

### **Stack Permutation**

\*考查桟 
$$\mathcal{A} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n \rangle$$
 $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{S} = \emptyset$ 

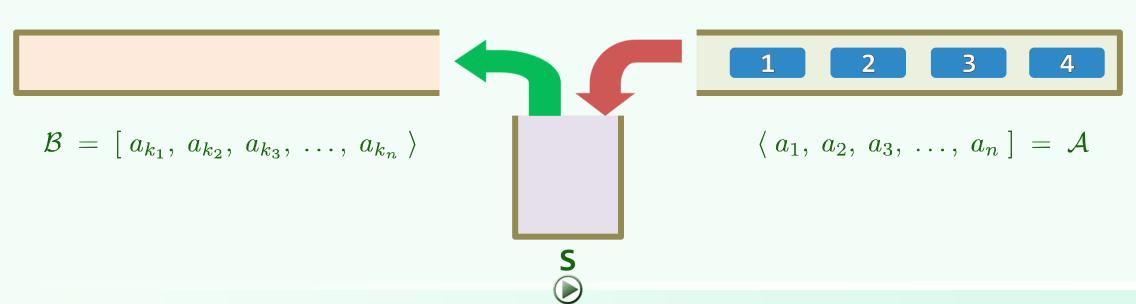
### ❖ 只允许

- 将A的顶元素弹出并压入S,或
- 将S的顶元素弹出并压入B

- **\*** 亦即  $\mathcal{S}.push(\mathcal{A}.pop())$   $\mathcal{B}.push(\mathcal{S}.pop())$
- ❖ 若经一系列以上操作后, A中元素全部转入B中

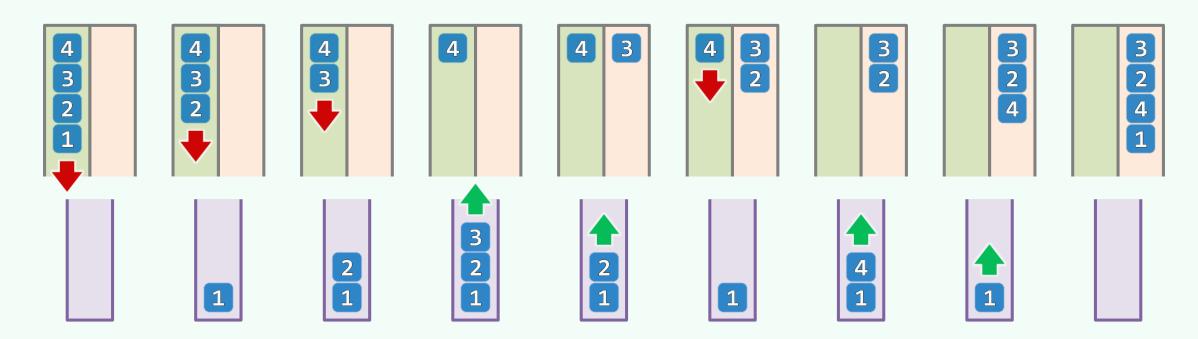
$$\mathcal{B} = [a_{k_1}, a_{k_2}, a_{k_3}, \dots, a_{k_n}]$$

### 则称为A的一个栈混洗



## 计数:SP(n)

- ❖同一输入序列,可有多种栈混洗:[1,2,3,4>,[4,3,2,1>,[3,2,4,1>...
- ❖一般地,对于长度为n的序列,混洗总数SP(n) = ?



❖显然, SP(n) <= n!; 更准确地呢?

# 计数:catalan(n)

$$P(1) = 1$$

## ❖ 考查S再度变空(A首元素从S中弹出)的时刻,无非n种情况:

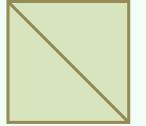
$$SP(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} SP(k-1) \cdot SP(n-k)$$

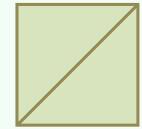
$$= catalan(n) = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)! \cdot n!}$$

