

/**

* each是一个集合迭代函数，它接受一个函数作为参数和一组可选的参数

*** 这个迭代函数依次将集合的每一个元素和可选参数用函数进行计算，并将计算得的结果集返回**

```
{%example
```

```
<script>
```

```
var a = [1,2,3,4].each(function(x){return x > 2 ? x : null});
```

```
var b = [1,2,3,4].each(function(x){return x < 0 ? x : null});
```

```
alert(a);
```

```
alert(b);
```

```
</script>
```

```
%}
```

* @param {Function} fn 进行迭代判定的函数

* @param more ... 零个或多个可选的用户自定义参数

* @returns {Array} 结果集，如果没有结果，返回空集

*/

```
Array.prototype.each = function(fn) {
```

```
fn = fn || Function.K;
```

```
var a = [];
```

```
var args = Array.prototype.slice.call(arguments, 1);
```

```
for(var i = 0; i < this.length; i++){
```

```
var res = fn.apply(this, [this[i], i].concat(args));
```

```
if(res != null) a.push(res);
```

```
}
```

```
return a;
```

```
};
```

/**

* 得到一个数组不重复的元素集合

*** 唯一化一个数组**

```

* @returns {Array} 由不重复元素构成的数组
*/
Array.prototype.uniquelize = function() {
  var ra = new Array();
  for(var i = 0; i < this.length; i ++){
    if(!ra.contains(this[i])){
      ra.push(this[i]);
    }
  }
  return ra;
};

/**

```

* 求两个集合的补集

```

{%example
<script>
var a = [1,2,3,4];
var b = [3,4,5,6];
alert(Array.complement(a,b));
</script>
%}
* @param {Array} a 集合A
* @param {Array} b 集合B
* @returns {Array} 两个集合的补集
*/
Array.complement = function(a, b){
  return Array.minus(Array.union(a, b),Array.intersect(a, b));
};

/**

```

* 求两个集合的交集

```

{%example
<script>

```

```

var a = [1, 2, 3, 4];
var b = [3, 4, 5, 6];
alert(Array.intersect(a, b));
</script>
%}
* @param {Array} a 集合A
* @param {Array} b 集合B
* @returns {Array} 两个集合的交集
*/
Array.intersect = function(a, b) {
return a.uniquelize().each(function(o) {return b.contains(o) ? o : null});
};

/**

```

* 求两个集合的差集

```

{%example
<script>
var a = [1, 2, 3, 4];
var b = [3, 4, 5, 6];
alert(Array.minus(a, b));
</script>
%}
* @param {Array} a 集合A
* @param {Array} b 集合B
* @returns {Array} 两个集合的差集
*/
Array.minus = function(a, b) {
return a.uniquelize().each(function(o) {return b.contains(o) ? null : o});
};

/**

```

* 求两个集合的并集

```

{%example

```

```

<script>
var a = [1,2,3,4];
var b = [3,4,5,6];
alert(Array.union(a,b));
</script>
%}
* @param {Array} a 集合A
* @param {Array} b 集合B
* @returns {Array} 两个集合的并集
*/
Array.union = function(a, b){
return a.concat(b).unique();
};

```

巧妙的两个数组比较去重

```
var arr1 = ["i", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "x"]; //数组A
```

```
var arr2 = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g"]; //数组B
```

```
var temp = []; //临时数组1
```

```
var temparray = []; //临时数组2
```

```
for (var i = 0; i < arr2.length; i++) {
```

temp[arr2[i]] = true; // **巧妙地方：** 把数组B的值当成临时数组1的键并赋值为真

```
};
```

```
for (var i = 0; i < arr1.length; i++) {
```

```
if (!temp[arr1[i]]) {
```

temparray.push(arr1[i]);//**巧妙地方：** 同时把数组A的值当成临时数组1的键并判断是否为真，如果不为真说明没重复，就合并到一个新数组里，这样就可以得到一个全新并无重复的数组

```
} ;
```

```
};
```

```
document.write(temparray.join(",") + "");
```

封装去重

// 求数组差值（去重 arr1有arr2没有的）

```
function minus(arr1, arr2) {  
    var newArr1 = [];  
    var newArr2 = [];  
    for(var i in arr1) {  
        newArr1.push(arr1[i].name);  
    }  
    for(var i in arr2) {  
        newArr2.push(arr2[i].name)  
    }  
    console.log(newArr1)  
    console.log(newArr2)  
    var temp = []; //临时数组1  
    var temparray = []; //临时数组2  
    for(var i = 0; i < newArr2.length; i++) {  
        temp[newArr2[i]] = true;  
    };  
    for(var i = 0; i < newArr1.length; i++) {  
        if(!temp[newArr1[i]]) {  
            temparray.push(newArr1[i]);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
        };  
    };  
    return temparray;  
}  
var noPowers = minus(list_control, list);
```