

考试科目：程序设计
专 业：产业经济

得分： _____

一、计算类（40分）

阅读以下程序，将程序运行的结果写在答卷相应栏内。（若有输入数据，请见答卷相应题处，即第7、8两题）

```
1. program call;  
type te=(a, b, c, d);  
var I, j, n sum:integer;  
ch;char;e:te;  
begin sum:0;writeln;read(ch);  
case ch of  
"A":begin read (n);  
while n<0 do  
begin sum:=sum+n;read(n) end  
end;  
'B': repeat read(n);sum:=sum+n  
until n>0;
```

C	1	2	3	4	5
D	1	2	3	4	5

2、

4、

5、

3、

6、

二、编程类(2.5×24=60分)

A

C

E

G

H

J

L

N

P

R

T

V

X

B

D

F

I

K

M

O

Q

S

U

W

```

'C' :for I:=11 to 14 do
      begin read(n);sum:=sum+n end;
'D' :for e:=a to d do
      sum:=sum+ord(e)
end;
write(ch, 'sum=' , sum:2)
end.

```

输入请见答卷。

2. program ca12;

```
var n:integer;
```

```
function sum(n:integer):integer;
```

```
var s:integer;
```

```
begin s:=0;
```

```
while n>0 do
```

```
begin s:=s+n mod 10;
```

```
  n:=n div 10 end;
```

```
sum:=s
```

```
end;
```

```
begin writeln;
```

```
for n:=20 to 29 do
```

```
if n mod sum(n)=0
```

```
then write(n:3)
```

```
end.
```

3. program ca13;

```
var a,b:char;
```

```
procedure p (var a:char;b:char);
```

```
begin a:=chr((ord(a)+ord(b))div 2);
```

```
  b:=chr(ord(b)+3);write(a, b) end;
```

```
begin writeln;
```

```
a:= 'A' ;b= 'M'
```

```
p(a, b);writeln(a, b);
```

```
p(b, a);writeln(a, b);
```

```
p(a, 'E' );writeln(a, b)
```

```
end.
```

4. program ca14;

```
function f (a,b:integer):integer;
```

```
begin if a<=b
```

```
then f:=(a+b)div 2
```

```
else f:=f((a+b)div 2, b+1)
```

```
end;
```

```
begin writeln;
```

```
write (f(10, 3):3, f(20, f(10, 3)):3);
```

```
write(f(f(20, 10), f(10, 3)):3)
```

```
end.
```

5.

```
Program cal5;
```

```
Type arr=array[1..11, 1..11] of integer;
```

```
var a:arr; i, j, k, n:integer;
```

```
begin n:=5;
```

```
for i=1 to n do
```

```
for j:=1 to n do a[i, j]:=0;
```

```
i=1; j:=(n+1) div 2; a[i, j]:=1;
```

```
for k:=2 to n*n do
```

```
begin if (i=1)and(j=n)
```

```
then i:=i+1
```

```
else begin i:=n-(n-i+1)mod n;
```

```
j:=j mod n+1
```

```
if a [i, j]<>0
```

```
then begin i:=i+2; j:=j-1 end;
```

```
end;
```

```
if a[i, j]:=k
```

```
end;
```

```
for i:=1 to n do
```

```
begin writeln;
```

```
for j:=1 to n do write (a[i, j]:3)
```

```
end
```

```
end.
```

6.

```
program cal6;
```

```
type tst=set of boolean;
```

```
var s1, s2:tst; i:integer;
```

```
procedure pnts(s:tst);
```

```
var b:boolean;
```

```
begin writeln; write('[');
```

```
for b:=false to true do
```

```
if b in s
```

```
then write(b:6);
```

```
write( ']' )
```

```

end;
begin s1:=[]; s2:=[];
for i:=1 to 3 do
begin s1:=s1+[2*i+1<3*i-2]
s2:=s2+[2*i+1=3*i-1]
end;
pnts(s1); pnts(s2);
pnts(s1-s2); pnts(s1*s2)
end