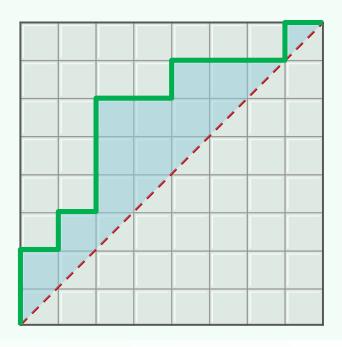
$$SP(2) = 4!/3!/2! = 2$$

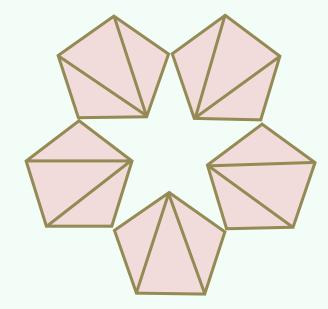
$$SP(3) = 6!/4!/3! = 5$$

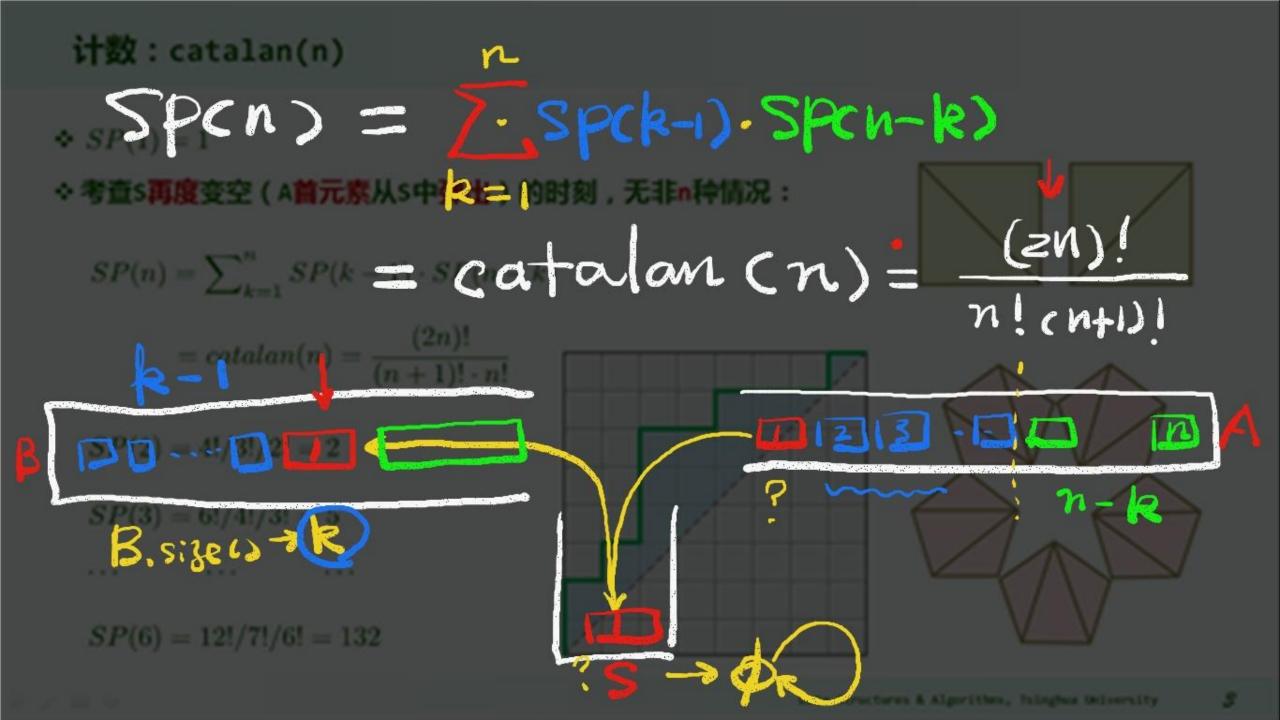
$$SP(6) = 12!/7!/6! = 132$$











## 甄别:检测禁形

- **❖输入序列< 1, 2, 3,..., n ]的任一排列[ p₁, p₂, p₃, ..., pn >是否为栈混洗?**
- **❖ 先考查简单情况**:n = 3, A = < 1, 2, 3]
  - 栈混洗共 6! / 4! / 3! = 5 种;全排列共 3! = 6 种 //少了一种...
- **❖**[3,1,2 > //**为什么是它**?
- ❖ 观察:任意三个元素能否按某相对次序出现于混洗中,与其它元素无关 //故可推而广之...
- ❖ 禁形:对于任何1 ≤ i < j < k ≤ n</p>
  - [ ..., k , ..., i , ..., j , ... > 必非栈混洗
- ❖ 反过来,不存在"312"模式的序列,一定是栈混洗吗?

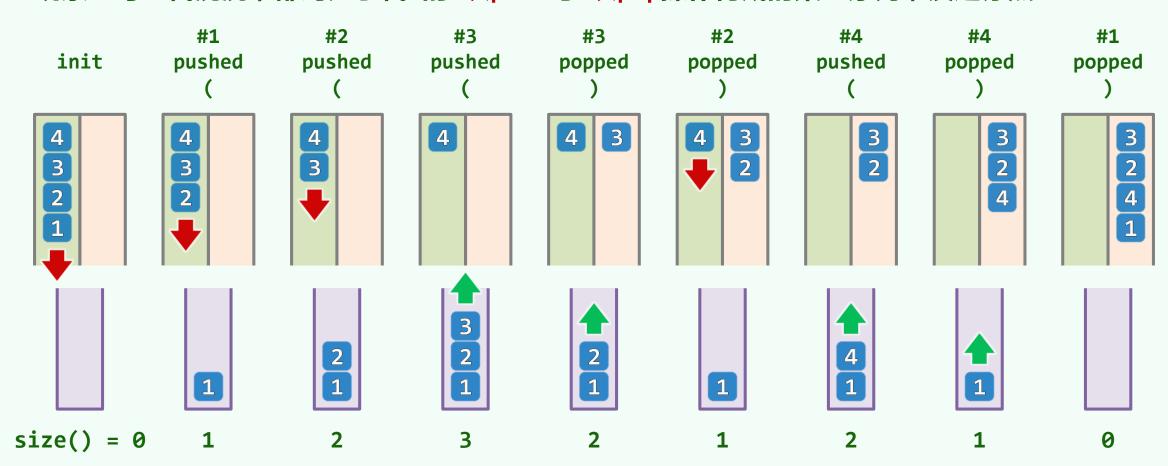
### 甄别:直接模拟

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❖ 充要性:
                A permutation is a stack permutation iff
 (Knuth, 1968) it does NOT involve the permutation 312
                                                      //习题[4-3]
❖如此,可得一个⊘(n³)的甄别算法
                                                     //进一步地...
❖ [ p₁, p₂, p₃, ..., pₙ >是< 1, 2, 3, ..., n ]的栈混洗,当且仅当
 对于任意i < j , 不含模式[ ..., j+1, ..., i, ..., j, .... >
                                                   //再进一步地...
❖ 如此,可得一个⊘(n²)的甄别算法
❖ O(n)算法: 直接借助栈A、B和S,模拟混洗过程
                                                      //为何可行?
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每次S.pop()之前,检测S是否已空;或需弹出的元素在S中,却非顶元素

### 括号匹配

❖观察:每一栈混洗,都对应于栈S的n次push与n次pop操作构成的某一序列;反之亦然



❖ n个元素的栈混洗,等价于n对括号的匹配;二者的组合数,也自然相等