2022 Assignment 1: Linked List 实验报告

一、问题描述

(1) 如何采用链表数据结构表示一元多项式

(2) 多项式数据文件读入,形成2个链表

数据文件格式描述:

#项数 #系数1 #指数1 #系数2 #指数2 ...

3 10 5 -3 2 2 0

3 6 3 4 2 -1 1

分别表示:

 $10x^5 - 3x^2 + 2 \approx 6x^3 + 4x^2 - x$

- (3) 多项式相加,生成新的结果链表(要求根据幂级数排序)并输出到数据文件,数据文件格式同上面读入文件的格式。
- (4) 多项式相乘,生成结果链表(要求根据幂级数排序)并输出到数据文件,数据文件格式同上面读入文件的格式。

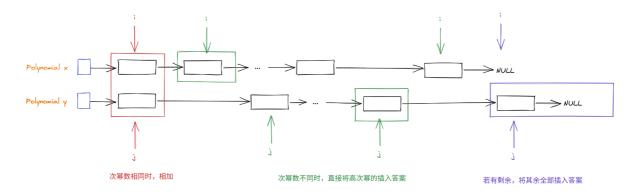
二、设计思路

两层封装

• **第一层:** 链表结构

• 第二层:基于链表的多项式计算

加法



采用双指针同时遍历两个链表

- 当两者均没有遍历完成时,当其中一者次幂数大于另一者时直接将次幂大的项插入结果链表并移动其指针至下一节点
- 否则将二者相加后付给结果链表。

当其中一者遍历完后,原封不动将另一者剩余部分插入结果链表(如果已在结果链表中则不用插)

乘法

大致思路: 依次用 多项式B 的每一项乘以整个 多项式A, 再累加在一起。

描述:引入一个临时链表,采用双重循环,每次用其中一个多项式的一项乘以另一者整个多项式付给临时多项式 链表,然后将此结果使用加法累加到结果链表中。

流程:

```
      1
      将 多项式A 乘入到 多项式B (结果保存在 多项式B 中):

      2
      复制一份 B 到 BB

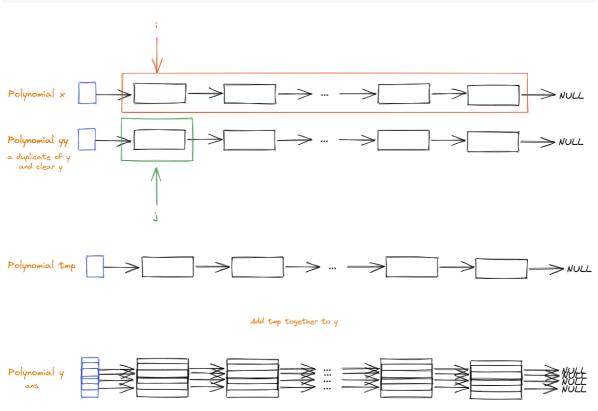
      3
      遍历 多项式BB 中的所有节点 i:

      5
      创建临时链表 tmp

      6
      遍历 多项式A 中的所有节点 j:

      7
      将 i * j 插入 tmp

      8
      状 tmp 累加到 B 中
```



三、测试结果 及 运行截图

```
PS F:\Syncthing\School\专业课程综合实训I\2022 Assignment 1: Linked List> nvim .\homework1.cpp
PS F:\Syncthing\School\专业课程综合实训I\2022 Assignment 1: Linked List> .\homework1.exe
PS F:\Syncthing\School\专业课程综合实训I\2022 Assignment 1: Linked List> cat .\input
3 -2 2 3 4 5 6
4 2 3 2 1 2 2 3 5
PS F:\Syncthing\School\专业课程综合实训I\2022 Assignment 1: Linked List> cat .\output
5 5 6 3 5 3 4 2 3 2 1
3 15 11 19 9 10 8 10 7 6 6 2 5 -4 4 -4 3
PS F:\Syncthing\School\专业课程综合实训I\2022 Assignment 1: Linked List>

Linked List> Linked List> Linked List> Linked List> Linked List> Linked List>
```

