

Assaiment1

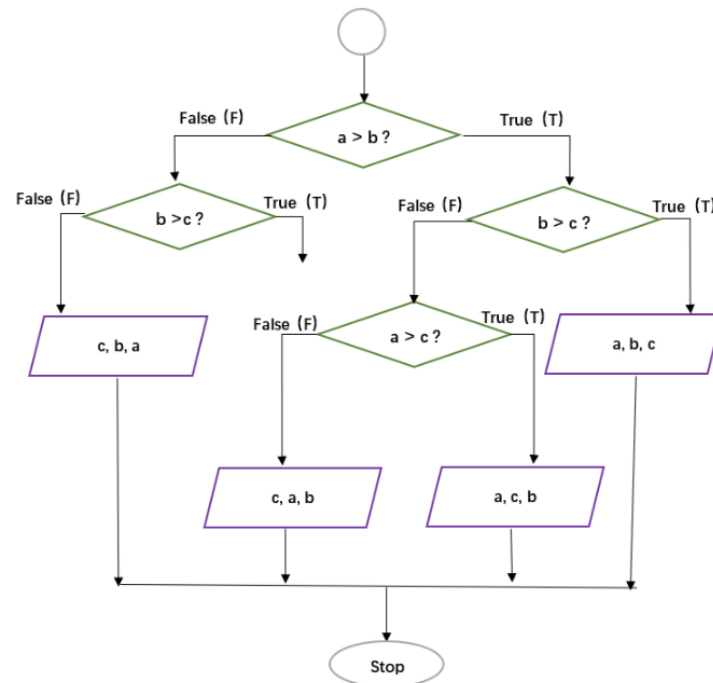
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第一题

题目：

1. Flowchart

[10 points] Write a function `Print_values` with arguments `a`, `b`, and `c` to reflect the following flowchart. Here the purple parallelogram operator is to print values in the given order. Report your output with some random `a`, `b`, and `c` values.



代码：

```
1  #1
2  def Print_values(a, b, c):
3      if(a>b):
4          if(b>c):
5              print(str(a)+' , '+str(b)+' , '+str(c))
6          else:
7              if(a>c):
8                  print(str(a)+' , '+str(c)+' , '+str(b))
9              else:
10                 print(str(c)+' , '+str(a)+' , '+str(b))
11         else:
12             if(b>c):
13                 if(a>c):
14                     print(str(a)+' , '+str(c)+' , '+str(b))
15                 else:
16                     print(str(c)+' , '+str(a)+' , '+str(b))
17             else:
18                 print(str(c)+' , '+str(b)+' , '+str(a))
19 result_1 = Print_values(1,2,3)
20 result_2 = Print_values(3,2,1)
21 result_3 = Print_values(2,1,3)
22 print(result_1)
23 print(result_2)
24 print(result_3)
```

代码运行结果:

举例: $a = 1$ $b = 2$ $c = 3$

$a = 3$ $b = 2$ $c = 1$

$a = 2$ $b = 1$ $c = 3$

运行结果为:

```
PS C:\Users\Cao Zhe\Desktop\南科大课后作业\环境编程\PS1> & python "c:/Users/Cao Zhe/Desktop/南科大课后作业/环境编程/PS1/PS1_1.py"
3 , 2 , 1
3 , 2 , 1
3 , 2 , 1
```

运行完的结果恰巧都输出为 3, 2, 1

第二题

题目:

2. Matrix multiplication

2.1 [5 points] Make two matrices $M1$ (5 rows and 10 columns) and $M2$ (10 rows and 5 columns); both are filled with random integers from 0 and 50 .

2.2 [10 points] Write a function `Matrix_multip` to do matrix multiplication, *i.e.*, $M1 * M2$. Here you are **ONLY** allowed to use `for` loop, `*` operator, and `+` operator.

