //只有个位数,直接返回
      if (result.length()==1)
          return result;
      int index=result.length()-1;
      while (result. charAt (index) ==' 零') {
          index--;
```

```
if(index!=result.length()-1)
    return result.substring(0,index+1);
else {
    return result;
}

public static void main(String[] args)
{
    Daxie nr = new Daxie();
    Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("请输入整数(只支持整数(0~百万)):");
    String number= scan.next();
    System.out.println("\n"+number+"的汉字读法为:"+nr.toHanStr(number));
}
```

结果:



3、更进一步,能否将数字表示的金额改为"汉字表达?比如将"¥123.52"转换为"壹佰贰拾叁元伍角贰分"。

源程序:

```
String result = "":
   int numLen = numStr.length();
   //依次遍历数字字符串的每一位数字
   for (int i = 0 : i < numLen : i++)
      //把char型数字转换成的int型数字,因为它们的ASCII码值恰好相差48
      //因此把char型数字减去48得到int型数字, 例如'4'被转换成4。
       int num = numStr.charAt(i) - 48;
      //如果不是最后一位数字,而且数字不是零,则需要添加单位(千、百、十)
       if ( i != numLen - 1 && num != 0)
          result += hanArr[num] + unitArr[numLen - 2 - i];
      //否则不要添加单位
      else
          //上一个数是否为"零",不为"零"时就添加
          if(result.length()>0 && hanArr[num].equals("零") && result.charAt(result.length()-1)=="零")
              continue:
          result += hanArr[num];
   //只有个位数,直接返回
   if (result.length()==1)
       return result;
   int index=result.length()-1;
   while (result. charAt (index) ==' 零') {
       index--:
   if (index!=result.length()-1)
       return result. substring(0, index+1);
   else {
       return result;
public static void main(String[] args)
   Daxie2 nr = new Daxie2();
   Scanner scan=new Scanner (System. in);
   System. out. println("请输入整数(只支持整数(0~百万)):");
   String number = scan.next();
   System.out.println("\n"+number+"的汉字读法为:"+nr.toHanStr(number)+"元");
```

```
■ Console 

<terminated > Daxie2 [Java Application] C:\Program 请输入整数(只支持整数(0~百万)):
563298

563298的汉字读法为:伍十万陆万叁千贰百玖十捌元
```

二、前面几讲介绍过JDK所提供的BigInteger能完成大数计算,如果不用它,直接使用数组表达大数,你能实现相同的功能吗?

要求:

- (1) 用你的大数类实现加和减两个功能
- (2) 阅读BigInteger类源码,弄清楚它是使用什么算法实现加减乘除四种运算的?
- (3) 通过互联网查找大数运算的相关资料,给你的大数类添加乘、除、求阶乘等其它功能。
- 1、数组大数类实现加法运算源程序:

```
//王荣荣2016/11/6
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Sum{
        public static int[]add(int []a, int []b) {
            int digit=0;//位数
            int[]c=new int[a.length];
            for (int i=a. length-1; i>=0; i--)
                c[i]=a[i]+b[i]+digit;
                if (c[i]<10)
                    digit=0;
                else
                    c[i]=c[i]-10;
                    digit=1;
            return c;
        public static int []sub(int []a, int[]b, int w)
            int digit=0;
            int[]c=new int[a.length]:
```

```
for (int i=a. length-1; i>=0; i--)
    if(w \le 0)
        c[i]=b[i]-a[i]-digit;
        if(c[i]>=0)
        { digit=0;}
        else
            c[i]=c[i]+10;
            digit=1;
        else
            c[i]=a[i]-b[i]-digit;
            if(c[i] >= 0)
            {digit=0;}
            else
                c[i]=c[i]+10;
                digit=1;
    return c;
public static void main(String[]args) {
    int a[]=new int[50];
    int b[]=new int[50];
    int m=0;
    int n=0;
    int s=0;
    int t=0; int w=0;
    Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);
    System. out. println("请输入第一个大数:");
    String aa=in.next();
    System. out. println("请输入第二个大数:");
    String bb=in.next();
    m=a.length-aa.length();
    n=b.length-bb.length();
    if (aa. length()>bb. length())
        w=1;
    else if (aa.length() <bb.length())</pre>
```

