

## 《c 语言程序设计》测试试题

姓名:

学号:

一、判断下列语句或程序段的对错。(“X ”表示错,“√”表示对)

- (1) char ch='55'; ( X )
- (2) int a=2, \*p; p=&a; printf("%d", \*&a); ( √ )
- (3) int a[5][5], (\*p) [5]; p=&a[0][0]; ( X )
- (4) int n; scanf("%d", &n); int a[n]; ( X )
- (5) float a=1, \*b= &a, \*c=&b; ( X )
- (6) char str[] = {"World"}; printf("%c",\*(str+2)); ( √ )
- (7) float x=0. 45e+10L ( X )
- (8) printf("%f\n", (40, 50,,60)); ( X )
- (9) int data[4]={0, 1, 2, 3, 4}; ( X )
- (10) char \* p="hust"; gets (p); ( X )
- (11) #define N = 50; int a[N]; ( X )
- (12) float a=1, \*b=&a, \*\*c=b; ( X )
- (13) float \* p, a[2][3]; p=\*a+ 1; ( √ )
- (14) int \_Max\_int = 65535; ( X )
- (15) #define N 018 int a = N; ( X )
- (16) int \*p,a[10]; \*p=a[0]; ( X )
- (17) char \*pstr, str[20]; pstr=str="HUST"; ( X )
- (18) while(3) if(getchar()=='0') break; ( √ )
- (19) int x= (3>5); ( √ )
- (20) float \*p[3], a[2][3]; p=a; ( X )
- (21) int x=y=z=0; ( X )

二、计算下列表达式的值

设 int x=3,y=-4,z=4; unsigned int a=7, b=17, c=4, d=2 ; float k=3.5,f;

- (1) x++ - y + ++z ( 12 )
- (2) y>z| |z>2 && x++ ( 1 )

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (3) $x z \& x^z$              | ( 7 )       |
| (4) $x-y+!z-1\&\&x+y/2$       | ( 1 )       |
| (5) $y+(x/3*(int)(x+k)/2)\%4$ | ( -1 )      |
| (6) $f=b/c$                   | ( 4.0 )     |
| (7) $a+=b\%=a+b$              | ( 24 )      |
| (8) $a=2, b=a*++b$            | ( 36 )      |
| (9) $f=(d-c)/2$               | ( 32767.0 ) |

### 三、改错，根据题意改正下列程序的错误和漏掉的部分

(1)输入球体半径 r 求其体积.

```
#include "stdio. h";           ->#include"stdio.h"
define pi=3. 1415926 ;         -> #define pi 3.1415926
                                ->float volume(float r);

void main()
{
    float r, v;
    scanf("%d", r) ;           ->scanf("%f",&r);
    v= volume (r) ;
    printf("%d", v) ;          ->printf("%f\n",v);
}
float volume(int r) ;          ->float voulme(float r)
{
                                ->float v;
    v=4/3*pi*r* r*r;           ->v=4.0/3*pi*r*r*r;
    return v ;
}
```

(2)利用指针数组对字符串数组中的 5 个姓名字符串排序，字符串数组内容不变。

```
#include <stdio. h> ;          ->#include<stdio.h>
                                #include<string.h>

void main()
{
    char name[5][20] ;
    char* p[5] ;
    int i;                      -> int i,j;
    char temp[20] ;             -> char *temp;

    for(i =0; i<= 5 ; i++)      ->for(i=0; i<5; i++)
    {
        gets (name+i) ;         ->gets(*name+i);    或 gets(name[i]);
        p=name[i] ;             ->p[i] = name[i];
    }
}
```

```

for(i = 0 ; i<5 ; i++)          -> for(i = 0 ; i<4 ; i++)
for(j = 0; j<5; j++ )          -> for(j = i+1 ; j<5 ; j++)
{
    if (p[i]>p[j])                -> if (strcmp(p[i],p[j])>0)
    {
        temp = p[i] ;
        p[i]=p[j];
        p[j]=p[i];              ->p[j] = temp;
    }
}
for(i=0 ; i<5 ; i++)
    printf("%c", p[i]) ;         ->printf("%s\n", p[i]);
}

