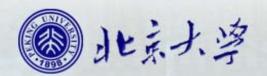


《计算概论》课程程序设计部分 指针(1)

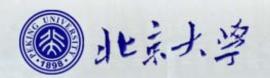
李戈

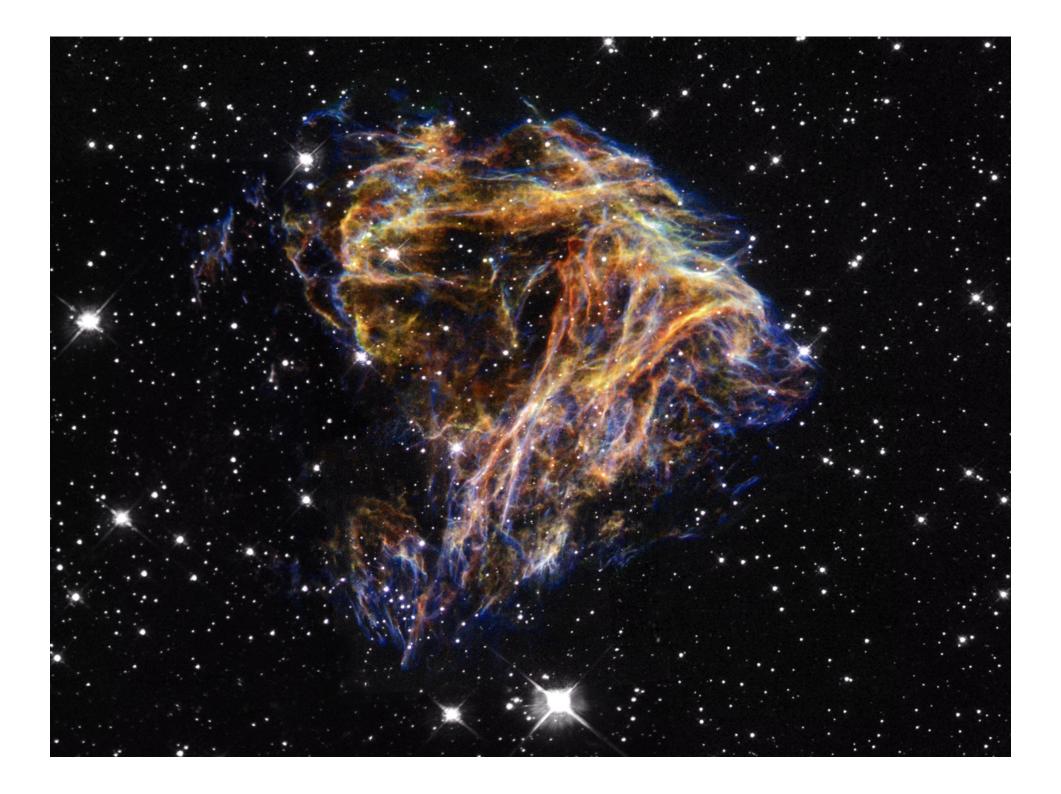
北京大学 信息科学技术学院 软件研究所 lige@sei.pku.edu.cn





什么是"指针"?





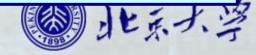
互联网上的资源——地址

http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/166502.jpg



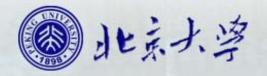
N49 Nebula

可以把"网址"称为指向资源的"指针"



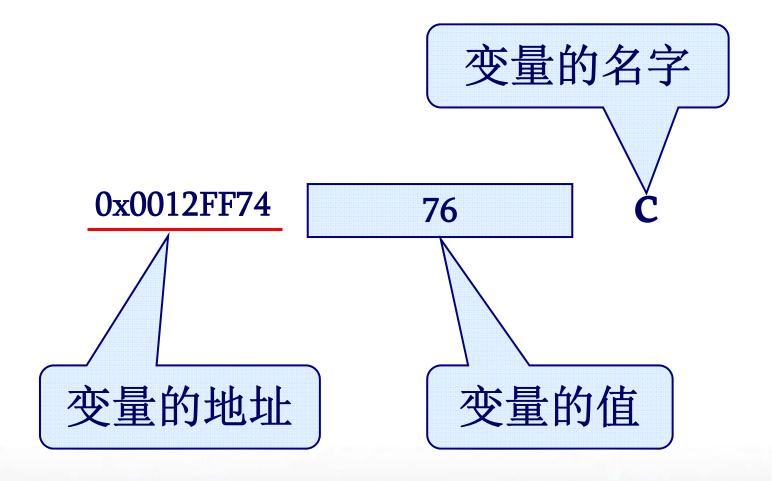
内存中的资源——地址 void main()

