## 2.4 一元多项式的表示和相加

- 一元多项式 $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + ... + a_n x^n$
- $= a_1 + 1$ 个系数唯一确定。在计算机中可用一个线性表 $P_n = (a_0, a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)$ 来表示,按照指数升序排列系数,定义线性表
- □ 例1: 一元多项式: P<sub>4</sub>(x)=5+3x+12x<sup>2</sup>+23x<sup>4</sup>
- > 对应的线性表:  $P_4=(5,3,12,0,23)$
- $P_4(x) = 5 + 3x + 12x^2 + 0x^3 + 23x^4$
- □ 例2: 一元多项式: P<sub>5</sub>(x)=11+3x+12x<sup>3</sup>+17x<sup>5</sup>
- > 对应的线性表:  $P_5=(11,3,0,12,0,17)$
- $P_5(x)=11+3x+0x^2+12x^3+0x^4+17x^5$

## 2.4 一元多项式的表示和相加

- 两个多项式相加P<sub>n</sub>(x)+ Q<sub>m</sub>(x):
- $P_n(x)$  对应的线性表:  $(a_0, a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)$
- $Q_m(x)$ 对应的线性表:  $(b_0, b_1, b_2, ..., b_m)$
- > 假设n≤m,则和多项式的线性表:

$$(a_0+b_0, a_1+b_1, a_2+b_2,..., a_n+b_n, b_{n+1},..., b_m)$$

相加算法实现:首先确定表示一元多项式的线性表的存储方式----顺序存储结构,链式存储结构均可; 其次研究不同存储方式下的相加算法

# 4

## 线性表采用顺序存储结构存放

- 实现方式:数组
- 问题: 求两个一元多项式的和

$$R_m(x) = P_n(x) + Q_m(x)$$
:  $n \le m$ 

表示; 其和用一维数组 R[]表示。则有

- (1)  $R[i]=A[i]+B[i], i \le n$ ;
- (2) R[i]=B[i],  $n < i \le m$

## 问题?

- $P_{2001}(x)=12+10x^{120}+23x^{2001}$ —线性表有2002个数据元素,其中1999个为0
- □ S<sub>2000</sub> (x)=1+2x<sup>2000</sup> —线性表有2001个数据元素,其中1999 个为0
- 一元多项式的指数很高且相邻的指数相差很大时,宜只存放系数非零项的系数和相应的指数,否则浪费存储,但系数非零项被指数升序排列
- $S_{2000}(x)=1+2x^{2000}$ 只存放指数为O和2000两项即可, 即:  $S_{2001}=((1,0),(2,2000))$



- 只存放系数非零项,顺序存储结构:每个数组元素存一个非零项—系数(coef)和指数(exp)
- $P_{2001}(x) = 12 + 10x^{120} + 23x^{2001}$

	coef	exp
elem[0]	12	0
elem[1]	10	120
elem[2]	23	2001
elem[3]		
elem[4]		



## 指数相差很大的多项式

- define MAXSIZE 100
- typedef struct
  - { int coef, exp} Elemtype;
- typedef struct
  - {Elemtype elem[MAXSIZE]; int length;
  - } SeqPoly;
- SeqPoly p;

$$P_{2001}(x)=12+10x^{120}+23x^{2001}$$

$$Q_{3000}(x) = -8x^{10} + 45x^{120} - 23x^{2001} + 7x^{3000}$$

$$P_{2001} = ((12,0),(10,120),(23,2001))$$

	coef	exp
P.elem[0]	12	0
P.elem[1]	10	120
P.elem[2]	23	2001
P.elem[3]		
P.elem[4]		

	coef	exp
Q.elem[0]	-8	10
Q.elem[1]	45	120
Q.elem[2]	-23	2001
Q.elem[3]	7	3000
Q.elem[4]		

$$P_{2001}(x)=12+10x^{120}+23x^{2001}$$

$$Q_{3000}(x) = -8x^{10} + 45x^{120} - 23x^{2001} + 7x^{3000}$$

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$$P_{2001} = ((12,0),(10,120),(23,2001))$$

