

第八端 指針 初歩(2) 学习要点 指针数组数组指针, 傻傻分不清楚 多重指针 3. 指针数组 数组指针, 二维数组, 傻傻分不清楚 4. 函数指针



8.1 数组类型与数组指针

数组名和指针虽然在使用上很相似,尤其是数组名出现在表达式中几乎可以等同于指针来使用,但数组和指针却是<mark>完全不同的数据类型</mark>。

- > C语言中的数组类型是相对与诸如int, double, float等单一类型而言的, 数组 类型是单一类型的聚合体。
- > 数组类型由 < 元素类型 > [< 数组长度 >]来描述。
- 例如int a[10], float b[20], char c[30]这三个数组的类型分别为int[10], float[20]和char[30]。
- 对于数组类型的变量(即我们常说的'数组',将数组看成数组类型的变量), 对它用sizeof运算符返回的是整个数组所占内存空间的字节数。

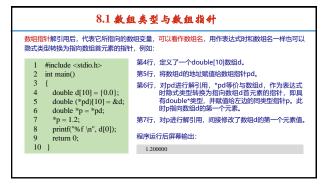
8.1 数 鱼 类 型 与 数 组 指 针 数组名和指针虽然在使用上很相似,尤其是数组名出现在表达式中几乎可以等同于指针来使用,但数组和指针却是完全不同的数据类型。 1 #include <stdio.h> 2 int main() 3 { double d_arr[] = {1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0}; double *pd = d_arr; printf("sizeof d_arr is %d\n", sizeof(d_arr)); printf("sizeof d_arr is %d\n", sizeof(d_arr)); return 0; sizeof d_arr is 64 sizeof pd is 8 return 0;



```
8.1 數组 美型 与数组 指针
数组指针加1, 实际地址变动是几?

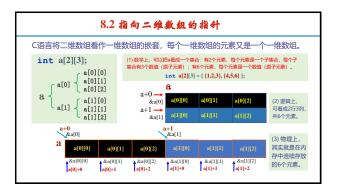
int main()
{
    int a[10];
    int (*pa)[10] = &a;
    printf("%p-%p = %d\n", pa + 1, pa, (pa + 1) - pa);
    printf("%p-%p = %d\n", pa + 1, pa, (void *)(pa + 1) - (void *)pa);
    return 0;
}
```

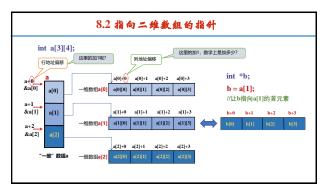


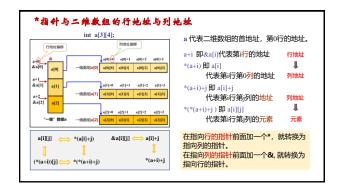


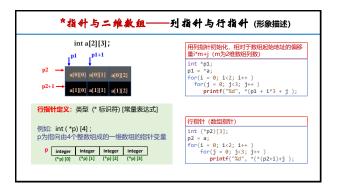


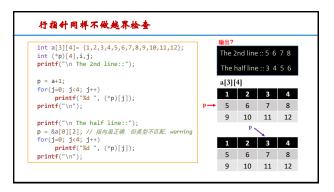












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■ 和林終何処か比

    任意治定某年某月某日,打印出它是这一年的第几天,例如: 2019.4.1是2019年的第91年天
    已知某一年的第几天,计算它是该年的第几月第几日

    [の,31,28,31,38,31,38,31,31,38,31,38,31], (0,31,29,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,38,31,3
```

```
二维数组和指针作为多数的多数

—维数组作为函数的形参:

#include <stdio.h>
void set_char(char *x[10])
{
    x[0][0]='b';
    nt main()
    {
        char c[5][10];
        c[0][0] = 'a';
        set_char(c);
        printf("%\n", c[0][0]);
    return 0;
}

