

项目三:编译期长整数加法







- ●把15章前4节的视频都看过去
- 编程实现长整数加法
- 1. 用结构体模板表示数组

```
template <unsigned int... args>
struct Cont {};
```

2. 实现翻转函数 (好好看第4节的内容)

```
template <typename Res, typename Rem>
struct Flip;

template <unsigned int... Processed, unsigned int T, unsigned int... TRemain>
struct Flip<Cont<Processed...>, Cont<T, TRemain...>> {
    using type = typename Flip<Cont<T, Processed...>, Cont<TRemain...>>::type;
};

template <unsigned int... Processed, unsigned int T>
struct Flip<Cont<Processed...>, Cont<T>> {
    using type = Cont<T, Processed...>;
};
```



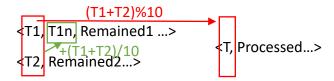
●加法逻辑

1.本质上还是个循环处理逻辑:不断把两个长整数的第N位上的数值(和上一个循环中产生的进位)相加对10取余得到结果中第N位的值,并记录是否产生进位(相加结果大于10),用于下一次循环。

第一次尝试:

第二次尝试:

<Processed..., T1, Remained1..., T2, Remained2...> --> <Processed..., T1, T1n, Remained1..., T2, Remained2...>





●加法逻辑

第二次尝试扩展:

```
<Processed..., T1, T1n, Remained1..., T2, T2n, Remained2...>
<Processed..., T1, T1n, Remained1..., T2, Remained2...>
<Processed..., T1, T1n, Remained1...>
<Processed..., T1, Remained1..., T2, T2n, Remained2...>
<Processed..., T2, T2n, Remained2...>
<Processed ..., T1, T2>
<Processed ..., T1>
<Processed..., T1>
<Processed..., T2>
```

针对每种形式,区分产生进位和没产生进位两种结果,用requires方法(第3节内容)实现:

```
template <unsigned int... Processed, unsigned int T1, unsigned int T2>
    requires (T1 + T2 >= 10)
struct Add_<Cont<Processed...>, Cont<T1>, Cont<T2>> {
    using type = Cont<Processed..., (T1 + T2) % 10, 1>;
};
```

```
template <unsigned int... Processed, unsigned int T1, unsigned int T2>
    requires (T1 + T2 < 10)
struct Add_<Cont<Processed...>, Cont<T1>, Cont<T2>> {
    using type = Cont<Processed..., (T1 + T2) % 10>;
};
```



●顺序执行整个过程

1. 参照第2节的内容顺序执行所有逻辑即可

```
template <typename Res, typename Rem1, typename Rem2>
struct AddFun {
    using filped1 = typename Flip<Cont<>, Rem1>::type;
    using filped2 = typename Flip<Cont<>, Rem2>::type;
    using res = typename Add_<Cont<>, filped1, filped2>::type;
    using res2 = typename Flip<Cont<>, res>::type;
    using value = typename RmZero<Cont<>, res2>::type;
};

// 別名模版
template<typename Res, typename Rem1, typename Rem2>
using Add = typename AddFun<Res, Rem1, Rem2>::value;
```

- 2. Print函数助教有讲过,不再赘述了
- 3. 调用

```
using input1 = Cont<9, 9>;
using input2 = Cont<0, 0, 9, 9>;
using res = Add<Cont<>, input1, input2>;
```

进制转换



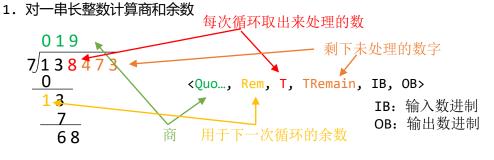
●与Proj1相同的部分

Print函数实现; Flip函数实现; 数组的表示

●复习第一次作业中的进制转换算法

- 1. 非长整数情况:将N进制数值转换为10进制,用转换后的10进制数值不断除以M,将得到的余数记录在数组中,将商继续除以M;循环下去,直到商为0;将余数数组翻转后,所得值即为M进制的结果。
- 2. 长整数情况:由于长整数过大,无法一次性转换为一个10进制的int型的变量执行上面的操作,所以得通过循环的方式计算商和余数。

●代码实现



进制转换



●代码实现

1. 对一串长整数计算商和余数(循环逻辑)

```
template <unsigned int... Quo, unsigned int Rem, unsigned int T, unsigned int... TRemain, unsigned int IB, unsigned int OB>
struct CalRemAndQuo<Cont<Quo...>, Cont<Rem>, Cont<T, TRemain...>, Cont<IB>, Cont<OB>> {
    using rem = typename CalRemAndQuo<Cont<Quo..., (Rem * IB + T) / OB>, Cont<(Rem * IB + T) % OB>, Cont<TRemain...>, Cont<IB>, Cont<OB>>::rem;
    using quo = typename CalRemAndQuo<Cont<Quo..., (Rem * IB + T) / OB>, Cont<(Rem * IB + T) % OB>, Cont<TRemain...>, Cont<IB>, Cont<OB>>::quo;
};
```

- 2. 对一串长整数计算商和余数(循环结束逻辑)
- 3. 注意循环结束的时候有个RmZero函数需要实现,用于将商最前面的"0"都删除掉,这和Flip操作类似,不再赘述了。

进制转换



●代码实现

1. 对每次得到的商再执行前面的长整数除法运算,直到商为0(商所对应的数组为空);将每次得到的余数保存在数组里;

```
template <unsigned int... Rems, unsigned int Rem, unsigned int T, unsigned int... Input, unsigned int IB, unsigned int OB>
struct CalRem<Cont<Rems...>, Cont<Rem>, Cont<T, Input...>, Cont<IB>, Cont<OB>> {
    using rem = typename CalRemAndQuo<Cont<>, Cont<O>, Cont<T, Input...>, Cont<IB>, Cont<OB>>::rem;
    using quo = typename CalRemAndQuo<Cont<>, Cont<O>, Cont<T, Input...>, Cont<IB>, Cont<OB>>::quo;
    using rems = typename CalRem<Cont<Rems..., Rem>, rem, quo, Cont<IB>, Cont<OB>>::rems;
};
```

- 2. 别忘了加上循环退出逻辑
- 3. 最后把rems翻转一下,就得到M进制的输出结果了,翻转函数前面有讲,不赘述啦

在线问答







感谢各位聆听 / Thanks for Listening •

