C/C++基礎程式設計 陣列與指標

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陣列(算資料的容器)

- ▶ 為相同型別的變數集合。
- 陣列名稱代表著陣列起始位置。
- ▶ 長度為n的陣列,索引值從0開始,至n-1結束。
- ▶ 不可使用變數作為陣列長度。(C99版本原本支援,但C11 後列為非必要,因此編譯器可能不支援)
- ▶ 一維陣列宣告方式: int a[5];
- ▶ 一維陣列初始化方式:
 - \blacktriangleright int a[5] = {0};
 - $int a[5] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};$
 - \blacktriangleright int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

a

a[0] a[1] a[2] a[3] a[4]					
	a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	a[4]

01- 孤單的數字

```
#include <iostream>
∃int main()
     int lonelyNum;
     int a[] = \{ 1, 5, 8, 6, 4, 6, 5, 1, 4 \};
     for (int i = 0; i < sizeof(a) / sizeof(int); ++i)</pre>
         printf("%d, ", a[i]);
     printf("\n");
     lonelyNum = a[0];
     for (int i = 1; i < sizeof(a) / sizeof(int); ++i)</pre>
         lonelyNum <= a[i];</pre>
     std::cout << "孤單的數字是:" << lonelyNum << std::endl;
```

都有引響互相消除,重複出現,會互相 消除

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debu... − □ ×
陣列内容: 1, 5, 8, 6, 4, 6, 5, 1, 4,
孤單的數字是: 8
```

練習題:計算總分與平均

- 一個班級有10位學生,請寫一個程式輸入每位學生的成績, 並計算班級總分與平均後顯示。
 - std::cin >> A[i];

二維陣列

電腦取代打字機,英文書寫從左上開始,電腦原點從左上開始

- ▶ 二維陣列宣告方式: int a[3][2];
- 二維陣列初始化方式:
 - \blacktriangleright int a[3][2] = {0};
 - \blacktriangleright int a[3][2] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};
 - int a[3][2] = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}};
 - int a[][2] = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}};

a[0][0]	a[0][1]
a[1][0]	a[1][1]
a[2][0]	a[2][1]

a

			- 4 4 -		
a[0][0]	a[0][1]	a[1][0]	a[1][1]	a[2][0]	a[2][1]

記憶體是線性的

2- 矩陣相加

分佈在四個象限,無法形成圖形, 但時間還不夠亂,線性增長

數位電腦內的時間非連續的,而是離散的,快速取了兩個時間,送進產生亂數會產生一樣的亂數,現在電腦越來越快

```
-
#include <iostream>
#include <time.h>
void CreateMatrix(int matrix[3][3]);
void PrintMatrix(int matrix[3][3]);
]int main()
     int A[3][3], B[3][3], C[3][3];
     std::cout << "Matrix A:" << std::endl;</pre>
     CreateMatrix(A);
     PrintMatrix(A);
     std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
     std::cout << "Matrix B:" << std::endl;</pre>
     CreateMatrix(B);
    PrintMatrix(B);
     std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
     std::cout << "Matrix C:" << std::endl;</pre>
     for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j)
         for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
             C[j][i] = A[j][i] + B[j][i];
     PrintMatrix(C);
```

```
void CreateMatrix(int matrix[3][3])
                               加上rand(),使seed不一權
    srand(time(NULL) + rand());
    for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j)
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
            matrix[j][i] = rand() % 10;
void PrintMatrix(int matrix[3][3])
    std::cout << "[ ";
    for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j)
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
            std::cout << matrix[j][i] << " ";</pre>
            if (j != 2) std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cout << " ]" << std::endl;
```

Matrix A:

Matrix B:

 07_{1}

l1 0 6 1

Matrix C:

lf 6 13 4

14 8 12

10 8 13.

| 663



```
1D to 2D: y 2D to 1D:
y_prime = i/x i = y_prime*x + x_prime
x_prime = I mod(x);
```