```
w = -1:
else
    \{w = aa. compareTo(bb):\}
for (int i = 0; i < aa.length(); i++)
   a[m++] = aa. charAt(i) - 48;
for (int j = 0; j < bb. length(); j++)
   b[n++] = bb. charAt(j) - 48;
    int[] c = Test1. add(a, b);
   for (int k = 0; k < c.length; k++)
        if (c[k] > 0)
        s = k;
        break:
    System. out. print("大数相加的结果为:");
    for (int i = s; i < c.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(c[i]);
    System.out.println();
    int[] d = Test1.sub(a, b, w);
    for (int k = 0; k < d. length; k++)
        if (d[k] > 0)
        t = k;
        break;
   System. out. print("大数相减的结果为:");
    if (w < 0)
    System. out. print ("-");
    for (int i = t; i < d. length; i++)
        System. out. print(d[i]);
    System. out. println();
    System. out. println();
    System. out. println();
    System.out.println();
```

```
请输入第一个大数:
2354
请输入第二个大数:
5632
大数相加的结果为: 7986
大数相减的结果为: -3278
```

2、上网百度的用数组大数类实现加减乘运算源程序:

```
/*自定义大数类,用数组实现任意超大整数的加减乘运算*/
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Bignumber {
   private int[] num;
   // 无参构造函数
   public Bignumber() {
   // 有参构造函数
   public Bignumber(int i) {
       num = new int[i];
       Random random = new Random();
       int j;
       for (j = 0; j < i; j++)
          num[j] = random.nextInt(10);
       // 当生成的数首位是0的话,让重新生成
       while (num[i - 1] == 0) {
          num[i-1] = random. nextInt(10);
   // 加法
   public static Bignumber add(Bignumber bigA, Bignumber bigB) {
       int alen = bigA. num. length;
       int blen = bigB. num. length;
       int clen = Math.max(alen, blen);
       Bignumber result = new Bignumber();
       result.num = new int[clen];
       if (alen >= blen) {
           for (int i = 0: i < blen: i++)
```

```
result.num[i] = bigA.num[i] + bigB.num[i];
        for (int i = blen: i < alen: i++)
            result.num[j] = bigA.num[j];
    } else {
        for (int i = 0: i < alen: i++)
            result.num[i] = bigA.num[i] + bigB.num[i];
        for (int j = alen; j < blen; j++)
            result. num[j] = bigB. num[j];
    for (int k = 0; k < clen - 1; k++) {
        if (result.num[k] \geq 10) {
            result.num[k] -= 10;
            result.num[k + 1]++;
    return result;
// 减法
public static Bignumber subtract(Bignumber bigA, Bignumber bigB) {
    int alen = bigA. num. length;
    int blen = bigB. num. length;
    int clen = Math.max(alen, blen);
    Bignumber result = new Bignumber();
    result. num = new int[clen];
    if (alen > blen)
        for (int i = 0; i < blen; i++)
            result. num[i] = bigA. num[i] - bigB. num[i];
        for (int j = blen; j < alen; j++)
            result. num[j] = bigA. num[j];
    } else if (alen < blen) {</pre>
        for (int i = 0; i < alen; i++)
            result.num[i] = bigB.num[i] - bigA.num[i];
        for (int j = alen; j < blen; j++)
            result. num[j] = bigB. num[j];
    } else {
        if (isBigger(bigA, bigB)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < clen; i++) {
                result.num[i] = bigA.num[i] - bigB.num[i];
        } else {
            for (int i = 0; i < clen; i++) {
                result.num[i] = bigB.num[i] - bigA.num[i];
    for (int k = 0: k < clen - 1: k++) {
        if (result.num[k] < 0) {
```

