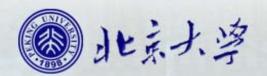


《计算概论A》课程 程序设计部分 C++程序中的函数(2)

李戈

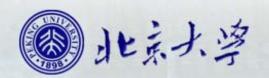
北京大学 信息科学技术学院 软件研究所

lige@sei.pku.edu.cn



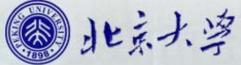


数组与函数



复习 (1)

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void exchange( int x, int y)
  int p;
  if (x < y)
                               程序运行结果?
  { p = x; x = y; y = p; }
int main()
  int a = 3, b = 5;
  exchange(a, b);
  cout << a << " " << b << endl;
  return 0;
```





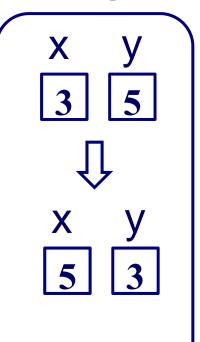
复习 (2)

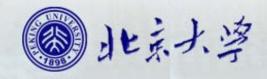
```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void exchange( int x, int y)
  int p;
  if (x < y)
  \{ p = x; x = y; y = p; \}
int main()
  int a = 3, b = 5;
  exchange(a, b);
  cout << a << " " << b << endl;
  return 0;
```

main() exchange()

a b 3 5

cout<<a <<b <<endl;







数组元素做函数参数

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void change(int a, int b, int c)
      a = 0;
      b = 0;
      c = 0;
int main()
      int a[3]=\{1, 2, 3\};
      change(a[0], a[1], a[2]);
      cout<<a[0]<<" "<<a[1]<<" "<<a[2]<<endl;
      return 0;
                                              11年末大学
```



数组名做函数参数

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void change(int a[ ])
      a[0] = 0;
      a[1] = 0;
      a[2] = 0;
int main()
       int a[3]=\{1, 2, 3\};
       change(a);
       cout<<a[0]<<" "<<a[1]<<" "<<a[2]<<endl;
       return 0;
```



数组名做函数参数

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
                                               change()
                                main()
void change(int a[ ])
      a[0] = 0;
                                                  a[ ]
                                    a
      a[1] = 0;
      a[2] = 0;
int main()
      int a[3]=\{1, 2, 3\};
      change(a);
      cout<<a[0]<<" "<<a[1]<<" "<<a[2]<<endl;
       return 0;
```





思考题(1)

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void change(char a, char b)
       a = a \wedge b;
       b = b \wedge a;
       a = a \wedge b;
int main()
       char a[3]={'A','B'};
       change(a[0], a[1]);
       cout<<a[0]<<" "<<a[1]<<endl;
       return 0;
```



思考题(2)

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void change(char a[])
      a[0] = a[0] ^ a[1];
      a[1] = a[1] ^ a[0];
      a[0] = a[0] ^ a[1];
int main()
       char a[3]={'A','B'};
       change(a);
       cout<<a[0]<<" "<<a[1]<<endl;
       return 0;
```



思考题(3)

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void change(char a[])
       a[0] = a[0] ^ a[1];
       a[1] = a[1] ^ a[0];
       a[0] = a[0] \wedge a[1];
int main()
       char a[3]={'A','B'};
       change(a);
        cout<<a<<endl;
       return 0;
```

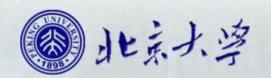
多维数组名做函数参数

例:有一个3×4的矩阵,将所有元素置0。

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void reset(int array[][4])
   for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
         for(int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
                  array[i][j] = 0;
void main()
   int main_array[3][4]=\{\{1,3,5,7\},\{2,4,6,8\},\{5,7,4,2\}\};
   reset(main_array);
   for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
         for(int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
                  cout<<main_array[i][j]<<" ";</pre>
```



结构体与函数

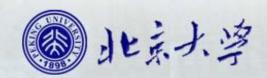




什么是结构体

■ 声明一个名为"学生"的结构体 **struct** student \\结构体的名字为 "student"; int id: \\声明学号为int型: **char name**[20]; \\声明姓名为字符数组; char sex; \\声明性别为字符型; int age; \\声明年龄为整型; float score: \\声明成绩为实型: **char addr[30]**; \\声明地址为字符数组