```

(3)统计 N 个字符串中大写字母和数字字符的个数

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

```
#define N 5
```

```

                                ->int Count(char *str, int *result);
main()                          ->void main()
{
    char  string[N][80];
    char  i ;
    int   Capital_Count, Num_Count ;    -> int   Capital_Count=0, Num_Count=0;
    for (i = 0; i<= N ; i++)            ->for(i=0; i<N; i++)
        scanf (" %s ", &string[i]) ;    ->scanf("%s",string[i]);
    for (i=0; i<N ; i++)
        Capital_Count+=Count (string [i], &Num_Count) ;
    printf("Capital_count :=%d, numbercount=%d\n", Capi tal_Count, Num_Count) ;
}

```

```
Count(char *str, int *result)
```

```

{
    int temp, i ;
                                ->temp = 0;
    for (i =0; i<80 ; i ++ )        ->for(i=0; str[i]!='\0'; i++)
    {
        if (str [i]>='A'&& str [i]<='Z')
            temp++ ;
        if(str [i]>='0' || str [i]<='9')    ->if(str[i]>='0' && str[i]<='9')
            *result++ :                  ->(*result)++;
    }
    return temp ;
}

```

(4) 删除指定字符串中的数字字符，然后显示

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

```
->#include <string.h>
```

```
char *DelDigChar(char *str);
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char string[80];
```

```
    scanf( "%s" ,&string);
```

```
->scanf("%s",string);
```

```
    puts(DelDigChar(string));
```

```
}
```

```
DelDigChar(char *str)
```

```
->char *DelDigChar(char *str)
```

```
{
```

```
    int *temp = str;
```

```
->char * temp = str;
```

```
    while(*str)
```

```
    {
```

```
        if(*str=="0" &&*str<="9")
```

```
->if(*str=='0' && *str<='9')
```

```
            strcpy(str+1,str);
```

```
->strcpy(str,str+1);
```

```
        else
```

```
            str++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    return temp ;
```

```
}
```

#### 四、程序填空

(1)将一个字符串的正序和反序进行连接，形成一个新串放在另一个字符数组中。例如：当字符串为“ABCD”时，则新字符数组的内容应为“ABCDDCBA”。

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

```
#include <string. h>
```

```
void fun (char *s, char * t) ;
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char S[100], T[100] ;
```

```
    printf("\nPlease enter string S :)") ;
```

```
    scanf("%s", _____);
```

```
->S
```

```
    fun(S, T),
```

```
    printf("\nThe result   is:%s \n", T) ;
```

```
}
```

```

void fun (char * S, char *t)
{
    int i, d ;
    d=_____ ;                ->strlen(S);
    for(i=0;i<d;_____ )        ->i++
        t[i]=s[i];
    for(i=0 ; i<d ; i++)
        _____                ->t[d+i] = s[d-i-1];
    _____;                ->t[2*d] = '\0';
}

```

(2)利用公式  $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$  计算  $\sin x$  的值.

```

#include <stdio. h>
#include <math. h>
main()
{
    float  y,s,x,d,t ;
    int   n,i , j ;
    scanf("%d%f",&n,&x");
    s=1.0;
    _____;                ->y=x;
    for(i=2;i<n;i++)
    {
        d=t=_____ ;                ->1
        for(j=1; _____ ;j++)        ->j<=2*i-1
        {
            d=_____ ;                ->d*x
            t=_____ ;                ->t*j
        }
        s=(-1)*s;
        y+=_____ ;                ->s*d/t
    }
}

```

(3)用字符指针数组处理多个字符串排序问题，按字典顺序输出

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void sortstr(char *v[],int n);
void main()
{
    char  *praname[]={“pascal”,“basic”,“cobol”,“prolog”,“lisp”};
    int   i;

```

```

    sortstr(_____);    //排序    ->prname,5
    for(i=0;i<5;i++)      //输出排序后的字符串
        printf("%s\n",prname[i]);
}

void sortstr(char *v[],int n)
{
    int i,j;
    char *temp;
    for(i=0;i<n-1;i++)
        for(j=0;_____;j++)          ->j<n-i-1
        {
            if(_____)>=0                ->strcmp(v[j],v[j+1])
            {
                temp=v[j];
                _____;             ->v[j]=v[j+1]
                _____;             ->v[j+1]=temp;
            }
        }
}

```

## 五、写程序输出结果

(1)

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

