

第七章 运算符重载

模块7.2:实例应用

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景

- 单目运算符的重载
- •双目运算符的重载
- 流运算符的重载
- 不同类型间数据的转换

1.1 单目运算符的重载



例1: 对复数的-重载,规则为实部虚部全部换符号

▶成员函数的实现:

Complex operator-();

> 友元函数的实现:

friend Complex operator-(Complex &a);

```
class Complex {
 private:
   double real;
   double imag;
 public:
   Complex (double r=0, double i=0) {
      real = r; imag = i;
  void display() {
   cout << real <<"+" << imag <<"i" <<endl;
   Complex operator-();
```



```
Complex Complex::operator-() //成员函数
  Complex c1;
   c1. real = -real; //实部取反
   cl. imag = -imag; //虚部取反
   return c1;
int main()
  Complex c1(3, 4), c2;
  c2 = -c1:
  c2. display();
    //输出为-3+-4i形式
```

1.1 单目运算符的重载



思考右侧运算符重载程序:

- 返回类型能否为引用Complex & ?
- ▶分析:

若只修改函数返回类型为Complex &,不可以 }

因为不能返回自动变量的引用

▶进一步思考:

若改为右侧程序,不可以

```
c2 = -c1;
```

石以內有侧在庁,个可以

```
·····//略
Complex Complex::operator-() //成员函数
{
    Complex c1;
    c1.real = -real; //实部取反
    c1.imag = -imag; //虚部取反
    return c1;
}
```

```
·····//略
Complex & Complex::operator-() //成员函数
{
    real = -real; //实部取反
    imag = -imag; //虚部取反
    return *this;
}
```

-的语义不希望改变对象自身,所以要返回临时对象,而不是this

```
class Complex {
 private:
  double real:
  double imag;
 public:
  Complex (double r=0, double i=0) {
      real = r; imag = i;
   void display() {
  cout << real <<"+" << imag <<"i" <<endl;
   friend Complex operator-(Complex &a);
```

```
//该友元函数返回值不可以是Comp
Complex operator-(Complex &a) //友元函数
   Complex c1;
   c1. real = -a. real; //实部取反
   c1. imag = -a. imag; //虚部取反
   return c1;
int main()
   Complex c1(3, 4), c2;
   c2 = -c1:
   c2. display();
   //输出为-3+-4i形式
```

1.1 单目运算符的重载



例2:对++/--的前后缀运算符重载,规则为只对实部++/--,虚部不动

- ▶ 思考语义:程序中前缀++/--返回引用,后缀++/--返回对象
 - 前缀是自身先++/--,再自身参与运算,因此返回引用,即对象自身,且不需调用复制构造
 - 后缀是保存旧值,自身++/--,再旧值参与运算,因此返回对象,返回时调用复制构造产生临时对象

> 实现:

- 前缀: 正常方式

- 后缀: 多一个int型参数,不访问,仅进行区别

引申思考: i++和

++i哪个效率更高?

```
class Complex { //成员函数的实现方式
 private:
   double real; double imag;
public:
   Complex (double r=0, double i=0) {
      real = r; imag = i;
   void display() {
      cout<<real<<"+"<<imag<<"i"<<end1;
   Complex& operator++();
   Complex operator++(int); //后缀
};
Complex& Complex::operator++() //前缀
   real++; //前后缀无所谓
   return *this: //返回自身
```



```
Complex Complex::operator++(int) //后缀
{ Complex c1(*this); //用对象自身初始化c1
  real++; //前后缀无所谓,注意不是c1.real
  return c1; //返回++前的值,符合后缀语义
int main()
  Complex c1(3,4), c2:
  c2 = c1++:
  cl. display();
  c2. display();
  c2 = ++c1;
  c1. display();
  c2. display();
```

```
class Complex { //友元函数的实现方式
 private:
   double real:
   double imag;
 public:
   Complex (double r=0, double i=0) {
      real = r; imag = i;
   void display() {
      cout << real <<"+" << imag <<"i" <<endl;
   friend Complex& operator++(Complex &a);
   friend Complex operator++(Complex &a, int); //后缀
};
Complex& operator++(Complex &a) //前缀
   a. real++: //前后缀无所谓
   return a: //全局函数没有this指针
```



```
Complex operator++(Complex &a, int) //后缀
  Complex c1(a); //用对象a初始化c1
  a. real++; //前后缀无所谓,注意不是c1. real
  return cl: //返回++前的值,符合后缀语义
int main()
  Complex c1(3,4), c2:
  c2 = c1++:
  cl. display();
  c2. display();
  c2 = ++c1:
  c1. display();
  c2. display();
```