```
#pragma warning (disable : 4996)
∃#include <iostream>
#include <time.h>
#define PuzzleSize 3
int Puzzle[PuzzleSize][PuzzleSize];
void CreatePuzzle();
void PrintPuzzle();
void MovePuzzle(int num);
int CheckPuzzle();
jint main()
    int num;
    CreatePuzzle();
    do
        PrintPuzzle();
        std::cout << "請輸入要移動的數字:";
        std::cin >> num;
        MovePuzzle(num);
        system("CLS"); // 呼叫系統指令,清空<mark>畫面</mark>
      while (num != 0);
    PrintPuzzle();
    if (CheckPuzzle() == 8)
        std::cout << "成功" << std::endl;
    else
        std::cout << "失敗" << std::endl;
    return 0;
```

```
1 2 3
5 6 0
4 7 8
請輸入要移動的數字:_
```

```
int CheckPuzzle()
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < PuzzleSize * PuzzleSize - 1; ++i)
    {
        if (Puzzle[i / PuzzleSize][i % PuzzleSize] != i + 1)
            break;
    }
    return i;
}</pre>
```

```
void CreatePuzzle()
                                                 Ivoid MovePuzzle(int num)
                                                      int i, j, reg;
    int i, j;
                                                      for (j = 0; j < PuzzleSize; ++j)</pre>
    int a, b, c, d, reg;
                                                                                              万換,
    srand(time(NULL));
                                                                                              1. 選擇的交換的位置
                                                          for (i = 0; i < PuzzleSize; ++i)</pre>
    for (j = 0; j < PuzzleSize; ++j)</pre>
                                                                                              2. 檢查0在哪?
                                                              if (Puzzle[j][i] == num)
                                                                                              3. 是否出界
        for (i = 0; i < PuzzleSize; ++i)</pre>
                                                                  reg = Puzzle[j][i];
            Puzzle[j][i] = j * PuzzleSize + i;
                                                                  if (i > 0 && Puzzle[j][i - 1] == 0)
                      r < num
                                                                      Puzzle[j][i] = Puzzle[j][i - 1];
    for (int r = 0; r < 200; ++r)
                                                                      Puzzle[j][i - 1] = reg;
                                                                      return;
        a = rand() % PuzzleSize;
        b = rand() % PuzzleSize;
                                                                  else if (i < PuzzleSize - 1 && Puzzle[j][i + 1] == 0)</pre>
        c = rand() % PuzzleSize;
        d = rand() % PuzzleSize;
                                                                      Puzzle[j][i] = Puzzle[j][i + 1];
        reg = Puzzle[a][b]; 這兩位址隨機交換
                                                                      Puzzle[j][i + 1] = reg;
        Puzzle[a][b] = Puzzle[c][d];
                                                                      return;
        Puzzle[c][d] = reg;
                                                                  else if (j > 0 && Puzzle[j - 1][i] == 0)
                                                                      Puzzle[j][i] = Puzzle[j - 1][i];
                                                                      Puzzle[j - 1][i] = reg;
void PrintPuzzle()
                                                                      return;
    int i, j;
                                                                  else if (j < PuzzleSize - 1 && Puzzle[j + 1][i] == 0)
    for (j = 0; j < PuzzleSize; ++j)</pre>
                                                                      Puzzle[j][i] = Puzzle[j + 1][i];
        for (i = 0; i < PuzzleSize; ++i)
                                                                      Puzzle[j + 1][i] = reg;
                                                                      return;
            std::cout << Puzzle[j][i] << " ";</pre>
        std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
```

洗牌法

