- 1. 概述
- 1.1. 字节和位

字节: byte, 计算机中数据表示的基本单位 位 : bit, 计算机中数据表示的最小单位 1 byte = 8 bit

1.2. 位运算

以bit为单位进行数据的运算

- 1.3. 位运算的基本方法
- ★ 按位进行(只有0、1)
- ★ 要求运算数据长度相等,若不等,则右对齐,按最高位补齐左边

char a=0x37; 0000 0000 0011 0111 short b=0x1234; 0001 0010 0011 0100

char a=0xA7; 1111 1111 1010 0111 short b=0x8341; 1000 0011 0100 0001

★ 数在计算机内是用补码表示的

- 2. 常用的位运算
- 2.1.与(&)

运算规则: 遇0得0

```
例: char a=3, b=5; 求a&b
   0000 0011
 & 0000 0101
   0000 0001
                a&b=1
例: char a=3: short b=5: 求a&b
   0000 0000 0000 0011
 & 0000 0000 0000 0101
   0000 0000 0000 0001
                          a&b=1
例: char a=0xb6, b=0xc2; 则a&b
    1011 0110
 & 1100 0010
    1000 0010
                a&b=0x82
                有符号十进制:-126
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
\{ char a1=3, b1=5 : 
    cout \langle \langle "a=" \langle \langle (int)a1 \langle \langle "b=" \langle \langle (int)b1 \rangle \rangle \rangle
          << " a&b=" << (a1&b1) << endl:</pre>
    char a2=3;
    short b2=5:
    cout << "a=" << (int)a2 << " b=" << b2
          << " a&b=" << (a2&b2) << end1:</pre>
    char a3=0xb6, b3=0xc2;
    cout << "a=" << hex << (int)a3 << " b=" << (int)b3;
    cout << " a&b=0x" << hex << (a3&b3) << " "
          << dec << (a3&b3) << endl:
a=3 b=5 a&b=1
a=3 b=5 a&b=1
 a=ffffffb6 b=fffffffc2 a&b=0xfffffff82 -126
```

```
2. 常用的位运算
2.1.与(&)
 运算规则:遇0得0
 应用:
 ★ 清零
 例: char a=0xb6: 现要求将该数清零,则:
     1011 0110
   & 0?00 ?00?
              要清零数为1的位,本数对应位为0
     0000 0000
   a&0x0
          a&0x1
                a&0x8
                       a&0x9
   a&0x40 a&0x41 a&0x48
                       a&0x49
 ★ 取指定位
 例: char a=0xb6;现要求只保留低4位,
     而高4位清0,则:
     1011 0110
```

要保留的位,本数对应位为1

& 0000 1111

0000 0110

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
    /* &的应用: 清0 */
    char a1=0xb6:
    cout << "char a=" << hex << (int)a1 << endl
          << "
                    a\&0x0 = " << dec << (a1\&0x0) << end1
          << "
                    a\&0x1 = " << dec << (a1\&0x1) << end1
          << "
                    a\&0x8 = " << dec << (a1\&0x8) << end1
          << "
                   a\&0x9 = " << dec << (a1\&0x9) << end1
          << "
                    a\&0x40=" << dec << (a1\&0x40) << end1
          << "
                    a\&0x41=" << dec << (a1\&0x41) << end1
          << "
                    a\&0x48=" << dec << (a1\&0x48) << end1
          << "
                    a\&0x49=" << dec << (a1\&0x49) << end1;
    /* &的应用: 取指定位 */
    char a2=0xb6:
    cout << "char a=0x" << hex << (int)a2
          \langle \langle "a\&0x0F=" \langle \langle dec \langle \langle (a2\&0x0F) \langle \langle end1 \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle
                         char a=ffffffb6
                                a\&0x0 = 0
                                a\&0x1 = 0
                                a\&0x8 = 0
                                a\&0x9 = 0
                                a&0x40=0
                                a&0x41=0
                                a&0x48=0
                                a&0x49=0
                         char a=0xffffffb6 a&0x0F=6
```

