

## 程序设计实习

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# 构造函数(constructor)

#### 基本概念<sub>(教材P179)</sub>

- □成员函数的一种
  - ■名字与类名相同,可以有参数,不能有返回值(void也不行)
  - ■作用是对对象进行初始化,如给成员变量赋初值
  - ■如果定义类时没写构造函数,则编译器生成一个默认的无参数的构造函数

默认构造函数无参数,不做任何操作

### 基本概念

- □如果定义了构造函数,则编译器不生成默认的无参数的构造函数
- □对象生成时构造函数自动被调用。对象一旦生成,就再也不能在

其上执行构造函数

□一个类可以有多个构造函数

#### 基本概念

- □为什么需要构造函数:
- 1) 构造函数执行必要的初始化工作,有了构造函数,就不

必专门再写初始化函数, 也不用担心忘记调用初始化函数。

2) 有时对象没被初始化就使用,会导致程序出错。

Complex c1; //默认构造函数被调用

Complex \* pc = new Complex; //默认构造函数被调用

```
class Complex {
        private:
                double real, imag;
        public:
                Complex (double r, double i = 0);
Complex::Complex( double r, double i) {
        real = r; imag = i;
Complex c1; // error, 缺少构造函数的参数
Complex * pc = new Complex; // error, 没有参数
Complex c1(2); // OK
Complex c1(2,4), c2(3,5);
Complex * pc = new Complex(3,4);
```

#### □可以有多个构造函数,参数个数或类型不同

```
class Complex {
        private:
                 double real, imag;
        public:
                 void Set( double r, double i );
                 Complex(double r, double i);
                 Complex (double r);
                 Complex (Complex c1, Complex c2);
};
Complex::Complex(double r, double i)
        real = r; imag = i;
```

```
Complex::Complex(double r)
        real = r; imag = 0;
Complex::Complex (Complex c1, Complex c2);
        real = c1.real + c2.real;
        imag = c1.imag + c2.imag;
Complex c1(3), c2(1,0), c3(c1,c2);
// c1 = \{3, 0\}, c2 = \{1, 0\}, c3 = \{4, 0\};
```

```
□构造函数最好是public的, private构造函数
不能直接用来初始化对象
class CSample{
      private:
           CSample() {
int main(){
      CSample Obj; //err. 唯一构造函数是private
      return 0;
```

#### 构造函数在数组中的使用

```
class CSample {
        int x;
public:
        CSample() {
                cout << "Constructor 1 Called" << endl;</pre>
        CSample(int n) {
                x = n;
                cout << "Constructor 2 Called" << endl;
```

```
输出:
int main(){
                                   Constructor 1 Called
  CSample array1[2];
                                   Constructor 1 Called
  cout << "step1"<<endl;</pre>
                                   step1
  CSample array2[2] = \{4,5\};
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  cout << "step2"<<endl;</pre>
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  CSample array3[2] = \{3\};
                                   step2
  cout << "step3"<<endl;</pre>
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  CSample * array4 =
                                   Constructor 1 Called
        new CSample[2];
                                   step3
  delete []array4;
                                   Constructor 1 Called
  return 0;
                                   Constructor 1 Called
```

#### 构造函数在数组中的使用

```
class Test {
    public:
         Test(int n) { }
                                     //(1)
         Test( int n, int m) { }
                                    //(2)
         Test() { }
                                         3rd argument use
                                         lconstructor which is w/o
                                         largument
Test array 1[3] = \{1, \text{Test}(1,2)\};
// 三个元素分别用(1),(2),(3)初始化
Test array2[3] = { Test(2,3), Test(1,2), 1};
// 三个元素分别用(2),(2),(1)初始化
                                                          point array doesn't need to
                                                         linitial and it is not an
Test * pArray[3] = { new Test(4), new Test(1,2) };
                                                         object, so 3rd doesn't need
//两个元素分别用(1),(2) 初始化
                                                          lto be initial
```