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二维数組和指针作为函数的序数

-维数組和指针作为函数的序数

-维数组作为函数的形参:

#include <stdio.h>
void set_char(char x[][10])
{
    x[0][0]='b';
}
int main()
{
    char c[5][10];
    c[0][0] = 'a';
    set_char(c);
    printf("&char", c[0][0]);
    return 6;
}

**Process exited after 0.1637 seconds with return value 0

**Tree of the control of the co
```

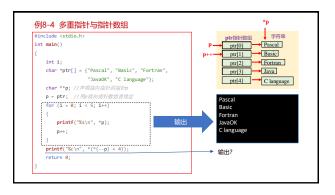
指針与數組的聚集与区别 在C语言中,数组和指针之间最大的不同在于它们最初定义时的标识方法不同,下面两个声明之间最根本的区别就是内存分配。 int aray[5]; int *p; * 第一种声明中内存分配给aray 5个建筑的int型字节内存,能够各纳该数组的所有元素: * 第二种声明中内存分配给aray 5个建筑的int型字节内存,能够各纳该数组的所有元素: * 第二种声明中分是给aray 5个建筑的int型字节内存,能够各纳该数组的所有元素: * 第二种声明中分是给aray 5个建筑的int型字节内存,能够各纳该数组的所有元素: * 第二种声明中分是给aray 5个建筑的int型字节内存,能够各纳该数组的所有元素: * 第二种声明分是sizeoflutty),通常或多个字节,只存储一个地址。 声明的数组用存存储数组的可能计变量,不与任何存储空间相关联,直到该指针变量指向平均存储空间。 如果 p=array; 指针变量 p和数组array指向相同的地址,二者均可访问该数组。 使用指针访问数组元素的方式,其真正便利之处在于允许指针变量指向动态分配的内存空间,从而达到程序运行时根据所需大小创建存储数据空间的目的。 char*pmalloc(10);

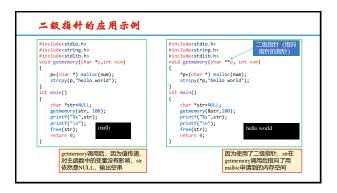
```
深堂阅述: 指針面述題

下面程序的输出是什么?

