

# 逆变与协变

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1546412671832>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

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## Java 中的逆变与协变

```
<code class="language-java highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-n">Number</span> <span class="highlight-n">um</span></span><span class="highlight-o">=</span></span><span class="highlight-k">new</span> <span class="highlight-n">Integer</span></span><span class="highlight-o"></span><span class="highlight-mi">1</span></span><span class="highlight-o">);</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-n">ArrayList</span></span><span class="highlight-o">&lt;</span></span><span class="highlight-n">Number</span></span><span class="highlight-o">&gt;</span></span> <span class="highlight-n">list</span></span><span class="highlight-o">=</span></span><span class="highlight-k">new</span> <span class="highlight-n">ArrayList</span></span><span class="highlight-o">&lt;</span></span><span class="highlight-n">Integer</span></span><span class="highlight-o">&gt;();</span></span> <span class="highlight-c1">//type mismatch</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span></span><span class="highlight-n">List</span></span><span class="highlight-o">&lt;?</span></span> <span class="highlight-kd">extends</span> <span class="highlight-n">Number</span></span><span class="highlight-o">&gt;</span></span> <span class="highlight-n">list1</span></span><span class="highlight-o">=</span></span><span class="highlight-k">new</span> <span class="highlight-n">ArrayList</span></span><span class="highlight-o">&lt;</span></span><span class="highlight-n">Number</span></span><span class="highlight-o">&gt;();</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-n">list1</span></span><span class="highlight-o">.</span></span><span class="highlight-na">add</span></span><span class="highlight-o"></span><span class="highlight-k">new</span> <span class="highlight-n">Integer</span></span><span class="highlight-o"></span><span class="highlight-mi">1</span></span><span class="highlight-o">));</span></span> <span class="highlight-c1">//error</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span></span><span class="highlight-n">list1</span></span><span class="highlight-o">.</span></span><span class="highlight-na">add</span></span><span class="highlight-o"></span><span class="highlight-k">new</span> <span class="highlight-n">Float</span></span><span class="highlight-o"></span><span class="highlight-mf">1.2f</span></span><span class="highlight-o">));</span></span></span><span class="highlight-c1">//error</span></span></span></code></pre>
```

<ol>

<li><strong>里氏替换原则</strong></li>

</ol>

<blockquote>

<p>所有引用父类的地方必须能透明的使用其子类对象</p>

</blockquote>

<ul>

<li>

<p>包含以下四层含义: </p>

<ul>

<li>子类完全拥有父类的方法, 且具体子类必须实现父类的抽象方法</li>

<li>子类可以增加自己的方法</li>

<li>当子类覆盖或者实现父类的方法时, 方法的形参要比父类更为宽松</li>

<li>当子类覆盖或者实现父类的方法时, 方法的返回值要比父类更严格</li>

</ul>

```
<code class="language-java highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1">// 根据里氏替换原则, 我们在实例对象时, 可以用其子类进行实例化</span></span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1">// 左侧需要的是Number 类型的对象, 可以使用Integer子类</span></span></span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<code class="language-java highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1">// 根据里氏替换原则, 我们在实例对象时, 可以用其子类进行实例化</span></span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1">// 左侧需要的是Number 类型的对象, 可以使用Integer子类</span></span></span></span><span class="highlight-n">Number</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

t-n">num</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-k">new</sp
n><span class="highlight-n">Integer</span><span class="highlight-o">(</span><span cla
s="highlight-mi">1</span><span class="highlight-o">);</span>
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<ol start="2">
<li>
<p><strong>逆变与协变定义</strong></p>
<p>逆变与协变用来描述类型转换后的继承关系, 其定义:</p>
<p>如果 A、B 表示类型, f(.) 表示类型转换, &lt; 表示继承关系(比如 A&lt;B, 表示 A 是 B 的子类)</
>
<ul>
<li>当 f(.)是 <strong>逆变</strong> 时, 如果 A&lt;B, 那么 f(B)&lt;f(A)</li>
<li>当 f(.)是 <strong>协变</strong> 时, 如果 A&lt;B, 那么 f(A)&lt;f(B)</li>
<li>当 f(.)是 <strong>不变</strong> 时, 如果 A&lt;B, 那么上述两个式子都不成立。即 f(A)和 f(B)
没有继承关系</li>
</ul>
<pre><code class="language-java highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span c
ass="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1">// 数组是协变的 :令f(A)=[]A,有
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// Integer[]数组可以使用Number[]接收, 即Number[]的引用可以使用Integer[]
象
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// 所以 Integer[] &lt; Number[], Integer[]是Number[]的子类
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-n">Number</span><span class="highligh
-o">[]</span><span class="highlight-n">numbers</span><span class="highlight-o">=</s
an><span class="highlight-k">new</span><span class="highlight-n">Integer</span><sp
n class="highlight-o">[</span><span class="highlight-mi">3</span><span class="highligh
-o">];</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-c1">// 泛型是不变的 :令f(A)=ArrayList&lt;A&gt;;()
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// ArrayList&lt;Number&gt;; 不能接收ArrayList&lt;Integer&gt;; 反之也不行,
两者之间没有继承关系
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// 所以泛型是不变的
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-n">ArrayList</span><span class="highlig
t-o">&lt;</span><span class="highlight-n">Number</span><span class="highlight-o">&gt;
</span><span class="highlight-n">numList</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><
pan class="highlight-k">new</span><span class="highlight-n">ArrayList</span><span cla
s="highlight-o">&lt;</span><span class="highlight-n">Integer</span><span class="highli
ht-o">&gt;();</span><span class="highlight-c1">//error
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-n">ArrayList</span><span class="highlig
t-o">&lt;</span><span class="highlight-n">Integer</span><span class="highlight-o">&gt;
</span><span class="highlight-n">intList</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><sp
n class="highlight-k">new</span><span class="highlight-n">ArrayList</span><span class
"highlight-o">&lt;</span><span class="highlight-n">Number</span><span class="highligh
-o">&gt;();</span><span class="highlight-c1">//error
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// 方法调用: 当调用方法result=method(n);

