实现一个较为复杂的线性代数计算器

*实验项目类型:设计性*此表由学生按顺序填写

课程名称<u>面向对象程序设计/JAVA语言</u>成绩评定_____实验项目名称<u>实现一个较为复杂的线性代数计算器</u>指导老师干晓聪

实验项目编号 1 实验项目类型 设计性 实验地点 数学系机房 学生姓名 郭彦培 学号 2022101149 学院 信息科学技术学院 系 数学系 专业 信息管理与信息系统 实验时间 2023 年 10 月 27 日中午

一、实验目的

综合运用面向对象设计工具、字符串、异常处理与对象的抽象等知识,结合线性代数中的算法,基于 CAS 系统实现一个较为复杂的线性代数计算器。

二、实验环境

计算机: PC X64

操作系统: Windows

编程语言: Java

IDE: Visual Studio Code

三、程序原理

实现了以下一些类

myLinearLib	线性计算主类	myLinearEntire
线性空间元素	抽象类: 具有线性性质的基础运算	myLinearSpace
线性空间	 基础运算 基 计算秩 对应矩阵 	myMatrix
矩阵	 基础运算 求秩 行列式 逆 转置 对角化 	myPolynomial
多项式	1. 基础运算 2. 求值	myRealNum
实数	1. 基础运算	

实现的功能:控制台指令如下:中括号内为需要填入字符串 尖括号为可选参数,默认为列表第一个

<pre>addMat [columns] [rows] [digit(1,1)] [digit(c,r)]</pre>	添加一个列数为 columns,行数为 rows 的矩阵	
addPol [dim] [digit 1] [digit r]	添加一个阶数为r的多项式	
addLS [rank] [LE name 1] [LE name r]	添加一个以 LE 1~r 为基的线性空间	

```
show <scope :"all" | "Mat" | "Pol"</pre>
                                 列出对应的所有元素
| "LS">
cacuMat [Mat name] <type :"Det"</pre>
                                 计算矩阵的行列式、秩、逆、转置和
"Rank" | "inverse" | "transpose" |
                                 对角化
"Eig">
cacuPol [Pol name] [digit]
                                 计算多项式的值
op [LE name1] <operator :"+" | "-"</pre>
                                 对线性空间元素进行基础运算
| "*"> [LE name2]
                                 申请对应类型的新 UID, 并与一个引
getUID <type: "date" | "code" |</pre>
"seq"> [name]
                                 用名称 name 绑定
secUID <type: "date" | "code" |</pre>
                                 查找 UID 对应的引用名称
"seq"> [UID]
```

四、程序代码

文件: sis10\myLinearEntire.java 实现了 myLinearEntire 类

```
package sis10;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public abstract class myLinearEntire {
    protected int dim;
    protected ArrayList<myLinearEntire> coordinate;
    public myLinearEntire() {
        this.dim = 0;
        this.coordinate = new ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
    }
    public myLinearEntire(int dim, ArrayList<myLinearEntire> coordinate) {
        this.dim = dim;
        this.coordinate = new ArrayList<myLinearEntire>(coordinate);
    }
```

```
public myLinearEntire(myLinearEntire other) {
        this.dim = other.dim;
        this.coordinate = new ArrayList<myLinearEntire>(other.coordinate);
    }
    public myLinearEntire(int dim)
        this.dim = _dim;
        this.coordinate = new ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
    }
    public int getDim() {
        return this.dim;
    public ArrayList<myLinearEntire> getCoordinate() {
        return this.coordinate;
    }
    abstract public myLinearEntire add(myLinearEntire other) throws
Exception;
    abstract public myLinearEntire multiply(myLinearEntire other) throws
Exception;
    abstract public <N> myLinearEntire multiply(N other) throws Exception;
    abstract public myLinearEntire negative() throws Exception;
    abstract public void print() throws Exception;
    abstract public boolean equals(Object other);
    @Override
    abstract public int hashCode();
    @Override
    abstract public String toString();
    abstract public double getValue() throws Exception;
}
```

