

-前言-

/*非常感谢度娘以及各位网上 C 语言高手的支持，才能让敝人完成此文档的整理。
本文档集合了本人、度娘、众网友的力量，其中代码的正确率约为 90%（不正确的有标注）。
为回报度娘及众网友的帮助，本文档免费下载。

*/
/*配“电子科技大学出版社（周信东主编）”的 C 语言程序设计实验*/
/*努力吧，骚年以及学妹们！*/
/*整理 ed by 口玉刀一 of GUET.*/

实验一 C 语言程序初步

1. -----

已知 $a=5, b=4, c=6$, 求出 s 并换行

```
main()
{
    int a,b,c,s;
    a=5;b=4;c=6;
    s=(a+b+c)/3;

}
```

2. -----

输入一个数字求他的平方

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

```
main()
{
    int r,s;

    s=r*r;

}
```

3. -----

(1)

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

```
main()
{
```

```
}
```

(2)

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

```
main()
{
    int v;
    int a,b,c; //a,b,c aer sides,v is volume of cube
    a=3;b=3;c=5;
    v=a*b*c;
}
```

=====

实验二 数据类型、运算符和表达式

=====

1.

(1) -----

/总觉得打印结果怪怪的，DO YOU THINK SO?

```
main()
{
    char s1='3',s2='4',s3='5';
    int c1=101,c2=102;

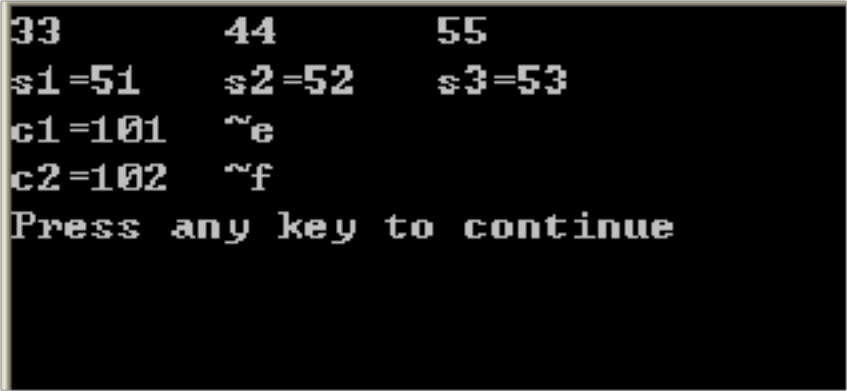
```

为输出 3 和%c

注意哦，s1,s2,s3 是 char!而%d: 输入输出为整形 %ld 长整型 %hd 短整型 %hu 无符号整形 %u %lu%s:输入输出为字符串 %c 字符%f: 输入输出为浮点型 %lf 双精度浮点型

/换码符'\t'表示水平制表位（horizeontal tab）,它的作用是将光标移到最接近 8 的倍数的位置

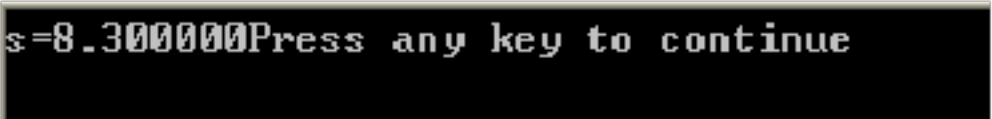
注意 c1,c2 的类型



(2)

/运行结果为 8.300000 %是求余数 先运算 x-y，把结果转换为 int 型的有利于四则运算

```
main()
{
    float x=8.3,y=4.2,s;
    int a=7;
    s=x+a%5*(int)(x-y)%2/3;
}
```

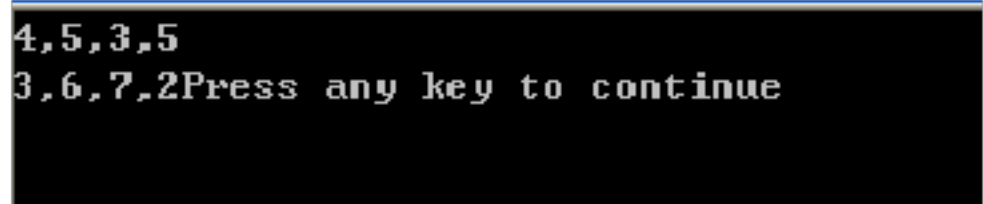


(3)

```
main()
{
    int i,j,p,q;
    i=3;j=6;
    p=i++;
    q=--j;

    p=i--+3;
    q=++j-4;

}
```