```
2. 常用的位运算
2. 2. 或()
 运算规则:遇1得1
 例: char a=3, b=5; 求a|b
     0000 0011
     0000 0101
     0000 0111 a b=7
 例: char a=3; short b=5; 求a b
     0000 0000 0000 0011
     0000 0000 0000 0101
                          a | b=7
     0000 0000 0000 0111
 例: char a=0xb6, b=0xc2; 则a|b
     1011 0110
     1100 0010
     1111 0110 a b=0xF6
                 有符号10讲制:-10
 应用:★ 设定某些位为1
 例: char a=0xb6;要求1,4位设为1,其它不变
     1011 0110
     0000 1001
                要设置的位,本数对应位为1
     1011 1111
                (0xBF)
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std:
int main()
\{ char a1=3, b1=5 : 
     cout << "a=" << (int)a1 << " b=" << (int)b1
           \langle \langle "a|b=" \langle \langle (a1|b1) \langle \langle end1 \rangle \rangle
     char a2=3:
     short b2=5:
     cout << "a=" << (int)a2 << " b=" << b2
           \langle \langle "a|b=" \langle \langle (a2|b2) \langle \langle end1:
     char a3=0xb6, b3=0xc2;
     cout << "a=" << hex << (int)a3 << " b=" << (int)b3;
     cout \langle \langle "a|b=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (a3|b3) \langle \langle ""
           \langle\langle dec \langle\langle (a3|b3) \langle\langle endl:
     /* |的应用, 将1、4 bit位设为1, 其它不变 */
     char a4=0xb6:
     cout << "a=" << hex << (int)a4
           << " a |0x9=0x" << (a4 |0x9) << end1:
          a=3 b=5 a b=7
          a=3 b=5 a b=7
          a=ffffffb6 b=fffffffc2 a|b=0xffffffff6 -10
          a=ffffffb6 a|0x9=0xffffffbf
```

```
2. 常用的位运算
2.3. 异或(^)
  运算规则:相同为0,不同为1
  例: char a=3, b=5; 求a^b
     0000 0011
     0000 0101
     0000 0110
                 a^b=6
  例: char a=3: short b=5:求a^b
     0000 0000 0000 0011
     0000 0000 0000 0101
                           a^b=6
     0000 0000 0000 0110
  例: char a=0xb6, b=0xc2; 则a^b
     1011 0110
     1100 0010
                 a^b=0x74
     0111 0100
```

有符号10进制: 116

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
     char a1=3, b1=5;
     cout << "a=" << (int)a1 << " b=" << (int)b1
           \langle \langle "a^b = " \langle \langle (a1^b1) \langle \langle endl \rangle \rangle
     char a2=3:
     short b2=5:
     cout << "a=" << (int)a2 << " b=" << b2
           << " a^b=" << (a2^b2) << endl:
     char a3=0xb6, b3=0xc2;
     cout << "a=" << hex << (int)a3 << " b=" << (int)b3;
     cout \langle \langle "a^b=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (a3^b3) \langle \langle ""
           \langle\langle dec \langle\langle (a3^b3) \langle\langle endl \rangle\rangle\rangle\rangle
   a=3 b=5 a^b=6
    a=3 b=5 a^b=6
    a=ffffffb6 b=ffffffc2 a^b=0x74 116
```

- 2. 常用的位运算
- 2.3. 异或(^)

运算规则:相同为0,不同为1

应用:

★ 特定位翻转(0,1互换)