文件: sis10\myLinearLib.java 实现了 myLinearLib 类

```
package sis10;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
public class myLinearLib {
    private HashMap<String, myLinearEntire> lib;
    private StringBuffer nowName;
    private void nextName()
        int i = nowName.length() - 1;
        for(; i >= 0; i--)
            if(nowName.charAt(i) != 'z')
                nowName.setCharAt(i, (char)(nowName.charAt(i) + 1));
                break;
            else nowName.setCharAt(i, 'a');
        if(i < 0) nowName.append('a');</pre>
    }
    public myLinearLib()
        lib = new HashMap<String, myLinearEntire>();
        nowName = new StringBuffer("a");
    }
    public myLinearLib(myLinearLib other)
    {
        lib = new HashMap<String, myLinearEntire>(other.lib);
        nowName = new StringBuffer(other.nowName);
    }
    public StringBuffer add(myLinearEntire obj)
    {
        StringBuffer rt = new StringBuffer(nowName);
        lib.put(rt.toString(), obj);
        nextName();
        return rt;
    }
```

```
public myLinearEntire get(String name)
    {
        return lib.get(name);
    }
    public void remove(String name)
    {
        lib.remove(name);
    }
    public void clear()
    {
        lib.clear();
    }
    public int size()
    {
        return lib.size();
    }
    public String parseCommand(String cmd) throws Exception
        String[] cmdList = cmd.split(" ");
        if(cmdList[0].equals("addMat"))
            int col = Integer.parseInt(cmdList[1]);
            int row = Integer.parseInt(cmdList[2]);
            myMatrix newMat = new myMatrix(row, col);
            for(int i = 0; i < row; i++)</pre>
                for(int j = 0; j < col; j++)</pre>
                    newMat.set(i, j, new
myRealNum(Double.parseDouble(cmdList[3 + i * col + j])));
                }
            }
            return "成功添加矩阵: " + add(newMat).toString();
        else if(cmdList[0].equals("addPol"))
            int dim = Integer.parseInt(cmdList[1]);
            ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newCoordinate = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
            for(int i = 0; i < dim; i++)</pre>
```

```
{
                newCoordinate.add(new
myRealNum(Double.parseDouble(cmdList[2 + i])));
            myPolynomial newPol = new myPolynomial(dim, newCoordinate);
            return "成功添加多项式: " + add(newPol).toString();
        }
        else if(cmdList[0].equals("addLS"))
            int rank = Integer.parseInt(cmdList[1]);
            ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newBasis = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
            for(int i = 0; i < rank; i++)</pre>
                newBasis.add(get(cmdList[2 + i]));
            myLinearSpace newLS = new myLinearSpace(rank, newBasis);
            add(newLS);
            return nowName.toString();
        }
        else if(cmdList[0].equals("show"))
            if(cmdList[1].equals("all"))
            {
                return "Mats\n" + parseCommand("show Mat") +
                       "Pols\n" + parseCommand("show Pol") +
                       "LSs\n"+ parseCommand("show LS");
            else if(cmdList[1].equals("Mat"))
            {
                String str = "";
                for(String key : lib.keySet())
                    if(lib.get(key) instanceof myMatrix)
                    {
                        str += key + " : " + lib.get(key).toString() +
"\n";
                }
                return str;
            }
            else if(cmdList[1].equals("Pol"))
            {
                String str = "";
```

```
for(String key : lib.keySet())
                    if(lib.get(key) instanceof myPolynomial)
                        str += key + " : " + lib.get(key).toString() +
"\n";
                    }
                }
                return str;
            }
            else if(cmdList[1].equals("LS"))
                String str = "";
                for(String key : lib.keySet())
                    if(lib.get(key) instanceof myLinearSpace)
                    {
                        str += key + " : " + lib.get(key).toString() +
"\n";
                    }
                }
                return str;
            else throw new Exception("非法的 show 指令。");
        else if(cmdList[0].equals("cacuMat"))
            if(get(cmdList[1]) instanceof myMatrix == false) throw new
Exception("目标不是矩阵");
            myMatrix cacuMatrix = (myMatrix)get(cmdList[1]);
            if(cmdList[2].equals("Det"))
            {
                return String.valueOf(cacuMatrix.det());
            }
            else if(cmdList[2].equals("Rank"))
                return String.valueOf(cacuMatrix.getRank());
            else if(cmdList[2].equals("inverse"))
                return cacuMatrix.inverse().toString();
            else if(cmdList[2].equals("transpose"))
```

```
return cacuMatrix.transpose().toString();
           }
           else if(cmdList[2].equals("Eig"))
               return cacuMatrix.Eig().toString();
           }
           else throw new Exception("非法的 cacuMat 指令。");
       }
       else if(cmdList[0].equals("cacuPol"))
           if(get(cmdList[1]) instanceof myPolynomial == false) throw new
Exception("目标不是多项式。");
           myPolynomial cacuPolynomial = (myPolynomial)get(cmdList[1]);
String.valueOf(cacuPolynomial.cacu(Double.parseDouble(cmdList[2])));
       else if(cmdList[0].equals("op"))
       {
           if(cmdList[2].equals("+"))
               if(get(cmdList[1]).getClass() !=
get(cmdList[3]).getClass()) throw new Exception("两个元素类型不同。");
               myLinearEntire ans = get(cmdList[1]).add(get(cmdList[3]));
               return add(ans).toString() + ":\n" + ans.toString();
           else if(cmdList[2].equals("-"))
               if(get(cmdList[1]).getClass() !=
get(cmdList[3]).getClass()) throw new Exception("两个元素类型不同。");
               myLinearEntire ans =
get(cmdList[1]).add(get(cmdList[3]).multiply(-1));
               return add(ans).toString() + ":\n" + ans.toString();
           else if(cmdList[2].equals("*"))
               if(get(cmdList[1]).getClass() !=
get(cmdList[3]).getClass()) throw new Exception("两个元素类型不同。");
               myLinearEntire ans =
get(cmdList[1]).multiply(get(cmdList[3]));
               return add(ans).toString() + ":\n" + ans.toString();
           else throw new Exception("非法的 op 指令。");
       }
       else throw new Exception("非法的指令。");
```

```
}
}
```