coef	exp
12	0
10	120
23	2001
	12 10

	coef	exp
Q.elem[0]	-8	10
Q.elem[1]	45	120
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P.elem[4]		

	coef	exp
Q.elem[0]	-8	10
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Q.elem[2]	-23	2001
Q.elem[3]	7	3000
Q.elem[4]		

$$P_{2001}(x)=12+10x^{120}+23x^{2001}$$

$$Q_{3000}(x) = -8x^{10} + 45x^{120} - 23x^{2001} + 7x^{3000}$$

$$P_{2001} = ((12,0),(10,120),(23,2001))$$

	coef	exp
P.elem[0]	12	0
P.elem[1]	-8	10
P.elem[2]	55	120
P.elem[3]	23	2001
P.elem[4]		

	coef	exp
Q.elem[0]	-8	10
Q.elem[1]	45	120
Q.elem[2]	-23	2001
Q.elem[3]	7	3000
Q.elem[4]		

$$P_{2001}(x)=12+10x^{120}+23x^{2001}$$

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Q.elem[2]	-23	2001
Q.elem[3]	7	3000
Q.elem[4]		

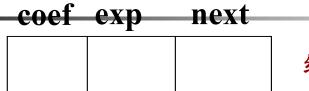
顺序存储结构插入、删除需要移动数据,以多项式相加运 算为例,若采用数组存放,相加运算的结果要保存在元多 本目力口 项式被加数中,则可能需要插入、删除,要移动数据----建议采用链表

- $P_{2001}(x)=12+10x^{120}+23x^{2001}$
- $Q_{3000}(x) = -8x^{10} + 45x^{120} 23x^{2001} + 7x^{3000}$
- $P_{2001} = ((12,0),(10,120),(23,2001))$
- $Q_{3000} = ((-8,10),(45,120),(-23,2001),(7,3000))$

	coef	exp
P.elem[0]	12	0
P.elem[1]	-8	10
P.elem[2]	55	120
P.elem[3]	7	3000
P.elem[4]		

	coef	exp
Q.elem[0]	-8	10
Q.elem[1]	45	120
Q.elem[2]	-23	2001
Q.elem[3]	7	3000
Q.elem[4]		

链式存储结构:将多项式的每一系数非零项拉成单链表。表中每个结点由三个域组成:系数域(coef)、指数域(exp)、指针域(next)



结点结构示意图

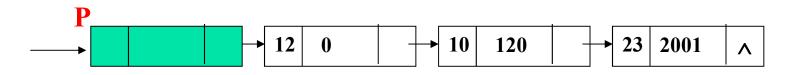
typedef struct node{

int coef;//系数

int exp;//指数

struct node \*next;}PNode, \*Poly;

$$P_{2001}(x)=12+10x^{120}+23x^{2001}$$



链表表示适合于经常增减非零项。

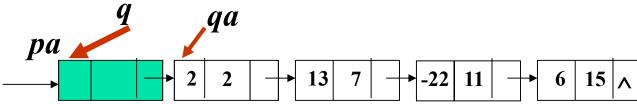
## 多项式相加的运算规则

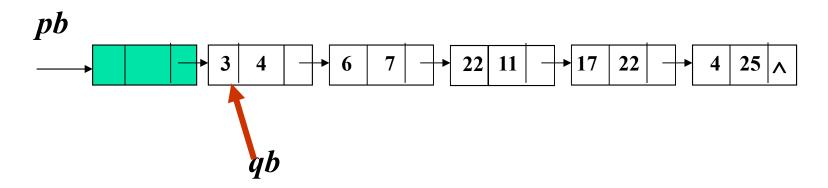
- 两个多项式中所有指数相等的项对应系数相加, 若和不为零,则构成"和多项式"的一项;所 有指数不同的项均复抄到和"多项式"中。
- 问题: A=A+B
- > 设A、B采用链式存储结构存放,头指针分别为pa、pb。qa、qb分别指向A、B多项式的当前搜索结点。q指向qa的直接前趋结点。
- > 相加后只保留和多项式