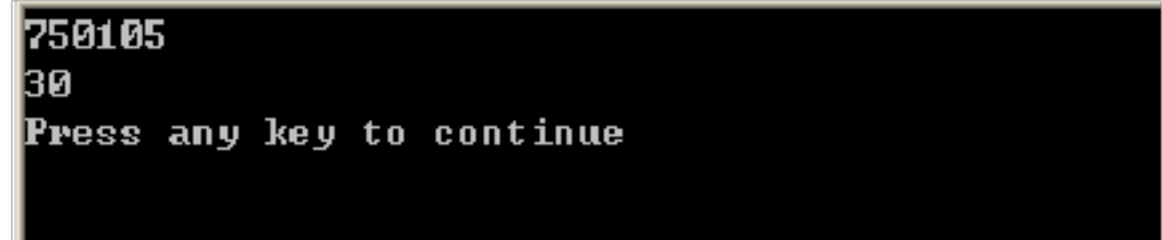
```
4,5,3,5
3,6,7,2Press any key to continue
```

(4)

```
main()
{
    int m=15,n=9,s;
    m*=3+2;

    n+=n-=n*=n;

}
```



```
750105
30
Press any key to continue
```

2. -----

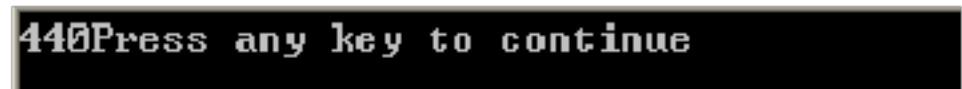
(1) #include<stdio.h>

#define MM 40

```
main()
{
    int a=3,b=6,t;
    t=MM/(3+6);

}
```

/原来 printf 语句打成了 print, printf 语句中少了一个%d.



```
440Press any key to continue
```

(2)

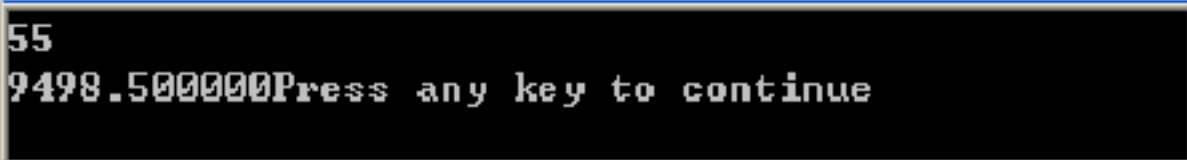
#include<stdio.h>

```
main()
{
    int m;
    double x;

    x=3.14*m*m;

}
```

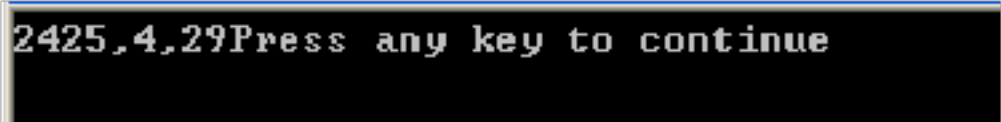
/注意分号，%f 转义



(3)

```
main()
{
    int m=8,n=5;

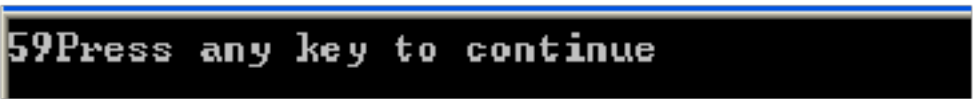
}
```