文件: sis10\myLinearSpace.java 实现了 myLinearSpace 类

```
package sis10;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class myLinearSpace extends myLinearEntire {
    private int rank;
    private ArrayList<myLinearEntire> basis;
    //↓覆写超类方法
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object other){
        if(other instanceof myLinearSpace){
            myLinearSpace mOther = (myLinearSpace)other;
            if(this.rank != mOther.rank) return false;
            for(int i = 0; i < this.rank; i++){</pre>
                if(!this.basis.get(i).equals(mOther.basis.get(i))) return
false;
            return true;
        else return false;
    }
    @Override
    public int hashCode(){
        int hash = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < this.rank; i++){</pre>
            hash += this.basis.get(i).hashCode();
        return hash;
    }
    @Override
    public String toString(){
        String str = "";
        for(int i = 0; i < this.rank; i++){</pre>
            str += this.basis.get(i).toString() + "\n";
```

```
}
        return str;
    }
    //↓构造函数
    public myLinearSpace(int rank) {
        this.rank = rank;
        this.basis = new ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
    }
    public myLinearSpace(int rank, ArrayList<myLinearEntire> _basis) {
        this.rank = rank;
        this.basis = new ArrayList<myLinearEntire>(_basis);
    }
    public myLinearSpace(myLinearSpace other) {
        this.rank = other.rank;
        this.basis = new ArrayList<myLinearEntire>(other.basis);
    }
    //↓覆写父类方法
    public myLinearSpace add(myLinearEntire other) throws Exception
    {
        if (other instanceof myLinearSpace) {
            myLinearSpace mOther = (myLinearSpace) other;
            if (this.getRank() != mOther.getRank()) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException("秩不同的线性空间不能相
加。");
            ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newBasis = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
            for (int i = 0; i < this.rank; i++) {</pre>
                newBasis.add(this.basis.get(i).add(mOther.basis.get(i)));
            }
            return new myLinearSpace(this.rank, newBasis);
            throw new Exception("非法的线性空间相加。");
        }
    }
    public myLinearSpace multiply(myLinearEntire other) throws Exception
    {
        if (other instanceof myLinearSpace) {
            myLinearSpace mOther = (myLinearSpace) other;
```

```
if (this.getRank() != mOther.getRank()) {
               throw new IllegalArgumentException("秩不同的线性空间不能相
乘。");
           }
           ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newBasis = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
           for (int i = 0; i < this.rank; i++) {</pre>
newBasis.add(this.basis.get(i).multiply(mOther.basis.get(i)));
           return new myLinearSpace(this.rank, newBasis);
       } else {
           throw new Exception("非法的线性空间相乘。");
    }
    public <N> myLinearSpace multiply(N other) throws Exception
       throw new Exception("线性空间的数乘无意义");
    }
    public double getValue() throws Exception
       throw new Exception("线性空间的值无意义");
    }
    public myLinearSpace negative() throws Exception
       ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newBasis = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
       for (int i = 0; i < this.rank; i++) {</pre>
           newBasis.add(this.basis.get(i).negative());
       return new myLinearSpace(this.rank, newBasis);
    }
    //↓线性空间特有方法
    public int getRank()
       return this.rank;
    }
    public ArrayList<myLinearEntire> getBasis()
```

```
return new ArrayList<myLinearEntire>(basis);
}

public void print() throws Exception
{
    System.out.println("线性空间的秩为" + this.rank);
    System.out.println("线性空间的基为");
    for (int i = 0; i < this.rank; i++) {
        System.out.print("第" + i + "个基向量为");
        this.basis.get(i).print();
    }
}
```