```

二、编程类 (60 分)

阅读以下程序及说明, 将应填入____ A ____内的语句、表达式或其它成分, 写在答卷相应栏内。

```

7. program prg1;
   var n:integer;
function f ( ____A ____):integer;
   var u:integer;
   begin ____ B ____ ;
   while ____ C ____ do
   begin u:=u*10+n mod 10;
   n:=n div 10 end ;
   ____ D ____ ;
end ;
   begin n:=1000;
   repeat
   n :=n+1

```

[说明]: 该程序寻找自然数 n , 将 n 的各位数码倒置后的新数是原数 n 的 4 倍, 例如 $n=2178$, 倒置后为 $8712=2178 \times 4$ until $4*n=f(n)$;

```

   writeln ('n=',n:4)
   end

```

```

8. program prg2;
type arr=array[1..20,1..5]of char;
var a:arr; s:string;
i , j , n: integer;
begin read(s); i :=1; ____ E ____ ;
while s[i] <> '.' do
begin
   if s[i] in ____ F ____ ;
then
   begin n: =n+1; j:=0;
   while ____ G ____ do

```

```

begin j:=j+1;
if ___ H ___
then a[n, j]:=chr(ord(s[i])+32)
else a[n, j]:=s[i];
i :=i +1 end;

```

[说明], 该程序输入一个句子 (字符串), 将句子中每个单词存入数组 a, 每个单词占 a 的一行, 并且:

- (1)、大写改小写字母。
- (2)、不足 5 个字母的, 后面补以空格。
- (3)、超过 5 个字母的, 后面字母掠去。

```

while j<5 do
begin j:=j+1;a [n, j] = ' ' end
end
else ___ I ___
end;
for i:=1 to n do
begin writeln;
for j:=1 to 5 do write(d [i, j] )
end
end.

```

```

9. program prg3;
var a:array [1..10, 1..10] of integer;
begin read(n);
for j:=1 to n do a [j, j] :=j;
k:=n+1;
for i:2 to n do
if odd(i)
then for j:= ___ J ___ do
begin a [j, ___ k ___] :k;
a [ ___ L ___, j] :=k;k:=k+1 end
else for j:= ___ M ___ do
begin a [j, ___ k ___] :=k;
a [ ___ L ___, j] :=k;k:=k+1 end;
for i:=1 to n do
begin writeln;
for j:=1 to n do write(a [i, j] :3)

```

```
end
end.
句子以句号。结束，其中空格与其它标点掠去。例如，输入
I have a pencil,you have two pencils.
```

数组 a 中 8 个单词分别是：

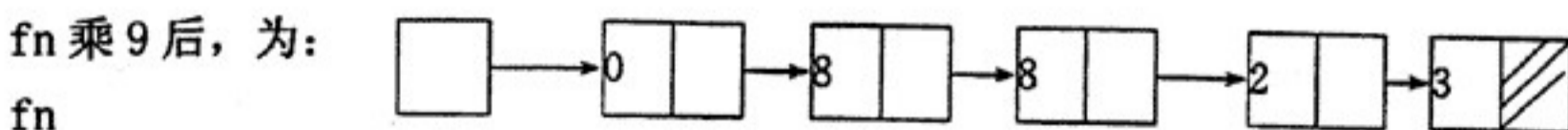
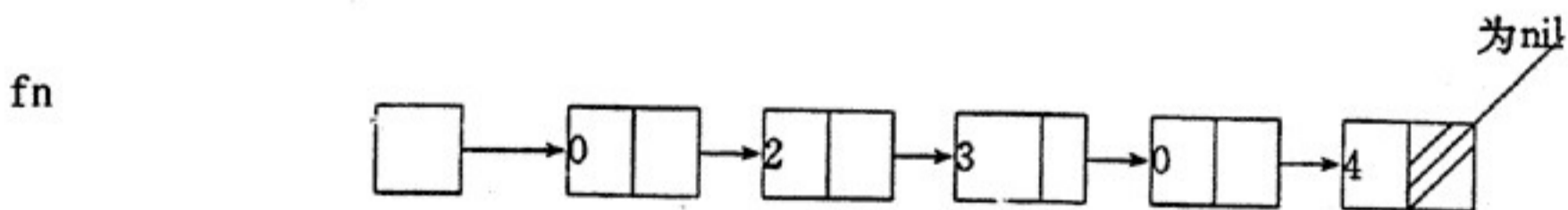
```
i
have
a
pencil
you
have
two
pencil
```