3. -----

```
main()
{
    int a=9,b=5;
    a+=b;
    b=a-b;
    a-=b;

}
```



4. -----

//4输入 a,b,c 三个变量，计算数学公式(a*b)/c

```
main()
{
    int a,b,d;
    float s,c;

    d=a*b;
    s=d/c;

}
```

```
1 6 2.0
3.000000Press any key to continue
```

=====

实验三 顺序结构和输入输出方法

=====

1. -----

```
(1) main()
{
    int m=345,t;
    float n=2.56;
    t=2.56*100;
}
```

```
m=345,n*100=256
Press any key to continue
```

```
(2)
main()
{
    int a,b,c,s,v;

    s=a*b;
    v=a*b*c;

}
```

```
3
5
2
3,5,2
s=15,v=30
Press any key to continue
```

2. -----

```
(1)
main()
{
    int m,n;
    float x=3.5,y=6.2;
```

每个数的输出宽度为 6,两个数之间逗号建个。*/
个数的输出宽度 7,小数位 2*/

```
}
```

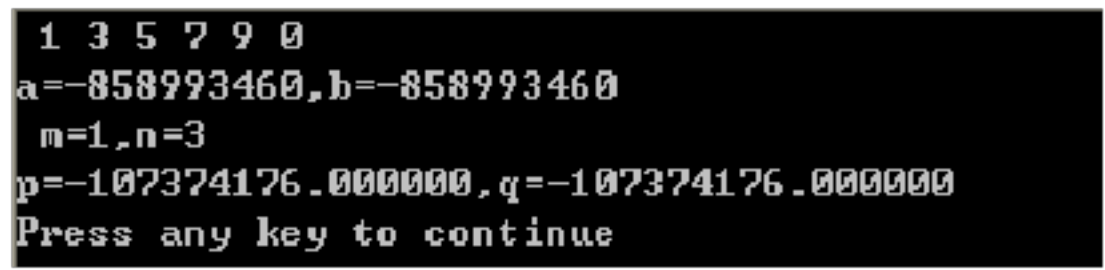
```
4 5
4.-858993460x= 3.50,y= 6.20Press any key to cont
```


(2)

```
main()
{
    int a,b;
    long m,n;
    float p,q;

}
```

/打印结果有误!!



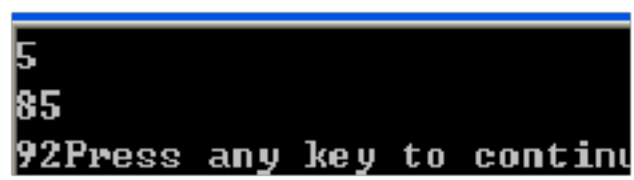
```
1 3 5 7 9 0
a=-858993460,b=-858993460
m=1,n=3
p=-107374176.000000,q=-107374176.000000
Press any key to continue
```

3. -----

```
main()
{
    int i,j,k,ss,m=1,n=1;

    m+=i++;
    n*=-j;
    ss=(k=m+2,n-5,k+n);

}
```



```
5
85
92Press any key to continue
```

4. -----

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
    char c1,c2;
    c1=getchar();
    c2=getchar();
    putchar(c1);
    putchar(c2);

}
```

```
45 45
45c1=4,c2=552.53
Press any key to continue
```

5. -----

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
    int a=790,b,c;
    b=790/60;
    c=790%60;
        小时%d 分钟
}
```

```
13小时10分钟Press any key to continue
```

6. -----

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
    int a,b,c,d;

    d=a;
    a=c;
    c=b;
    b=d;

}
```

```
1 2 3
3,1,2
Press any key to continue
```

7. -----

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
    double a;

}
```

```
45
45.00
Press any key to continue
```

实验四 逻辑运算判断选取控制

1. -----

1. a. 错误原因分析：Switch 分号错误

```
switch(a*a+b*b) { case 3: case 1:y=a+b;break; case 0:y=b-a;break; }
```

b. 错误原因分析：switch 语句使用错误，后跟括号。Default 放在后

边。 switch (a) { case 10:y=a-b;break; case

11:x=a*b;break; default:x=a+b;} c. 错误原因分析：没有输出

语句。 switch(a+b) {case 10:x=a+b;break; case 11:y=a-
b;break; }

2. -----

(1)

```
main ( )
```

```
{
```

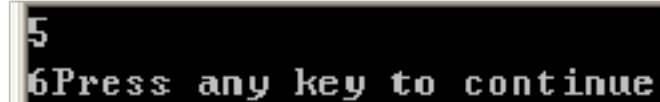
```
int x,y;
```

```
if (x>-5&& x<0) y=x ;
```

```
if (x==0) y=x-1 ;
```

```
if(x>0&&x<10) y=x+1;
```

```
}
```