```
int a=1;
```

```
void func()
```

```

{
    static int x=1 ;
    int y=2;
    x = x+1 ;
    a= a+2 ;
    printf("func :x=%d, y=%d, a=%d\n", x, y, a) ;
}

```

```
void main()
```

```

{
    static int x=2 ;
    int y ;
    y=a;
    printf("main : x=%d, y=%d, a=%d\n", x, y, a) ;
    func() ;
    printf("main : x = %d, y=%d, a=%d \n",x, y, a) ;
    func();
}

```

```

    {
        int a ;
        a=x+y;
        printf("main : x = %d, y=%d, a=%d\n",x, y, a)
    }
}

```

main:x=2,y=1,a=1

func:x=2,y=2,a=3

main:x=2,y=1,a=3

func:x=3,y=2,a=5

main:x=2,y=1,a=3

( 2 )

#includ "stdio. h"

#dfine M 10

void main()

```

{
    int a[M+1]={10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100};
    Int i.,n, * p, * q ;

    n=45;
    for(p=a,i=0 ; i<=M ; i++)
    {
        if(n<= *(p+i))
        {
            p=p+i ;
            break ;
        }
    }

    for(q=a+M-1 ; q>=p; q--)
    {
        * (q+ 1 ) = * q ;
    }

    *p = n ;
    for(p = a, i = 0 ; i<M+1 ; i++)
        printf("%d,", p[i]) ;
}

```

10,20,30,40,45,50,60,70,80,90,100,

(3)

#include <stdio. h>

```

struct Key
{
    char *keyword ;
    int keyno ;
}
void main( )
{
    struct Key  kd[3] = {"are", 123}, {"your", 4561}, {"my", 789}} ;
    struct Key  * P ;
    int a ;
    char *str ;
    p=kd;
    str = p->keyword ;
    printf("str=%s\n", str) ;
    a = p++->keyno ;
    printf("a=%d\n", a) ;
    a=p->keyno;
    pfintf("a=%d\n", a) ;
}

```

str=are

a=123

a=4561

(4)

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

```
void main()
```

```

{
    char *pstr[]={ "superstar", "superstar", "superstar", "superstar",
                    "superstar", NULL};

    int i;
    for(i=0;pstr[i]!=NULL;i++)
    {
        printf("%s\n",pstr[i]+i);
    }
}

```

superstar

uperstar

perstar

erstar



rstar

(5)

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

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char nn[4][3]={"12","34","56","78"},*pn[4];
```

```
    int k,s=0;
```

```
    for (k=0;k<4;k++)
```

```
        pn[k]=nn[k];
```

```
    for (k=1;k<4;k+=2)
```

```
        s=s*10+pn[k][1]-'0';
```

```
    printf("%d\n",s);
```

```
}
```

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## 六、编写程序(编程过程中，不得使用全局变量)

(1)已知五位数 a2b3c 能被 23 整除，编程求此五位数。

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

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a,b,c,i;
```

```
    for(a=1; a<=9; a++)
```

```
        for(b=0; b<=9; b++)
```

```
            for(c=0; c<=9; c++)
```

```
                {
```

```
                    i = a*1000+2*100+b*100+3*10+c;
```

```
                    if(!(i%23))
```

```
                        printf("%d\n",i);
```

```
                }
```

```
}
```

(2)输入一行包含若干单词的字符串，单词之间用空格分开，要求按单词长短从小到大的次序排序后形成新的字符串输出。(假定字符串中单词个数不超过 20 个，字符串中输入并形成单词序列、单词排序、排序后的单词形成新串并输出，要求用不同的函数实现，编写主函数完成上述函数的调用)

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

```
#include<string.h>
```

```

#define N 20

void input(char *str[], int *n);
void sort(char *str[], int n);
void merge(char *str[], int n);

void main()
{
    char str[N][30];
    char *pstr[N];
    int n,i;

    for(i=0; i<N; i++)
        pstr[i] = str[i];
    input(pstr, &n);

    sort(pstr,n);

    merge(pstr,n);
}

void input(char *str[], int *n)
{
    char s[256];
    char *p=s, *pstr;
    int i=0;

    pstr = str[0];

    printf("input strings\n");
    gets(s);

    while(*p++==' ');
    p--;
    while(*p)
    {
        *pstr++ = *p++;
        if(*p==' ')
        {
            i++;
            *pstr = 0x00;
            pstr = str[i];
            while(*p++==' ');
        }
    }
}

```

