

# 计算物理作业1

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## 1.作业1

### 1.1 题目描述

在0到200内找方程a,b,c,d,e的整数解:  $a^5 + b^5 + c^5 + d^5 = e^5$

### 1.2程序描述

显然，方程有平凡解: $a = b = c = d = e = 0$ 和 $a = e, b = c = d = 0$ 。且 $a, b, c, d$ 对称，因此不妨设  $0 \leq a \leq b \leq c \leq d \leq e \leq 200$ 。因此，只需在0-200中满足前述关系循环 $a, b, c, d, e$ ，且让 $a, b, e$ 循环下界为1即可

本题源文件为findroot.f90，并且有已编译文件findroot.exe

### 1.3 伪代码

本题伪代码如下:

```
Algorithm Find integer solutions for  $a^5 + b^5 + c^5 + d^5 = e^5$ 
DECLARE a, b, c, d, e as integers with upper limit of at least  $10^{12}$ 
for e ← 1 to 200 do
  for d ← 0 to e do
    for c ← 0 to d do
      for b ← 1 to c do
        for a ← 1 to b do
          if  $a^5 + b^5 + c^5 + d^5 = e^5$  then
            PRINT "a =", a, "b =", b, "c =", c, "d =", d, "e =", e
          end if
        end for
      end for
    end for
  end for
end for
```

### 1.4 程序执行结果

以下为程序实际运行截图:



## 2.作业

### 2.1作业描述

24点游戏是儿时玩的主要益智类游戏之一，玩法为：从一副扑克中抽取4张牌，对4张牌使用加减乘除中的任何方法，使计算结果为24。例如，2,3,4,6通过 $((((4 + 6) - 2) * 3) = 24)$ ，最快算出24者胜。采用Fortran90编程求解24点游戏的解。

### 2.2 程序描述

程序主要思路为首先从初始的 $1 \times 4$ 的数组中抽取两个，对其应用加减乘除左乘左除共6中运算，得到的结果与剩余2个数存入一个 $1 \times 3$ 数组中，而其所有组合存入一个 $6C_4^2 \times 3$ 的二维数组中。接着不断迭代前述过程，直至最后数组列数减小为1。最后，查找其中值为24的元素即得到输入24点的解法。

在具体实现上，我们定义calculator24的类型来同时储存数字的值和表达式以记录24点的运算过程，并定义了calculate函数来对两个calculator24的类型的变量进行前述的6种运算。定义了generate\_pairs函数对一个 $n \times m$ 的calculator24数组输入计算其每一行的所有元素组合结果，得到一个 $nC_m^2 \times m$ 数组。定义reduce\_pair\_step函数对一个 $n \times m$ 的calculator24数组的每一行的前两个元素应用6种运算，得到一个 $6 * n \times (m - 1)$ 的数组。最后在reduce\_pair函数中，反复调用generate\_pairs和reduce\_pair\_step直到数组列数为1，再由match\_value函数查找其中值为24的元素并打印其表达式可。

本程序源文件为solution24.f90,以及已编译文件solution.exe

本程序结构拥有较好的可拓展性，简单修改后便可以接受不同数量的数字输入（如使用5个数计算24点）

### 2.3伪代码

- 主程序伪代码:

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#### Algorithm Main Program

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```
procedure MAIN()
  numElements ← 4                                //Number of input elements
  calValue ← 24.0                                //Target value for calculation
  USERINPUT: inputArray
  typeArray ← InitArray(inputArray)              //Initialize array to type of calculator24
  reducedPair ← ReducePair(typeArray)            //Iterative calculation
  answer ← MatchValue(reducedPair[:, 1], calValue) //Match result
  print answer
end procedure
```

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- calculator24类型的定义:

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#### Algorithm calculator24 Module

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```
MODULE calculator24_module
  DEFINE TYPE calculator24
    value (real)                                //Stores numerical value
    expression (string, dynamic length)        //Stores the calculation expression history
  METHOD print()
```

Print *expression = value* //This will be achieved by defining a subroutine and binding it to the pointer 'print'.  
**END MODULE**

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- **calculate**函数的伪代码:

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**Algorithm Calculate Function**

---

```
function CALCULATE(x1, x2, symbol)
  INPUT: x1 (calculator24 object), x2 (calculator24 object), symbol (integer)
  OUTPUT: re (calculator24 object)
  if symbol = 1 then //Addition
    re.value  $\leftarrow$  x1.value + x2.value
    re.expression  $\leftarrow$  "(" + x1.expression + " + " + x2.expression + ")"
  else if symbol = 2 then //Subtraction
    re.value  $\leftarrow$  x1.value - x2.value
    re.expression  $\leftarrow$  "(" + x1.expression + " - " + x2.expression + ")"
  else if symbol = 3 then //Multiplication
    re.value  $\leftarrow$  x1.value * x2.value
    re.expression  $\leftarrow$  x1.expression + " * " + x2.expression
  else if symbol = 4 then //Division
    re.value  $\leftarrow$  x1.value / x2.value
    re.expression  $\leftarrow$  x1.expression + " / " + x2.expression
  else if symbol = 5 then //Left Subtraction
    re.value  $\leftarrow$  x2.value - x1.value
    re.expression  $\leftarrow$  "(" + x2.expression + " - " + x1.expression + ")"
  else if symbol = 6 then //Left Division
    re.value  $\leftarrow$  x2.value / x1.value
    if / or * in x1.expression then
      re.expression  $\leftarrow$  x2.expression + " / " + "(" + x1.expression + ")"
    else
      re.expression  $\leftarrow$  x2.expression + " / " + x1.expression
    end if
  end if
  return re
end function
```