#include #include
```

```
*8.3 多重指針
• 如果指针变量中保存的是另一指针变量的地址,该指针变量就称为<mark>指向指针的指针。</mark>
• 多级指针: 即多级间接寻址 (Multiple Indirection)
• 多重指针的定义: 类型 **标识符;
                                                   变量ip
                                                             变量ipp
                                                  &i &ip
                                        5 &i
   int *ip = &i;
                                        **ipp
                                                   *ipp
    int **ipp = &ip;
   printf("i = %d, **ipp = %d\n", i, **ipp);
   **ipp = 10;
   printf("i = %d, **ipp = %d\n", i, **ipp);
                                        i = 10, **ipp = 10
```

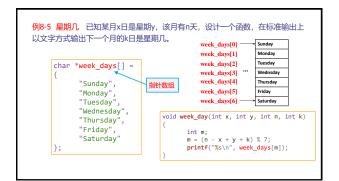


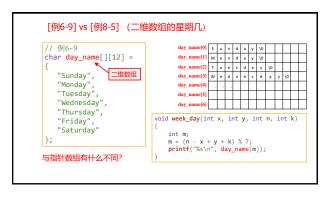




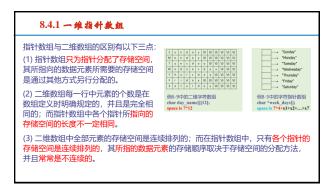


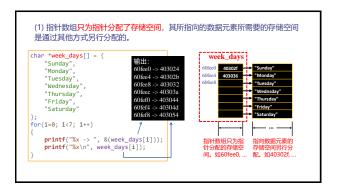


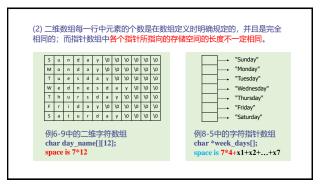








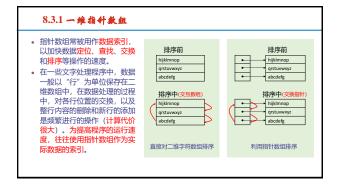


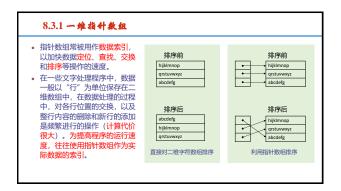




8.3.1 一 单 指 針 數 组

• 指针数组常被用作数据索引,以加快数据定位、查找、交换和排序等操作的速度。
• 在一些文字处理程序中,数据一般以"行"为单位保存在二维数组中,在数据处理的过程中,对各行位置的交换,以及整行内容的删除和新行的添加是频繁进行的操作(计算代价很大)。为提高程序的运行速度,往往使用指针数组作为实际数据的索引。







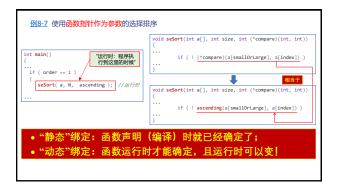






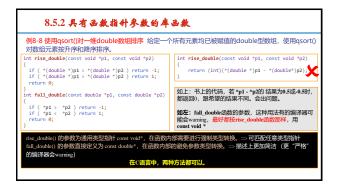
```
* 8.5 多数指针
指针函数: char *strstr(char *s, char *s1);
主语是函数, 该函数返回一个指针
函数指针: int (*f_name) (...);
主语是指针, f_name是一个变量, 指向一个返回int类型的函数
同样, "指针数组" 【如, char *a[N]】与
"数组指针" 【如, char (*a)[N]】是同一个道理。
```

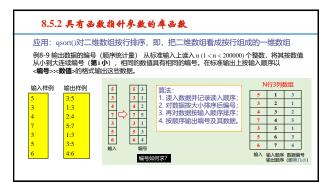
8.5.1 函數指針变量的定义 函数指针: int (*f_name)(...); • 函数指针类型是一种泛称,其具体类型由函数原型确定(参数个数、参数类型、返回值类型)。 • 定义一个函数指针类型的变量需要按顺序说明下面这几件事: 1) 说明指针变量的变量名; 2) 说明这个变量是指针; 3) 说明这个连量是指针; 3) 说明这个变量所指向函数的原型,包括参数表和函数的返回值类型。



```
举例: qsort() 快速排序函数(标准库函数)
wid qsort() 快速排序函数(标准库函数)
void qsort( void *base, size_t num, size_t wid, int (*comp)(const void *e1, const void *e2) );
base: 是指向所要排序的数组的指针(void*指向任意类型的数组,准确地说是指向数组的首位置); num: 是数组中元素的个数;
wid: 是每个元素所占用的字节数;
comp: 是一个指向数组元素比较函数的指针,该比较函数的两个参数是位置的指针,const表示指针指向的内容是只读的,在comp所指向的函数中不可被惨次。
qsort: 负责框架调用和给(*comp)所指向的函数中不可被惨次。
qsort: 负责框架调用和给(*comp)传递所需参数、根据(*comp)的返回值决定如何移动数组;
(*comp): 负责比较两个元素,返回负数、正数和0,分别表示第一个参数先于、后于和等于第二个参数。
```

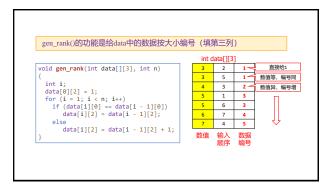
```
8.5.2 具有函数指针参数的库函数
                                        int rise_double(const void *p1, const void *p2)
例8-8 使用qsort()对一维double
                                          if ( *(double *)p1 < *(double *)p2 ) return -1;
if ( *(double *)p1 > *(double *)p2 ) return 1;
return 0;
数组排序 给定一个所有元素均已被
赋值的double型数组,使用qsort()
对数组元素按升序和降序排序。
                                        int fall_double(const double *p1, const double *p2)
                                          if ( *p1 > *p2 ) return -1;
if ( *p1 < *p2 ) return 1;
return 0;</pre>
qsort 怎么实现的? 用户看不到
  (不透明),是用快速排序实现。
                                        double a[N ITEMS]:
前面选择排序seSort的框架跟这个
原理相似,但选择排序"透明"。
                                         // 按并序排序
qsort(a, N_ITEMS, sizeof(double), rise_double);
                                        // 按降序排序
qsort(a, N_ITEMS, sizeof(double), fall_double);
```



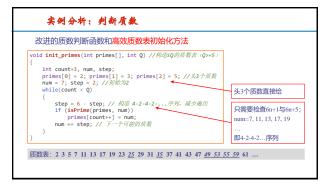








