

## 第一题：线程

```
public class TestMe {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Thread t1 = new Thread(new Thread1());  
  
        Thread t2 = new Thread(new Thread2());  
  
        t1.start();  
  
        t2.start();  
  
    }  
}  
  
class Thread1 implements Runnable{  
  
    public void run() {  
  
        int sum = 0;  
  
        for(int n = 1;n <= 50;n++)  
  
            sum += n;  
  
        System.out.println("前 50 的和是" + sum);  
  
    }  
}  
  
class Thread2 implements Runnable{  
  
    public void run() {  
  
        int sum = 0;  
  
        for(int n = 1;n <= 10;n++)  
  
            sum += n * n;  
  
    }  
}
```

```
        System.out.println("前十的平方和是" + sum);
    }
}
```

运行结果：前 50 的和是 1275 前十的平方和是 385

## 第二题：多边形

```
import javax.swing.JFrame;

import javax.swing.JPanel;

import java.awt.Graphics;

import java.awt.Polygon;

public class DrawPolygon extends JFrame {

    public DrawPolygon() {

        setTitle("DrawPolygon");

        add(new PolygonsPanel());

    }

    /* Main method*/

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        DrawPolygon frame = new DrawPolygon();

        frame.setLocationRelativeTo(null); //Center the frame

        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

        frame.setSize(200,250);

        frame.setVisible(true);

    }

}
```

```

    }
}

//Draw a polygon in the panel

class PolygonsPanel extends JPanel{

    protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {

        super.paintComponent(g);

        int xCenter = getWidth() / 2;

        int yCenter = getHeight() / 2;

        int radius = (int)(Math.min(getWidth(), getHeight() * 0.4));

        // Create a Polygon object

        Polygon polygon = new Polygon();

        // Add points to the polygon

        polygon.addPoint(xCenter + radius, yCenter);

        polygon.addPoint((int)(xCenter + radius * Math.cos(2 * Math.PI
/6)), (int)(yCenter - radius * Math.sin(2 * Math.PI /6)));

        polygon.addPoint((int)(xCenter + radius * Math.cos(2 * 2 *
Math.PI /6)), (int)(yCenter - radius * Math.sin(2 * 2 * Math.PI /6)));

        polygon.addPoint((int)(xCenter + radius * Math.cos(3 * 2 *

```

```

Math.PI / 6)), (int)(yCenter - radius * Math.sin(3 * 2 * Math.PI / 6)));

        polygon.addPoint((int)(xCenter + radius * Math.cos(4 * 2 *
Math.PI / 6)), (int)(yCenter - radius * Math.sin(4 * 2 * Math.PI / 6)));

        polygon.addPoint((int)(xCenter + radius * Math.cos(5 * 2 *
Math.PI / 6)), (int)(yCenter - radius * Math.sin(5 * 2 * Math.PI / 6)));

        // Draw the polygon

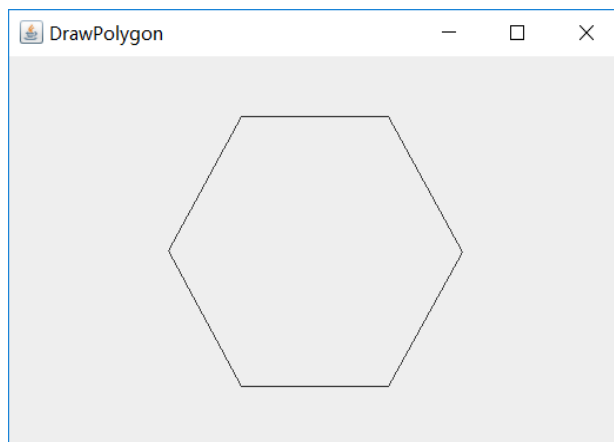
        g.drawPolygon(polygon);

    }

}

```

运行结果：



第三题：TV

```

class TV {

    int channel = 1;    //Default channel is 1

    int volumeLevel = 1;    //Default volume level is 1

    boolean on = false;    //By default TV is off

```

```
public TV() {}

public void turnOn() {

    on = true;

}

public void turnOff() {

    on = false;

}

public void setChannel(int newChannel) {

    if(on && newChannel >= 1 && newChannel <= 120)

        channel = newChannel;

}

public void setVolume(int newVolumeLevel) {

    if(on && newVolumeLevel >= 1 && newVolumeLevel <= 7)

        volumeLevel = newVolumeLevel;

}

public void channelUp() {

    if(on && channel < 120)

        channel++;

}

public void channelDown() {

    if(on && channel > 1)

        channel--;
```

```

    }

    public void volumeUp() {
        if(on && volumeLevel < 7)
            volumeLevel++;
    }

    public void volumeDown() {
        if(on && volumeLevel > 1)
            volumeLevel--;
    }
}

public class TestTV {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        TV tv1 = new TV();

        tv1.turnOn();

        tv1.setChannel(30);

        tv1.setVolume(3);


        TV tv2 = new TV();

        tv2.turnOn();

        tv2.channelUp();

        tv2.channelUp();

        tv2.volumeUp();
    }
}