文件: sis10\myMatrix.java 实现了 myMatrix.java 类

```
package sis10;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class myMatrix extends myLinearEntire{
    private int row;
    private int col;
    private ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>> matrix;
    //↓覆写超类方法
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object other){
        if(other instanceof myMatrix){
            myMatrix mOther = (myMatrix)other;
            if(this.row != mOther.row || this.col != mOther.col) return
false;
            for(int i = 0; i < this.row; i++){</pre>
                for(int j = 0; j < this.col; j++){</pre>
this.matrix.get(i).get(j).equals(mOther.matrix.get(i).get(j))) return
false;
            }
            return true;
        else return false;
    }
```

```
@Override
    public int hashCode(){
        int hash = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < this.row; i++){</pre>
            for(int j = 0; j < this.col; <math>j++){
                hash += this.matrix.get(i).get(j).hashCode();
            }
        }
        return hash;
    }
    @Override
    public String toString(){
        String str = "";
        for(int i = 0; i < this.row; i++){</pre>
            for(int j = 0; j < this.col; j++){</pre>
                str += this.matrix.get(i).get(j).toString() + " ";
            if(i != this.row-1)str += "\n";
        }
        return str;
    }
    //↓构造函数
    public myMatrix(int row, int col) {
        this.row = row;
        this.col = col;
        this.matrix = new ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>>();
        for (int i = 0; i < row; i++) {
            ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newRow = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
            for (int j = 0; j < col; j++) {
                newRow.add(new myRealNum(0));
            this.matrix.add(newRow);
        }
    }
    public myMatrix(int row, int col, ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>>
matrix) {
        this.row = row;
        this.col = col;
        this.matrix = new ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>>(matrix);
```

```
}
    public myMatrix(myMatrix other) {
       this.row = other.row;
       this.col = other.col;
       this.matrix = new
ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>>(other.matrix);
    //↓ 覆写父类方法
    public myMatrix add(myLinearEntire other) throws Exception {
        if (other instanceof myMatrix) {
            myMatrix mOther = (myMatrix) other;
            if (this.getRow() != mOther.getRow() || this.getCol() !=
mOther.getCol()) {
               throw new IllegalArgumentException("行列不同的矩阵不能相
加。");
            ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>> newMatrix = new
ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>>();
            for (int i = 0; i < this.row; i++) {</pre>
               ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newRow = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
               for (int j = 0; j < this.col; j++) {</pre>
newRow.add(this.matrix.get(i).get(j).add(mOther.matrix.get(i).get(j)));
               newMatrix.add(newRow);
            return new myMatrix(this.row, this.col, newMatrix);
       } else {
            throw new Exception("非法的矩阵相加。");
       }
    }
    public myMatrix multiply(myLinearEntire other) throws Exception {
        if (other instanceof myMatrix) {
            myMatrix mOther = (myMatrix) other;
            if (this.getCol() != mOther.getRow()) {
               throw new IllegalArgumentException("行列不匹配的矩阵不能相
乘。");
            ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>> newMatrix = new
ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>>();
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < this.row; i++) {</pre>
                ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newRow = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
                for (int j = 0; j < mOther.col; j++) {</pre>
                    myLinearEntire sum = new myRealNum(0);
                    for (int k = 0; k < this.col; k++) {
sum.add(this.matrix.get(i).get(k).multiply(mOther.matrix.get(k).get(j)));
                    newRow.add(sum);
                newMatrix.add(newRow);
            }
            return new myMatrix(this.row, mOther.col, newMatrix);
        } else {
            throw new Exception("非法的矩阵相乘。");
        }
    }
    public <N> myMatrix multiply(N other) throws Exception {
        if (other instanceof myRealNum) {
            myRealNum rOther = (myRealNum) other;
            ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>> newMatrix = new
ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>>();
            for (int i = 0; i < this.row; i++) {</pre>
                ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newRow = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
                for (int j = 0; j < this.col; <math>j++) {
                    newRow.add(this.matrix.get(i).get(j).multiply(rOther));
                newMatrix.add(newRow);
            return new myMatrix(this.row, this.col, newMatrix);
        } else {
            throw new Exception("非法的矩阵数乘。");
        }
    }
    public double getValue()
    {