```

        p--;
    }
}
*pstr = 0x00;
*n = i+1;
}

void sort(char *str[], int n)
{
    int i,j;
    char *temp;
    for(i=0; i<n-1; i++)
    {
        for(j=i+1; j<n; j++)
        {
            if(strlen(str[i])>strlen(str[j]))
            {
                temp = str[i];
                str[i] = str[j];
                str[j] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}

void merge(char *str[], int n)
{
    char s[256];
    char *p = s, *pstr;
    int i;

    for(i=0; i<n; i++)
    {
        pstr = str[i];
        while(*pstr)
            *p++ = *pstr++;
        *p++ = ' ';
    }
    *p = 0x00;

    puts(s);
}

```

(3)请编写程序，主函数中输入一行字符串，内有数字字符和非数字字符，调用

函数(自己定义及实现的函数)求该字符串中数字子串中最小的数字，并在主函数中显示最小的数字。限定该字符串中数字子串最多不超过 20 个。如字符串“a1236345.6×876.176t”，该字符串中含有数字子串最小的数字是 876.176。

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

float mindigit(char *str);

void main()
{
    char str[256];
    gets(str);

    printf("The minium digit is %f\n", mindigit(str));
}

float mindigit(char *str)
{
    char s[20];
    char *p;
    float mint, t;
    int flag = 0,i;

    while(*str!='\0')
    {
        while(*str>='0'&&*str<='9')
        {
            p = str+1;
            s[0]=*str;
            i=1;
            while((*p>='0'&&*p<='9') || *p=='.')
            {
                s[i] = *p;
                p++;
                i++;
            }
            s[i] = 0x00;
            if(flag==0)
            {
                mint = atof(s);
                flag = 1;
            }
        }
        str++;
    }
}
```

```

    }
    else
    {
        t = atof(s);
        if(mint>t)
            mint = t;
    }

    str = p;
}
str++;
}
return mint;
}

```

(4) 一个公司，有若干名员工，每名员工有姓名，性别，工龄，工资等信息，编程输入并建立员工档案信息和便于发放的各种钞票数（工资为整数，发放的工资各种钞票限定为 100 元，50 元，20 元，10 元，5 元，1 元，发放的钞票数张数要求最少），要求输出工龄大于 20 年，工资高于 5000 元的所有男员工信息和工资发放的各种钞票数。（要求输入和输出功能用不同的函数实现，编写主函数完成上述函数的调用）

```

#include<stdio.h>
#define N 10
struct Employee
{
    char name[20];
    char sex;
    int year;
    int wage;
    int money[6];
};

void input(struct Employee *person, int *n, int *deno);
void output(struct Employee *person, int n, int *deno);

void main()
{
    struct Employee person[N];
    int n;
    int deno[6] = {100,50,20,10,5,1};

    input(person, &n, deno);

```

```

        output(person, n, deno);
    }

void input(struct Employee *person, int *n, int *deno)
{
    int i,j,w;
    printf("Enter the number of person:\n");
    scanf("%d",n);

    for(i=0; i<*n; i++, person++)
    {
        printf("name sex year wage");
        scanf("%s %c %d %d", person->name, &person->sex, &person->year,
&person->wage);
        w = person->wage;
        for(j=0; j<6; j++)
        {
            person->money[j] = w/deno[j];
            w = w - person->money[j]*deno[j];
        }
    }
}

void output(struct Employee *person, int n, int *deno)
{
    int i,j;
    for(i=0; i<n; i++,person++)
    {
        if(person->year>20 && person->wage>5000 && person->sex=='M')
        {
            printf("%s\t%c\t%d\t%d\t", person->name, person->sex, person->year,
person->wage);
            for(j=0; j<6; j++)
                printf("%d:%d\t", deno[j],person->money[j]);
            printf("\n");
        }
    }
}

```