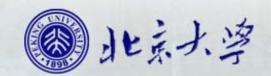
0x0012FF70 int a = 15; 15 0x0012FF72 int b = 2; 0x0012FF74 int c = 76; 76 int i = 30; 0x0012FF76 30 0x0012FF78 126 int j = 126; 0x0012FF7A 5 int k = 5;





变量的三要素





内存中的资源——地址

把某个变量的地址称为"指向该变量的指针"

0x0012FF74

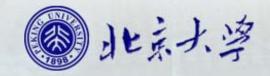
76

C

http://www.nasa.gov/ima ges/content/166502.jpg



N49 Nebula



能不能拿到、看到一个变量的地址?

■ 可以利用 取地址运算符 "&" 实现

- **◆cout**<<&c<<endl;
 - 结果: 12FF74; (VC++6.0环境)
- **◆**cout<<sizeof(&c)<<endl;
 - 结果: 4; (VC++6.0环境)



变量地址(指针)的作用

■ 我们可以通过资源地址(指针)访问网络资源

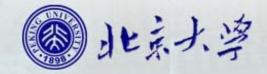
http://www.nasa.gov/ima ges/content/166502.jpg



N49 Nebula

■ 计算机通过变量的地址(指针)操作变量

&c 76 C (0x0012FF74)

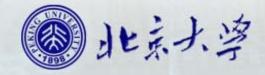


通过变量的地址(指针)操作变量

■可以利用 指针运算符* 实现

*&c 76 C

- **♦** cout<< c <<endl;



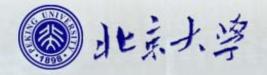
通过变量的地址(指针)操作变量

■可以利用 指针运算符* 实现

*&c 等价于 c

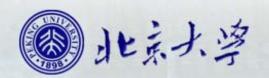
编译时,编译器建立变量名到地址的映射

- ◆ cout<< a <<endl; 等价于 cout<<*&a<<endl;
 - 找到变量a的地址;
 - 从地址 0x0012FF74 开始的四个字节中取出数据;
 - 将取出的数据送到显示器;





什么叫"指针变量"?



存放地址(指针)的变量

■ 我们可以设置一个变量,来存放网络资源的地址

http://www.nasa.gov/ima ges/content/166502.jpg



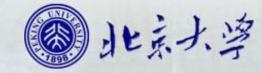
N49 Nebula

■ 当然,我们也可以设置一个变量,来存放变量 的地址(变量的指针)

0x0012FF74

76

C





指针变量

- ■指针变量
 - ◆ 专门用于存放指针(某个变量的地址)的变量

0x0012FF74

76

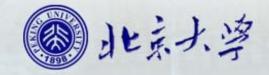
C

0x0012FF90

0x0012FF74

pointer

指向变量c的"指针变量"





指针变量的定义

0x0012FF74

76

C

0x0012FF90

0x0012FF74

pointer

int c = 76;

//定义int型变量c,并赋值76;

int *pointer;

//定义名字为pointer的指针变量;

//"*"表示变量pointer的类型为指针类型;

pointer = &c;

//将变量c的地址赋值给指针变量pointer;

//赋值后,称指针变量pointer指向了变量c

指针变量的"基类型"

int * pointer;

指针变量的 基类型

指针运算符

指针变量的 名字

基类型: 指针变量指向的变量的类型

0x0012FF74

76 (int型)

C

0x0012FF90

0x0012FF74

pointer



指针变量的"基类型"

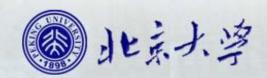
■ 问题:

- ◆ 指针变量是用来存放"变量的地址"的;
- ◆ 既然"变量的地址"的格式都一样(VC6中4字节);
- ◆ 为什么还要指定指针变量的"基类型"?

int c = 76; //定义int型变量c, 并赋值76;

int pointer; //定义名字为pointer的指针变量;

pointer = &c; //为指针变量赋值;



回顾: 指针变量的定义、赋值

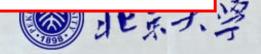
- 定义一个指向int型变量c的指针变量
 - int *pointer;
 - \bullet pointer = &c;

定义时也可以进行初始化,写成:

- int *pointer = &c;
- 能不能写成:
 - int *pointer;
 - \bullet pointer = c;

绝对不行!

■ 因为pointer是存放地 址的变量,所以只 能存放地址!





指针变量的使用

- ■问题:
 - ◆ 既然指针变量中存放的是"某个变量的地址";
 - ◆ 可否通过"指针变量"访问"它所指向的变量"呢?
- 例如:

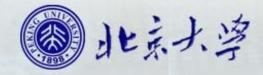
0x0012FF74 76 C

0x0012FF90

0x0012FF74

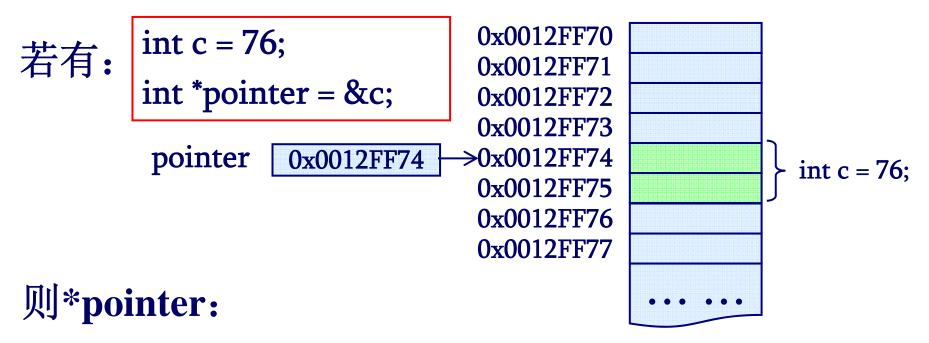
pointer

◆可否利用pointer访问到变量c的值"76"呢?

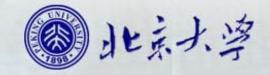


指针变量的使用

■ 也利用 指针运算符* 实现



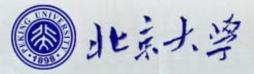
- ◆为 "pointer所指向的存储单元的内容";
- ◆ "pointer所指向的存储单元的内容"是变量c



指针变量也有自己的地址吗?

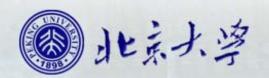
■ 指针变量也是变量,是变量就有地址 int main()

```
{ int iCount= 18;
 int * iPtr = &iCount;
  *iPtr = 58;
 cout<<iCount<<endl;
                               58
 cout<<iPtr<<endl;
                               0x0067fe00
 cout << &i Count << endl;
                               0x0067fe00
 cout<<*iPtr<<endl;
                               58
 cout << &iPtr << endl;
                               0x0067fdfc
 return 0;
```



讨论: &*pointer的含义

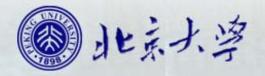
- 设:
 - ◆定义整型变量 int a = 3;
 - ◆ 定义一个指向变量a的指针变量pointer
 - int *pointer = &a;
- &*pointer的含义
 - ◆ *pointer等价于整型变量a
 - ◆ &*pointer等价于&a;
 - ◆ (*pointer) ++ 等价于 a++;





&与*的运算优先级

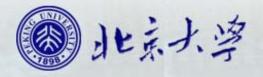
- ■与其他运算符相比
 - ◆ 高于算术运算符
- ■几个同级的运算符
 - **♦** *, &, ++, --
 - ◆ 按照自右而左的结合方向
- 如:
 - **♦ &*pointer** = **&**(***pointer**)
 - *&a = * (&a)
 - ◆ (*pointer) ++ 不等于 *pointer++



