数据结构实验七

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1. 使用分离链路法处理冲突

- 1. 问题描述
 - o Hash表的大小为2k-1,初始可以为15
 - o 表中的装填因子达到3/4时,增加表的大小至2k+1-1,完成再哈希
 - o 实现插入,删除和查找操作
- 2. 问题分析与算法设计
 - 1. hash表: 首先定义一个数组链表,元素存储在链表中,并且每个链表是首元素为仅为表头,不存储任何元素。
 - 2. 插入: 首先找到链表数组位置, 然后将元素查到元素前端
 - 3. 删除:同样先查找元素,如果存储,则删除,不存在,就提示没有该元素
 - 4. 查找: 首先查找链表数组, 然后依次遍历链表
- 3. 算法实现:

```
//使用分离链路法处理hash冲突
//并同时实现添加,删除,查找操作
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define SUCCESS 1
#define FAILURE 0
typedef struct ListNode *position;
typedef position list;
typedef struct HashTable *hashTable;
typedef int ElementType;
hashTable initializeTable(int tablesize);
void destroyTable(hashTable H);
position find(ElementType key, hashTable hash);
void insert(ElementType key, hashTable hash);
int Hash(ElementType key, int tableSize);
int Delete(ElementType key, hashTable hash);
void extend(hashTable hash);
   *数据存储链表
   *element: 存储的数据
   *next: 指向下一个元素地址的指针
***********/
struct ListNode
   ElementType element;
   position next;
};
/**********
   *hash表
   *tableSize: hash表是尺寸
   *curSize: 当前已经填入的元素的个数
   *thelists: 指向ListNode的指针的指针
*******************************
struct HashTable
   int tableSize;
   int curSize;
   list *thelists;
};
/**********
   *初始化hash表
   *tableSize: hash表输入尺寸,实际尺寸为 2^k - 1
*******************************
hashTable initializeTable(int tableSize)
   //初始化为实际尺寸
   tableSize = (tableSize >> 1) - 1;
```

```
hashTable hash;
   hash = (hashTable)malloc(sizeof(struct HashTable));
    if (hash == NULL)
        printf("out of space\n");
       return NULL;
    }
   hash->tableSize = tableSize;
   hash->curSize = 0;
   //创建指针数组,数组里不放数据,数据放在链表里
   hash->thelists = (list*)malloc(sizeof(list) * hash->tableSize);
   if (hash->thelists == NULL)
        printf("out of space!\n");
       return NULL;
    //创建指针数组元素指向的链表表头
    for (int i = 0; i < tableSize; i++)</pre>
        hash->thelists[i] = (struct ListNode*)malloc(sizeof(struct ListNode));
        if (hash->thelists[i] == NULL)
            printf("out of space!\n");
           return NULL;
        }
        else
        {
            hash->thelists[i]->element = 0;
            hash->thelists[i]->next = NULL;
        }
   }
   return hash;
/**********
   *删除原有的hash表
   *hash : hash表
******************************
void destroyTable(hashTable hash)
   position list, tmp, ptr;
   int i;
   for (i = 0; i < hash->tableSize; i++)
        list = hash->thelists[i];
        ptr = list->next;
        while (ptr)
        {
            tmp = ptr->next;
            if (!tmp)
```

```
free(tmp);
             tmp = NULL;
           }
           else
           {
              free(ptr);
             ptr = tmp;
          }
      }
   }
   free(hash);
}
/***********
   *根据元素查找hash表
   *key: 要查找的元素
   *hash: 被查找的hash表
*****************************
position find(ElementType key, hashTable hash)
   position pos;
   list list;
   //hash, 找到 key 本该被存入的位置
   list = hash->thelists[Hash(key, hash->tableSize)];
   if (list == NULL)
      return NULL;
   pos = list->next;
   while(pos)
   {
       if (pos->element == key)
         return pos;
      pos = pos->next;
   return NULL;
}
   *自定义hash方法,求模运算
   *key: 元素值
   *tableSize : hash表尺寸
******************************
int Hash(ElementType key, int tableSize)
{
   return key % tableSize;
   *进行hash表元素的插入,如果元素个数超过hash表尺寸的3/4,则进行再hash
   *key: 要插入的元素
   *hash: 被插入的hash表
***************************/
```

```
void insert(ElementType key, hashTable hash)
{
    position pos, cell;
    position lsit;
    pos = find(key, hash);
   if (pos == NULL) //错把pos=null当作判断条件,此条件永远为真。
        cell = (struct ListNode*)malloc(sizeof(struct ListNode));
       if (cell == NULL)
            printf("out of space\n");
           return;
        }
        else
            lsit = hash->thelists[Hash(key, hash->tableSize)];
           if (lsit->next == NULL)
               hash->curSize++;
            //将元素插入到链表前端,list为链表表头,不存储元素
            cell->next = lsit->next;
            cell->element = key;
           lsit->next = cell;
            //将int型转化为float型
            //c编译系统会自动向高精度类型进行转化。
            if (hash->curSize * 1.0 / hash->tableSize >= 0.75)
                extend(hash);
           }
   }
}
    *实现 hash 表元素的删除
   *key:要删除的元素
   *hash: 要被删除的 hash 表
******************************
int Delete(ElementType key, hashTable hash)
{
   position pos, list;
   //对应 hash 表位置的表头
   list = hash->thelists[Hash(key, hash->tableSize)];
   if (list->next == NULL)
    {
       printf("can't find that key!\n");
       return FAILURE;
    }
    else
    {
        while (list != NULL && list->next != NULL && list->next->element != key)
```

```
list = list->next;
        }
        //要删除的元素在链表的表尾
        if (list->next == NULL && list->element == key)
            free(list);
            return SUCCESS;
        if (list->next != NULL && list->next->element == key)
            //pos 为要删除的元素的指针
            pos = list->next;
            list->next = pos->next;
            free(list);
            return SUCCESS;
        }
    }
    return FAILURE;
    *进行再 hash
    *hash : 被再 hash 的hash表
void extend(hashTable hash)
    int preSize = hash->tableSize;
    hash->tableSize = (1 << preSize) + 1;</pre>
    int nowSize = hash->tableSize;
    list* pre = hash->thelists;
    hash->thelists = (list*)malloc(sizeof(list) * nowSize);
    for (int i = 0; i < hash->tableSize; i++)
        hash->thelists[i] = (struct ListNode*)malloc(sizeof(struct ListNode));
    for (int i = 0; i < nowSize; i++)</pre>
        list temp = pre[i]->next;
        while (temp != NULL)
            insert(temp->element, hash);
            list temp2 = temp;
            temp = temp->next;
            free(temp2);
    }
```