```

```

</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// 传入的形参n可以替换为n的子类型, 即f(method(n的子类)) &gt; f(method(n)
, 传入形参是逆变
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// 返回值可以替换为method返回值的父类型 所以f (result父类) &gt;f(result)
所以方法返回值是协变
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-kd">public</span> <span class="highligh
-kd">static</span> <span class="highlight-n">Number</span> <span class="highlight-nf"
method</span><span class="highlight-o">(</span><span class="highlight-n">Number</s
an> <span class="highlight-n">num</span><span class="highlight-o">){</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h
ghlight-k">return</span> <span class="highlight-mi">1</span><span class="highlight-o">
</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-o">}</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-n">Object</span> <span class="highlight-n">result</span><span class="highlight-o"
=</span><span class="highlight-n">method</span><span class="highlight-o">(</span><span class="
pan class="highlight-k">new</span> <span class="highlight-n">Integer</span><span class="
="highlight-o">(</span><span class="highlight-mi">1</span><span class="highlight-o">))
</span> <span class="highlight-c1">//correct
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-n">Number</span> <span class="highligh
t-n">numResult</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-n">me
hod</span><span class="highlight-o">(</span><span class="highlight-k">new</span> <s
an class="highlight-n">Object</span><span class="highlight-o">());</span> <span class="h
ghlight-c1">//error
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-n">Integer</span> <span class="highligh
-n">result</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-n">method
</span><span class="highlight-o">(</span><span class="highlight-k">new</span> <span c
ass="highlight-n">Integer</span><span class="highlight-o">(</span><span class="highligh
t-mi">2</span><span class="highlight-o">));</span> <span class="highlight-c1">//error
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// 方法重写:
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// java1.5开始, 子类覆盖父类方法时, 允许返回更为具体的类型()
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// Sub&lt;Super, 返回值 Sub的返回值&lt; Super的返回值, 协变
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1">// 方法的形参必须和父类保持一致 (不变)
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-kd">class</span> <span class="highlight
nc">Super</span><span class="highlight-o">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h
ghlight-kd">public</span> <span class="highlight-kd">abstract</span> <span class="highl
ght-n">Number</span> <span class="highlight-nf">method</span><span class="highlight
o">(</span><span class="highlight-n">Number</span> <span class="highlight-n">n</spa
><span class="highlight-o">)</span>}</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-o">}</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-kd">class</span> <span class="highlight-nc">Sub</span> <span class="highlight-kd"

```

```
extends</span> <span class="highlight-n">Super</span> <span class="highlight-o">{</sp
n>
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h
ghlight-nd">@Override</span>
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h
ghlight-kd">public</span> <span class="highlight-n">Integer</span> <span class="highli
ght-nf">method</span> <span class="highlight-o">(</span> <span class="highlight-n">NU
ber</span> <span class="highlight-n">n</span> <span class="highlight-o">)</span> <sp
n class="highlight-o">...</span> <span class="highlight-o">}</span>
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="high
ight-o">}</span></span>
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
<li>
<p><strong>总结</strong></p>
<ol>
<li>子类重写父类的方法时，形参类型必须一致，而返回值可以 返回 更具体的类型</li>
<li>java 的泛型必须一致，数组可以使用</li>
</ol>
</li>
</ol>
```