[说明]：该程序是矩阵排数。从主对角线 $a_{11}-a_{nn}$ 排起，对称地对上、下三角按斜列排数

$1-(n+1) \cdot \frac{n}{2}$ 相邻两斜列的排数方向相反，例如， $n=5$ 时，矩阵排成：

```
1  9 10 14 15
9  2  8 11 13
10 8  3  7 12
14 11 7  4  6
15 13 12 6  5
```

[说明]：该程序计算 $n!$ 。由于 $n=8$ 时 $n!=40320 > \text{maxint}$ ，故用链来表示 $n!$ 的数值，即一个数值位为一个结点，随数值增大，链结点不断扩大以保证各位数值。链的连接，第一个结点是个位数，第二个结点是十位数依次类推，例如， $m=8$ 时， fn 链为



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得分： _____

```
program prg4;
type link=^node;
```

```

node-record c:integer;next:link end;
var fn, p, q, t:link;
m, n, k, j:integer;
begin read(n);
new(fn);fn . c:=1, t:=fn;
for m:=1 to n do
begin p:=fn;k=0;
while _____N_____do
begin k:=k+p^.c*m;
p^.c:=k mod 10;k:=k div 10;
_____0_____
end;
k:=k+p^.c*m;p^.c:=k mod 10;
k:=k div 10;
while k<>0 do
begin new(q);q^.c:k mod 10;
k:=k div 10;_____p_____;_____0_____
end
end;(* end of for *)
_____R_____;
p:=fn;fn:=nil;
while p<>nil do
begin q:=p;p:=p . next;
q^.next:=fn;fn:=q
end;
k:=0;
writeln;write(n:4, '!=`');
while fn<>nil do
begin write(fn^.c);k:=k+1;
p:=fn;fn:=fn^.next;dispose(p);
if k mod 50=0
then begin writeln;write(' ':6)end
end
end.
11.
program prg5;

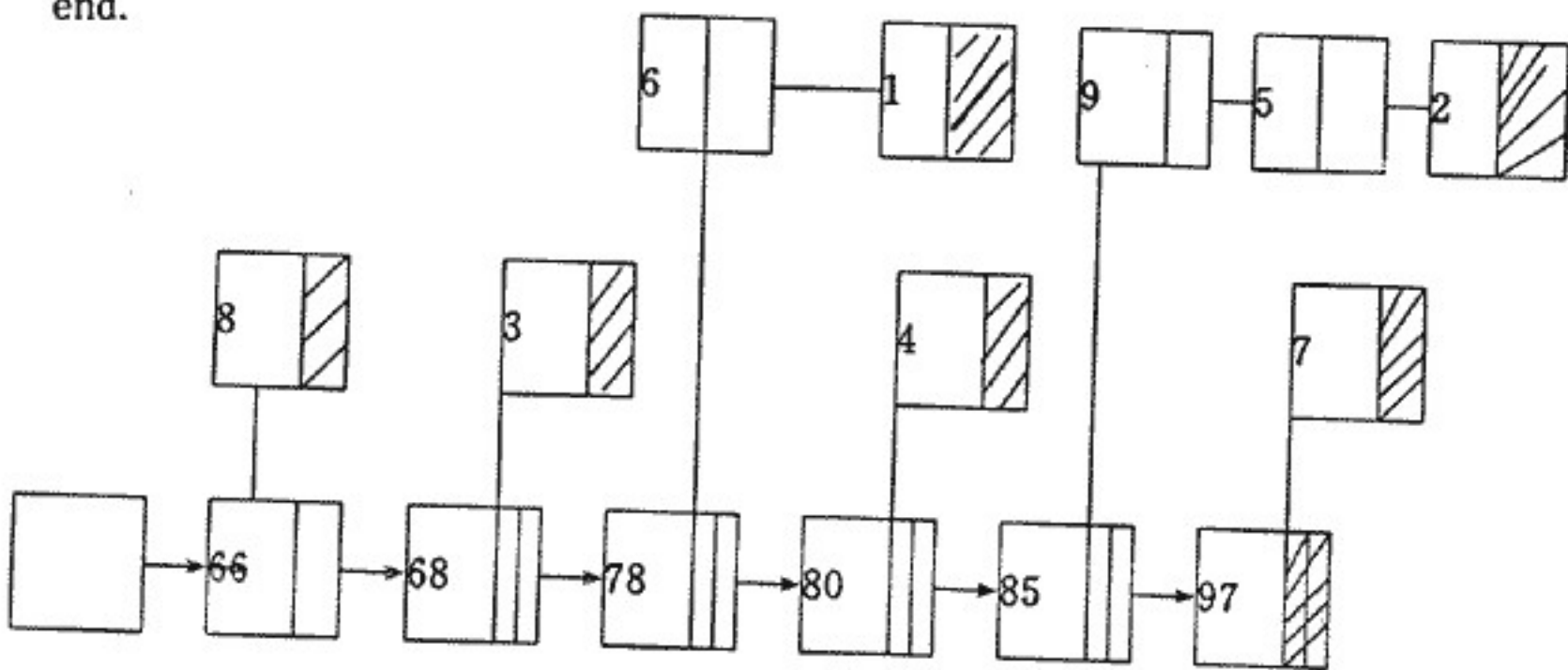
```

```

type link1=^node1;
node1=record no:integer;nt:link1 end;