四、程序

源代码:

• 链表封装:

LinkedList.h

```
1
     #ifndef H_LINKED_LIST
 2
     #define H_LINKED_LIST
 3
 4
     // A single node
 5
     class Node {
         public:
 6
 7
             Node(); // : k(0), p(0), next(nullptr) {}
             Node(const Node& o); // : k(o.k), p(o.p), next(o.next) {}
 8
 9
             Node(int k, int p); // : k(k), p(p), next(nullptr) {}
10
             void insert(Node *node);
11
             void printNode();
12
             // void print();
13
14
15
             int k;
16
             int p;
17
             Node* next;
18
     };
19
20
     // The whole LinkedList
21
     class LinkedList {
22
         public:
             LinkedList(); // : headNode(Node()) {}
23
24
             LinkedList(const LinkedList& o); /*: headNode(Node()) {
                  for (auto i = o.headNode.next; i; i = i \rightarrow next) {
25
26
                      insert(i \rightarrow k, i \rightarrow p);
27
28
             }*/
29
             void clear();
             void insert(int k, int p);
30
31
             void printList();
              // void print();
32
33
             int getSize();
34
             Node headNode;
35
36
     };
37
38
     #endif
39
```

LinkedList.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "LinkedList.h"

using namespace std;

#include *iostream>
#include *LinkedList.h"

#include *Iostream>
#include
```

```
// -- Node --
     // Constructors
     Node::Node() : k(0), p(0), next(nullptr) {}
 8
9
     Node::Node(const Node& o) : k(o.k), p(o.p), next(o.next) {}
     Node::Node(int k, int p): k(k), p(p), next(nullptr) {}
10
11
12
     void Node::insert(Node *node) {
13
         node→next = next;
14
         next = node;
15
     }
16
17
     void Node::printNode() {
         cout \ll "Node<k: " \ll k \ll ", p: " \ll p \ll ">";
18
19
20
21
     // -- LinkedList --
22
     // Constructors
23
     LinkedList::LinkedList() : headNode(Node()) {}
     LinkedList::LinkedList(const LinkedList& o) : headNode(Node()) {
24
25
          for (auto i = o.headNode.next; i; i = i \rightarrow next) {
              insert(i\rightarrow k, i\rightarrow p);
26
         }
27
28
29
30
     int LinkedList::getSize() {
31
         int cnt = 0;
32
         for (auto i = headNode.next; i; i = i \rightarrow next) {
33
              cnt++;
          }
34
35
          return cnt;
36
     }
37
     void LinkedList::clear() {
38
         auto del = headNode.next;
39
         for (auto i = del \rightarrow next; i; i = i \rightarrow next) {
40
              delete del;
41
              del = i;
42
43
         }
44
         headNode.next = nullptr;
45
     }
46
47
     void LinkedList::insert(int k, int p) {
          auto pos = &headNode;
48
49
          while (pos \rightarrow next && pos \rightarrow next \rightarrow p > p) pos = pos \rightarrow next;
         pos \rightarrow insert(new Node(k, p));
50
51
52
     void LinkedList::printList() {
53
54
          for (auto i = headNode.next; i; i = i \rightarrow next) {
55
              i→printNode();
              cout \ll " \rightarrow ";
56
         }
57
         cout << "null" << endl;</pre>
58
59
```

```
60
     // void LinkedList::print() {
            cout << getSize() << " ";</pre>
62
    //
            for (auto i = headNode.next; i; i = i \rightarrow next) {
63
     //
                i⇒print();
64
65
    //
            }
     //
66
            cout << endl;
    // }
67
68
```

• 多项式封装:

Polynomial.h

```
1
    #ifndef H_POLYNOMIAL
2
    #define H_POLYNOMIAL
3
4
    #include "LinkedList.h"
5
    typedef LinkedList Polynomial;
6
7
8
    void printPolynomial(Polynomial& x);
9
    void readPolynomial(Polynomial& x);
10
    void addPolynomial(const Polynomial &x, Polynomial& y);
    void mulPolynomial(const Polynomial x, Polynomial& y);
11
12
13
    #endif
14
```

Polynomial.cpp