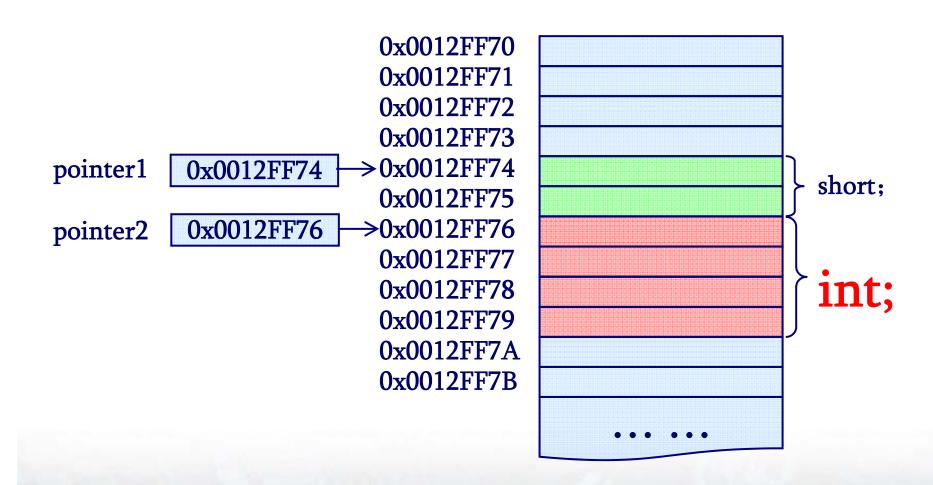


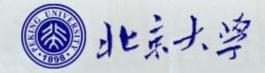
讨论: iPtr++的含义

- 假设iPtr所保存的地址是0x00000100
 - ◆若iPtr指向一个整型元素(占四个字节), 则iPtr++等于iPtr+1*4 = 0x00000104
 - ◆若iPtr指向一个实型元素(占四个字节), 则iPtr++等于iPtr+1*4 = 0x00000104
 - ◆若iPtr指向一个字符元素(占一个字节), 则iPtr++等于iPtr+1*1 = 0x00000101



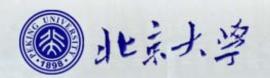
为何要指定指针变量的"基类型"?







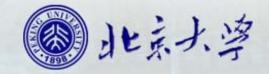
指针使用举例





指针的使用示例

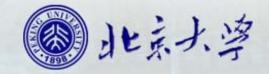
```
void main( )
                 ■ cout<<*pointer<<endl;
 int c;
                    ◆ 相当于 cout<<c<endl;
 int *pointer;
                    ◆ 结果: 76
 c = 76;
 pointer = &c;
  cout<<*pointer<<endl;
```





指针的使用示例

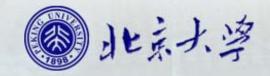
```
void main( )
  int c;
  int *pointer;
  c = 76;
  pointer = &c; 可否写成: *pointer = &c;
  cout<<*pointer<<endl;</pre>
```





指针的使用示例

```
void main( )
 int c;
 int *pointer;
 c = 76;
 cout<<*pointer<<endl;
```





指针变量的初始化

■指针定义却不赋初值

int num;

(num = -858993460)

int *iPtr;

(iPtr = CCCCCCCC)

num = 10;

危险! 地址CCCCCCC可能不在用户区

*iPtr = 58;

CCCCCCC

58

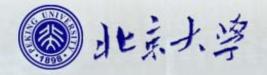
num

10 归去大学



程序举例(1)

```
void main()
  int akey = 0, b = 0;
  int *p = NULL, *q = NULL;
  akey = 66;
                                &akey
                                                66
  p = &akey;
                                         &akey
                                                     *q=*p
  q = \&b;
  *q = *p;
                                &b
  cout<<"b = "<<b<<endl;
  cout<<"*q = "'<<*q<<endl;
```





程序举例(2)