(2)

```
main()
```

```
{
```

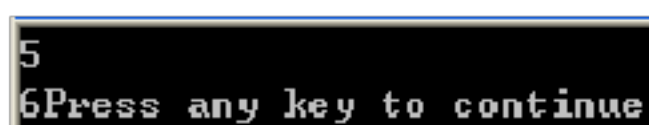
```
int x,y;
```

```
if((x>-5)&&(x<0)) y=x;
```

```
else if (x==0) y=x-1;
```

```
else if(x>0&&x<10) y=x+1;
```

```
}
```



3. -----

```
main ( )
```

```
{
```

```
int a,M;
```



```
M=a>0?a:-a;
```

```
}
```

```
50
abs(a)=50Press any key to continue
```

4. -----

```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int c,t,m;
```

```
    if(c==t) if(c>=50) m=c*80; else m=c*90; else if(c>t)
        if(t>=50) m=t*80+(c-t)*60; else 90*t+(c-t)*60;
    else    if(c>=50) 80*t+(t-c)*45;
    else m=c*90+(t-c)*45;
```

```
}
```

```
input the number of coat and trousers your want buy:
60
50
4600Press any key to continue
```

5. -----

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

```
int
```

```
main(void)
```

```
{
```

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

```
    if(a + b <= c || a + c <= b || b + c <= a)
```

```
        不构成三角形
```

```
    else if (a == b && b == c)
```

```
        等边三角形
```

```
    else if (a == b || b == c || a == c)
```

```
        等腰三角形
```

```
    else
```

```
        不等边三角形
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
3 4 5
此三角形为不等边三角形Press any key to continue
```

```
555
555
555
此三角形为等边三角形Press any key to continue
```

```
88 88 170
等腰三角形
Press any key to continue
```

6. -----

```
main()
{
    long a;

    if(a%5==0)
        if(a%7==0)

}
```

```
64545
no
Press any key to continue
```

```
=====
循环结构
=====
```

1. -----

```
main()
{    int n;
    while(1)
    {

        if(n%2==1)
        {
            continue;
        }
        break;
    }

}
```

```
Enter a number:5
I saidEnter a number:66
Thanks.I needed that!Press any key to continue
```

2. -----

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

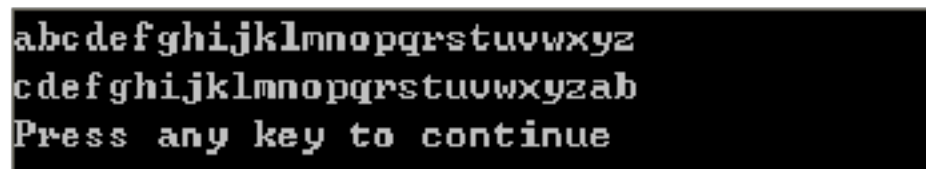
```
main()
{
    int c;
```

```

while ( (c=getchar () ) !='\n')
{
    if ( (c<='X'&& c>='A' || c<='x'&& c>='a') )
        c += 2;
    else if (c=='y' || c=='Y' || c=='z' || c=='Z')
        c=c-24;

}
putchar ('\n') ;
}

```



```

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
cdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzab
Press any key to continue

