# 第三章作业

#### 第1题

```
float g(int i ) {}
int g(int j) {}
// 编译报错,仅修改函数返回类型无法重载函数
```

#### 第2题

```
int f(int x) {}
int f(int x, int y = 0) {}
int f(int x, ...) {}
int test2() { f(1,2,3); }
// 编译通过, f(1,2,3)会调用f(int x, ...)
```

### 第3题

```
int f(int x) {}
int f(int x, int y = 0) {}
int f(int x, ...) {}
int test2() { f(1); }
// 编译报错, f(1)与三个函数都可以匹配, 产生二义性
```

### 第4题

```
int get(int *p, int index) {
    return p[index];
}
void test4() {
    int a[10];
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        get(a, i) = i;
    }
}
// 不能正常运行, get函数返回的是一个右值
// 修改如下:
int& get(int *p, int index) {
    return p[index];
}</pre>
```

#### 第5题

```
void f(int* p) {
    std::cout << "void f(int * p)" << std::endl;
}
void f(const int *p) {
    std::cout << "void f(const int * p)" << std::endl;
}
void test5() {
    int a[2] = {1,2};
    const int b[2] = { 1,2 };
    f(a);
    f(b);
}
// f(a)调用void f(int* p)
// f(b)调用void f(const int* p)</pre>
```

#### 第6题

```
void print(const char* p) {}
void print(int i) {}
void test6() {
    void print(int);
    print("Hello");
}
// 编译报错, test6中定义了一个局部函数void print(int i), 它会隐藏外部的同名函数,
// 因此print("Hello")会调用该局部函数, 而这个函数需要接受一个int类型的参数
```

## 第四章作业

#### 第1题

```
class A {
public:
    int i;
}a1;
void test1() {
    static A a2;
    std::cout << "a1.i = " << a1.i << std::endl;
    std::cout << "a2.i = " << a2.i << std::endl;
}
// a1.i=0, 全局对象的基本类型成员会被自动初始化为0
// a2.i=0, 静态局部对象的基本类型成员也会被自动初始化为0
// 如果在test1里定义A a3,可以打印出a3.i,但其值是不确定的
```

#### 第2题

```
class A {
    int x;
public:
    A(int x):x(x) {}
};
A a;    //语句1
A b(1);    //语句2
// 语句1编译报错, 创建A类对象a时需要给构造函数传递参数来初始化成员x
// 语句2编译通过, 调用A(int x)给成员x赋值
```

#### 第3题

```
// 给定A类的定义
// 请为class B添加合适的构造函数,使得下面的语句能够编译通过
class A {
  int x;
public:
   A(int x):x(x) \{\}
};
class B {
 const A a;
 const A& ra;
} b;
//添加如下:
class B {
  const A a;
   const A& ra;
public:
   // 构造函数,接受一个参数并初始化 a 和 ra
   B(int x):a(x),ra(a) \{\}
} b;
```

### 第4题

```
// 给定下面类的定义
class A {
    int x;
public:
    A(int x) :x(x) {}
};
class B {
    const int i = 0;
};
class E {
```

#### 第5题

```
class A {
    A() {}
} a;
class B {
    int i;
    int j;
public:
    explicit B(int x, int y = 0) :i(x), j(y) {}
};
B b1;
B b2 = 1;
// B b1 : 译器无法使用默认构造函数来初始化b1
// B b2=1: 构造函数B(int x, int y = 0)是一个显式构造函数(explicit),
// 这意味着它不能隐式转换其他类型(在这里是 int)为B类型
```

#### 第6题

#### HomeworkWithGTest4Student

#### MyArrayTest中的测试函数均通过

```
[100%] Built target HomeworkWithGTest4Student-main

PS D:\Desktop\(CPP\ch3_4\)HomeworkWithGTest4Student \.\script\run.bat
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