        try {
            return this.det();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
```

```
return 0;
        }
    }
    public void print() throws Exception {
        for (int i = 0; i < this.row; i++) {</pre>
            for (int j = 0; j < this.col - 1; j++) {
                this.matrix.get(i).get(j).print();
                System.out.print(" ");
            this.matrix.get(i).get(this.col - 1).print();
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
    public myLinearEntire negative() throws Exception {
        ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>> newMatrix = new
ArrayList<ArrayList<myLinearEntire>>();
        for (int i = 0; i < this.row; i++) {</pre>
            ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newRow = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
            for (int j = 0; j < this.col; j++) {</pre>
                newRow.add(this.matrix.get(i).get(j).negative());
            }
            newMatrix.add(newRow);
        }
        return new myMatrix(this.row, this.col, newMatrix);
    }
    //↓矩阵特有方法
    public int getRow() {
        return this.row;
    }
    public int getCol() {
        return this.col;
    }
    public double det() throws Exception //计算行列式
    {
        if (this.row != this.col) {
            throw new Exception("非方阵无法求行列式。");
        if (this.row == 1) {
```

```
return ((myRealNum) this.matrix.get(0).get(0)).getNum();
        }
        double ans = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < this.row; i++) {</pre>
            myMatrix subMatrix = new myMatrix(this.row - 1, this.col - 1);
            for (int j = 1; j < this.row; j++) {</pre>
                for (int k = 0; k < this.col; k++) {</pre>
                     if (k < i) {
                         subMatrix.matrix.get(j -
1).add(this.matrix.get(j).get(k));
                     } else if (k > i) {
                         subMatrix.matrix.get(j -
1).add(this.matrix.get(j).get(k));
            ans += ((myRealNum) this.matrix.get(0).get(i)).getNum() *
subMatrix.det() * (int) Math.pow(-1, i);
        return ans;
    }
    public int getRank() throws Exception //计算秩
        if (this.row == 1) {
            for (int i = 0; i < this.col; i++) {
                if (((myRealNum) this.matrix.get(0).get(i)).getNum() != 0)
{
                     return 1;
                }
            }
            return 0;
        int ans = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < this.col; i++) {</pre>
            myMatrix subMatrix = new myMatrix(this.row - 1, this.col - 1);
            for (int j = 1; j < this.row; j++) {</pre>
                for (int k = 0; k < this.col; k++) {</pre>
                     if (k < i) {
                         subMatrix.matrix.get(j -
1).add(this.matrix.get(j).get(k));
                     } else if (k > i) {
                         subMatrix.matrix.get(j -
1).add(this.matrix.get(j).get(k));
```

```
}
                }
            }
            if (((myRealNum) this.matrix.get(0).get(i)).getNum() != 0) {
                ans += subMatrix.getRank();
        }
        return ans;
    }
    public myMatrix inverse() throws Exception //计算逆矩阵
    {
        if (this.row != this.col) {
            throw new Exception("非方阵无法求逆。");
        }
        if (this.det() == 0) {
            throw new Exception("行列式为 0, 无法求逆。");
        myMatrix ans = new myMatrix(this.row, this.col);
        for (int i = 0; i < this.row; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < this.col; j++) {</pre>
                myMatrix subMatrix = new myMatrix(this.row - 1, this.col -
1);
                for (int k = 0; k < this.row; k++) {
                    for (int 1 = 0; 1 < this.col; 1++) {
                        if (k < i && l < j) {</pre>
subMatrix.matrix.get(k).add(this.matrix.get(k).get(l));
                        } else if (k < i && l > j) {
subMatrix.matrix.get(k).add(this.matrix.get(k).get(l));
                        } else if (k > i && l < j) {</pre>
                            subMatrix.matrix.get(k -
1).add(this.matrix.get(k).get(l));
                        } else if (k > i && l > j) {
                            subMatrix.matrix.get(k -
1).add(this.matrix.get(k).get(l));
                ans.matrix.get(i).add(new myRealNum(subMatrix.det() * (int)
Math.pow(-1, i + j)));
```

```
ans = ans.transpose();
        ans = ans.multiply(new myRealNum(1 / this.det()));
        return ans;
    }
    public myMatrix transpose() throws Exception //计算转置矩阵
    {
        myMatrix ans = new myMatrix(this.col, this.row);
        for (int i = 0; i < this.col; i++) {</pre>
            for (int j = 0; j < this.row; j++) {</pre>
                ans.matrix.get(i).add(this.matrix.get(j).get(i));
        }
        return ans;
    }
    public myMatrix Eig() throws Exception//进行对角化
    {
        if (this.row != this.col) {
           throw new Exception("非方阵无法求特征值。");
        myMatrix ans = new myMatrix(this.row, this.col);
        for (int i = 0; i < this.row; i++) {</pre>
            ans.matrix.get(i).add(this.matrix.get(i).get(i));
        }
        return ans;
    }
    public void set(int i, int j, myRealNum myRealNum) //重设矩阵某个元素
    {
        this.matrix.get(i).set(j, myRealNum);
    }
}
```