```

```
        System.out.println("tv1's channel is " + tv1.channel + " and  
volume level is" + tv1.volumeLevel);
```

```
        System.out.println("tv2's channel is " + tv2.channel + " and  
volume level is" + tv2.volumeLevel);
```

```
    }  
}
```

#### 运行结果：

```
tv1's channel is 30 and volume level is3  
tv2's channel is 3 and volume level is2
```

#### 第四题：三角形（GUI）

```
import java.awt.*;  
  
import java.awt.event.*;  
  
import javax.swing.*;  
  
import javax.swing.border.TitledBorder;  
  
class TriArea {  
  
    private double x,y,z;  
  
    private double p=0, result=0;  
  
    TriArea(double x,double y,double z){  
  
        this.x = x;  
  
        this.y = y;
```

```
        this.z = z;
    }

    public double getx() {

        return x;
    }

    public double setx(double x) {

        this.x = x;

        return x;
    }

    public double gety() {

        return y;
    }

    public double sety(double y) {

        this.y = y;

        return y;
    }

    public double getz() {

        return z;
    }

    public double setz(double z) {

        this.z = z;

        return z;
    }
}
```



```

    }

    public double getArea() {

        p = (x + y + z) / 2;

        result = Math.sqrt(p * (p - x) * (p - y) * (p - z));

        System.out.println("三角形面积" + result);

        return result;

    }

}

public class Triangle extends JFrame {

    private JTextField t1 = new JTextField();

    private JTextField t2 = new JTextField();

    private JTextField t3 = new JTextField();

    private JTextField t4 = new JTextField();

    private JButton btn = new JButton("compute");

    public Triangle() {

        JPanel p1 = new JPanel(new GridLayout(4,2));

        p1.add(new JLabel("The first side"));

        p1.add(t1);

        p1.add(new JLabel("the second side"));

        p1.add(t2);

        p1.add(new JLabel("the third side"));

```

```

        p1.add(t3);

        p1.add(new JLabel("Area"));

        p1.add(t4);

        JPanel p2 = new JPanel();

        p1.setBorder(new TitledBorder("Compute Area of The
Triangle"));

        p2.add(btn);

        add(p1, BorderLayout.CENTER);

        add(p2, BorderLayout.SOUTH);


        btnListenerClass listen1 = new btnListenerClass();

        btn.addActionListener(listen1);

        addWindowListener(new WindowAdapter() {

            public void windowClosing(WindowEvent e) {

                dispose();

                System.exit(0);

            }

        });
    }

    class btnListenerClass implements ActionListener{

        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {

            float x,y,z;

```

```

        double p,result=0;

        String op;

        try {

            x = Float.parseFloat(t1.getText());

            y = Float.parseFloat(t2.getText());

            z = Float.parseFloat(t3.getText());

            if((x+y<=z) || (x+z<=y) || (y+z<=x))

                throw new Exception("不能构成三角形");

            TriArea Area = new TriArea(x,y,z);

            t4.setText(Double.toString(Area.getArea()));

        }catch(Exception ee) {

            t4.setText("出现错误: "+ee.getMessage());

        }

    }

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

    Triangle f = new Triangle();

    f.setTitle("求三角形面积");

    f.setSize(400,200);

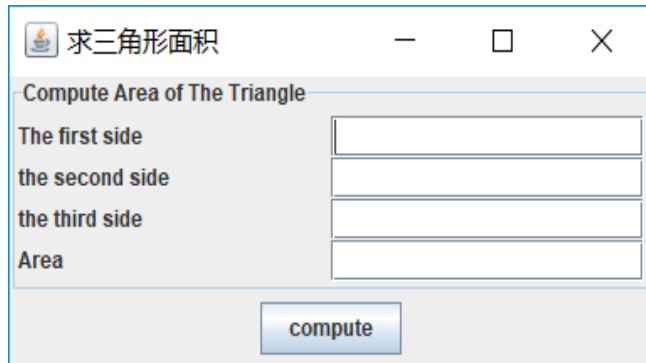
    f.setVisible(true);

}

}

```

运行结果：



The image shows a Java Swing window titled "求三角形面积" (Calculate Triangle Area). The window has a standard title bar with a minimize button, a maximize button, and a close button. Below the title bar, there is a label "Compute Area of The Triangle". The main content area contains four labels: "The first side", "the second side", "the third side", and "Area". Each label is followed by a text input field. At the bottom of the window, there is a button labeled "compute".

Label	Input Field
The first side	<input type="text"/>
the second side	<input type="text"/>
the third side	<input type="text"/>
Area	<input type="text"/>

compute