```
1
      #include <iostream>
 2
      #include "Polynomial.h"
 3
 4
      using namespace std;
 5
      void printPolynomial(Polynomial& x) {
 6
 7
           cout << x.getSize() << " ";</pre>
 8
           for (auto i = x.headNode.next; i; i = i \rightarrow next) {
 9
                 \texttt{cout} \, \ll \, \texttt{i} \! \rightarrow \! \texttt{k} \, \ll \, \texttt{"} \, \texttt{"} \, \ll \, \texttt{i} \! \rightarrow \! \texttt{p} \, \ll \, \texttt{"} \, \texttt{"};
           }
10
           cout ≪ endl;
11
      }
12
13
14
      void readPolynomial(Polynomial& x) {
15
           int n;
           cin \gg n;
16
17
           for (int i = 1, k, p; i \le n; i++) {
18
                cin \gg k \gg p;
19
                 x.insert(k, p);
20
           }
21
22
23
      // Add x to y
      void addPolynomial(const Polynomial &x, Polynomial& y) {
```

```
25
           auto i = x.headNode.next;
26
           auto j = y.headNode.next;
27
28
           auto prej = &y.headNode;
29
           while (i && j) {
30
                if (i \rightarrow p > j \rightarrow p) {
31
                      y.insert(i\rightarrow k, i\rightarrow p);
                      i = i \rightarrow next;
32
33
                \} else if (i \rightarrow p < j \rightarrow p) {
34
                      prej = j;
35
                      j = j \rightarrow next;
36
                } else {
37
                     j\rightarrow k += i\rightarrow k;
38
                      if (j\rightarrow k = 0) {
                           prej \rightarrow next = j \rightarrow next;
39
40
                           auto del = j;
41
                           j = j \rightarrow next;
42
                           delete del;
                      }
43
44
                      i = i \rightarrow next;
                }
45
           }
46
47
48
           while (i) {
                 y.insert(i\rightarrow k, i\rightarrow p);
49
50
                 i = i \rightarrow next;
51
           }
52
     }
53
54
55
      // Multiply x to y
56
      void mulPolynomial(const Polynomial x, Polynomial& y) {
57
           Polynomial yy = Polynomial(y);
           y.clear();
58
59
60
           // y.printList();
           for (auto j = \&yy.headNode; j \rightarrow next; j = j \rightarrow next) {
61
62
                 auto &&target = j→next;
63
                 auto tmp = Polynomial();
64
                 for (auto i = x.headNode.next; i; i = i \rightarrow next) {
65
                      // i→printNode();
                      tmp.insert(i \rightarrow k * target \rightarrow k, i \rightarrow p + target \rightarrow p);
66
67
                 }
                 // tmp.printList();
68
69
                 addPolynomial(tmp, y);
           }
70
71
72
      }
73
```

• 测试文件: homework1.cpp

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstdlib>
```

```
3
    #include "Polynomial.h"
4
5
    using namespace std;
6
7
    int main() {
8
        freopen("input", "r", stdin);
9
        Polynomial a = Polynomial(), b = Polynomial();
10
11
12
        readPolynomial(a); readPolynomial(b);
13
14
        // a.printList();
        // b.printList();
15
16
        Polynomial b1 = Polynomial(b), b2 = Polynomial(b);
17
18
        freopen("output", "w", stdout);
19
        addPolynomial(a, b1);
20
21
        printPolynomial(b1);
22
        // b1.print();
        // cout << "ADD: " << endl;
23
        // b1.printList();
24
25
        mulPolynomial(a, b2);
26
        printPolynomial(b2);
27
28
        // b2.print();
29
        // cout \ll "MUL: " \ll endl;
        // b2.printList();
30
31
32
        return 0;
33
    }
34
```

二进制文件: homework1.exe