\\注意大括号后的";"



定义结构体类型的变量

■定义结构体变量

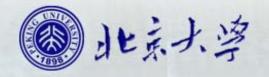
struct student student1, student2;

(结构体类型名) (结构体变量名);

◆ 对比:

int a; (struct student 相当于 int)

float a; (struct student 相当于 float)



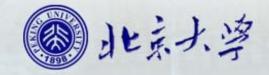


结构体变量的引用

■ 引用结构体变量中成员的方式为 结构体变量名.成员名

◆如: student1.id=10010; student1.birthday.month = 10;

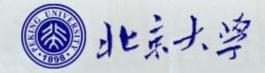
- 不能将一个结构体变量作为一个整体进行输入和输出
 - ◆ 不正确的引用: cout<<student1; cin>>student1;
- 只能对结构体变量中的各个成员分别进行输入和输出
 - ◆ 正确的引用: cin>>student1.id; cout<<student1.id;





结构体变量的初始化

```
struct date
  int month;
  int day;
                   ■ 结构体可以在定义时进行初始化
  int year; };
struct student
  int num;
  char name[20];
  char sex;
  int age;
  struct date birthday;
  char addr[30];
}student1={121, "zhang", 'M', 20, {12, 30, 2000}, "PKU"},
student2={122, "wang", 'M', 20, {12, 30, 2000}, "PKU"};
student student3
       = {123, "zhao", 'M', 20, {12, 30, 2000}, "PKU"};
```





结构体变量的赋值

- 类型相同的结构体变量可以进行赋值
 - ◆例如:

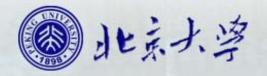
要将student1和student2互换

temp = student1;

student1 = student2;

student2 = temp;

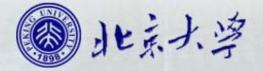
◆(temp也必须是相同类型结构体变量)





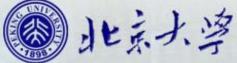
结构体做函数参数(1)

```
struct stru
{ int n;
  char c;
void change(stru b)
{ b.n=20; b.c='y';}
int main()
  stru a = \{10, 'x'\};
  change(a);
  cout << a.n << " " << a.c << endl;
  return 0;
```



结构体做函数参数(1)

```
struct stru
                                              change()
                                main()
{ int n;
  char c;
                                   a
void change(stru b)
                                   10
                                                  20
{ b.n=20; b.c='y';}
int main()
  stru a = \{10, 'x'\};
  change(a);
  cout << a.n << " " << a.c << endl;
  return 0;
```

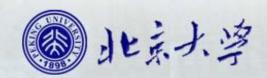


结构体做函数参数(2)

```
struct stru
{ int n;
  char c;
};
void change(stru b)
{ b.n=20; b.c='y';}
int main()
  stru a = \{10, 'x'\};
  change(a);
  cout << a.n << " " << a.c << endl:
  return 0;
```

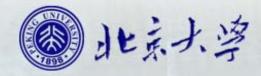
- ◆ 结构体做参数时采用值 传递的方式;
- ◆ 系统会构造一个结构体 的副本给函数使用:

10 x Press any key



结构体做函数返回值(1)

```
struct stru
{ int n;
  char c;
stru change(stru b)
  b.n=20; b.c='y';
  return b;
int main()
  stru a = \{10, 'x'\};
  a = change(a);
  cout << a.n << " " << a.c << endl:
  return 0;
```

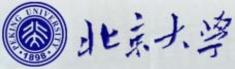


结构体做函数返回值(2)

```
struct stru
{ int n;
                               main()
  char c;
stru change(stru b)
                                   a
                                  10
  b.n=20; b.c='y';
  return b;
int main()
  stru a = \{10, 'x'\};
  a = change(a);
  cout << a.n << " " << a.c << endl:
  return 0;
```

change()