```
2d to 1d
0 1 2
3 4 5
6 7 8
先填好0-8,再做交换
```

Rand a, b location (x, y 座標) 去互換 c, d location (x, y 座標) 這樣就可以確定執行次數了!(交換的次數)

練習題:計算各班平均

- 現有3個班各5位學生,請寫一程式可以輸入每位學生成績,並計算出各班平均。
 - std::cin >> A[j][i];

三維陣列

讀檔,如果初始 化會初始不完, 一維比較會

▶ 三維陣列宣告方式: int a[4][3][2];

a[3][0][0] a[3]][0][1]				生來,或凹進去皆	
a[3]	a[2][0	0][0]	a[2]	[0][1]			・根據需求
a[3]	a[2]	a[1][0	0][0]	a[1]	[0][1]		
	a[2]	a[1]	a[0][0	0][0]	a[0][0]	[1]	
		a[1]	a[0][1	[0][a[0][1]	[1]	
			a[0][2	2][0]	a[0][2]	[1]	

4- 矩陣相加

魔術方塊解題演算法

Microsoft Visual St

```
Matrix A:
 2 2 8 8 5
 3966
 47431
Matrix B:
 99019
 1049
 3 7 7 7 ]
Matrix C:
 11 11 8 9 14
12 4 9 10 15
961312
13 7 14 11 10 ]
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <time.h>
#define X 5
#define Y 4
#define Z 3
void CreateMatrix(int matrix[Y][X]);
void PrintMatrix(int matrix[Y][X]);
int main()
    int i, j;
    int matrix[Z][Y][X];
    //Create matrix A
    std::cout << "Matrix A:" << std::endl;
    CreateMatrix(matrix[0]);
    PrintMatrix(matrix[0]);
    //Create matrix B
    std::cout << "Matrix B:" << std::endl;
    CreateMatrix(matrix[1]);
    PrintMatrix(matrix[1]);
    //C = A + B
    std::cout << "Matrix C:" << std::endl;
    for (j = 0; j < Y; ++j)
        for (i = 0; i < X; ++i)
            matrix[2][j][i] = matrix[0][j][i] + matrix[1][j][i];
    PrintMatrix(matrix[2]);
```

會有重複地要 加rand()

```
void CreateMatrix(int matrix[Y][X])
    int i, j;
    srand(time(NULL));
    for (j = 0; j < Y; ++j)
        for (i = 0; i < X; ++i)
            matrix[j][i] = rand() % 10;
void PrintMatrix(int matrix[Y][X])
    int i, j;
    std::cout << "[ ";
    for (j = 0; j < Y; ++j)
        for (i = 0; i < X; ++i)
            std::cout << matrix[j][i] << " ";</pre>
        if (j != 2) std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cout << " ]" << std::endl;
```

練習題:計算每人每班平均

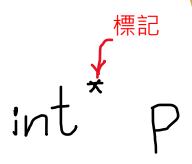
- ▶ 現有3個班各4位學生,每位學生有3個科目,請寫一程式可以輸入每位學生每科成績,並計算出每人及各班平均。
 - std::cin >> A[k][j][i];

指標-動態記憶體配置(一定要會

- ▶ 配置記憶體使用new運算子。(看堆積區夠不夠,沒用到的堆疊區以外都是)
- ▶ 釋放記憶體使用delete運算子。
- ▶ 動態配置單一變數空間: int* pa = new int; delete pa;
- ▶ 動態配置陣列變數空間: int* pa = new int[size]; delete[] pa;

配置物件(C++怪) new(新增)物件(C++好)

動態記憶體配置公式



後面的為指標

- ▶ 降維配置,一次只降一維。(老師說的0維是變數,沒有負的,一定要降到 0維,這樣才能存放東西)
- ▶ 每次配置是連續且線性空間。
- ▶ 次與次配置空間不保證其連續性。(老師說,把它當成不連續,空間是不 能延伸的)
- ▶ 升維釋放,一次釋放一維。(高一維釋放,降低一維)
- ▶ 一組方括號[],降一維指標。(跟陣列的用法相同)

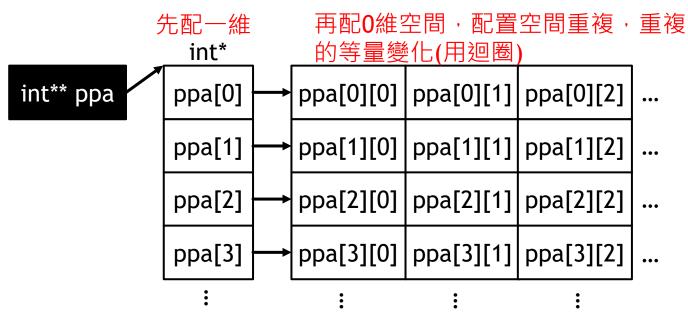
03-一維指標記憶體配置 能延長,不能保證第一次配置 計算班平均

陣列進堆疊區, 陣列是 二次配置不保證連續

Microsoft ...

