

## 对象的定义和访问程序实例

- 【例2-7】编写一个完整的程序，完成对圆类的定义，对象的定义，以及对对象成员的访问。

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
//定义圆类
```

```
class Circle
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    //数据成员，描述对象的属性——圆心
```

```
    double m_x,m_y;
```

```
    //数据成员，描述对象的属性——半径
```

```
    double m_radius;
```

```
Circle( ) //无参构造函数
```

```
{
```

```
    m_x=0;
```

```
    m_y=0;
```

```
    m_radius=1;
```

```
}
```

```
//有参构造函数
```

```
Circle(double x, double y, double radius)
```

```
{
```

```
    m_x=x;
```

```
    m_y=y;
```

```
    m_radius=radius;
```

```
}
```

//成员函数，设置圆心

```
void setCenter(double x,double y)
```

```
{  
    m_x=x;  
    m_y=y;
```

```
}
```

//成员函数，设置半径

```
void setRadius(double radius)
```

```
{  
    m_radius=radius;  
}
```

```
double getArea( ) //成员函数，求圆面积
```

```
{  
    return 3.14 * m_radius * m_radius;  
}  
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Circle circleA, circleB(2,2,12.5);
    Circle *pCircle=&circleB;
    cout<<"圆A的圆心为 : ("<<circleA.m_x<<','<<circleA.m_y<<')'<<endl;
    cout<<"圆A的半径为 : "<<circleA.m_radius<<endl;
    cout<<"圆A的面积为 : "<<circleA.getArea()<<endl;
    cout<<"圆B的圆心为 : ("<<pCircle->m_x<<','<<pCircle->m_y<<')'<<endl;
    cout<<"圆B的半径为 : "<<pCircle->m_radius<<endl;
    cout<<"圆B的面积为 : "<<pCircle->getArea()<<endl;
```

```
circleA.m_x=5;
circleA.m_y=10;
circleA.m_radius=5.5;
circleB.setCenter(3,3);
circleB.setRadius(5.6);
cout<<"圆A的圆心为 : ("<<circleA.m_x<<','<<circleA.m_y<<')<<endl;
cout<<"圆A的半径为 : "<<circleA.m_radius<<endl;
cout<<"圆A的面积为 : "<<circleA.getArea()<<endl;
cout<<"圆B的圆心为 : ("<<pCircle->m_x<<','<<pCircle->m_y<<')<<endl;
cout<<"圆B的半径为 : "<<pCircle->m_radius<<endl;
cout<<"圆B的面积为 : "<<pCircle->getArea()<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

- 提示：在创建新对象时，构造函数由系统自动调用。如果一个对象已经被创建，再使用该对象显式调用构造函数则非法。例如：
- `Circle circleC(3.4, 4.5, 45.67);`
- `circleC.Circle(5.5, 3.2, 12.75);`    `//非法显式调用构造函数`