北京大学

```
void main()
                                          p1
                                                    a
                                         &a
                                 p
  int *p1, *p2, *p;
  int a, b;
                                                    b
                                          p2
  cin>>a>>b;
                                         & b
                                                    9
  p1 = &a; p2 = &b;
  if (a \le b)
      \{ p = p1; p1 = p2; p2 = p; \}
  cout<<"a = "<<a<<", b = "<<b<<endl;
  cout<<"max=""<<*p1<<", min=""<<*p2<<endl;
```



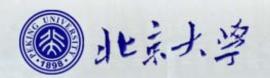
程序举例(2)

北京大学

```
void main()
                                          p1
                                                     a
                                          & b
                                                     5
                                  p
  int *p1, *p2, *p;
  int a, b;
                                          p2
                                                     b
  cin>>a>>b;
                                          & a
                                                     9
  p1 = &a; p2 = &b;
  if (a \le b)
      \{ p = p1; p1 = p2; p2 = p; \}
  cout<<"a = "<<a<<", b = "<<b<<endl;
  cout<<"max=""<<*p1<<", min=""<<*p2<<endl;
```



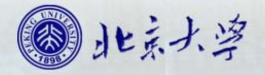
数组与指针





指向数组元素的指针

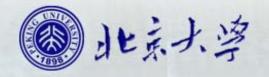
```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
 int a[5]=\{1,2,3,4,5\};
 int *p = &a[3];
 cout<<*p<<endl;
 *p = 100;
 cout << a[3] << endl;
```





指向数组元素的指针

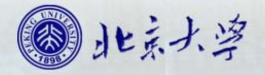
```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
 int a[5]=\{10, 11, 12, 13, 14\};
 cout<<a<<endl;
 int *p = a;
 cout<<*(++p)<<endl;
```





指向数组元素的指针

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
 int a[5]=\{10, 11, 12, 13, 14\};
 cout<<a<<endl;
 cout<<*a<<endl;
 cout < & a [0] < endl;
 cout<<a[0]<<endl;
```

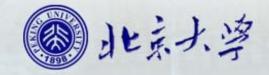


数组的地址(数组的指针)

■数组名代表数组首元素的地址

【数组名是指向数组第一个元素的指针】

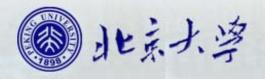
- 对于数组 a[10],数组名a代表数组a[10]中第
 - 一个元素a[0]的地址;
 - ◆即 a与&a[0]等价
- 注意:
 - ◆ a是地址常量,不是变量,不能给a赋值。





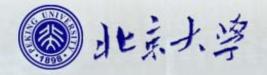
数组的元素

- int a[10]
 - ◆定义了10个存放int型数据的连续空间;
- \blacksquare a + n
 - ◆ "a+n"代表数组a中第n+1个元素的地址。
 - 则a+1是数组a[10]的第2个元素a[1]的地址
- 指向数组元素的指针可以用做下标,
 - ◆ []与*的作用相同
 - ◆如: a[i]与*(a+i)等价



利用指针变量引用数组元素

- ■若定义
 - ◆数组 int a[10]; 指针int *pointer;
- 则:
 - ◆ pointer = a; 等价于 pointer = &a[0];
- ■数组访问
 - ◆ pointer + i; 等价于 a + i; 等价于 &a[i];
 - ◆ *(pointer + i) 等价于 *(a + i) 等价于 a[i]
- ■表示形式
 - ◆ pointer[i] 等价于 *(pointer + i)





需要注意的问题

- \blacksquare int *p = &a[0];
 - ◆ a++是没有意义的, 但p++会引起p变化。
 - ◆ p可以指向数组最后一个元素以后的元素。
- 指针做加减运算时一定注意有效的范围