## 4

## 多项式相加的运算规则

- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

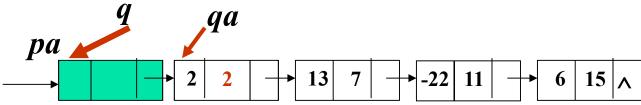


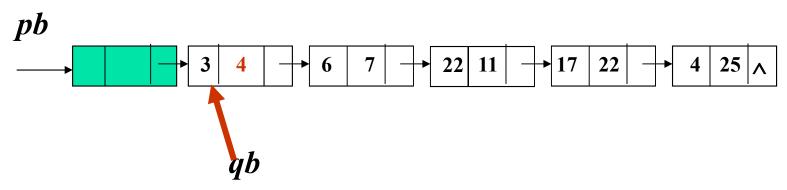


qa=pa->next;q=pa;qb=pb->next;

## 多项式相加的运算规则

- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

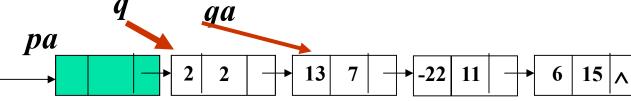


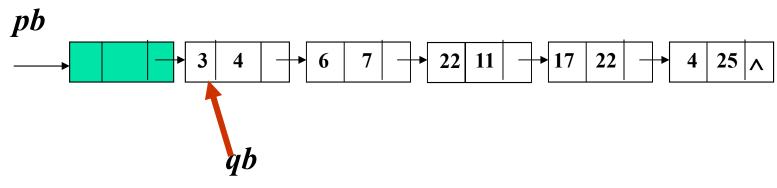


被加数qa->exp和加数qb->exp进行比较 被加数qa->exp<加数qb->exp, 2x<sup>2</sup>留在和多项式里

## $A=2x^2$

- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

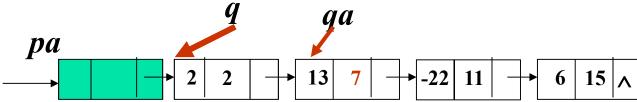


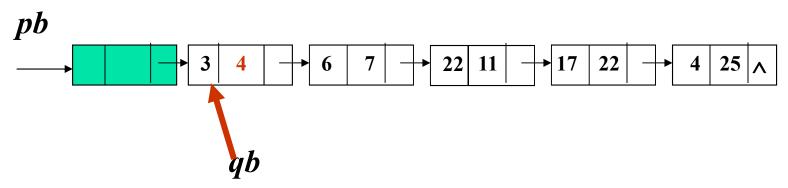


q=qa;qa=qa->next



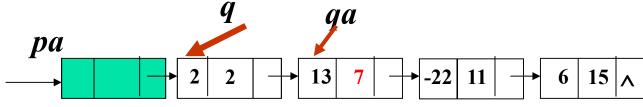
- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