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2.1 双目运算符的重载



例3:对复数的+重载,需考虑复数+复数,复数+double,double+复数

>两个操作数都是对象(复数+复数):

friend Complex operator+(Complex &a, Complex &b);
Complex operator+(Complex &b);

- ▶一个操作数是对象(复数+double, double+复数):
 - (1) 复数+double: friend Complex operator+(Complex &a, double b);
 Complex operator+(double b);
 - (2) double+复数: friend Complex operator+(double a, Complex &b);

•双目运算符--两个操作数都是对象: 友元函数、成员函数均可



```
class Complex {
   friend Complex operator+(Complex &a, Complex &b);
Complex operator+(Complex &a, Complex &b)//友元函数
   Complex c;
   c. real=a. real+b. real:
   c. imag=a. imag+b. imag;
   return c;
int main()
{ Complex c1(3, 4), c2(4, 5), c3;
   c3 = c1+c2;
   c3. display();
```

//全局友元函数,没有this指针, 通过对象.成员的形式调用,返回 时调用复制构造函数

•双目运算符--两个操作数都是对象:友元函数、成员函数均可



```
class Complex {
  Complex operator+(Complex &b);
Complex Complex::operator+(Complex &b)//成员函数
  Complex c;
   c. real=real+b. real;
                                   //成员函数,有this指针,
   c. imag=imag+b. imag;
                                   直接成员的形式调用,返
   return c;
                                   回时调用复制构造函数
int main()
{ Complex c1(3, 4), c2(4, 5), c3;
   c3 = c1+c2;
  c3. display();
```

•双目运算符--一个操作数是对象:复数+double使用友元、成员均可



```
class Complex {
  friend Complex operator+(Complex &a, double b);
Complex operator+(Complex &a, double b) //友元函数
  Complex c;
  c. real=a. real+b;//实部相加
  c. imag=a. imag; //虚部不变
  return c;
int main()
   Complex c1(3, 4), c2;
   c2 = c1 + 4; //正确
   c2 = 4 + c1; //编译错
```

•双目运算符--一个操作数是对象:复数+double使用友元、成员均可



```
class Complex {
  Complex operator+(double b);
Complex Complex::operator+(double b) //成员函数
  Complex c;
  c. real=real+b;//实部相加
  c. imag=imag; //虚部不变
  return c;
int main()
   Complex c1(3, 4), c2;
   c2 = c1 + 4; //正确
   c2 = 4 + c1: //编译错
```