```
int a[5];
```

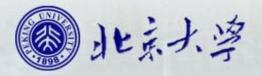
int *iPtr = &a[1];

iPtr --; (指向&a[0])

*iPtr = 3; (ok, a[0]=3)

iPtr --; (指向&a[-1], dangerous)

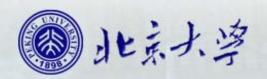
*iPtr = 6; (damage)





需要注意的问题

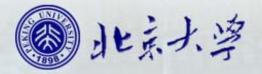
- 若定义 int a[5] = {1,2,3,4,5}; int *p;
 - ◆设当前: i=3, a[i]=4;
 - ◆则: t=*p--相当于t=a[i--]
- 特别注意:
 - ◆*++p相当于a[++i], 先将p自加, 再作*运算。
 - ◆*--p 相当于a[--i], 先使p自减, 再作*运算。
 - ◆*p++ 相当于a[i++], 先做*运算, 再将p自加。
 - ◆*p-- 相当于a[i--], 先做*运算, 再将p自加。



程序举例

■ 利用指针实现数组a的输入输出

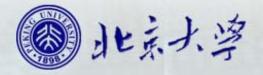
```
int main( )
{ int *p, i, a[10];
  p = a;
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
      cin >> *p++;
  p=a;
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
      cout << *p++;
  return 0;
```





程序举例

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[5]=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};
  int *p = &a[3];
  *p = 100;
  cout<<*p++<<endl;
  cout<<*p--<endl;
  cout<<*--p<<endl;
```



练习一使用指针代替数组下标

```
int main()
  int a[10],i;
  for (i=0;i<10;i++)
       cin >> a[i];
  for (i=9;i>=0;i--)
       cout<<setw(3)<<a[i];
   return 0;
```

```
int main()
  int a[10], i, *p=a;
  for (i= 0;i<10;i++)
      cin >> *p++;
  for (p--;p>=a; )
      cout << setw(3) << *p--;
  return 0;
```

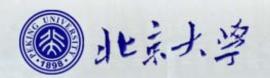


练习一倒置数组元素

```
#include<iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ int a[10], *p = NULL, *q = NULL, temp;
  for(p = a; p < a + 10; p++)
      cin >> *p;
  for(p = a, q = a + 9; p < q; p++, q--)
      temp = *p; *p = *q; *q = temp;
  for(p = a; p < a + 10; p++)
      cout \ll setw(3) \ll p;
  return 0;
                                         引化京大学
```



二维数组与指针





■ 一维数组的地址

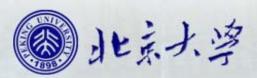
```
\bullet int a[4] = {1,3,5,7}
```

```
a[0]
                                           a[1]
                                      a+1
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[4]=\{1,3,5,7\};
  cout<<"a = "<<a<<endl;
  cout << ''&a[0] = '' << &a[0] << endl;
  cout << "a+1 = "<< a+1 << endl;
  cout << ``&a[0]+1 = ``< &a[0]+1 << endl;
  cout << "&a[1] = "<< &a[1] << endl << endl;
  cout<<''&a = ''<<&a<<endl;
  cout << "&a+1 = "<< &a+1 << endl << endl;
```

```
a+2 a+3 a+4
       = 0x0013FF70
&a[0] = 0x0013FF70
a+1 = 0x0013FF74
a[0]+1 = 0x0013FF74
&a[1] = 0x0013FF74
&a = 0x0013FF70
&a+1 = 0x0013FF80
Press any key to continue_
```

a[3]

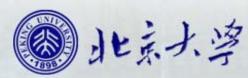
a[2]



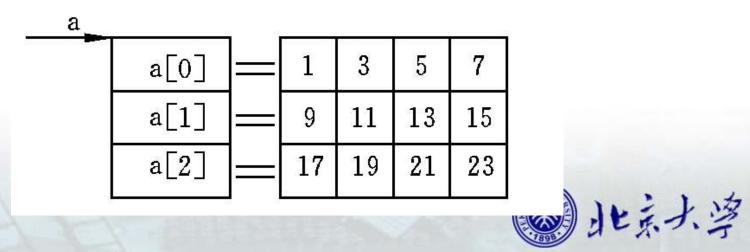


- 一维数组的地址
 - int $a[4] = \{1,3,5,7\}$
 - ◆a是"指向数组第一个元素"的指针;即a等价于&a[0];
 - ◆*a是数组的第一个元素a[0]; 即*a等价于a[0];
 - ●*a相当于"下沉"了一级;
 - ◆ &a是"指向数组"的指针; &a+1将跨越16个字节;
 - ●&a相当于"上浮"了一级;