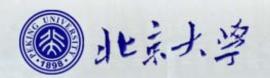
b n 20 c y



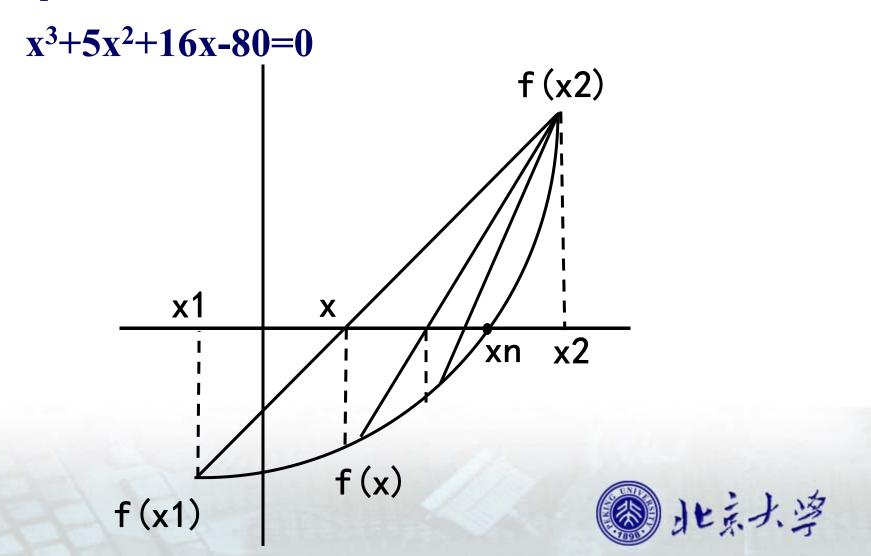
```
student GetStudent()
                      结构体做函数返回值(3)
{ student t;
 cout <<"请输入学号":
 cin >> t.No;
 cout<<"请输入学生姓名:";
 cin.getline(t.name,20);
 cout<<"请输入数学、英语、C++成绩:";
 cin>>t.score[0]>> t.score[1]>> t.score[2];
 return t;
int main()
{ student stu[4];
 for(int i=0;i<4;i++)
  stu[i] = GetStudent();
  print(stu[i]);
                       一个函数可以返回一个结构体
```



嵌套与递归



[例]用弦截法求方程的根



输入x1, x2, 求f(x1), f(x2) 直到f(x1)*f(x2)<0

求f(x1)与f(x2)的连线与x轴的交点x

$$y=f(x), y2=f(x2)$$

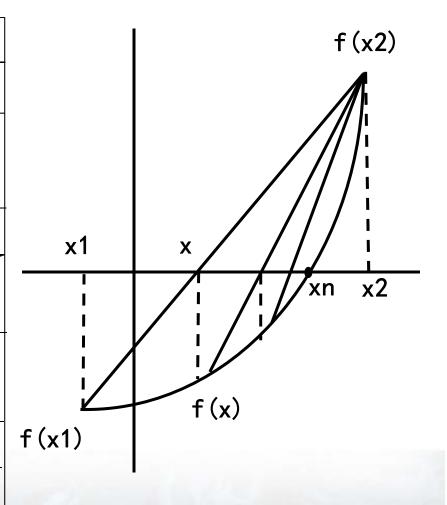
y与y2异号吗?n

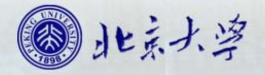
x1=x

x2=x

直到|y|<ε

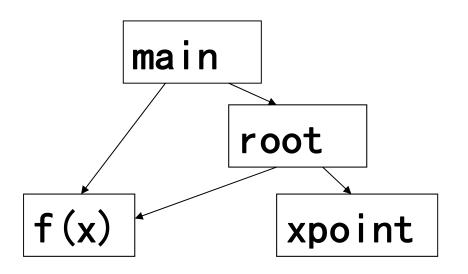
root=x, 输出x

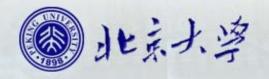




可以组织出的函数

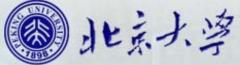
- 求f(x):
 - ◆输入x,输出f(x);
- \blacksquare xpoint (x1, x2):
 - ◆输入x1, x2 输出弦与x轴的交点;
- 总方程: root(x1, x2):
 - ◆输入x1, x2 输出根;