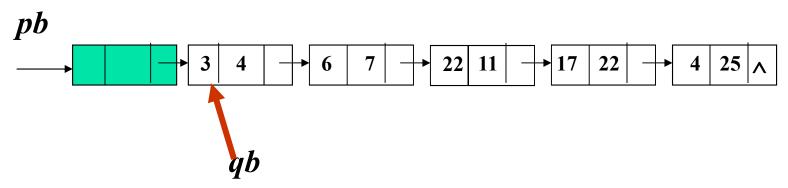




被加数qa->exp和加数qb->exp进行比较被加数qa->exp>加数qb->exp, 3x4留在和多项式里

- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

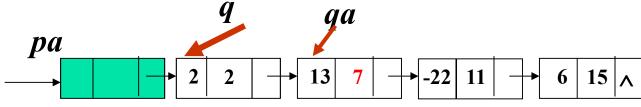


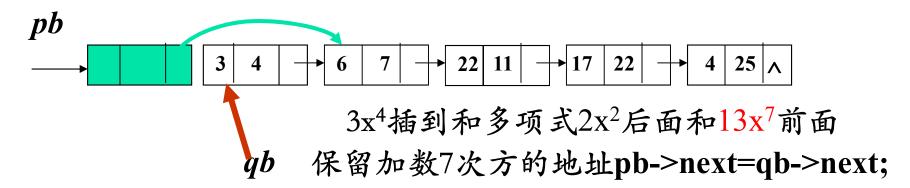


被加数qa->exp和加数qb->exp进行比较被加数qa->exp>加数qb->exp, 3x4留在和多项式里

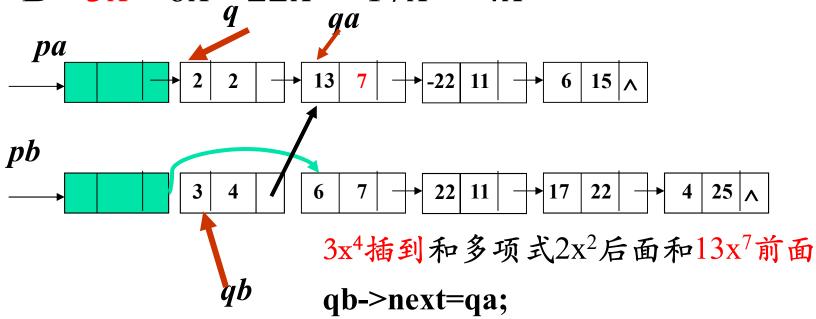
## $A = 2x^2 + 3x^4$

- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

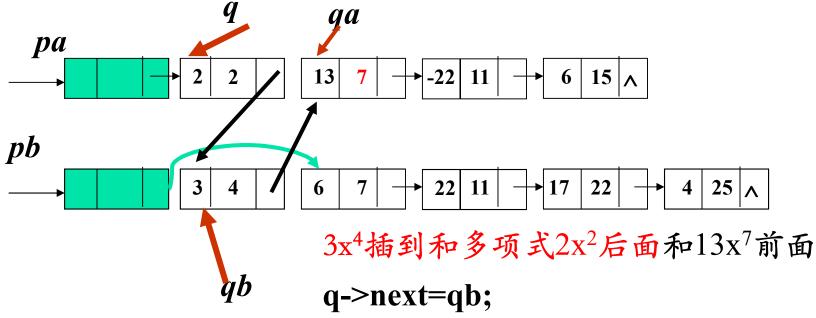




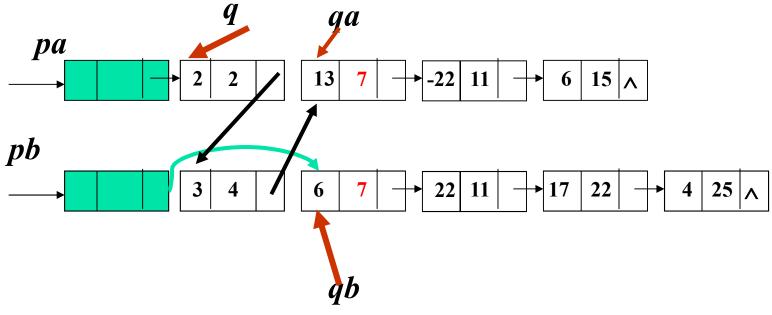
- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$



- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

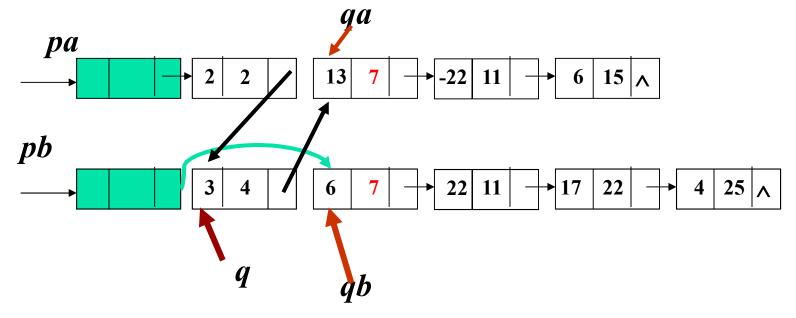


- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

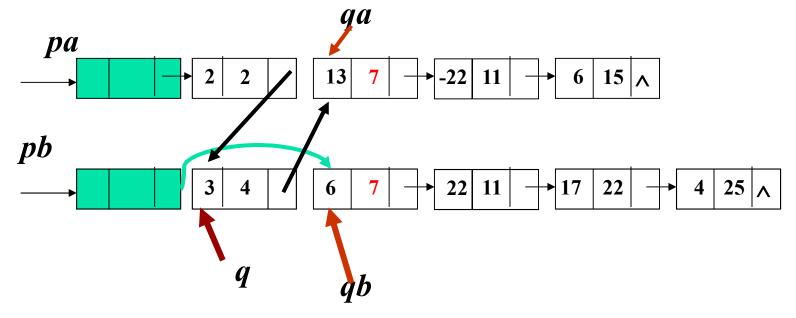


下一次加数查看6x7 qb= pb->next;