$$a \longrightarrow a[0] \ a[1] \ a[2] \ a[3]$$
 $a+1 \ a+2 \ a+3 \ a+4$









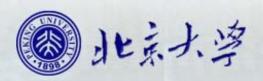
北京大学

- ■定义二维数组
 - ◆ int a[3][4] 相当于 int a[3] [4];
 - ◆定义了三个存放 "a [4]"型数据的存储单元,
 - ●他们的名字分别为: a[0], a[1], a[2]
 - ◆二维数组a[3][4]包含三个元素: a[0], a[1], a[2]
 - ●每个元素都是一个"包含四个整型元素"的数组

a						
25/4 b	a[0]	_	1	3	5	7
r	a[1]]=[9	11	13	15
i	a[2]		17	19	21	23



- ■二维数组的地址
 - \bullet int a[3][4] = {{1,3,5,7},{9,11,13,15},{17,19,21,23}};
 - ◆由对一维数组的分析可知:
 - "数组名是指向数组第一个元素的指针";
 - ◆且二维数组的第一个元素是a[0]
 - ●a[0]是一个"包含四个整型元素"的一维数组;
 - ◆因此可以做出各种推断:
 - ●a与&a[0]等价; a[0]与&a[0][0]等价;
 - ●a[0]与*a等价; a[0][0]与**a等价;





```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[3][4] = \{\{1,3,5,7,\},\{9,11,13,15\},\{17,19,21,23\}\};
   cout<<" a = "<<a<<endl;
                                                          a[0] a[0]+1 a[0]+2 a[0]+3
   cout << " &a[0] = " << &a[0] << endl << endl;
   cout << " a+1 = " << a+1 << endl;
                                                        a
   cout << `` &a[0]+1 = `` << &a[0]+1 << endl << endl;
                                                             2000
                                                                  2002
                                                                       2004
                                                                            2006
                                                       a+1
                                                                       2012
                                                             2008
                                                                  2010
                                                                             2014
   cout<<" *a = "<<*a<<endl;
                                                                   11
                                                                        13
                                                                             15
                                                       a+2
   cout << '' a[0] = '' << a[0] << endl;
                                                             2016
                                                                  2018
                                                                       2020
                                                                             2022
   cout << " &a[0][0] = " << &a[0][0] << endl << endl;
                                                              17
                                                                   19
                                                                        21
                                                                             23
   cout<<" *a+1 = "<<*a+1<<endl;
   cout << '' a[0]+1 = '' << a[0]+1 << endl;
   cout << ''&a[0][0]+1 = ''<<&a[0][0]+1<< endl<< endl;
```



```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[3][4] = \{\{1,3,5,7,\},\{9,11,13,15\},\{17,19,21,23\}\};
                                                        a = 0x0013FF50
  cout<<" a = "<<a<<endl;
                                                    &a[0] = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " &a[0] = " << &a[0] << endl << endl]
  cout << " a+1 = " << a+1 << endl;
                                                      a+1 = 0x0013FF60
                                                 &a[0]+1 = 0x0013FF60
  cout << `` &a[0]+1 = `` << &a[0]+1 << endl << `` |
  cout<<" *a = "<<*a<<endl;
                                                       *a = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " a[0] = " << a[0] << endl;
                                                     \mathbf{a}[0] = 0\mathbf{x}0013FF50
                                                &a[0][0] = 0x0013FF50
  cout<<" &a[0][0] = "<<&a[0][0]<<endl<<
  cout << " *a+1 = " << *a+1 << endl;
                                                     *a+1 = 0x0013FF54
  cout << '' a[0]+1 = '' << a[0]+1 << endl;
                                                  a[0]+1 = 0x0013FF54
  cout << ''&a[0][0]+1 = ''<<&a[0][0]+1<< end&a[0][0]+1 = 0x0013FF54
                                              Press any key to continue
```