---

- **generate\_pairs**函数的伪代码:

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**Algorithm GeneratePairs**

---

```
function GENERATEPAIRS( //Given an  $n \times m$  calculator24 type 2D array, return the  $C_m^2$  results for each row.
  array)
  INPUT: array (2D array of calculator24)
  OUTPUT: pairs (2D array of calculator24)
  numElements  $\leftarrow$  size(array, 2)
  rows  $\leftarrow$  size(array, 1)
  numPairs  $\leftarrow$  rows  $\times$  (numElements  $\times$  (numElements - 1) / 2)
  allocate(pairs[numPairs, numElements]) //Calculate the number of binary combinations
  k  $\leftarrow$  1
  for r  $\leftarrow$  1 to rows do
    for i  $\leftarrow$  1 to numElements - 1 do
      for j  $\leftarrow$  i + 1 to numElements do
        p1  $\leftarrow$  3
        p2  $\leftarrow$  1
        for m  $\leftarrow$  1 to numElements do
          if m = i or m = j then //Fill the first two columns with permuted elements
```

```

        pairs[k, p2] ← array[r, m]
        p2 ← p2 + 1
    else
        pairs[k, p1] ← array[r, m]
        p1 ← p1 + 1
    end if
end for
k ← k + 1
end for
end for
end for
end function

```

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- reduce\_pair\_step函数的伪代码:

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#### Algorithm ReducePairStep

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```

function REDUCEPAIRSTEP(array)
    INPUT: array (2D array of calculator24)
    OUTPUT: reducedPair (new rows × 6, cols - 1 2D array of calculator24)
    rows ← size(array, 1)
    cols ← size(array, 2)
    if cols < 2 then
        allocate(reducedPair[rows, cols])
        reducedPair ← array
        return
    else
        allocate(reducedPair[rows × 6, cols - 1])
        k ← 1
        for i ← 1 to rows do
            for symbol ← 1 to 6 do
                re ← Calculate(array[i, 1], array[i, 2], symbol)
                reducedPair[k, 1] ← re
                reducedPair[k, 2 : cols - 1] ← array[i, 3 : cols]
                k ← k + 1
            end for
        end for
    end if
end function

```

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- reduce\_pair函数的伪代码:

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#### Algorithm ReducePair

---

```

function REDUCEPAIR(array)
    INPUT: array (2D array of calculator24)
    OUTPUT: reducedPair (n × 1 2D array of calculator24)
    maxIter ← 100
    reducedPair ← ReducePairStep(GeneratePairs(array))
    for i ← 1 to maxIter do
        reducedPair ← ReducePairStep(GeneratePairs(reducedPair))
        if size(reducedPair, 2) = 1 then
            return
        end if
    end for
end function

```

---

- `match_valur`的伪代码：

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#### Algorithm MatchValue

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```

function MATCHVALUE(array, value)
  INPUT: array (1D array of calculator24), value (real)
  OUTPUT: re (calculator24)
  eps  $\leftarrow$  0.001 //Tolerance
  n  $\leftarrow$  size(array, 1)
  for i  $\leftarrow$  1 to n do
    if abs(array[i].value - value) < eps then
      re  $\leftarrow$  array[i]
      return
    end if
  end for
  re.expression  $\leftarrow$  "none" //If not found, set expression to none
end function

```

---

## 2.4输入输出实例

对本程序需要用户输入4个待求解的数字，程序将返回由该组数字求解24点的方法。下表为不同输入时程序输出结果：

index	Input	Output
1	3,3,8,8	$8/(3 - 8/3) = 24.00$
2	1,2,11,1	$(1 + 11) * 1 * 2 = 24.00$
3	10,11,12,13	$((10 - 11) + 12) + 13 = 24.00$
4	5,6,7,8	$((5 + 7) - 8) * 6 = 24.00$
5	1,1,2,1	No solution

以下为程序运行截图：

```

Enter the elements:
5
6
7
8
Calculating...
The answer for      5      6      7      8 is:
(( 5+ 7)- 8)* 6 = 24.00
请按任意键继续...

```

Enter the elements:

1

1

2

1

Calculating...

The answer for 1 1 2 1 is:

No solution

请按任意键继续 . . .