例: char a=0xb6; 高4位翻转,低4位不变 1011 0110

^ <u>1111 0000</u> 要翻转的位,本数对应位为1 0100 0110

#### ★ 两数交换

例: char a=0xb6, b=0xc2; 要求a, b互换

三步: a=a^b b=b^a a=a^b

(1) a=1011 0110

b=<u>1100 0010</u>

**a**=0111 0100 a=a^b=0x74

(2) b=1100 0010

a=<u>0111 0100</u>

(3) a=0111 0100

b=<u>1011 0110</u>

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ /* ^的应用:特定位翻转 */
     char al=0xb6;
     cout << "a=" << hex << (int)a1
           \langle \langle "a^0xF0=0x" \langle \langle (a1^(char)0xF0) \langle \langle end1:
     /* <sup>^</sup>的应用: 两数交换 */
     char a2=0xb6, b2=0xc2;
     cout \langle \langle "a=" \langle (int)a2 \langle \langle "b=" \langle (int)b2 \langle \langle end1;
     a2 = a2^b2:
    b2 = b2^a2:
     a2 = a2^b2:
     cout \langle \langle "a=" \langle (int)a2 \langle \langle "b=" \langle (int)b2 \langle \langle end1; 
                                         =ffffffb6 a^0xF0=0x46
                                      a=ffffffb6 b=ffffffc2
                                      a=fffffffc2 b=ffffffb6
```

```
2. 常用的位运算
2. 4. 取反(~)
运算规则: 0/1互反

例: char a=0x5c; 求~a
a=0101 1100
~a=1010 0011 ~a=0xa3
```

有符号10进制: -93

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
   char a=0x5c;
   cout << "a=" << hex << (int)a
        << " ~a=0x" << (~a) << " "
        << dec << (^a) << endl;
   return 0;
 a=5c ~a=0xffffffa3 -93
```

- 2. 常用的位运算
- 2.5. 左移(<<)

```
运算规则: 左移数据, 右补0
例: char a=0x12:
                                 0x12 = 18
    a=0001 0010
                                 0x24 = 36
      0010 0100
                  a<<1=0x24
                                 0x48 = 72
      0100 1000
                  a << 2=0x48
                                 0x90 = -112
      1001 0000 a << 3=0x90
                                 无符号:144
例: int b=0x12;
                                 0x24 = 36
                    a < < 1 = 0 \times 24
                    a < < 2 = 0 \times 48
                                 0x48 = 72
                    a < < 3 = 0 \times 90
                                 0x90 = 144
```

```
为什么是(int)(char)(a<<1)?
#include <iostream>
                             先 a<<1
#include <iomanip>
                             转为 char,此时若有溢出,则会丢弃
using namespace std;
                             再转 int, 以int方式输出
int main()
     char a=0x12;
    cout \langle \langle "a=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle int(a) \langle \langle " " \langle \langle dec \langle \langle int(a) \langle \langle endl \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle
    cout << "a<<1=0x" << hex << (int) (char) (a<<1) << " "
           << dec << (int)(char)(a<<1) << endl:
     cout << "a<<2=0x" << hex << (int) (char) (a<<2) << " "
           << dec << (int) (char) (a<<2) << end1;
     cout << "a<<3=0x" << hex << (int) (char) (a<<3) << " "
          << dec << (int)(char)(a<<3) << endl:
                                        a=0x12 18
                                        a<<1=0x24 36
                                        a<<2=0x48 72
                                          <<3=0xffffff90 -112
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
                                        la<<2=0x48 72
int main()
                                        la<<3=0x90 144
    /* 直接是int型的情况 */
    int b=0x12:
    cout << "a<<1=0x" << hex << (b<<1) << " "
           << dec << (b<<1) << endl;
    cout \langle \langle "a \langle \langle 2=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (b \langle \langle 2) \langle \langle ""
          << dec << (b<<2) << endl:
    cout << "a<<3=0x" << hex << (b<<3) << " "
          << dec << (b<<3) << endl;
```

- 2. 常用的位运算
- 2.5. 左移(<<)

