

### C++程序设计上机报告：运算符重载

姓名	周新斌	学号	2118140201
班级	软工 212		
目的及要求	(1) 掌握运算符重载的方法 (2) 编写简单的一元、二元运算符重载的函数。 (3) 区分运算符重载为类的成员函数和友元函数的区别。 (4) 掌握特殊的运算符输出“<<”和输入“>>”的用法		
上机学时	2 学时		
设备要求	(1) 主要仪器设备：微型计算机 (2) 软件环境：WINDOWS 2000 / XP 操作系统；Visual C++ 程序设计语言		
上机内容	<p>Define classa named Rational that includes two private data,numerator and denominator,and the follow member functions.</p> <p>(1) Constructor;</p> <p>(2) Destructor;</p> <p>(3)Overloaded member functions for +, pre-increment (++), and post-increment (++);</p> <p>(4) Define multiplication(*), pre-decrement (--), post-decrement (--), output operator &lt;&lt;, and input operator &gt;&gt; as friend functions of the class;</p> <p>(5) Define a main function to call all the functions.</p>		

源代码

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

class Rational
{
    double numerator;
    double denominator;

public:
    Rational(int numerator = 0, int denominator = 0)
    {
        this->numerator = numerator;
        this->denominator = denominator;
    }

    ~Rational()
    {
        // cout << "GoodBye~" << numerator << ' ' <<
        denominator << endl;
        cout << "GoodBye ~" << endl;
    }

    Rational operator+(Rational & b)
    {
        Rational tmp;
        tmp.numerator = numerator + b.numerator;
        tmp.denominator = denominator +
        b.denominator;
        return tmp;
    }

    double getNumerator()
    {
        return numerator;
    }

    double getDenominator()
    {
        return denominator;
    }

    Rational& operator++()
    {
```

	<pre> ++numerator; ++denominator; return *this; }  Rational operator++(int) {     Rational old(numerator, denominator);     numerator++;     denominator++;     return old; }  friend Rational&amp; operator--(Rational &amp;r); friend Rational operator--(Rational &amp;r, int);  friend ostream&amp; operator&lt;&lt;(ostream&amp;, Rational&amp;); friend istream&amp; operator&gt;&gt;(istream&amp;, Rational&amp;);  friend Rational operator*(Rational &amp;a, Rational &amp;b); };  Rational operator*(Rational &amp;a, Rational &amp;b) {     Rational tmp;     tmp.numerator = a.numerator * b.numerator;     tmp.denominator = a.denominator * b.denominator;     return tmp; }  Rational&amp; operator--(Rational &amp;r) {     --r.numerator;     --r.denominator;     return r; }  Rational operator--(Rational &amp;r, int) {     Rational old(r.numerator, r.denominator);     r.numerator--;     r.denominator--; </pre>
--	---

```

        return old;
    }

    ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, Rational& obj)
    {
        out << "Numerator: " <<obj.getNumerator() << "
        Denominator: " << obj.getDenominator();
        return out;
    }

    istream& operator>>(istream& in, Rational& obj)
    {
        in >> obj.numerator >> obj.denominator;
        return in;
    }

    int main()
    {
        Rational a, b;
        cin >> a >> b;
        cout << "a " << a << endl;
        cout << "b " << b << endl;

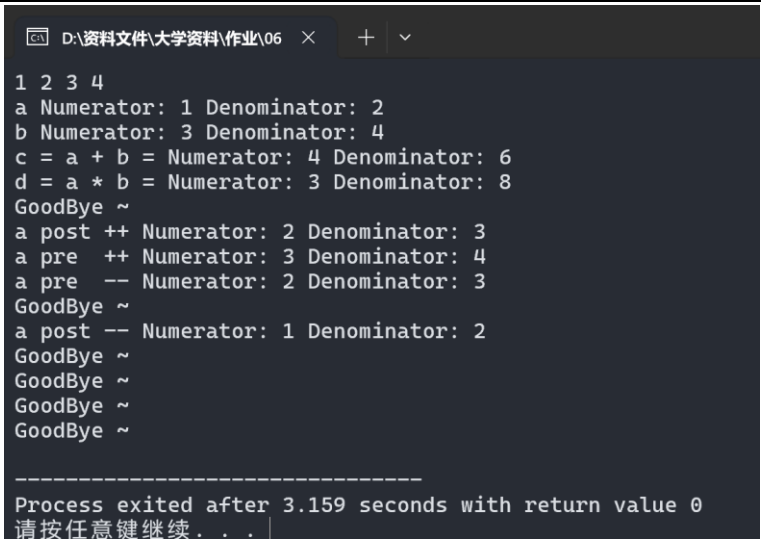
        Rational c = a + b;
        cout << "c = a + b = " << c << endl;

        Rational d = a * b;
        cout << "d = a * b = " << d << endl;

        a++;
        cout << "a post ++ " << a << endl;
        ++a;
        cout << "a pre  ++ " << a << endl;
        --a;
        cout << "a pre  -- " << a << endl;
        a--;
        cout << "a post -- " << a << endl;

        return 0;
    }

```

程序的输入描述	1 2 3 4
程序的输出结果	 <pre>1 2 3 4 a Numerator: 1 Denominator: 2 b Numerator: 3 Denominator: 4 c = a + b = Numerator: 4 Denominator: 6 d = a * b = Numerator: 3 Denominator: 8 GoodBye ~ a post ++ Numerator: 2 Denominator: 3 a pre ++ Numerator: 3 Denominator: 4 a pre -- Numerator: 2 Denominator: 3 GoodBye ~ a post -- Numerator: 1 Denominator: 2 GoodBye ~ GoodBye ~ GoodBye ~ GoodBye ~ ----- Process exited after 3.159 seconds with return value 0 请按任意键继续...</pre>
程序难点分析	<p>(1) 同是二元运算符重载为成员函数和友元函数的区别是什么？</p> <p>成员函数重载：将二元运算符重载为类的成员函数时，该函数将有一个隐含的 <code>this</code> 指针，指向调用该函数的对象。因此，成员函数重载是针对类的具体实例进行操作的，可以直接访问类的私有成员。</p> <p>友元函数重载：将二元运算符重载为友元函数时，函数不属于类的成员函数，但可以访问类的私有成员。友元函数可以是类的友元，也可以不是，这意味着友元函数可以被多个类所访问。</p> <p>(2) 为什么输出&lt;&lt;和输入&gt;&gt;运算符只能重载为友元函数？</p> <p>对称性：输出和输入运算符通常需要对两个操作数进行操作，分别是要输出的对象和输出流对象（对于输出运算符），或者要输入的对象和输入流对象（对于输入运算符）。为了保持这种对称性，重载时使用友元函数可以访问两个操作数的私有成员。</p> <p>左操作数不是类的成员：对于输出和输入运算符，左操作数通常不是类的成员。因此，将它们定义为类的成员函数没有太多意义。相反，友元函数可以更自然地处理这种情况，因为它们不必成为类的成员函数，但仍然可以访问类的私有成员。</p>