•双目运算符--一个操作数是对象:两个友元函数重载

```
class Complex { ...
  friend Complex operator+(Complex &a, double b);
  friend Complex operator+(double a, Complex &b);
Complex operator+(Complex &a, double b) //复数+double
  Complex c;
  c. real=a. real+b; //实部相加
  c. imag=a. imag; //虚部不变
  return c;
Complex operator+(double a, Complex &b) //double+复数
  Complex c;
  c. real=a+b. real;//实部相加
  c. imag=b. imag; //虚部不变
  return c;
```

```
int main()
{ Complex c1(3,4);
    Complex c2, c3;
    c2 = c1 + 4; //正确
    c2. display();
    c3 = 5 + c1; //正确
    c3. display();
} //double型常量
```

```
int main()
{ Complex c1(3,4);
    Complex c2, c3;
    double d1=4, d2=5;
    c2 = c1 + d1;//正确
    c2. display();
    c3 = d2 + c1;//正确
    c3. display();
} //double型变量
```

```
•双目运算符--一个操作数是对象:两个友元函数重载
class Complex { //引申修改1: 将double换成double &
  friend Complex operator+(Complex &a, double &b);
  friend Complex operator+(double &a, Complex &b);
Complex operator+(Complex &a, double &b) //复数+double
{ Complex c;
  c. real=a. real+b; //实部相加
  c. imag=a. imag; //虚部不变
  return c;
Complex operator+(double &a, Complex &b) //double+复数
  Complex c;
                         原因: 引用是变量的别名,
  c. real=a+b. real;//实部相加
                         因此若函数形参为引用,则
  c. imag=b. imag; //虚部不变
                         实参只能是变量,不能是常
  return c;
```

```
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```

```
int main()
\{ \text{ Complex c1}(3,4) ; 
  Complex c2, c3;
  c2 = c1 + 4; //错误
  c2. display();
  c3 = 5 + c1: //错误
  c3. display();
} //double型常量
int main()
\{ \text{ Complex c1}(3,4) : 
  Complex c2, c3;
  double d1=4, d2=5;
  c2 = c1 + d1; // E\hat{m}
  c2. display();
  c3 = d2 + c1; // E\hat{m}
```

c3. display();

//double型变量

• 双目运算符--一个操作数是对象: 两个友元函数重载

```
class Complex { //引申修改2: 将double换成const double &
  friend Complex operator+(Complex &a, const double &b);
  friend Complex operator+(const double &a, Complex &b);
Complex operator+(Complex &a, const double &b) //复数+double
  Complex c;
  c. real=a. real+b; //实部相加
  c. imag=a. imag; //虚部不变
  return c;
Complex operator+(const double &a, Complex &b) //double+复数
  Complex c;
  c. real=a+b. real;//实部相加
                             若函数形参为常引用,则实参
  c. imag=b. imag; //虚部不变
                             可以是变量/常量/表达式
  return c;
```

```
int main()
{ Complex c1(3,4);
    Complex c2, c3;
    c2 = c1 + 4; //正确
    c2. display();
    c3 = 5 + c1; //正确
    c3. display();
} //double型常量
```

```
int main()
{ Complex c1(3,4);
    Complex c2, c3;
    double d1=4, d2=5;
    c2 = c1 + d1;//正确
    c2. display();
    c3 = d2 + c1;//正确
    c3. display();
} //double型变量
```

•双目运算符--一个操作数是对象: 友元和成员函数重载

```
class Complex {
  Complex operator+(double b);
  friend Complex operator+(double a, Complex &b);
};
Complex Complex::operator+(double b) //成员函数实现复数+double
  Complex c;
  c.real=real+b; //实部相加
  c. imag=imag; //虚部不变
  return c;
Complex operator+(double a, Complex &b) //友元函数实现double+复数
  Complex c;
  c. real=a+b. real;//实部相加
  c. imag=b. imag; //虚部不变
  return c;
                           无法做到两个成员函数重载:
                           因为5+c1无法表示为成员函数形式
```

原因:第1个参数(左值)不是类

```
int main()
\{ \text{ Complex c1}(3,4) ; 
  Complex c2, c3;
  c2 = c1 + 4: //正确
  c2. display();
  c3 = 5 + c1: //正确
  c3. display();
} //double型常量
int main()
{ Complex c1(3,4);
 Complex c2, c3;
  double d1=4, d2=5;
  c2 = c1 + d1; // E m
  c2. display();
  c3 = d2 + c1://正确
  c3. display();
 //double型变量
```

2.1 双目运算符的重载



- 关于 + 交换律的说明:
- ▶两个对象+,即定义两个类的+重载后,无论c1+c2还是c2+c1,都调用同一重载 函数但本质不同: c1. operator+(c2)/c2. operator+(c1)结果相同,可以理解 为交换律存在
- ▶对象+其它类型,例如 Complex+double, 交换律不存在, 交换律的表面现象是通过多个函数的重载来实现的
- ▶同理适用于其它存在交换律的运算符



录目

- 单目运算符的重载
- •双目运算符的重载
- 流运算符的重载
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• 形式:

```
istream& operator >> (istream &, 自定义类 &); ostream& operator << (ostream &, 自定义类 &);
```

▶ >> 和 〈〈 已被多次重载:

最初: 位移运算符

istream类: 重载为一个输入工具

ostream类: 重载为一个输出工具

- >>> 本身是istream类(系统定义类)的成员函数,因此希望对istream类的 >> 运算符重载,使其能输入自定义类的内容
- ▶ << 本身是ostream类(系统定义类)的成员函数,因此希望对ostream类的 << 运算符重载,使其能输出自定义类的内容



• 重载〈〈运算符(〉〉的实现类似):

Time trip; //trip是已定义的Time类对象

cout << trip; //需要重载<<

> 必须使用友元函数的方式来实现

假设: 使用Time的成员函数来重载<<(Time对象将是第一个操作数)

则意味着使用形式为: trip << cout

结论: 使用友元函数



- 重载〈〈运算符:
 - > 第一种重载版本

```
void operator<<((ostream & os, const Time & t)</pre>
      os << t.hours << "hours, " << t.minutes << "minutes";
cout << trip; //可以
cout << "Trip time: " << trip << " (Tuesday)\n"; //不可以
     ostream &
```



- 重载〈〈运算符:
 - > 第二种重载版本

```
ostream & operator<<(ostream & os, const Time & t) {
    os << t.hours << " hours, " << t.minutes << " minutes";
    return os;
}</pre>
```

```
cout << trip; //可以
cout << "Trip time: " << trip << " (Tuesday)\n"; //可以
ostream &
```

```
//mytime3.h -- Time class with friends
class Time {
   friend ostream & operator << (ostream & os, const Time& t);
//mytime3.cpp -- implementing Time methods
#include"mytime3.h"
ostream & operator << (ostream & os, const Time & t); {···}
//usetime3.cpp -- using the fourth draft of the Time class
//compile usetime3.cpp and mytime3.cpp together
#include"mytime3.h"
int main()
    Time aida(3, 35);
    Time tosca(2, 48);
    cout << aida << "; " << tosca << endl; //operator<<</pre>
    . . .
```

头文件 类的声明



源程序文件函数的实现

源程序文件调用函数

完整程序见primer书



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- 内置类型
 - > 隐式转换:

```
int + double; //按照转换规则(高程基础第二章) int = double; //以左值为准进行转换
```

▶ 显式转换: (强制类型转换)

C方式: (int)89.5

C++方式: int(89.5)

• 自定义类型,能否进行类型转换?

• 例:设计一种合适的类型,以两种方式(磅和英石)来表示重量



```
// stonewt.h - definition for the Stonewt class
class Stonewt{
 private:
     enum {Lbs_per_stn = 14};
                                  //类特定常量,相当于static const int
                                  Lbs per Stn = 14
     int stone;
     double pds left;
    double pounds;
                                  //3种构造函数:
 public:
                                  Stonewt blossom (132.5); //132.5 pounds
    Stonewt (double 1bs);
     Stonewt (int stn, double lbs); Stonewt buttercup (10, 2); //10stone, 2pounds
                                  Stonewt bubbles;//default value
     Stonewt();
     ~Stonewt():
    void show lbs() const;
    void show stn() const;
```

stonewt.cpp - stonewt methods 具体程序见primer书



1) 转换构造函数(某类型->类类型)

Stonewt (double lbs); //template for double-to-Stonewt conversion

> 只有接受一个参数的构造函数才能作为转换函数:

Stonewt(int stn, double lbs); //not a conversion function 如果第二个参数提供默认值,可用于转换int

Stonewt(int stn, double lbs = 0); //int-to-Stonewt conversion

> 单一个参数的构造函数,只有完成转换功能才称为转换构造函数:

```
Stonewt::Stonewt(double 1bs) {
    stone = 0; pds_left = 0; pounds = 0;
} //not a conversion function
```



1) 转换构造函数(某类型->类类型)

Stonewt (double 1bs); //template for double-to-Stonewt conversion

> 隐式的自动类型转换:

```
Stonewt myCat; //create a Stonewt object
myCat = 19.6; //use Stonewt(double) to convert 19.6 to Stonewt
```

➤ 显式的类型强制转换: (使用关键字explicit关闭隐式自动转换)

```
explicit Stonewt(double lbs);//只能显式类型转换
```

```
myCat = 19.6; //not valid
```

myCat = Stonewt(19.6) //ok, an explicit conversion

myCat = (Stonewt) 19.6 //ok, old form for explicit typecast



1) 转换构造函数(某类型->类类型)

Stonewt (double lbs); //template for double-to-Stonewt conversion

- > 隐式转换的时机:
 - 1. 将Stonewt对象初始化为double值时;
 - 2. 将double值赋给Stonewt对象时;
 - 3. 将double值传递给接受Stonewt参数的函数时;
 - 4. 返回值被声明为Stonewt的函数试图返回double值时;
 - 5. 在上述任意一种情况下,使用可转换为double类型的内置类型时;



1) 转换构造函数(某类型->类类型)

Stonewt (double lbs); //template for double-to-Stonewt conversion

▶允许使用Stonewt (double)构造函数来转换其他数值类型:

Stonewt Jumb (7000); //uses Stonewt (double), converting int to double

Jumb = 7300; //uses Stonewt (double), converting int to double

二步转换的前提:不存在二义性

如果还存在Stonewt (long),则编译器将拒绝执行上述语句 因为int可以转为long或者double,一次调用会出现二义性

```
//stonewt.h - definition for the Stonewt class
class Stonewt {
   Stonewt (double 1bs);
//stonewt.cpp -- Stonewt methods
#include"stonewt.h"
Stonewt::Stonewt(double lbs) {…}
//stone.cpp - user-defined conversions
//compile with stonewt.cpp
#include"stonewt.h"
int main()
    Stonewt incognito = 275;
    Stonewt wolfe (285.7);
    Stonewt taft(21, 8);
    incognito = 276.8;
    taft = 325;
    display(422, 2);
```

头文件 类的声明



源程序文件 函数的实现

源程序文件调用函数

完整程序见primer书

```
•程序分析:
//stone.cpp - user-defined conversions
int main()
   Stonewt incognito = 275; //隐式
   Stonewt wolfe (285.7);
                           等价形式:
   Stonewt taft(21, 8):
                           Stonewt incognito(275);//隐式
                           Stonewt incognito = Stonewt(275)//显式
   incognito = 276.8;
   taft = 325;
                           等价形式相比左侧标红程序的好处:
   display (422, 2);
                           可以接受多个参数的构造函数
void display(const Stonewt & st, int n) {
```

```
•程序分析:
//stone.cpp - user-defined conversions
int main()
   Stonewt incognito = 275;
   Stonewt wolfe (285.7);
   Stonewt taft(21, 8):
                            //将double转换为Stonewt
    incognito = 276.8;
                            //将int转换为double再转换为Stonewt
    taft = 325:
   display (422, 2);
void display(const Stonewt & st, int n) {
```