2. 多项式乘法的改进

1. 问题描述:

稀流多项式乘法的改进

2. 问题分析与算法设计:

基本思路是创建一个结构体节点,储存每一项的系数(int),指数(int),和一个next指针。 输入两个链表A和B后:

- 1. 当指数相等时,系数相成;相加完的系数若不为0,则存进链表C;
- 2. 若指数不相等,若A的指数小于B的,将A的节点里的系数,指数都存进链表C;
- 3. 反之,则将B的节点里的系数,指数都存进链表C;
- 4. 当有一个链表的后几项多出来时,也将其存进链表C。

3. 算法实现:

```
//稀流多项式乘法的改讲
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
typedef struct ployNode* mul_ploy;
mul_ploy get_tail_point(mul_ploy root);
mul_ploy createList(mul_ploy root);
mul ploy sort(mul ploy head, mul ploy new poly);
/**************
   *存储多项式各项的结构体
  *exp: 指数
   *para : 系数
  *next: 指向下一结构体的指针
struct ployNode
  int exp;
  int para;
   mul ploy next;
};
/*************
  *返回链表的表尾
  *root: 链表指针
mul_ploy get_tail_point(mul_ploy root)
   while (root->next != NULL)
      root = root->next;
  return root;
*输入指数和系数,并将指数和系数放入链表中
  *root: 要放入的已有链表
mul_ploy createList(mul_ploy root)
  int exp;
  int para;
   scanf("请输入指数: %d", &exp);
   scanf("请输入参数: %d", &para);
   mul_ploy new_node = (mul_ploy)malloc(sizeof(struct ployNode));
   new_node->exp = exp;
   new_node->para = para;
   new_node->next = NULL;
  mul_ploy tail = get_tail_point(root);
  tail->next = new_node;
}
```

```
*从大到小排序
    *head: 链表的首元素节点
    *new_ploy: 要插入的元素节点
mul_ploy sort(mul_ploy head, mul_ploy new_poly)
   if (head->exp < new poly->exp)
        new_poly->next = head;
       head = new_poly;
   }
   else
        mul_ploy temp = head;
        mul_ploy temp_pre = head;
        while (temp != NULL)
           if (temp->exp < new_poly->exp)
               temp_pre->next = new_poly;
               new_poly->next = temp;
               break;
            }
            else
            {
                if (temp->exp == new_poly->exp)
                   temp->para += new_poly->para;
                   free(new_poly);
                   break;
                }
                else
                    temp_pre = temp;
                   temp = temp->next;
                }
            }
        if (temp == NULL)
           temp_pre->next = new_poly;
   return head;
}
   *多项式乘法
    *first: 第一个多项式
    *second: 另一个多项式
```

```
mul_ploy multiply(mul_ploy first, mul_ploy second)
    if (first == NULL || second == NULL)
        return NULL;
    mul_ploy head = (mul_ploy)malloc(sizeof(struct ployNode));
    int count = 0;
    mul_ploy first_head = first;
    mul_ploy second_head = second;
    while (first)
        second = second head;
        while (second)
        {
             mul_ploy new_poly = (mul_ploy)malloc(sizeof(struct ployNode));
             new_poly->exp = first->exp + second->exp;
             new_poly->para = first->para * second->para;
             if (new_poly->para == 0)
                 free(new_poly);
             else
             {
                 if (count)
                 {
                     head = sort(head, new_poly);
                 }
                 else
                 {
                     head->exp = new_poly->exp;
                     head->para = new_poly->para;
                     free(new_poly);
                     count++;
             }
        }
    }
    return head;
```