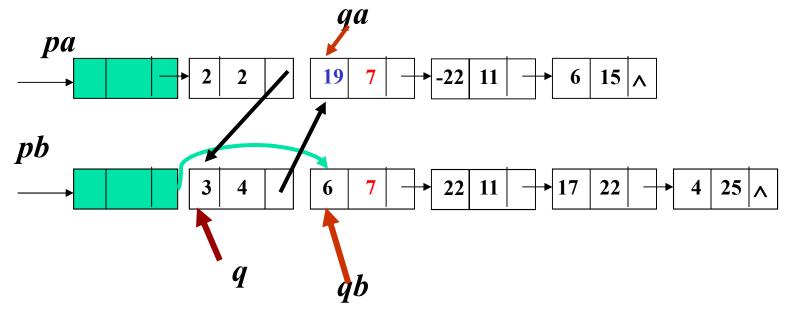
- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
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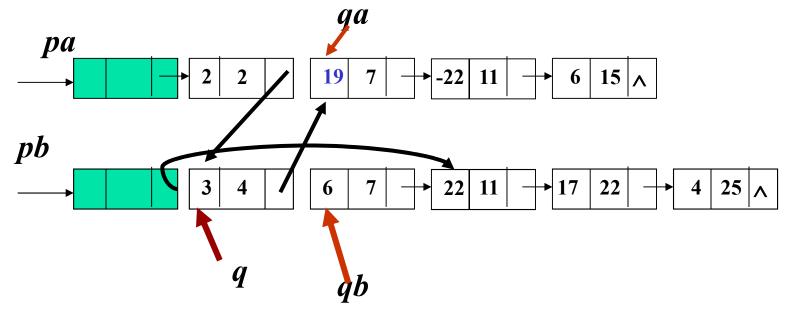
- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
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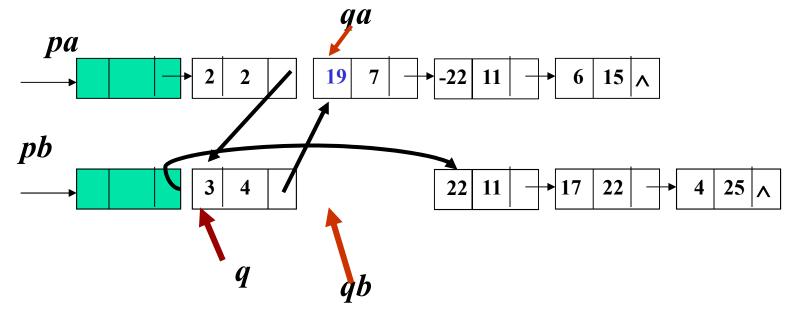
- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
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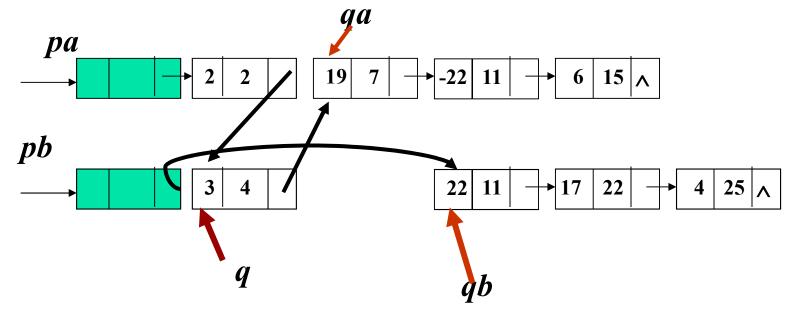
- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
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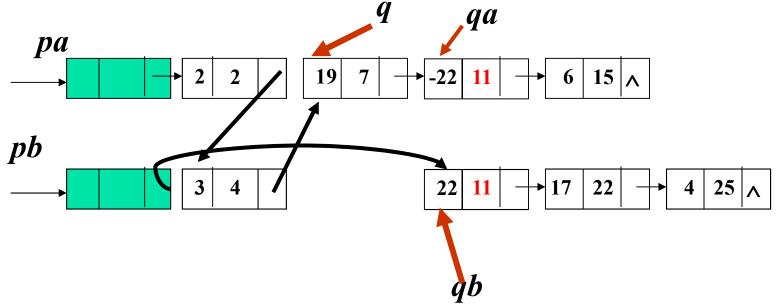
- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
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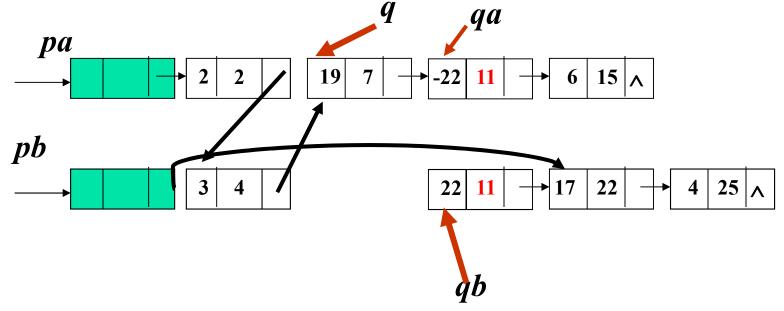
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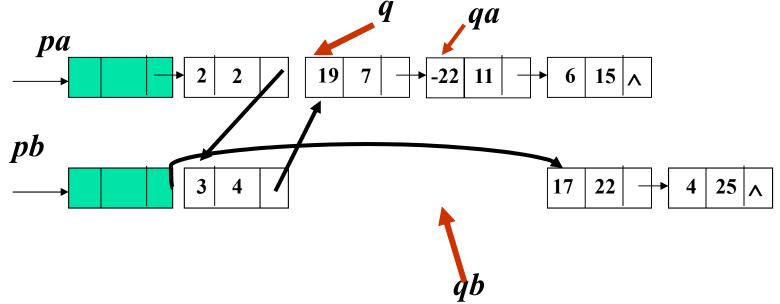
- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$