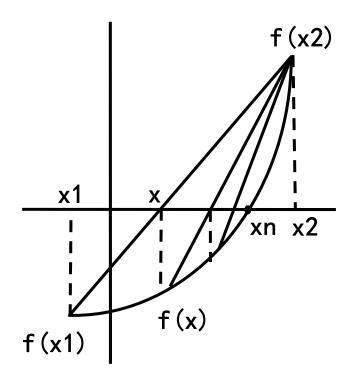


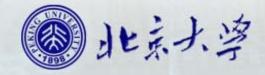


```
#include<iostream>
#include<cmath>
using namespace std;
                                                              f (x2)
float Root(float, float);
float XPoint(float, float);
float f(float x);
int main()
  float x1, x2, f1, f2, x;
                                        x1
  do{
                                                                x2
       cin >> x1 >> x2;
       f1=f(x1); f2=f(x2);
  while(f1*f2 >= 0);
                                                  f(x)
  x = Root(x1, x2);
  cout <<"The root is" << x << endl; (x1)
  return 0;
```



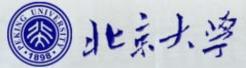
```
float Root(float x1, float x2)
  float x, y, y1;
  y1 = f(x1);
  do {
      x = XPoint(x1, x2);
      y = f(x);
      if (y*y1<0)
      \{ x1 = x; \}
      else
             x2 = x;
  } while(fabs(y)>=0.0001);
  return(x);
```





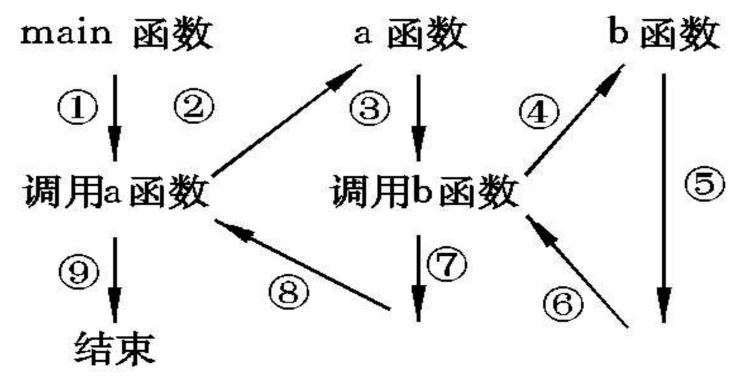


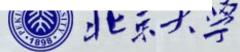
```
float XPoint(float x1, float x2)
                                                     f(x2)
  float x;
  x=(x1*f(x2)-x2*f(x1))/(f(x2)-f(x1));
  return(x);
                                       x1
                                                   xn x2
float f(float x)
                                             f(x)
                                    f(x1)
  float y;
  y=((x-0.5)*x+16.0)*x-80.0;
  return(y);
```





- 函数不能嵌套定义,但可以嵌套调用
 - ◆在调用一个函数的过程中,又调用另一函数



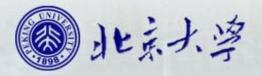




例题分析(1)

- 有5个人坐在一起,问第5个人多少岁?他说比第4个人大2岁。问第4个人岁数,他说比第3个人大2岁。问第3个人,又说比第2个人大2岁。问第2个人,说比第1个人大2岁。最后问第1个人,他说是10岁。请问第5个人多大。
 - $\bullet Age[1] = 10;$

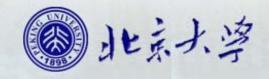
 - \bullet Age[3] = age[2] + 2;
 - \bullet Age[4] = age[3] + 2;
 - \bullet Age[5] = age[4] + 2;





例题分析(1)

```
#include <iostream.h>
int main()
{ int age[6];
  age[1] = 10;
  for (int i = 2; i \le 5; i++)
  \{ age[i] = age[i-1] + 2; \}
  cout << "第5个人的年龄是: "<<age[5] <<endl;
  return 0;
```