代码:

```
1  #2.1
2  import numpy as np
3  M1 = np.random.randint(0,51,size=(5,10))
4  M2 = np.random.randint(0,51,size=(10,5))#low,high,size
5  print(M1)
6  print(M2)
7  #2.2
8  def Matrix_multip(a,b):
9      A = np.shape(a)
10     B = np.shape(b)
11     a_row = A[0]
12     a_col = A[1]
13     b_row = B[0]
14     b_col = B[1]
15     if(a_col!=b_row):
16         print("can not mulitp!")
17         exit
18     else:
19         pass
20     result = np.zeros((a_row,b_col))
21     for i in range(a_row):
22         for j in range(b_col):
23             mul_sum=0
24             for t in range(a_col):
25                 mul_sum+=a[i][t]*b[t][j]
26             result[i][j]=mul_sum
27     print(result)
28
29 Matrix_multip(M1,M2)
```

运行结果：

随机输出的 5 行 10 列矩阵为 M1 为：

```
[[22 42  6  0  6 25 14 39 36  3]
 [36 48 47 13  7  0 27 13 19 34]
 [31 24 31  6 13 30 24 36 16 48]
 [27 17 40 40 47  8 22  0 20  1]
 [ 8 16  1 17 16 43 36 43  8 25]]
```

随机输出的 10 行 5 列矩阵 M2 为：

```
[[ 8 30 37 39 16]
 [34 18 28 31 39]
 [39  2 17 46  2]
 [ 9 46 18  9  8]
 [40 30 49 21 16]
 [ 2 44 49 41 11]
 [50 44 19 45 23]
 [40 26  3 30 10]
 [17  3 42 44 50]
 [44 13 28 29 40]]
```

M1 和 M2 的乘积为：

```
[[5132. 4485. 5590. 7058. 5005.]
 [7839. 4871. 6354. 8745. 5819.]
 [7931. 6074. 7141. 9192. 5712.]
 [6094. 5839. 6856. 6994. 3881.]
 [6282. 6735. 5807. 7093. 4277.]]
```

引用：在网上查找了得到矩阵的行列的值的方法：`np.shape()`

链接为：[\(38 条消息\) Numpy shape 的用法 杨鑫 newlife 的专栏-CSDN 博客](#)

第三题：

题目：

3. Pascal triangle

[20 points] One of the most interesting number patterns is **Pascal's triangle** (named after Blaise Pascal). Write a function `Pascal_triangle` with an argument `k` to print the k^{th} line of the Pascal triangle. Report `Pascal_triangle(100)` and `Pascal_triangle(200)`.

代码:

```
#3
def Pascal_triangle(row_num):
    if row_num == 0:
        result = [[1]]
        exit
    if row_num == 1:
        result = [[1],[1,1]]
        exit
    result = [[1],[1,1]]
    row_num = row_num - 2
    row = 1
    while(row <= row_num):
        new_list = [1]
        ex_line = len(result[row])
        for i in range(ex_line-1):
            num = result[row][i]+result[row][i+1]
            new_list.append(num)
        new_list.append(1)
        result.append(new_list)
        row = row + 1
    print(result[row_num+1])

Pascal_triangle(100)
Pascal_triangle(200)
```

运行结果：

输出 `Pascal_triangle(100)` 为:

[1, 99, 4851, 156849, 3764376, 71523144, 1120529256, 14887031544, 171200862756, 1731030945644, 15579278510796, 126050526132804, 924370524973896, 618617197482530
4, 38008770702498296, 215337700647490344, 11305229283993240856, 5519611944537877494, 2514489854850330806, 107196674080761936594, 12748666623847746376, 16130547
14739084379224, 5719012170438571889976, 191462581358916208561224, 6062981743008420053876, 18188945229052840761628, 176853642107196261724, 13996678365697234
7057428, 3599145865465003098147672, 8811701946483283447189128, 20560637875127661376774632, 45764000431735762419272568, 97248500917438495140954207, 1974439261051
02399225573693, 3832735036315787010261407757, 17179364952175876199757263, 156441093257257113244012912, 2154618614921181030658724688, 3515430371713505892173929
12, 549849356583121460050647888, 8247740487481686906760421832, 1188689975258828114987453368, 16390109145274293016493707032, 172642375071243492884045368, 276
51812046361280818524266832, 33796659167774898778196326128, 39674339023040089565708730672, 44739148260023940835799206928, 48467410615025936013782474172, 50445672
17282096667406248628, 504456722717282096667406248628, 48467410615025936013782474172, 44739148260023940835799206928, 39674339023040089565708730672, 3379665916777
4898778196326128, 27651812046361280818524266832, 172642375071243492884045368, 16390109145274293016493707032, 1188689975258828114987453368, 824774048748168690
0760421832, 549849356583121460050647888, 3515430371713505892173929212, 2154618614921181030658724688, 126541093257257113244012912, 17179364952175876199757263
3832735036315787010261407757, 197443926105102399225573693, 97248500917438495140954207, 45764000431735762419272568, 20560637875127661376774632, 88117019464832834
47189128, 3599145865465003098147672, 139966783656972347057428, 17685364210719623706172, 18188945229052840761628, 6062981743008420053876, 19146258135891620856
1224, 5719012170438571889976, 1613054714739084379224, 42878669623847746376, 107196674080761936594, 2514489854850330806, 5519611944537877494, 11305229283993243
286, 215337700647490344, 38008770702498296, 6186171974825304, 924370524973896, 126050526132804, 15579278510796, 1731030945644, 171200862756, 14887031544, 1120529
256, 71523144, 3764376, 156849, 4851, 99, 1]