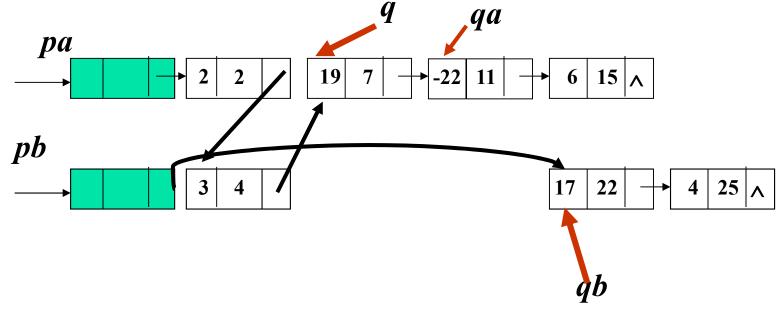
- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
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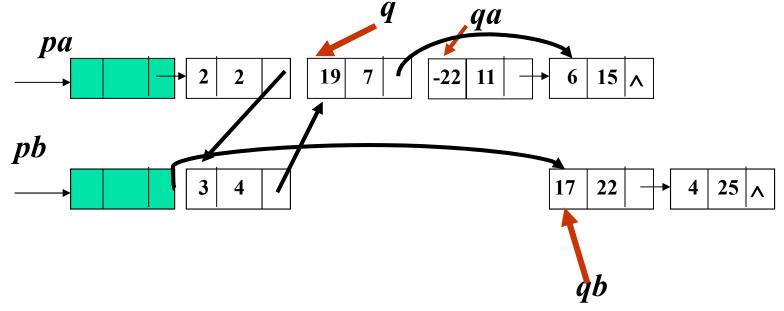
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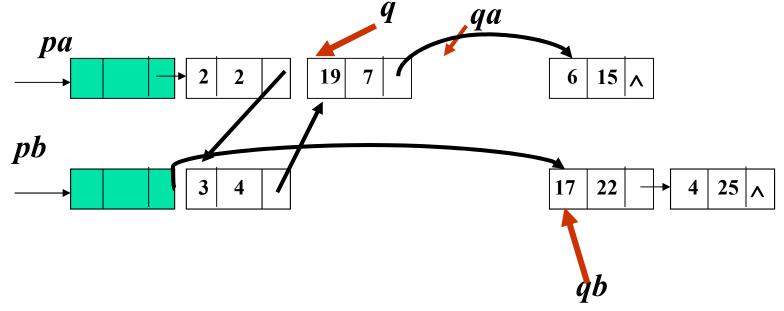
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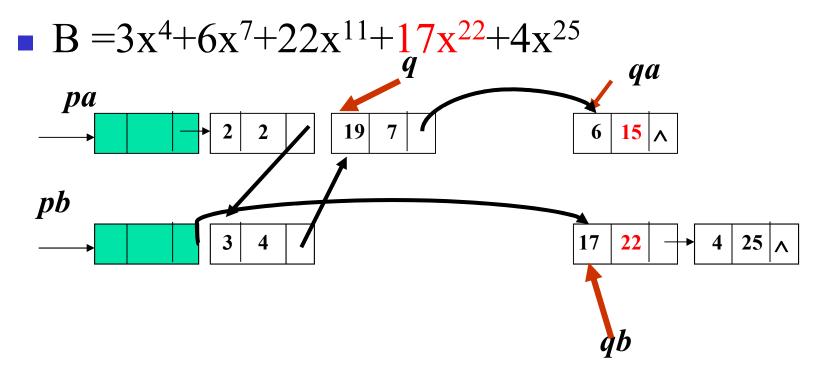
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- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
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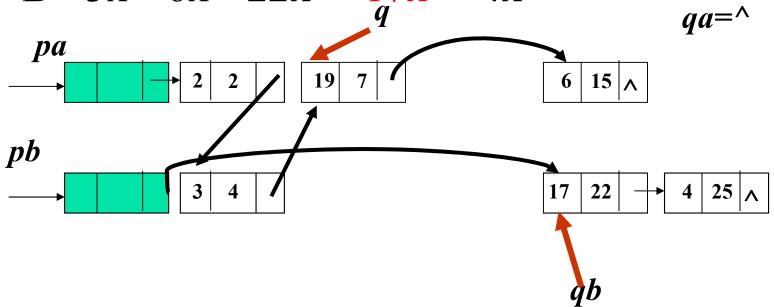