link=^node;
node=record gd:integer;lk:link1;
next:link end;
var p,q,p1,p2:link;h,t:link1;
n,m:integer;done:boolean;
begin
new(q);q^.gd:=101;q^.next:=nil;
new(p);p^.gd:=-1;p^.next:=q;
read(n);
while n<>0 do
begin read(m);p2:=p;done:=false;
repeat p1:=p2;p2:=p2^.next;
if p2^.gd=m
then begin new(h);h^.no:=n;
_____S_____;p2^.lk:=h;done:=ture end
else if m<p2^.gd
then begin new(q);q^.gd:=m;new(h);
_____T_____;_____U_____;q^.lk:=h;
_____V_____;_____W_____;done:=true
end(* end of if *)
until done;
read(n)
end;(* end of while *)
q:=p;p:=P^.next;dispose(q);
p2:=p;
while_____X_____do
begin p1:=p2;p2:=p2^.next end;
p1^.next:=nil;dispose(p2);
while p<>nil do
begin writeln;write(p^.gd:3,`:`);
h:=p^.lk;
while h<>nil do
begin t:=h;h:=h^.nt;

```

```
write(t^.no:4);dispose(t)end;
q:=p;p:=p^.next;dispose(q)
end
end.
```



[说明]有 n 件物品，其重量不符，程序输入物品编号与重量。今将物品按重量由小到大生成链，并对相同重量的物品在重量链结点上拉出一条物品编号链。例如，对下述输入，程序有相应输出，而其中链表见上图。

输入		输出			
1	78				
2	85				
3	68				
4	80	66:	8		
5	85	68	3		
6	78	78	6	1	
7	97	80	4		
8	66	85	9	5	2
9	85	97	7		
0					

(设物品重量在 1 到 100 之间)

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得分： _____

一、计算类 (6+6+6+6+10+6=40 分)

1、输入 A 1 2 3 4 5 时，输出： _____
B 1 2 3 4 5 _____