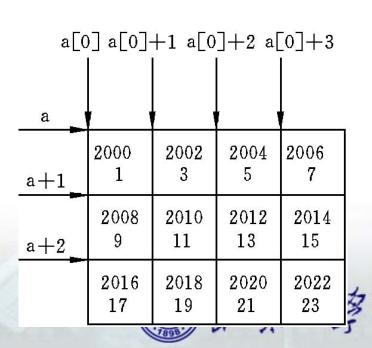
```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[3][4]=\{\{1,3,5,7,\},\{9,11,13,15\},\{17,19,21,23\}\};
  cout<<" a = "<<a<<endl;
  cout << " &a[0] = " << &a[0] << endl << endl;
  cout << " a+1 = " << a+1 << endl;
   cout << " &a[0]+1 = " << &a[0]+1 << endl << endl;
                                                      a[0] a[0]+1 a[0]+2 a[0]+3
  cout << " a[1] = " << a[1] << endl;
  cout<<" &a[1] = "<<&a[1]<<endl;
  cout << " *(a+1) = " << *(a+1) << endl << endl;
                                                         2000
                                                              2002
                                                                   2004
                                                                       2006
                                                    a+1
  cout<<" *a+1 = "<<*a+1<<endl<
                                                         2008
                                                              2010
                                                                   2012
                                                                        2014
                                                               11
                                                                    13
                                                                         15
                                                   a+2
  cout<<" &a = "<<&a<<endl;
                                                         2016
                                                              2018
                                                                   2020
                                                                        2022
  cout << " &a+1 = " << &a+1 << endl;
                                                          17
                                                               19
                                                                    21
                                                                         23
```



```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[3][4] = \{\{1,3,5,7,\},\{9,11,13,15\},\{17,19,21,23\}\};
  cout<<" a = "<<a<<endl;
                                                        a = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " &a[0] = " << &a[0] << endl << endl;
                                                   &a[0] = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " a+1 = " << a+1 << endl;
                                                     a+1 = 0x0013FF60
  cout << " &a[0]+1 = " << &a[0]+1 << endl << endl; &a[0]+1 = 0x0013FF60
  cout << " a[1] = " << a[1] << endl;
                                                    a | 1 | = 0 \times 0013 FF 60
  cout<<" &a[1] = "<<&a[1]<<endl;
                                                   &a[1] = 0x0013FF60
  cout << " *(a+1) = " << *(a+1) << endl << endl;
                                                  *(a+1) = 0x0013FF60
  cout<<" *a+1 = "<<*a+1<<endl<
                                                    *a+1 = 0x0013FF54
  cout<<" &a = "<<&a<<endl;
                                                       \&a = 0x0013FF50
  cout<<" &a+1 = "<<&a+1<<endl;
                                                    &a+1 = 0x0013FF80
```



- 二维数组地址
 - \bullet int a[3][4] = {{1,3,5,7},{9,11,13,15},{17,19,21,23}};
 - ◆ 数组名a是"指向数组第一个元素"的指针;
 - ◆ "*a"等价于a[0],相当于让a下沉了一级;
 - ◆ "&a"表示"指向二维数组"的指针,相当于上浮了一级;
- 几个有用的结论
 - ◆ a, a[0], &a[0][0]有相同的值;
 - ◆ a+1表示第1行的地址;
 - ◆*(a+1)表示第1行第0列的地址;
 - ◆*a+1表示第0行第1列的地址;
 - ◆ a[0]+1表示第0行第1列的地址;





二维数组的元素

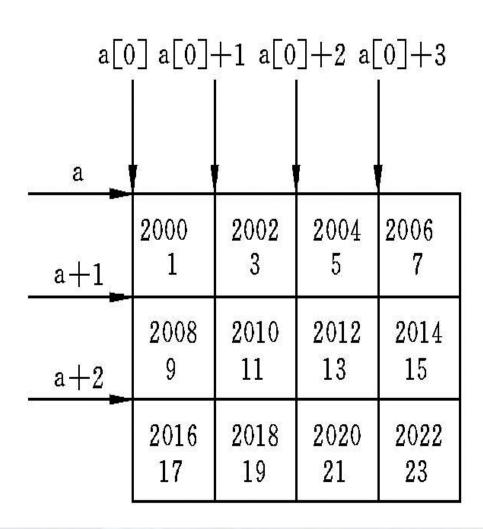
练习:

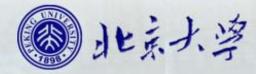
a

$$a+1, &a[1],$$

$$a[1], *(a+1),$$

a[1][2]





好好想想,有没有问题?

谢 谢!