```
#include <iostream>
                 輪詢: 在陣列內一個一個走訪
                 一維的,用一維迴圈,一層,
dint main()
                 避免陣列汙染。
   int i, people;
    int* score; 尚未有合法區域,不能直接使用
   float sum = 0;
   std::cout << "請輸入學生人數:";
   std::cin >> people;
   score = new int[people]; 降一維
   for (i = 0; i < people; ++i)
       std::cout << "請輸入編號" << i + 1 << "學生成績:";
       std::cin >> score[i];
       sum += score[i];
   std::cout << "班級平均:" << sum / people << std::endl;
   delete[] score;
   return 0;
```

二維指標記憶體配置



每個橫條都是 獨立的,不一 定連續的

二維動態記憶體配置

new失敗怎麼辦,後續要怎麼 後續處理?前提:同步出現,前 面都要刪除,成功的話有值, 失敗是NULL 二維動態記憶體釋放

可以建立自己常用的 Library,寫function 來配置空間

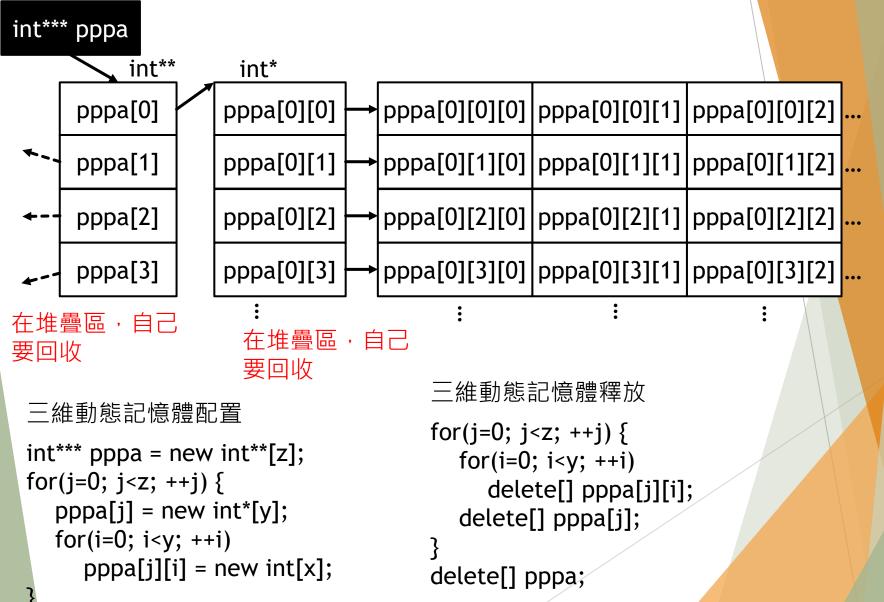
04- 計算個人平均