```

3. -----

```

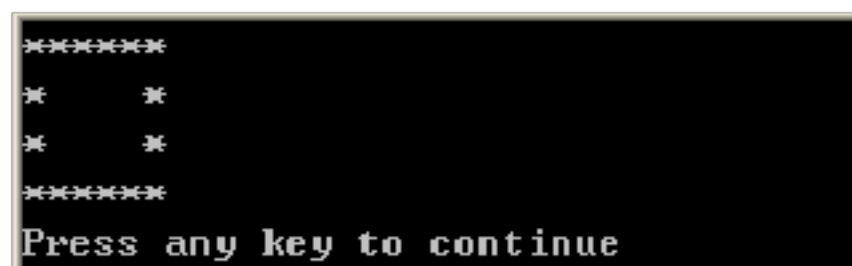
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int m, k;
    for( m = 1; m <= 4; m ++ )
    {
        if ( m == 1 || m == 4 )
        {
            for( k = 1; k <= 6; k++)

        }
        else

    }

    return 0;
}

```



```

*****
*      *
*      *
*****
Press any key to continue

```

4. -----

```

#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
    int a,b,c;

        * 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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

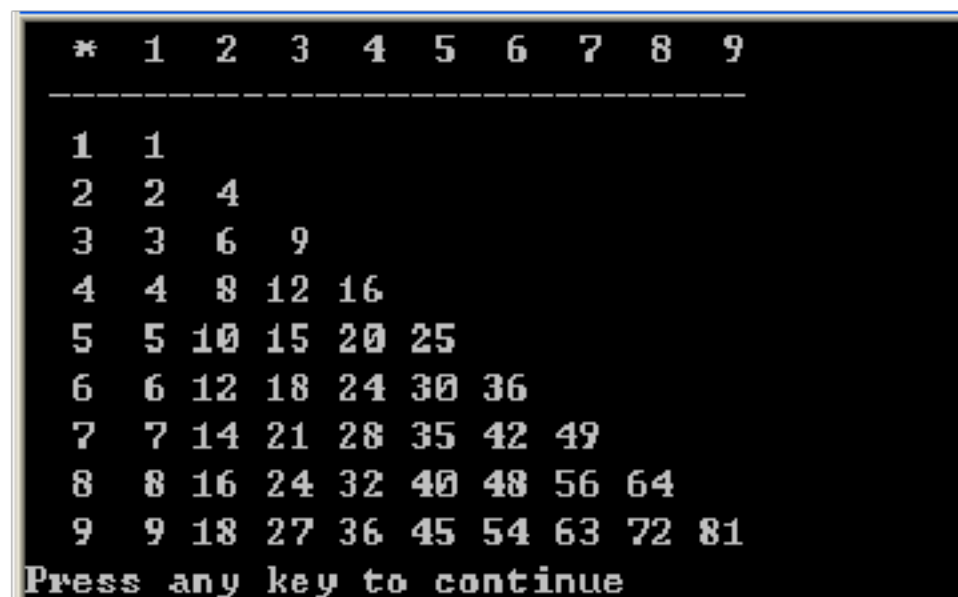
```

```

        for(b=1;b<=a;b++)
        {c=a*b;

}

```



```

*  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
1  1
2  2  4
3  3  6  9
4  4  8 12 16
5  5 10 15 20 25
6  6 12 18 24 30 36
7  7 14 21 28 35 42 49
8  8 16 24 32 40 48 56 64
9  9 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81
Press any key to continue

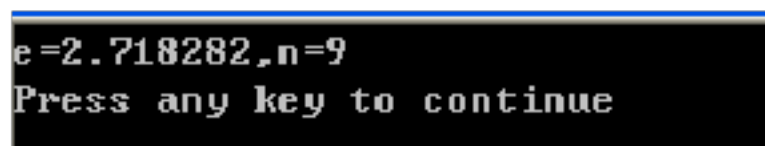
```

5. -----

```

#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
    double e=2,w=0.000001,t;
    double n=1,s=1;
    t=1/w;
    while(s<t)
    {
        s=s*(n+1);
        e=e+1/s;
        n++;
    }
}

```



```

e=2.718282,n=9
Press any key to continue

```

6. -----

```

#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{ int i,j,k=0,r,s=0,t=1000,a=0;
for(i=2;i<=t;i++)
{ a=0; r=0;
{ for(j=1;j<i;j++)
{ k=0; if(i%j==0)
{ k=j; } r+=k; }
if(r==i) a=r; }
if(a!=0)

```

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/027045043162006146>