运算规则: 左移数据, 右补0

例: char a=0x12; 求a<<3

a=0001 0010

1001 0000 a<<3=0x90 有符号 -112

无符号144

★ 在不溢出(1不被舍去)的情况下,左移n位等于乘2的n次方(当做无符号数理解)

```
例: char a=0x12: 求a<<4
    a=0001 0010
   1 0010 0000 a<<4=0x20 0x12=18 0x20=32
        32+256(2^8)=288=18*16(2^4)
例: char a=0x9c: 求a<<2
   a=1001 1100
 10 0111 0000 a<<2=0x70 0x9c=156 0x70=112
        112+512(2^9)=624=156*4(2^2)
例: char a=0xc2: 求a<<2
   a=1100 0010
 11 0000 1000 a<<2=0x8 0xc2=194 0x8=8
        8+512(2^9)+256(2^8)=776=194*4(2^2)
```

```
#include <iostream>
                                                           a<<4=0x20 32
#include <iomanip>
                                                           a<<2=0x70 112
using namespace std;
                                                            a<<2=0x8 8
int main()
\{ char a1=0x12:
       cout \langle \langle "a \langle \langle 4=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (int)(char)(a1 \langle \langle 4) \langle \langle ""
                << dec << (int) (char) (a1<<4) << end1;
       char a2=0x9c:
       cout \langle \langle "a \langle \langle 2=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (int)(char)(a2 \langle \langle 2) \langle \langle ""
               << dec << (int) (char) (a2<<2) << endl;</pre>
       char a3=0xc2:
       cout \langle \langle "a \langle \langle 2=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (int)(char)(a3 \langle \langle 2) \langle \langle ""
                \langle \langle \text{ dec } \langle \langle \text{ (int) (char) (a3} \langle \langle 2 \rangle) \langle \langle \text{ endl} \rangle \rangle
```

- 2. 常用的位运算
- 2.6. 右移(>>)

运算规则: 右移数据, 左补0(逻辑右移)

右移数据,左补符号位(算术右移)- C/C++的位运算时算术右移

```
例: char a=0x18;

a=0001 1000

0000 1100 a>>1=0xc

0000 0110 a>>2=0x6

0000 0011 a>>3=0x3

0000 0001 a>>4=0x1

0x18 = 24

0xc = 12

0x6 = 6

0x6 = 6

0x3 = 3

0x3 = 3
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
       char a=0x18:
        cout \langle \langle "a \rangle \rangle 1=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (int)(a \rangle \rangle 1) \langle \langle ""
                 \langle \langle \text{ dec } \langle \langle \text{ (int) (a} \rangle \rangle 1 \rangle \rangle \langle \text{ endl} \rangle
        cout << "a>>2=0x" << hex << (int) (a>>2) << " "
                 \langle\langle \det \langle\langle (int)(a\rangle\rangle 2) \langle\langle endl:
        cout \langle \langle "a \rangle \rangle 3=0x'' \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (int)(a \rangle \rangle 3) \langle \langle ""
                 << dec << (int) (a>>3) << endl;
        cout \langle \langle "a \rangle \rangle 4=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (int)(a \rangle \rangle 4) \langle \langle ""
                 \langle\langle dec \langle\langle (int)(a\rangle\rangle 4) \langle\langle endl;
                                                                a >> 1 = 0 \times c 12
                                                                 a>>2=0x6 6
                                                                 a>>3=0x3 3
                                                                 a>>4=0x1 1
```

- 2. 常用的位运算
- 2.6. 右移(>>)

运算规则: 右移数据, 左补0(逻辑右移)

右移数据,左补符号位(算术右移)- C/C++的位运算时算术右移

★ 在不溢出(1不被舍去)的情况下,右移n位 等于除2的n次方(当作有符号数理解)

```
例: char a=0x84; 求a>>1
a=1000 0100
1100 0010 a>>1=0xc2
```

```
0x84 = -124
无符号: 132
0xc2 = -62
无符号: 194
```