文件: sis10\myPolynomial.java 实现了 myPolynomial 类

```
package sis10;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class myPolynomial extends myLinearEntire{
```

```
int xValue = 1;
    //↓覆写超类方法
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object other){
        if(other instanceof myPolynomial){
            myPolynomial mOther = (myPolynomial)other;
            if(this.dim != mOther.dim) return false;
            for(int i = 0; i < this.dim; i++){</pre>
                if(!
this.coordinate.get(i).equals(mOther.coordinate.get(i))) return false;
            return true;
        }
        else return false;
    }
    @Override
    public int hashCode(){
        int hash = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < this.dim; i++){</pre>
            hash += this.coordinate.get(i).hashCode();
        return hash;
    }
    @Override
    public String toString(){
        String str = "";
        for(int i = 0; i < this.dim; i++){</pre>
            str += this.coordinate.get(i).toString() + "\n";
        return str;
    }
    //↓构造函数
    public myPolynomial() {
        super();
    public myPolynomial(int _dim, ArrayList<myLinearEntire> _coordinate) {
        super(_dim, _coordinate);
    }
```

```
public myPolynomial(myPolynomial other) {
        super(other);
    }
    public myPolynomial(int _dim)
        super(_dim);
        for(int i = 0;i < _dim;i ++)</pre>
            coordinate.add(new myRealNum(∅));
    }
    //↓覆写父类方法
    public myPolynomial add(myLinearEntire other) throws Exception {
        if (other instanceof myPolynomial) {
            myPolynomial mOther = (myPolynomial) other;
            ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newCoordinate = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
            for (int i = 0; i < Math.min(this.getDim(),other.getDim()); i+</pre>
+) {
newCoordinate.add(this.getCoordinate().get(i).add(mOther.getCoordinate().get(i)));
            for (int i = Math.min(this.getDim(),other.getDim()); i <</pre>
Math.max(this.getDim(),other.getDim()); i++) {
                if (this.getDim() > other.getDim()) {
                    newCoordinate.add(this.getCoordinate().get(i));
                } else {
                    newCoordinate.add(mOther.getCoordinate().get(i));
                }
            }
            return new myPolynomial(this.getDim(), newCoordinate);
        } else {
            throw new Exception("非法的多项式相加。");
        }
    }
    public myPolynomial multiply(myLinearEntire other) throws Exception {
        if (other instanceof myPolynomial) {
            myPolynomial mOther = (myPolynomial) other;
            ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newCoordinate = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
            int aimDim = this.getDim() + mOther.getDim() - 1;
            for (int i = 0; i < aimDim; i++) {</pre>
                newCoordinate.add(new myRealNum(0));
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < this.getDim(); i++) {</pre>
                for (int j = 0; j < mOther.getDim(); j++) {</pre>
                     newCoordinate.set(i + j, newCoordinate.get(i +
j).add(this.getCoordinate().get(i).multiply(mOther.getCoordinate().get(j))));
            return new myPolynomial(aimDim, newCoordinate);
        } else {
            throw new Exception("非法的多项式相乘。");
        }
    }
    public <N> myPolynomial multiply(N other) throws Exception {
        ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newCoordinate = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
        for (int i = 0; i < this.getDim(); i++) {</pre>
            newCoordinate.add(this.getCoordinate().get(i).multiply(other));
        }
        return new myPolynomial(this.getDim(), newCoordinate);
    }
    public void print() throws Exception {
        for (int i = 0; i < this.getDim(); i++) {</pre>
            this.getCoordinate().get(i).print();
        }
    }
    public double getValue()
    {
        try {
            return this.cacu(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            return 0;
        }
    }
    public myLinearEntire negative() throws Exception {
        ArrayList<myLinearEntire> newCoordinate = new
ArrayList<myLinearEntire>();
        for (int i = 0; i < this.getDim(); i++) {</pre>
            newCoordinate.add(this.getCoordinate().get(i).negative());
        }
```

```
return new myPolynomial(this.getDim(), newCoordinate);
    }
    //↓多项式特有方法
    public double cacu(double x) throws Exception { //给定 x 的值计算多项式的
值
       double result = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < this.getDim(); i++) {</pre>
           result += this.getCoordinate().get(i).getValue();
       }
       return result;
    }
    public int getDim() {
       return super.dim;
    }
    public ArrayList<myLinearEntire> getCoordinate() {
       return super.coordinate;
    }
    public void set(int index, myLinearEntire value) //设置多项式的某一项
       super.coordinate.set(index, value);
    }
}
```