```
result.num[k] += 10:
            result.num[k + 1]--:
    return result:
// 乘法
public static Bignumber multiply (Bignumber bigA, Bignumber bigB) {
    int alen = bigA. num. length;
    int blen = bigB. num. length;
    int clen = alen + blen;
    int t;
    Bignumber result = new Bignumber();
    result.num = new int[clen];
    for (int i = 0; i < alen; i++) {
        Bignumber temp = new Bignumber();
        temp. num = new int[clen];
        for (int j = 0; j < blen; j++) {
            temp. num[i + j] = bigA. num[i] * bigB. num[j];
        for (int k = 0; k < clen; k++) {
            if (temp.num[k] >= 10) {
                t = temp.num[k];
                temp. num[k] = t \% 10;
                temp. num[k + 1] += t / 10;
        result = add(result, temp);
    return result;
// 判断两个位数相同的BigNumber那个大,前面的大于或者等于返回true,后面的大返回false
public static boolean isBigger(Bignumber bigA, Bignumber bigB) {
    boolean flag = true;
    for (int i = bigA. num. length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        if (bigA.num[i] < bigB.num[i]) {</pre>
            flag = false;
            break:
        }else if(bigA.num[i] > bigB.num[i]) {
            break:
        }else
            continue;
    return flag;
// 打印
```

```
public void print() {
   if (num[num. length - 1] != 0)
       System.out.print(num[num.length - 1]);
    for (int i = num. length - 2: i >= 0: i--)
       System.out.print(num[i]);
   System.out.println();
public static void main(String[] args) {
   // TODO Auto-generated method stub
  Bignumber a = new Bignumber (10);
  System. out. println("第一个数是:");
   a.print();
    Bignumber b = new Bignumber (20);
   System. out. println("第二个数是:");
    b. print();
   System. out. println("它们的和为:");
   add(a, b).print();
   System. out. println("它们的差为:");
   subtract(a, b).print();
   System. out. println("它们的乘积为:");
   multiply(a, b).print();
```

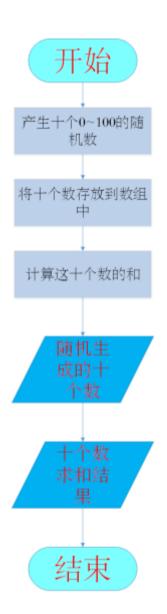
结果:

3、上网百度了求阶乘源程序:

```
import java.util.Scanner:
public class Bignumber
    private static int[] resultArray = new int[10000000];
    static int resultJinwei = 0:
   static long index = 0;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       System. out. println("请输入要求阶乘的N的值:");
       Scanner sin = new Scanner (System. in);
       int number = sin.nextInt();
       long maxIndex = method(number);
       System. out. println("阶乘为:");
       for (long i = maxIndex-1; i \ge 0; i--) {
           System.out.print(resultArray[(int) i]);
           if(i % 100 == 0) { //此处对输出格式做处理时因为eclipse编译器的控制台每行输出的长度有限定, 所以处理成每行输出100个数
               System. out. println();
    public static long method(long number) {
       long maxIndex = 1;
       int temp = 0;
       //int tempMaxIndex = 0;
       resultArray[0] = 1;
       for (long i = 1; i \leq number; i++)
           for (long j = 0; j < maxIndex; j++)
               resultArray[(int) j] *= i;
               resultArray[(int) j] += resultJinwei;
               temp = resultArray[(int) j];
               if (temp >= 10) {
                   resultArray[(int) index] = temp % 10;
                   resultJinwei = temp / 10;
                   index++;
                   if (maxIndex<index+1)
                       \max Index = index+1;
               } else {
                   index++;
                   resultJinwei = 0;
           index = 0;
       return maxIndex;
```



- 三、随机生成10个数,填充一个数组,然后用消息框显示数组内容,接着计算数组元素的和,将结果也显示在消息框中。要求将设计思路、程序流程图、源程序代码、结果截图、编程总结等发表到博客园,并备份到课堂派。
- 1、程序设计思想: 先定义一个一维数组, 用for循环存放十个随机生成的0~100之间的数字, 再逐个输出并求和。
- 2、程序流程图:



3、源代码:

```
// 王荣荣2016/11/6
import javax.swing.*;
public class Sum {
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String output= "随机生成的10个数为: \n";
    int sum=0;
```

```
int a[]=new int [10];
for(int i = 0;i<10;i++)
{
    a[i]=(int) (Math.random()*100);
    output += " "+a[i]+"\n";
    sum=sum+a[i];
}
    output +="这十个数的和为: "+sum;
    JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,output,"结果",JOptionPane.PLAIN_MESSAGE);
}</pre>
```

结果:

