

# 第二次上机作业报告

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## 2. 创建一个 NewRectangle 类

(1) double 类型的成员变量 width, height;

```
private double width;  
private double height;
```

(2) 默认构造方法;

```
public NewRectangle() {  
    width=0.0;  
    height=0.0;  
}
```

(3) 带两个参数的构造方法;

```
public NewRectangle(double w, double h) {  
    width=w;  
    height=h;  
}
```

(4) 成员方法 getArea() 返回面积;

```
public double getArea() {  
    return (width*height);  
}
```

(5) 成员方法 getPerimeter() 返回周长;

```
public double getPerimeter() {  
    return (2*width+2*height);  
}
```

源代码:

```
public class aanswer {  
    class NewRectangle{  
        private double width;  
        private double height;  
        public NewRectangle() {  
            width=0.0;  
            height=0.0;  
        }  
        public NewRectangle(double w, double h) {  
            width=w;  
            height=h;  
        }  
        public double getArea() {
```

```

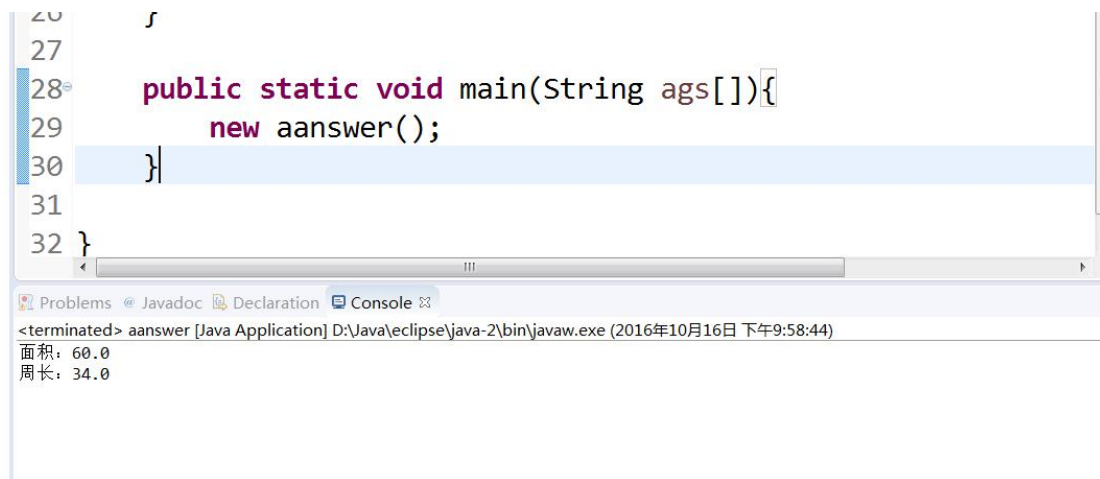
        return (width*height);
    }
    public double getPerimeter() {
        return (2*width+2*height);
    }
}

public aanswer() {
    NewRectangle a= new NewRectangle(5.0, 12.0);
    System.out.println("面积: "+a.getArea()+"\n"+"周长: "+a.getPerimeter());
}

public static void main(String ags[]) {
    new aanswer();
}
}

```

运行截图:



3. 在第二题的基础上，完成如下程序:

(1) 定义 point 类:

```

public class Point{
    private double x;
    private double y;
    public Point() {
        x=0.0;
        y=0.0;
    }
    public Point(double a,double b) {
        x=a;
        y=b;
    }
    public double distance(Point p) {
        double a=this.x-p.x;
        double b=this.y-p.y;
    }
}

```

```

        return (Math.sqrt(a*a+b*b));
    }
}

```

(2) 修改第二题中的 NewRectangle 类, 加入一个 point 类成员, 代表矩形左下顶点的坐标;  
 Point p;

(3) 修改 NewRectangle 类, 添加新的构造方法:

```

public NewRectangle() {
    p=new Point();
    width=0.0;
    height=0.0;
    p.x=0.0;
    p.y=0.0;
}

public NewRectangle(double w,double h,double a,double b) {
    p= new Point();
    width=w;
    height=h;
    p.x=a;
    p.y=b;
}

```

(4) 添加 boolean bPoint(Point p), 判断 p 是否在矩形内;

```

boolean bPointIn(Point q) {
if(this.p.x<=q.x&&q.x<=(this.p.x+this.width)&&this.p.y<=q.y&&q.y<=(this.p.y+this.height)) {
    return true;
}
else return false;
}

```

(5) 添加新的方法, 判断一个矩形是否包含在另一个矩形内, 判断两个矩形是否有重叠部分;

```

boolean ifIn(NewRectangle q) {
    Point w=new Point(q.p.x,q.p.y);
    Point r=new Point((q.p.x+q.width),(q.p.y+q.height));
    if(bPointIn(w)==true&&bPointIn(r)==true) {
        return true;
    }
    else return false;
}

boolean ifcover(NewRectangle q) {
//根据矩形中心点判断

```

```

if(Math.abs(this.p.x+this.width/2-q.p.x-q.width/2)<(this.width/2+q.width/2)&&M
ath.abs(this.p.y+this.height/2-q.p.y-q.height/2)<(this.height/2+q.height/2))
    return true;
    else return false;
}

```

源代码:

```

public class modanswer {
    class Point{
        private double x;
        private double y;
        public Point() {
            x=0.0;
            y=0.0;
        }
        public Point(double a,double b){
            x=a;
            y=b;
        }
        public double distance(Point p){
            double a=this.x-p.x;
            double b=this.y-p.y;
            return (Math.sqrt(a*a+b*b));
        }
    }
    class NewRectangle{
        private double width;
        private double height;
        public Point p;
        public NewRectangle() {
            p=new Point();
            width=0.0;
            height=0.0;
            p.x=0.0;
            p.y=0.0;
        }
        public NewRectangle(double w,double h,double a,double b){
            p=new Point();
            width=w;
            height=h;
            p.x=a;
            p.y=b;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        boolean bPointIn(Point q) {

            if(this.p.x<=q.x&&q.x<=(this.p.x+this.width)&&this.p.y<=q.y&&q.y<=(this.p.y+this.height)){

                return true;

            }

            else return false;

        }

        boolean ifIn(NewRectangle q) {
            Point w=new Point(q.p.x,q.p.y);
            Point r=new Point((q.p.x+q.width),(q.p.y+q.height));
            if(bPointIn(w)==true&&bPointIn(r)==true) {
                return true;
            }

            else return false;

        }

        boolean ifcover(NewRectangle q) {
            //根据矩形中心点判断

            if(Math.abs(this.p.x+this.width/2-q.p.x-q.width/2)<(this.width/2+q.width/2)
            &&Math.abs(this.p.y+this.height/2-q.p.y-q.height/2)<(this.height/2+q.height/2))

                return true;

            else return false;

        }

        public double getArea() {
            return (width*height);
        }

        public double getPerimeter() {
            return (2*width+2*height);
        }

    }

    public modanswer() {
        NewRectangle R=new NewRectangle(6,4,1,1);
        NewRectangle S=new NewRectangle(5,3,1,1);
        NewRectangle T=new NewRectangle(7,3,-2,-2);
        NewRectangle U=new NewRectangle(7,3,-1,-1);
        System.out.println(R.ifIn(S)+"\n");
        System.out.println(S.ifIn(R)+"\n");
        System.out.println(R.ifcover(S)+"\n");
        System.out.println(S.ifcover(R)+"\n");
        System.out.println(R.ifcover(T)+"\n");
        System.out.println(S.ifcover(T)+"\n");
        System.out.println(S.ifcover(U)+"\n");

    }

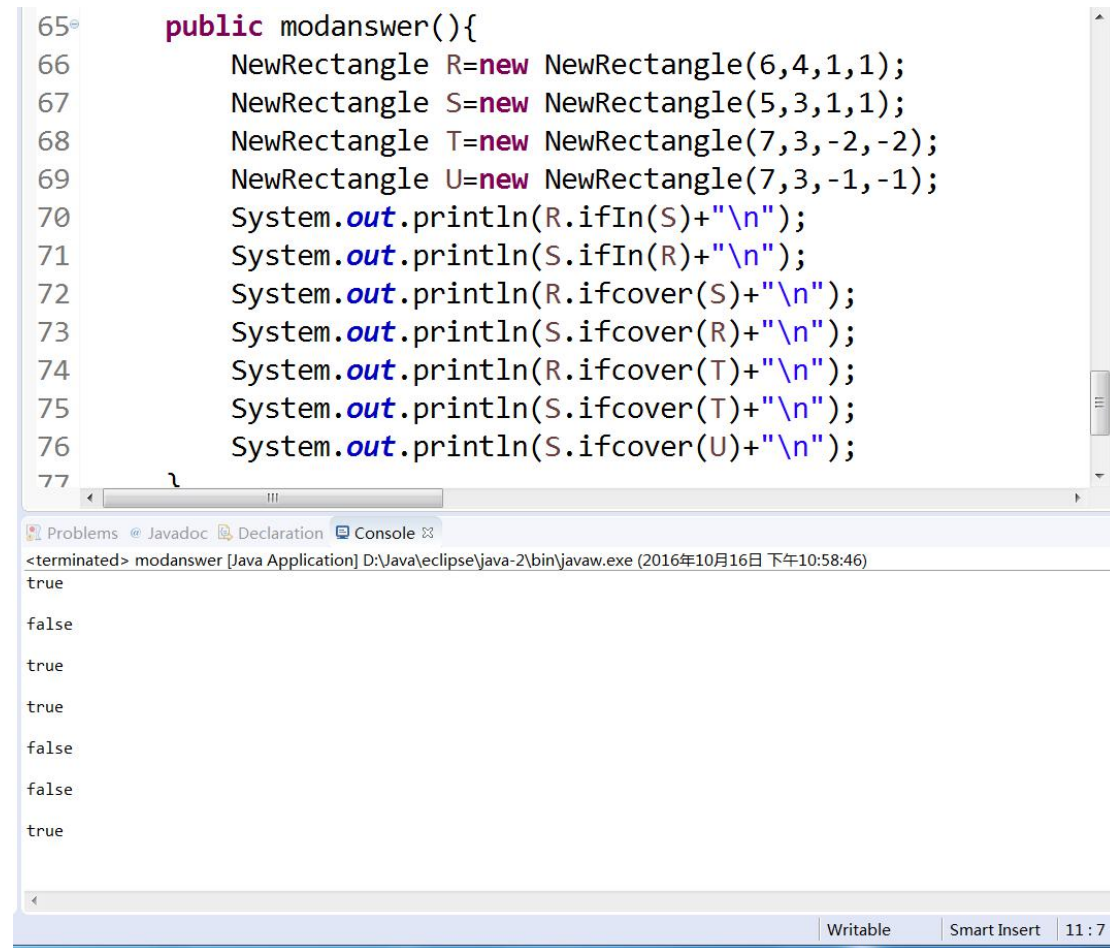
```

```

        public static void main(String args[]) {
            new modanswer();
        }
    }
}

```

运行截图:



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a Java file named 'modanswer.java'. The code defines a 'modanswer' class with a 'main' method that creates four 'NewRectangle' objects (R, S, T, U) and prints the results of various methods. The console output shows the following sequence of boolean values: true, false, true, true, false, false, true.

```

65 public modanswer(){
66     NewRectangle R=new NewRectangle(6,4,1,1);
67     NewRectangle S=new NewRectangle(5,3,1,1);
68     NewRectangle T=new NewRectangle(7,3,-2,-2);
69     NewRectangle U=new NewRectangle(7,3,-1,-1);
70     System.out.println(R.ifIn(S)+"\n");
71     System.out.println(S.ifIn(R)+"\n");
72     System.out.println(R.ifcover(S)+"\n");
73     System.out.println(S.ifcover(R)+"\n");
74     System.out.println(R.ifcover(T)+"\n");
75     System.out.println(S.ifcover(T)+"\n");
76     System.out.println(S.ifcover(U)+"\n");
77 }

```

Console Output:

```

<terminated> modanswer [Java Application] D:\Java\eclipse\java-2\bin\javaw.exe (2016年10月16日 下午10:58:46)
true
false
true
true
false
false
true

```

9. 创建一个父类 Cycle，再创建三个子类 Unicycle, Bicycle, Tricycle;

(1) 在 Cycle 类中定义 ride() 方法，是的三个子类实例都能通过该方法向上转型为 Cycle 类;

```

public class Cycle{
    public Cycle(){

    }

    public void ride(Cycle c){

    }
}

public class Unicycle extends Cycle{

}

public class Bicycle extends Cycle{

```

```

    }
    public class Tricycle extends Cycle{

    }

```

(2) 加入 `wheel ()` 类，返回车轮数，在子类中重写 `wheel()` 类，返回车轮数，并判断多态性；

答：不同子类转换成 `Cycle` 类后 `wheel()` 结果还是原来重写的轮子数，体现了多态性。

```

public class Cycle{
    public Cycle(){

    }
    public void ride(Cycle c){
        System.out.println(""+c.wheel());
    }
    public int wheel(){
        return 0;
    }
}
public class Unicycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 1;
    }
}
public class Bicycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 2;
    }
}
public class Tricycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 3;
    }
}

```

(3) 在 `Unicycle` 和 `Bicycle` 中添加 `balance`，在 `Tricycle` 中不添加，在 `ride` 中调用 `balance` 方法，并用 `instanceof` 保证向下转型不会出错；

```

public class Cycle{
    public Cycle(){

    }
    public void ride(Cycle c){
        System.out.println(""+c.wheel());
    }
}

```

```

        if(c instanceof Unicycle==true){
            ((Unicycle)c).balance();
        }
        if(c instanceof Bicycle==true){
            ((Bicycle)c).balance();
        }
    }
    public int wheel(){
        return 0;
    }
}
public class Unicycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 1;
    }
    public void balance(){
        System.out.println("它不平衡");
    }
}
public class Bicycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 2;
    }
    public void balance(){
        System.out.println("它不平衡");
    }
}
public class Tricycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 3;
    }
}

```

源代码:

```

public class ganswer {
    class Cycle{
        public Cycle(){

        }
        public void ride(Cycle c){
            System.out.println(""+c.wheel());
            if(c instanceof Unicycle==true){
                ((Unicycle)c).balance();
            }
            if(c instanceof Bicycle==true){

```



```

        ((Bicycle)c).balance();
    }
}
public int wheel(){
    return 0;
}
}
public class Unicycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 1;
    }
    public void balance(){
        System.out.println("它不平衡");
    }
}
public class Bicycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 2;
    }
    public void balance(){
        System.out.println("它不平衡");
    }
}
public class Tricycle extends Cycle{
    public int wheel(){
        return 3;
    }
}
public ganswer(){
    Cycle a=new Cycle();
    a.ride(a);
    Unicycle b=new Unicycle();
    b.ride(b);
    Bicycle c=new Bicycle();
    c.ride(c);
    Tricycle d=new Tricycle();
    d.ride(d);
}
public static void main(String ags[]){
    new ganswer();
}
}

```

运行截图：

```

37     public int wheel(){
38         return 3;
39     }
40 }
41 public ganswer(){
42     Cycle a=new Cycle();
43     a.ride(a);
44     Unicycle b=new Unicycle();
45     b.ride(b);
46     Bicycle c=new Bicycle();
47     c.ride(c);
48     Tricycle d=new Tricycle();
49     d.ride(d);
50 }
51 public static void main(String ags[]){
52     new ganswer();
53 }

```

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console

<terminated> ganswer [Java Application] D:\Java\eclipse\java-2\bin\javaw.exe (2016年10月16日 下午11:40:44)

```

0
1 它不平衡
2 它不平衡
3

```

Writable

Smart Insert

48 :