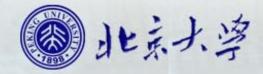
另一种解决方案

```
#include<iostream.h>
int age(int n)
 int c;
  if(n == 1)
     c = 10;
  else
     c = age(n-1)+2;
  return(c);
void main()
{ cout<<"第五个人的年龄是: " <<age(5);
                                         到北京大学
```



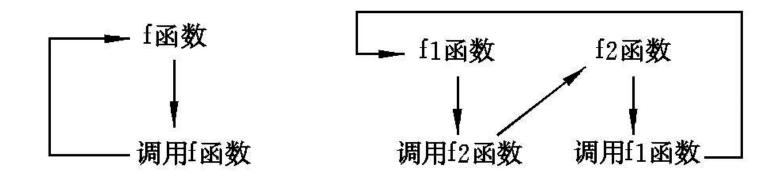
另一种解决方案

```
int age(int n)
  int c;
  if(n == 1)
     c = 10;
  else
     c = age(n-1)+2;
  return(c);
```

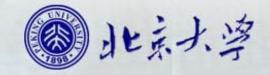


递归

◆在调用一个函数的过程中又出现直接或间接 地调用该函数本身。

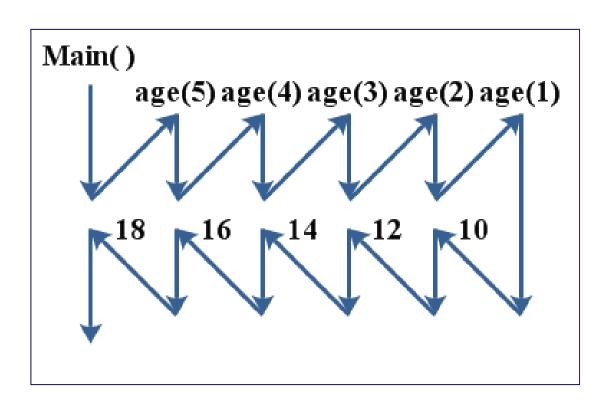


◆程序中不应出现无终止的递归调用,必须控制只有在某一条件成立时才继续执行递归调用,否则就不再继续。

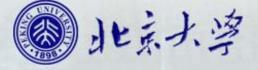


另一种解决方案

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int age(int n)
{ int c;
  if(n == 1)
      c = 10;
  else
      c = age(n-1)+2;
  return(c);
void main()
```



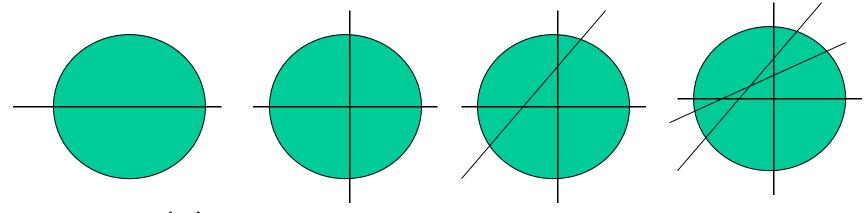
cout<<"第五个人的年龄是: " <<age(5);



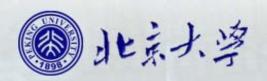


例题分析(2)

■ 切饼,100刀最多能切多少块?



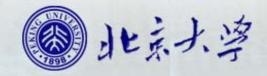
- q(1)=1+1=2
- \circ q(3)=1+1+2+3=7;
- q(n) = q(n-1) + n; q(0) = 1;





例题分析(2)

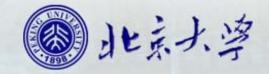
```
#include <iostream.h>
int main()
{ int q[101];
  q[0] = 1;
  for (int i = 1; i \le 100; i++)
  {q[i] = q[i-1] + i;}
  cout<<"100刀最多可切"<<q[100]<<"块"<<endl;
  return 0;
```





另一种解决方案

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int q(int n){
                         Main()
  if (n == 0)
                                                     q(0)
      return 1;
  else
      return(n + q(n-1));
int main(){
      cout<<q(4)<<endl;
      return 0;
```



好好想想,有没有问题?

谢 谢!