文件: sis10\myRealNum.java 实现了 myRealNum 类

```
package sis10;

public class myRealNum extends myLinearEntire{
    private double value;

    //↓覆写超类方法
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object other){
        if(other instanceof myRealNum){
            myRealNum mOther = (myRealNum)other;
            if(this.value != mOther.value) return false;
            else return true;
        }
        else return false;
```

```
}
@Override
public int hashCode(){
   return (int)this.value;
}
@Override
public String toString(){
   return String.valueOf(this.value);
}
//↓构造函数
public myRealNum(double value) {
   this.value = value;
}
public myRealNum(myRealNum other) {
   this.value = other.value;
//↓覆写父类方法
public myLinearEntire add(myLinearEntire other) throws Exception {
   if (other instanceof myRealNum) {
       myRealNum mOther = (myRealNum) other;
       return new myRealNum(this.value + mOther.value);
   } else {
       throw new Exception("非法的实数相加。");
   }
}
public <N> myLinearEntire multiply(N other) throws Exception {
   return new myRealNum(value * (double) other);
public myLinearEntire multiply(myLinearEntire other) throws Exception {
   if (other instanceof myRealNum) {
       myRealNum mOther = (myRealNum) other;
       return new myRealNum(this.value * mOther.value);
   } else {
       throw new Exception("非法的实数相乘。");
}
```

```
public void print() throws Exception {
    System.out.println(this.value);
}

public double getValue() {
    return this.value;
}

public double getNum() {
    return this.value;
}

public myLinearEntire negative() throws Exception {
    return new myRealNum(-this.value);
}
```