```
•程序分析:
```

无

有

有

```
//stone.cpp - user-defined conversions
int main()
   Stonewt incognito = 275;
                             查找匹配顺序:
   Stonewt wolfe (285.7):
                             (1)是否有Stonewt(int)?
   Stonewt taft(21, 8);
                             (2)是否有系统内置类型的转换?
   incognito = 276.8;
                                  int->double
   taft = 325;
                             (3)是否有用户定义的内部转换?
   display (422, 2);
                                  Stonewt (double)
                            //将int转换为double再转换为Stonewt
void display(const Stonewt & st, int n) {
```



2) 类型转换函数(类类型->某类型)

```
operator double(); //template for Stonewt-to-double conversion
```

- > 类型转换函数是用户定义的强制类型转换: (若已定义operator double();)
 - 显式使用:

```
Stonewt wolfe(285.7);
double host = double (wolfe);
double thinker = (double) wolfe;
```

• 隐式使用:

```
Stonewt wells(20, 3);
double star = wells;
```



2) 类型转换函数 (类类型->某类型)

operator double(); //template for Stonewt-to-double conversion

- > 注意事项:
 - 转换函数必须是类方法
 - 转换函数不能指定返回类型
 - 转换函数不能有参数
 - 可以使用explicit关键词关闭隐式自动转换

```
//stonewtl.h -- revised definition for the Stonewt class
class Stonewt {
   operator int() const;
   operator double() const;
//stonewtl.cpp -- Stonewt class methods + conversion functions
#include"stonewt1.h"
Stonewt::operator int() const {···}
Stonewt::operator double() const {…}
//stonel.cpp - user-defined conversion functions
//compile with stonewt1.cpp
#include"stonewt1.h"
int main()
   Stonewt poppins (9, 2.8);
    double p_wt = poppins;
    cout << "Poppins: " << int(poppins) << " pounds. \n";
```

头文件 类的声明



源程序文件 函数的实现

源程序文件调用函数

完整程序见primer书

```
•程序分析:
                                //左侧程序将显式修改为隐式:
//已定义了:
  operator int() const;
                                cout << "Poppins: " << poppins
                                    << " pounds. \n"; //不可以
  operator double() const;
                                原因:二义性转换
//stone1.cpp
                                     (未指出转换为int还是double)
int main()
   Stonewt poppins (9, 2.8):
                                若只定义: operator double() const;
   double p_wt = poppins; //隐式 则正确,没有二义性
   cout << "Poppins: " << int(poppins) << " pounds. \n"; //显式
```

```
•程序分析:
//已定义了:
                               //若有以下赋值:
  operator int() const;
                               long gone = poppins; //不可以
  operator double() const;
                               原因:二义性
                                    (int和double均可被赋值给long)
//stone1.cpp
                               若删除任一转换函数:
int main()
   Stonewt poppins (9, 2.8);
                               则正确,没有二义性
   double p_wt = poppins; //隐式
   cout << "Poppins: " << int(poppins) << " pounds. \n"; //显式
```

```
•程序分析:
```

```
//已定义了:
  operator int() const:
   operator double() const;
//stone1.cpp
int main()
   Stonewt poppins (9, 2.8);
    double p_wt = poppins; //隐式
    cout << "Poppins: " << int(poppins) << " pounds. \n"; //显式
```

//可使用显式的强制类型转换:

```
long gone = (double) poppins;
          //use double conversion
long gone = int (poppins);
          //use int conversion
```

•程序分析:应谨慎的使用隐式转换函数

```
//隐式的将temp转换为int,用作了数组
//手误程序:
                              索引(结果越界):
int ar[20];
                              结论: 最好使用显式转换
                                   (使用explicit关键字)
Stonewt temp (14, 4);
                              class Stonewt{
int Temp = 1;
                                explicit operator int() const;
cout << ar[temp] << "!\n";</pre>
                                explicit operator double() const;
//used temp instead of Temp
```



总结

- 单目运算符的重载(掌握)
- •双目运算符的重载(掌握)
- •流运算符的重载(熟悉)
- •不同类型间数据的转换(了解)