

## C第7次(第7周)作业 (参考答案)

考试形式：开卷

考试时间：2024-4-15

院系: 东吴学院      年级: 2023      专业: 非计算机专业

学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 分数: \_\_\_\_\_

一、选择题（每小题2.0分，共20.0分）

01. A	02. D	03. A	04. A	05. D
06. A	07. B	08. D	09. A	10. B

二、填空题（每空2.0分，共20.0分）

01. 8
02. 9
03. 2
04. 3, 5  
3, 5
05. 4
06. fdf+abc=defdfd
07. 8  
50  
50, 9

### 三、编程题（每小题6.0分，共60.0分）

```
01. (6.0分) 答:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void fun(char *s, char t[])
{
    int i, j=0;
    for(i=0; s[i]!='\0'; i++)
        if(!(i%2==0 && s[i]%2!=0))
            t[j++]=s[i];
    t[j]='\0';
}

int main()
{
    char s[100], t[100];
    scanf("%s", s);
    fun(s, t);
    printf("%s", t);
}
```

02. (6.0分) 答:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
double fun(double x[9])
{
    double sum=0;
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<8;i++)
        sum+=sqrt((x[i]+x[i+1])/2.0);
    return sum;
}
int main()
{
    double s,a[9];
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<9;i++)
        scanf("%lf",&a[i]);
    s=fun(a);
    printf("s=%f",s);
}
```

03. (6.0分) 答:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void fun(char p1[], char p2[])
{
    int i,j;
    //寻找p1的结尾
    i=0;
    while(p1[i]!='\0') i++;
    //将p2中的字符依次复制到p1的末尾
    j=0;
    while(p2[j]!='\0')
    {
        p1[i]=p2[j];
        i++;
        j++;
    }
    //为p1添加字符串结束标记
    p1[i]='\0';
}
int main()
{
    char s1[80], s2[40];
```

```

scanf("%s%s", s1, s2) ;
fun(s1, s2);
printf("%s", s1) ;
}

```

04. (6.0分) 答:

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
#define M 100
void read(int* a, int m, int n)
{
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            scanf("%d", a + i * n + j);
}
void write(int* a, int m, int n)
{
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            printf("%d ", *(a + i * n + j));
        printf("\n");
    }
}
int main()
{
    int a[M][M], m, n;
    scanf("%d%d", &m, &n);
    read(&a[0][0], m, n);
    write(&a[0][0], m, n);
    return 0;
}

```

05. (6.0分) 答:

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
//在升数组中查找，找到返回数组下标，失败返回-1
int binary_search(int key, int a[], int n)
{
    int low, high, mid, count = 0, count1 = 0;
    low = 0;
    high = n - 1;
    while (low <= high)                //查找范围不为0时执行循环体语句

```

```

{
    count++;                //count记录查找次数
    mid = (low + high) / 2;  //求中间位置
    if (key < a[mid])        //key小于中间值时
        high = mid - 1;    //确定左子表范围
    else if (key > a[mid])   //key 大于中间值时
        low = mid + 1;     //确定右子表范围
    else if (key == a[mid])  //当key等于中间值时，证明查找成功
    {
        //          printf("查找成功!\n 查找  %d 次!a[%d]=%d", count, mid, key);    //输出查找次数
        //          count1++;                //count1记录查找成功次数
        //          break;
        return mid;
    }
}
return -1;
}
#define N 10
int main()
{
    int a[N], x, i;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
    scanf("%d", &x);
    if ((i = binary_search(x, a, N)) >= 0)
        printf("%d", i);
    else
        printf("无");
    return 0;
}

```

06. (6.0分) 答:

```

#include <stdio.h>
#define M 4
#define N 5
int fun ( int a[M][N] )
{
    int i, j, sum=0;
    for(i=0; i<M; i++)
        for(j=0; j<N; j++)
            if(i==0 || i==M-1 || j==0 || j==N-1)
                sum+=a[i][j];
    return sum;
}

```

```

}
int main( )
{
    int aa[M][N];
    int i, j, y;
    for ( i=0; i<M; i++ )
        for ( j =0; j<N; j++ )
            scanf( "%d", &aa[i][j] );
    y = fun(aa);
    printf( "%d", y);
}

```

07. (6.0分) 答:

```

#include <stdio.h>
void fun(int *s, int t, int *k)
{
    int i;
    *k=0;
    for(i=0;i<t;i++)
        if(s[i]>s[*k])
            *k=i;
}
int main( )
{
    int a[10], k;
    for(k=0;k<10;k++)
        scanf("%d",&a[k]);
    fun(a, 10, &k) ;
    printf("%d,%d", k, a[k]) ;
}

```

08. (6.0分) 答:

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#define N 16
typedef struct
{
    char num[10];
    int s;
} STREC;
STREC fun( STREC *a, char *b )
{
    int i;
    STREC t = {"", -1};
    //在此添加代码
    for(i=0;i<N;i++)
    {

```

```

        if(strcmp(a[i].num,b)==0)
            return a[i];
    }
    return t;
}

int main()
{
    STREC s[N]={{"GA005",85}, {"GA003",76}, {"GA002",69}, {"GA004",85},
        {"GA001",91}, {"GA007",72}, {"GA008",64}, {"GA006",87},
        {"GA015",85}, {"GA013",91}, {"GA012",64}, {"GA014",91},
        {"GA011",77}, {"GA017",64}, {"GA018",64}, {"GA016",72}};
    STREC h;
    char m[10];
    int i;
    gets(m);
    h=fun( s,m );
    printf("%d",h.s);
}

```

09. (6.0分) 答:

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
char* reverse(char s[])
{
    int i,l = strlen(s);
    char t;
    for (i = 0; i < l / 2; i++)
    {
        t = s[i];
        s[i] = s[l - 1 - i];
        s[l - 1 - i] = t;
    }
    return s;
}

char* convert(int x, char s[])
{
    int i = 0;
    while (x)
    {
        s[i] = x % 8;
        s[i] += '0';
        x /= 8;
        i++;
    }
}

```

```

s[i] = 0;
reverse(s);
return s;
}

int main()
{
    int x;
    char s[20];
    scanf("%d", &x);
    convert(x, s);
    printf("%s", s);
    return 0;
}

```

10. (6.0分)答:

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

//在升序数组中查找，找到返回数组下标，失败返回-1

```
int binary_search(int key, int a[], int n)
```

```

{
    int low, high, mid, count = 0, count1 = 0;
    low = 0;
    high = n - 1;
    while (low <= high)                //查找范围不为0时执行循环体语句
    {
        count++;                      //count记录查找次数
        mid = (low + high) / 2;        //求中间位置
        if (key < a[mid])              //key小于中间值时
            high = mid - 1;           //确定左子表范围
        else if (key > a[mid])         //key 大于中间值时
            low = mid + 1;            //确定右子表范围
        else if (key == a[mid])       //当key等于中间值时，证明查找成功
        {
            //          printf("查找成功!\n 查找  %d 次!a[%d]=%d", count, mid, key);    //输出查找次数及所查找元素在数组中的位置
            //          count1++;                      //count1记录查找成功次数
            //          break;
            return mid;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}

#define N 10
int main()

```

```
{  
    int a[N], x, i;  
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)  
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);  
    scanf("%d", &x);  
    if ((i = binary_search(x, a, N)) >= 0)  
        printf("%d", i);  
    else  
        printf("无");  
    return 0;  
}
```