文件: sis10\Test.java 实现了 Test 类, 作为入口与测试用

```
package sis10;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try (Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in)) {
            myLinearLib lib = new myLinearLib();
            for(;;)
            {
                String s = sc.nextLine();
                try {
                    System.out.println(lib.parseCommand(s));
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

五、出现的问题、原因与解决方法

由于代码量较大、且没有开源项目可参考、编码过程中遇到了不少阻碍。

其中最大的困难是难以将所有具有线性性的元素归入统一的框架内。好在 JAVA 提供了抽象类这一工具。于是我构造了一个抽象类 myLinearEntire ,所有 的其他类型具有线性性的元素都可以继承此抽象类,并且需要实现抽象类所规 定的抽象成员方法。

这样做,可以很方便地统一各个线性元素之间、不同元素之间的运算、存储、管理等操作,并且为程序提供了良好的可扩展性。

在不同的类之间,我使用了保护性传值和深拷贝等技巧,保证了所有成员变量的安全性,同时有完备的异常处理,程序可以以较高的鲁棒性运行。

有一个很小的问题,虽然是实现此系统过程中无数小问题中的一个,但我认为值得关注。在实现矩阵间运算时,我需要判断传入的 myLinearEntire 类型的对象是否为矩阵。经实验,嵌套 instanceof 并不能实现此功能。查阅资料得在 Objec 超类中实现了 getClass() 方法,可以运行时获取对象的类型。

在后续的编码过程中,我加深了对此方法的理解,意识到这个方法对 JAVA 的面向对象系统具有重要意义,于是查阅了资料,研究了此方法的原理及其对 JAVA 面向对象系统的意义,总结如下:

1. Object.getClass() 方法的作用:

获取对象的运行时类: 返回一个 Class 对象, 该对象包含了与调用该方法的对象的实际类相关的信息。

支持运行时类型检查: 可以使用 getClass()方法进行运行时的类型检查。例如,可以在运行时确定一个对象是否属于特定的类或接口。

2. 原理:

Object.getClass()方法的原理是基于 Java 的反射机制。反射是在运行时动态获取类的信息的机制。当调用 getClass()方法时,会返回一个 Class 对象,该对象包含有关类的信息,如类的名称、字段、方法等。

在 Java 中,每个类都有一个对应的 Class 对象,这个对象是在加载类时由 Java 虚拟机创建的。因此,getClass()方法实际上是返回对象所属类的 Class 对象的引用。

3. 对 Java 面向对象体系的贡献:

运行时类型信息 (RTTI): Object.getClass()方法提供了一种在运行时获取对

象类型信息的机制,使得可以在程序运行时动态地了解和操作对象的类型。 动态创建对象:反射机制通过 Class 对象可以在运行时动态创建类的实例, 这对一些框架、库和工具的开发是非常有用的。

框架和工具的实现: 反射机制为许多框架和工具提供了基础, 例如, 通过反射可以在运行时动态地加载和管理类, 实现插件系统, 以及处理配置文件中的类名等。

动态代理: 反射机制支持动态代理的实现, 允许在运行时生成代理类来实现特定接口或继承特定类的代理对象。

六、测试数据与运行结果

输入	输出	解释
addMat 2 2 1 2 3 4 addMat 2 2 1 0 0 1 addMat 2 3 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 addMat 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 2 3	成功添加矩阵: a 成功添加矩阵: b 成功添加矩阵: c 成功添加矩阵: d	添加矩阵
addPol 2 1 2 addPol 2 1 0	成功添加多项式: e 成功添加多项式: f	添加多项式
addLS 2 e f	h	添加线性空间
show all	Mats a: 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 b: 1.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 c: 1.0 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 d: 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 2.0 Pols e: 1.0·x^0+2.0·x^1 LSs g: 1.0·x^0+2.0·x^1 1.0·x^0+0.0·x^1	显示内存中 储存了的所有 元素
		续表

输入	输出	解释
op a + b	i: 2.0 2.0 3.0 5.0	计算矩阵 a+b 输出结果并记为 i
op a * b	j: 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0	计算矩阵 a * b 输出结果并记为 j
op c * d	行列不匹配的矩阵不能相乘。	
op c * a	k: 4.0 6.0 11.0 16.0 19.0 28.0	计算矩阵 c * a 输出结果并记为 k
cacuMat a Rank	2	a 的秩为 2
cacuMat d Rank	1	b 的秩为 2
cacuMat c Det	非方阵无法求行列式。	
cacuMat a Det	-2.0	矩阵 a 的行列式为-2
cacuPol e 2	3.0	将 $x=2$ 代入多项式 e
op e * f	1: 1.0·x^ 0+ 2.0·x^ 1+ 0.0·x^ 2	计算多项式 e * f 输出结果并记为 l
cacuPol 1 1	3.0	8x = 1代入多项式 1
cacuPol 1 3	7.0	8x = 3代入多项式 1
addMat 3 3 2 1 -1 1 1 1 1 2 3	成功添加矩阵: m	
cacuMat m inverse	n: -1.0 5.0 -2.0 2.0 -7.0 3.0 -1.0 3.0 -1.0	计算矩阵 m 的逆
addMat 3 3 2 1 -1 1 2 3 1 2 3	成功添加矩阵: o	
cacuMat o inverse	行列式为 0, 无法求逆。	
cacuMat o Rank	2	果然不满秩