输出 Pascal triangle(200) 为:

[illegible]

引用：从网上搜索矩阵尾部插入值的办法 `append`：

[\(38 条消息\) `append\(\)` 方法 成都都成-CSDN 博客 `append`](#)

第四题：

题目：

4. Add or double

[20 points] If you start with 1 RMB and, with each move, you can either double your money or add another 1 RMB, what is the smallest number of moves you have to make to get to exactly x RMB? Here x is an integer randomly selected from 1 to 100.

Write a function `Least_moves` to print your results. For example, `Least_moves(2)` should print 1, and `Least_moves(5)` should print 3.

代码：

```
#4
import numpy as np
def Least_moves(target_money,least_step=0):
    while(target_money%2==0):
        target_money = target_money / 2
        least_step += 1
    if(int(target_money) == 1):
        return least_step
    else:
        target_money = target_money - 1
        least_step += 1
        least_step = Least_moves(target_money, least_step)
    return least_step

num = np.random.randint(1,101,1)
print(str(num[0])+' RMB')
result = Least_moves(num[0])
print('least_moves = '+str(result))
```

运行结果：

```
85 RMB
least_moves = 9
```

得到 1-100 的随机数为 85，从 1 经过加或乘最少要经过 9 步

引用：

网上查找得到范围内的随机整数的方法 `np.random.randint()`：

[\(38 条消息\) `random.randint\(\)` 用法 还没想好的博客-CSDN 博客](#)

第五题：
题目：

5. Dynamic programming

Insert `+` or `-` operation anywhere between the digits `123456789` in a way that the expression evaluates to an integer number. You may join digits together to form a bigger number. However, the digits must stay in the original order.

5.1 [30 points] Write a function `Find_expression`, which should be able to print every possible solution that makes the expression evaluate to a random integer from `1` to `100`. For example, `Find_expression(50)` should print lines include:

$$1 - 2 + 34 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 - 9 = 50$$

and

$$1 + 2 + 34 - 56 + 78 - 9 = 50$$

5.2 [5 points] Count the total number of suitable solutions for any integer i from `1` to `100`, assign the count to a list called `Total_solutions`. Plot the list `Total_solutions`, so which number(s) yields the maximum and minimum of `Total_solutions`?

5.1 代码：

```
#5.1
import numpy as np
def Find_expression(sum_num):
    plist = all_strings(9)
    result = []
    for command in plist:
        if eval(command) == sum_num:
            result.append(command + '=' + str(sum_num))
    return result

def all_strings(n):
    if n == 1:
        return ['1']
    result = []
    for s in all_strings(n - 1):
        result.append(s + str(n))
        result.append(s + "+" + str(n))
        result.append(s + "-" + str(n))
    return result

num = np.random.randint(1,101,1)
res = Find_expression(num[0])
for i in res:
    print(i)
print('Total counts: ', len(res))
```

5.1 运行结果:

```
123+4-56-7-8-9=47
123+4-5-6-78+9=47
12+34+5+6+7-8-9=47
1+23+45+67-89=47
1+23+4+5+6+7-8+9=47
1+23-45+67-8+9=47
1+23-4+5-67+89=47
1+2+3+45+6+7-8-9=47
1+2+3-4-5+67-8-9=47
1+2-3+45-6+7-8+9=47
1-23-4+5+67-8+9=47
1-2+3+45+6-7-8+9=47
1-2+3+45-6+7+8-9=47
1-2+3-45-6+7+89=47
1-2-3-4+5+67-8-9=47
Total counts: 15
```