```
实例分析: 判断质数
      int isPrime (int n) // n为正整数
                                           从2到sqrt(n)遍历,step 为
                                           1, 查所有数。
最容易
想到的
         if (n == 1)
                                           可以从3开始, step 为 2时,
                                           不查偶数,则会快一倍!
求质数
         for(int i=2; i <= sqrt(n); i++)</pre>
                                         • 还可以再快些?
算法
            if(n % i == 0)
                                         存在的问题:
                 return 0;
         return 1;
                                         2. sqrt 函数计算慢且不精确
```



关于使用指针的原则总结

- 永远要清楚每个指针指向了哪里-地址的有效性
- 永远要清楚指针指向的是什么-间接访问变量的正确性

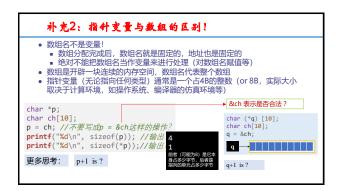
小结

- 掌握二维数组在内存中的存放方式
- 理解二维数组的行指针和列指针
- 理解数组作为函数参数其实就是指针做参数
- 多重指针的概念与应用
- 掌握指针数组的概念和用法
- 理解一维指针数组与二维数组的区别
- 理解函数指针的定义与使用方法
- 掌握qsort()和bsearch()函数的使用方法

补充1: 再论指针与数组

```
课堂练习
#include <stdio.h>
int main()

{
    int a[16] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16};
    int *p, *q, *r;
    p = a;
    q = &a[4];
    r = &a[7];
    printf("%d, %d, %d",p[4], q[0], r[2]);
    return 0;
}
```



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[18] = (1);
    int x, y, xp, yp;
    x = (int)(a);
    y = (int)(a);
    y = (int)(a);
    y = (int)((a) + 1);
    xp = (int)((a) + 1);
    yp = (int)((a) + 1);
    printf("a = %d, &a = %d\n", a, &a);
    printf("%d + 1 = %d\n", x, y);
    printf("%d + 1 = %d\n", xp, yp);
    return 6;
}

a = 6356680, &a = 6356680
63356680 + 1 = 6356684
6356680 + 1 = 6356684
6356680 + 1 = 6356684
6356680 + 1 = 6356680
```

```
# 充6: 运行如下代码, 体会数组与指针作为多数的情况

einclude (stdio.h)
void g(int a[]);
void g(int a];
int and [] = {1,2,3};
int b = a;
printf(%A\n',sizeof(a));
printf(%A\n',sizeof(b));
f(a);
s(a);
return e;

void f(int a[])
{
    printf(%A\n',sizeof(a));
    void g(int a)
}

void g(int a)

printf(%A\n',sizeof(a));
}

void g(int a)

printf(%A\n',sizeof(a));
}
```