最高位为1,若作为符号位,则表示负数

```
    a=1000 0100
    計码 => 原码

    1000 0011
    (1)減1

    0111 1100
    (3)绝对值

    |a|=124

    |a>>1|=62
```

```
a=0xffffff84 -124
#include <iostream>
                                      a > 1 = 0 \times ffffffc2 - 62
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
    char a=0x84:
       cout \langle \langle "a=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle int(a) \langle \langle ""
                \langle \langle dec \langle \langle int(a) \langle \langle endl \rangle \rangle
       cout \langle \langle "a \rangle \rangle 1=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (int)(a \rangle \rangle 1) \langle \langle ""
                \langle\langle \det \langle\langle (int)(a\rangle\rangle 1) \langle\langle end1:
#include <iostream>
                                                     a=0x84 132
#include <iomanip>
                                                     |a>>1=0x42 66
using namespace std;
                                                        无符号数补0!!!
int main()
{ unsigned char a=0x84:
       cout << "a=0x" << hex << int(a) << " "
                \langle \langle dec \langle \langle int(a) \langle \langle endl \rangle \rangle
       cout \langle \langle "a \rangle \rangle 1=0x" \langle \langle hex \langle \langle (int)(a \rangle \rangle 1) \langle \langle ""
                \langle\langle \text{ dec } \langle\langle \text{ (int) (a}\rangle\rangle 1\rangle \langle\langle \text{ endl};
```

```
2. 常用的位运算
2.6. 右移(>>)
 例: char a=0x18:
     a=0001 1000
                             (24)
       0000 1100
                  a > 1 = 0xc
                             (12)
                             (6)
       0000 0110
                  a > 2 = 0x6
       0000 0011
                             (3)
                  a >> 3=0x3
       0000 0001
                  a >> 4=0x1
                             (1) 溢出舍去了1
       0000 0000
                  a > 5 = 0 \times 0
                                 再次溢出舍去1
                             (0) >>6以上都是0
       0000 0000
                  a > 6 = 0 \times 0
 例: char a=0x84:
     a=1000 0100
                             (-124)
       1100 0010 a>>1=0xc2 (-62)
       1110 0001
                  a>>2=0xe1 (-31)
       1111 0000
                  a>>3=0xf0(-16)溢出舍去了1
       1111 1000
                  a > 4 = 0xf8 (-8)
       1111 1100
                  a > 5 = 0 xfc (-4)
       1111 1110
                  a > 6 = 0 x fe (-2)
       1111 1111
                  a > 7 = 0 x f f (-1)
                  a>>8=0xff(-1)>>8以上都是-1
```

```
#include <iostream>
                                a>>1=0xc 12
#include <iomanip>
                                a>>2=0x6 6
using namespace std;
                                a>>3=0x3 3
                                a>>4=0x1 1
int main()
                                a>>5=0x0 0
   char a=0x18;
                                a >> 6 = 0 \times 0 = 0
    int i;
    for(i=1; i<=6; i++) {
        a >>= 1;
        cout << "a>>" << i
             << "=0x" << hex << int(a) << " "
             << dec << int(a) << end1;</pre>
```

- 2. 常用的位运算
- 2.7. 复合位运算符

```
&= |= ^= <<= >>=
```

★ 将例中 a = a>>1; 改为 a >>= 1; 结果相同

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ char a=0x18;
    int i:
    for (i=1; i \le 6; i++) {
        a >>= 1:
        cout << "a>>" << i
             << "=0x" << hex << int(a) << " "
             << dec << int(a) << endl;
                                a >> 1 = 0 \times c 12
                                a>>2=0x6 6
                                a>>3=0x3 3
                                a>>4=0x1 1
                                a>>5=0x0 0
                                a > 6 = 0 \times 0
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ char a=0x84;
     int i:
     for(i=1; i<=8; i++) {
           a >>= 1:
           cout << "a>>" << i
                 << "=0x" << hex << int(a) << " "
                 \langle\langle \det \langle\langle \operatorname{int}(a) \langle\langle \operatorname{end}l \rangle\rangle\rangle
                                    a > 1 = 0 \times ffffffc2 - 62
                                    a>>2=0xffffffe1 -31
                                    a>>6=0xfffffffe -2
                                    a>>8=0xffffffff -1
```