得到的 1 到 100 的随机数为 47，共得到 15 个结果为 47 的式子

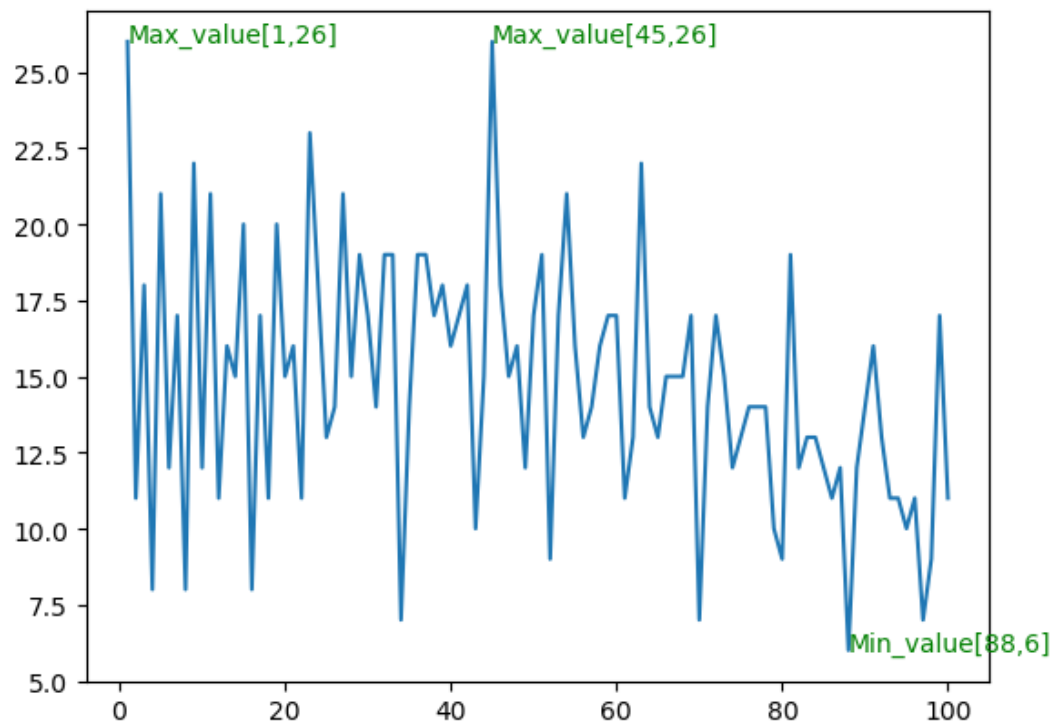
5.2 代码:

```
#5.2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def Find_expression(sum_num):
    plist = all_strings(9)
    result = []
    for command in plist:
        if eval(command) == sum_num:
            result.append(command + '=' + str(sum_num))
    return result

def all_strings(n):
    if n == 1:
        return ['1']
    result = []
    for s in all_strings(n - 1):
        result.append(s + str(n))
        result.append(s + "+" + str(n))
        result.append(s + "-" + str(n))
    return result

Total_solutions = []
for j in range(1,101):
    solution = 0
    res = Find_expression(j)
    Total_solutions.append(len(res))
X = []
for i in range(1,101):
    X.append(i)
Y = Total_solutions
plt.plot(X,Y)
max_solution = []
max_solution_ = max(Total_solutions)
for i in range(100):
    if Total_solutions[i] == max_solution_:
        max_solution.append(i)
min_solution = []
min_solution_ = min(Total_solutions)
for i in range(100):
    if Total_solutions[i] == min_solution_:
        min_solution.append(i)
print(max_solution)
print(min_solution)#得到最大值最小值的位置
plt.text(0 + 1, 26, 'Max_value[1,26]', color = 'g')
plt.text(44 + 1, 26, 'Max_value[45,26]', color = 'g' )
plt.text(87 + 1, 6, 'Min_value[88,6]', color = 'g')
plt.show()
```

5.2 运行结果：



得到最大值两个：当 1，45 时，得到的式子最多，为 26 个

得到最小值一个：当 88 时，得到的式子最少，为 6 个

引用：

在网络上查找 plot 的用法：

[\(38 条消息\) plt.plot\(\) 函数详解 Fighting Hua-CSDN 博客](#)