 $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$ 



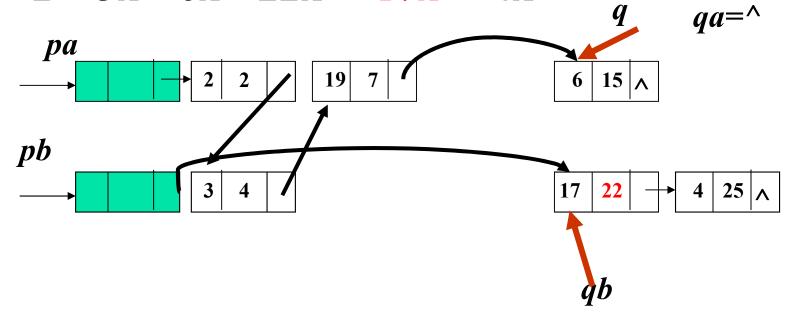
## $A=2x^2+3x^4+19x^7+6x^{15}$

- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$



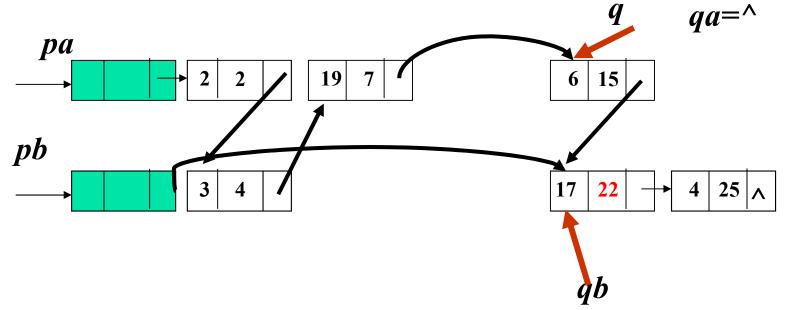
## $A=2x^2+3x^4+19x^7+6x^{15}$

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- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$



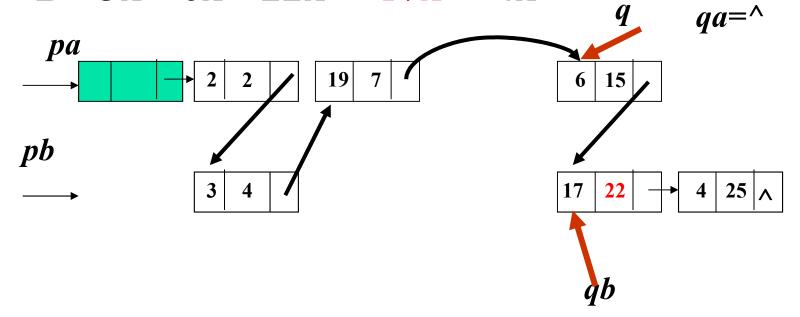
## $A=2x^2+3x^4+19x^7+6x^{15}$

- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$



## $A=2x^2+3x^4+19x^7+6x^{15}+17x^{22}+4x^{25}$

- $A=2x^2+13x^7-22x^{11}+6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$



## 多项式相加的运算规则

- 如果qa->exp=qb->exp:则求其系数之和sum=qa->coef+qb->coef。如果sum不为零,修改qa结点的系数qa->coef=sum, qa、qb指针后移,将后移前qb指向的结点归还;否则qa、qb指针后移,将后移前qa、qb指向的结点归还。
- 如果qa->exp>qb->exp:则把qb结点插在qa结点之前,qb指针在原链表上后移。
- 如果qa->exp<qb->exp:则qa指针后移。
- 多项式相乘:利用多项式相加可实现多项式相乘,因为乘法运算可分解为加法运算。

```
Void add(poly &pa,poly &pb)
poly qa,qb,q;
qa=pa->next;q=pa;qb=pb->next;
 while(qa&&qb)
 if(qa->exp<qb->exp){q=qa;qa=qa->next}
 else if(qa \rightarrow exp = qb \rightarrow exp)
     { sum= qa->coef+qb->coef;
        pb->next=qb->next;
        free(qb);qb=pb->next;
       if(sum==0){q->next=qa->next};
                    free(qa);qa=q->next; }
       else{qa->coef=sum;q=qa;qa=qa->next;}
        pb->next=qb->next;
 else{
         qb->next=qa;q->next=qb;
         q=qb;qb=pb->next;}
 if(qb)q->next=qb;
 free(pb);
```