实验五 运算符重载

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实验五 运算符重载

5.1 实验目的

- (1) 进一步了解运算符重载的概念和使用方法。
- (2) 掌握几种常用的运算符重载的方法。
- (3) 了解转换构造函数的使用方法。
- (4) 了解在 Vi s ual C++ 6.0 环境下进行运算符重载要注意的问题。

5.2 实验内容

5.2.1 程序阅读

```
1. 理解下面的程序,并在 VC++6.0 下运行查看结果,回答程序后面的问题。
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class CComplex
public:
   CComplex()
   {
      real = 0;
      imag = 0;
   CComplex(int x,int y)
      real = x;
      imag = y;
   int real;
   int imag;
   {
      CComplex obj2(real + obj1.real, imag + obj1.imag);
      return obj2;}
};
void main()
   CComplex obj1(100,30);
   CComplex obj2(20, 30);
```

```
CComplex obj;
   cout << obj.real <<endl;</pre>
   cout << obj.imag << endl;
}
问题一:①处的运算符重载,为什么该函数的返回值要设计成 CComplex 类型?
答:
重载后,+实现的功能是复数相加.
问题二:②处的运算符重载函数调用就相当于 "obj=operator+(obj1,obj2);",但是为什么
CComplex 类中的运算符重载函数只设计了一个参数?
答:
因为运算符重载是作为类的成员函数定义的,它默认了一个参数,即 this.
2. 理解下面的程序,并在 VC++6.0 下运行查看结果,回答程序后面的问题。
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class CComplex
public:
   CComplex()
      real = 0.0;
      imag = 0.0;
   CComplex(float x, float y)
      real = x;
      imag = y;
   CComplex operator + (CComplex &obj1, CComplex &obj2)
      CComplex obj3(obj1.real + obj2.real, obj1.imag + obj2.imag);
      return obj3;
   CComplex & operator++(CComplex & obj)
   {
      obj.real += 1;
      obj.imag +=1;
      return obj;
   void print()
      cout<<real<<"+"<<imag<<"i"<<endl;
private:
```

```
float real;
    float imag;
};
CComplex & operator--(CComplex & x)
    x.real = 1;
    x.imag = 1;
    return x;
}
void main()
    CComplex obj1(2.1,3.2);
    CComplex obj2(3.6,2.5);
    cout<<"obj1=";</pre>
    obj1.print();
    cout << "obj2=";
    obj2.print();
    CComplex obj3 = obj1 + obj2;
    cout<<"befor++, obj3=";</pre>
    obj3.print();
    ++obj3;
    cout<<"after++, obj3=";</pre>
    obj3.print();
    --obj3;
    cout << "after--, obj3=";
    obj3.print();
    CComplex obj4 = ++obj3;
    cout<<"obj4=";
    obj4.print();
问题一:以上程序中的三个运算符重载都有错误,试改正过来,并分析该程序的输出结
果。
答:
更改后,该类为:
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class CComplex
public:
    CComplex()
       real = 0.0;
```

```
imag = 0.0;
    CComplex(float x, float y)
        real = x;
        imag = y;
    CComplex operator + (CComplex &obj2)
        CComplex obj3(real + obj2.real, imag + obj2.imag);
        return obj3;
    CComplex & operator++()
        real += 1;
        imag += 1;
        CComplex obj(real, imag);
        return obj;
    void print()
        cout << real << "+" << imag << "i" << endl;
    friend CComplex & operator--(CComplex &x);
private:
    float real;
    float imag;
};
CComplex & operator -- (CComplex & x)
    x.real = 1;
    x.imag = 1;
    return x;
}
输出结果为:
obj1=2.1+3.2i
obj2=3.6+2.5i
befor++, obj3=5.7+5.7i
after++, obj3=6.7+6.7i
after--, obj3=5.7+5.7i
obj4=6.7+6.7i
```

5.2.2 程序设计

```
1. 在以上复数类的基础上,增加重载运算符乘"*"、除"/",实现复数的乘除运算。
两个重载函数如下,均设置为类的友元函数
在类中的定义为:
   friend CComplex & operator *(CComplex &x, CComplex &y);
   friend CComplex & operator /(CComplex & x, CComplex & y);
类
CComplex & Operator *(CComplex & X, CComplex & Y)
   CComplex y1;
   y1.real = x.real*y.real - x.imag*y.imag;
   y1.imag = x.imag*y.real + x.real*y.imag;
   return y1;
CComplex & Operator / (CComplex & V, CComplex & X)
   CComplex x1,y1,z;
   x1.real = x.real; x1.imag = -x.imag; // x 的共轭
                       //利用重载的乘号计算分母,计算后分母虚部为0,即为一个
   x1 = x1 * x;
实数
                       //计算分子
   y1 = y * x1;
   z.real = y1.real / x1.real;
   z.imag = y1.imag / x1.real;
   return z;
}
2. 有两个矩阵 a 和 b , 均为 2 行 3 列。求两个矩阵之和。重载运算符" + " , 使之能
用于矩阵相加. 如 c=a+b, 本题是< C++面向对象程序设计》第4章第4题。
#include<iostream>
#include<iomanip>
using namespace std;
class Complex
{
   private:
       int i,j,n,a[2][3];
   public:
       Complex();
       Complex operator+(Complex &c);
       void display();
       void input();
} t1;
Complex::Complex()
 {
for(int i=0; i<2; i++)
```

```
for(int j=0; j<3; j++)
 a[i][j]=0;
 }
 void Complex::input()
     for(i=0;i<2;i++)
     for(j=0;j<3;j++)
     cin>>a[i][j];
 }
 void Complex::display()
    n=1;
     for(i=0;i<2;i++)
       for(j=0;j<3;j++)
         n++;
         if(n\%2 == 0)
         cout << endl;
         cout << setw(5) << a[i][j];
       cout << endl;
Complex Complex::operator+(Complex &c)
     for(int i=0; i<2; i++)
     for(int j=0; j<3; j++)
    t1.a[i][j]=a[i][j]+c.a[i][j];
    return t1;
}
int main()
    Complex t2,t3,t4;
    cout<<"请输入 2*3 个整数"<<endl;
    t2.input();
    cout << endl;
    cout<<"请输入 2*3 个整数"<<endl;
    t3.input();
    cout << endl;
    cout<<"t2";
    t2.display();
    cout<<"t3";
    t3.display();
    t4=t2+t3;
    cout << "t4=t2+t3=";
```

```
t4.display();
     return 0;
}
```

5.3 思考题

1. 定义 CPoint 类, 有两个成员变量: 横坐标(x)和纵坐标(y), 对 CPoint 类重载"++"

```
(自增运算符)、"--"(自减运算符),实现对坐标值的改变。
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Point
private:
    int x, y;
public:
    Point() \{ x = 0; y = 0; \}
    Point(int x1,int x2) :x(x1),y(x2){}
    void Show() { cout << "x = " << x << " y = " << y << endl; }
    friend Point & operator++(Point &p);
    friend Point & operator--(Point &p);
};
Point & operator++(Point &p)
    Point p1;
    p.x = p.x + 1;
    p.y = p.y + 1;
    return p;
Point & operator -- (Point & p)
   p.x = p.x - 1;
    p.y = p.y - 1;
    return p;
int main()
    Point p(5, 6), p1;
   ++p;
    p.Show();
    return 0;
```