```
#include <iostream>
                                                         Microsoft Visual S
jint main() {
    int i, j;
    int people, subject;
    int** score;
    float sum;
    std::cout << "請輸入學生人數:";
    std::cin >> people;
                                  事實上要做安全檢
    std::cout << "請輸入科目數量:";
                                  查,前一頁講的,
    std::cin >> subject;
                                  安全檢查可以寫
    score = new int* [people];
                                  library
    for (i = 0; i < people; ++i)
       score[i] = new int[subject];
    for (i = 0; i < people; ++i)
        sum = 0:
       std::cout << "請輸入編號" << i + 1 << "學生成績:" << std::endl;
       for (j = 0; j < subject; ++j)
           std::cout << "請輸入第" << j + 1 << "科成績:";
           std::cin >> score[i][j];
           sum += score[i][j];
       std::cout << "編號" << i + 1 << "學生平均成績:" << sum / subject << std::endl;
    for (i = 0; i < people; ++i)
       delete[] score[i];
    delete[] score;
                          一維釋放0維
    return 0;
```

×

在堆積區,生命週期 結束,自動刪除

三維指標記憶體配置



05- 計算班、人平均

```
#include <iostream>
int main()
    int i, j, k;
    int*** score;
    int n, people, subject;
    float classSum, peopleSum;
    std::cout << "請輸入班級數量:";
    std::cin >> n:
    std::cout << "請輸入學生人數:";
    std::cin >> people;
    std::cout << "請輸入科目數量:";
    std::cin >> subject;
    score = new int** [n];
    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        score[i] = new int* [people];
        for (j = 0; j < people; ++j)
            score[i][j] = new int[subject];
```

```
Microsoft...
                        ×
```

```
for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
                                                          用區塊的方式去看,程
   classSum = 0;
                                                          式碼,程式解讀
   std::cout << "請輸入班級" << i + 1 << "成績:" << std::endl;
   for (j = 0; j < people; ++j)
       peopleSum = 0;
       std::cout << "請輸入編號" << j + 1 << "學生成績:" << std::endl;
       for (k = 0; k < subject; ++k)
          std::cout << "請輸入第" << k + 1 << "科成績:";
          std::cin >> score[i][j][k];
          peopleSum += score[i][j][k];
       std::cout << "學生" << j + 1 << "平均成績:" << peopleSum / subject << std::endl;
       classSum += peopleSum;
   std::cout << "班級" << i + 1 << "平均成績:" << classSum / people / subject << std::endl;
for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
   for (j = 0; j < people; ++j)
       delete[] score[i][j];
   delete[] score[i];
delete[] score;
return 0;
```

06- 轉置矩陣

```
∃#include <iostream>
#include <time.h>
void ShowMatrix(int** M, int c, int r);
Fint main()
    int col, row;
    std::cout << "請輸入行數:";
    std::cin >> col;
    std::cout << "請輸入列數:";
    std::cin >> row;
    int i, j;
    int** matrix = new int*[row];
    for (j = 0; j < row; ++j)
        matrix[j] = new int[col];
    srand(time(NULL));
    for (j = 0; j < row; ++j)
        for (i = 0; i < col; ++i)
            matrix[j][i] = rand() % 10;
    std::cout << "原始矩陣:" << std::endl;
    ShowMatrix(matrix, col, row);
    std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
    int** matrixT = new int* [col];
    for (j = 0; j < col; ++j)
        matrixT[j] = new int[row];
    for (j = 0; j < col; ++j)
        for (i = 0; i < row; ++i)
            matrixT[j][i] = matrix[i][j];
    std::cout << "轉置矩陣:" << std::endl;
    ShowMatrix(matrixT, row, col);
    std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
```

```
Jooid ShowMatrix(int** M, int c, int r)
{
    int i, j;
    std::cout << "[ ";
    for (j = 0; j < r; ++j)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < c; ++i)
            std::cout << M[j][i] << " ";
        if (j != r - 1)
            std::cout << std::endl;
    }
    std::cout << " ]";
}</pre>
```



想想看

▶ 陣列是最基本的資料結構,它的特性是什麼?它的特性可以帶來甚麼好處?

► 特性:

- ▶ 1. 隨機存取,雖機指定一個地方,再單位時間內存取這個空間,或使用這個空間,比較省時間 < -- > 循序存取
- ▶ 2.為何可以隨機存取:因為它是空間是連續的,所以才可以, 數學換算即可,多項式算術可以再單位時間內完成