



## 2.4 一元多项式的表示和相加

- 一元多项式  $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$
- 由  $n+1$  个系数唯一确定。在计算机中可用一个线性表  $P_n = (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  来表示
- 例1:
  - 一元多项式:  $P_4(x) = 5 + 3x + 12x^2 + 23x^4$
  - 对应的线性表:  $P_4 = (5, 3, 12, 0, 23)$
- 例2:
  - 一元多项式:  $P_5(x) = 11 + 3x + 12x^3 + 17x^5$
  - 对应的线性表:  $P_5 = (11, 3, 0, 12, 0, 17)$



## 2.4 一元多项式的表示和相加

- 两个多项式相加  $P_n(x) + P_m(x)$ :

- $P_n(x)$  对应的线性表:  $(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$

- $P_m(x)$  对应的线性表:  $(b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$

- 假设  $n \leq m$ , 则和多项式的线性表:

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

- 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



# 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

$$R_m(x) = P_n(x) + P_m(x): n \leq m。$$

**分析：**一元多项式 $P_n(x)$ 和 $P_m(x)$ 分别用一维数组  
 $A[ ]$ 和 $B[ ]$ 表示；其和用一维数组  $R[ ]$ 表示。则有

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



# 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
- $S_{2000}(x)=1+2x^{2000}$ ——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，但系数非零项按指数升序排列
- $S_{2000}(x)=1+2x^{2000}$ 只存放指数为0和2000两项即可，  
 $S_{2001}=((1,0),(2,2000))$
- $P_{2001}(x)=12+10x^{120}+23x^{2001}$ 只存放指数为0,120和2001三项即可，  
 $P_{2001}=((12,0),(10,120),(23,2001))$



## 指数相差很大的多项式

- 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;`



## 相加

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

	coef	exp
P[0]	12	0
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P[2]	23	2001
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	coef	exp
Q[0]	-8	10
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P[1]	-8	10
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和: ((12,0), (-8,10), (55,120), (7,3000))

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

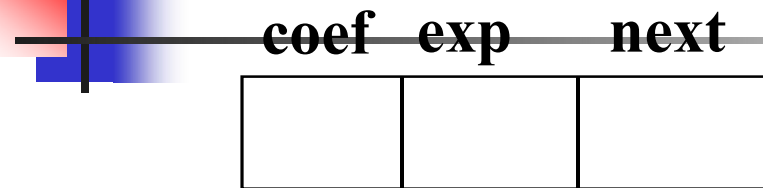
## 相加

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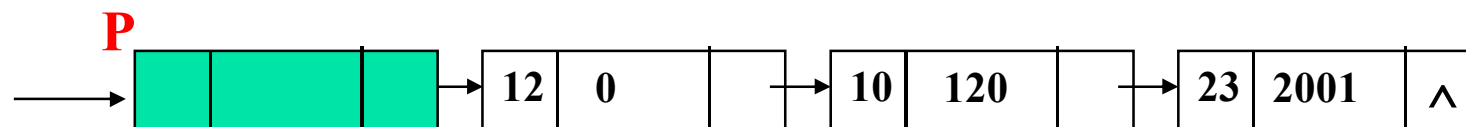
链式存储结构：将多项式的每一系数非零项拉成单链表。表中每个结点由三个域组成：系数域（coef）、指数域（exp）、指针域（next）



```

■ typedef struct node{
    int  coef;
    int  exp ;
    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。



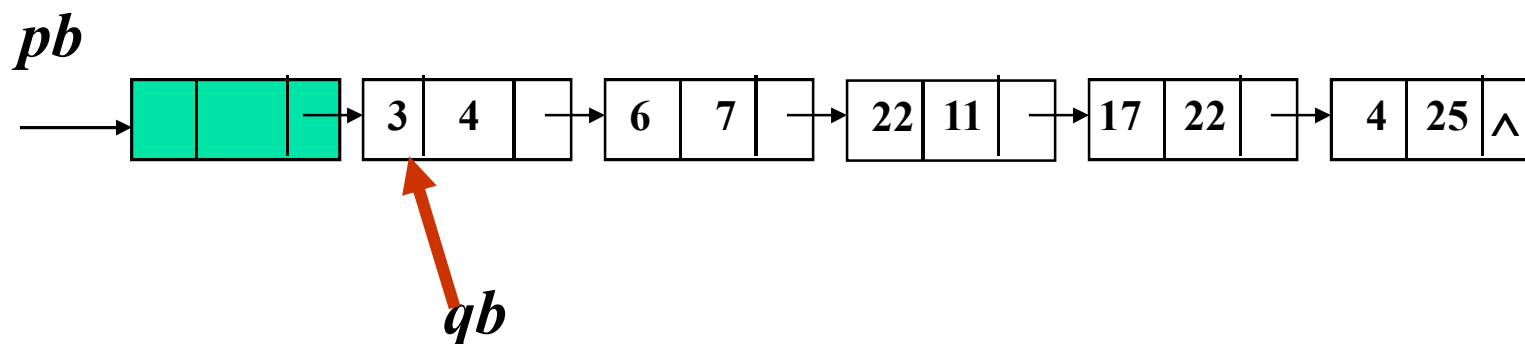
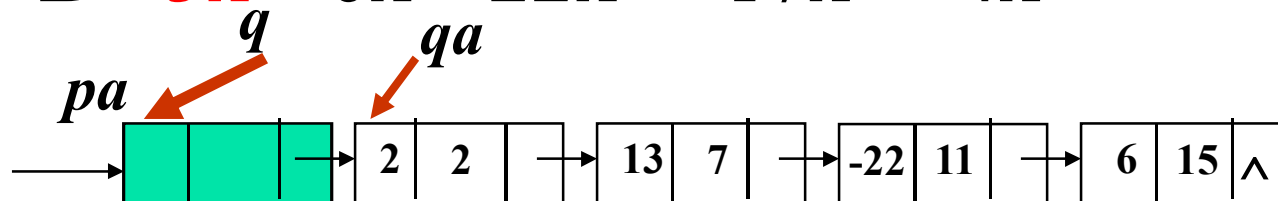
# 多项式相加的运算规则

- 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。

# 多项式相加的运算规则

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

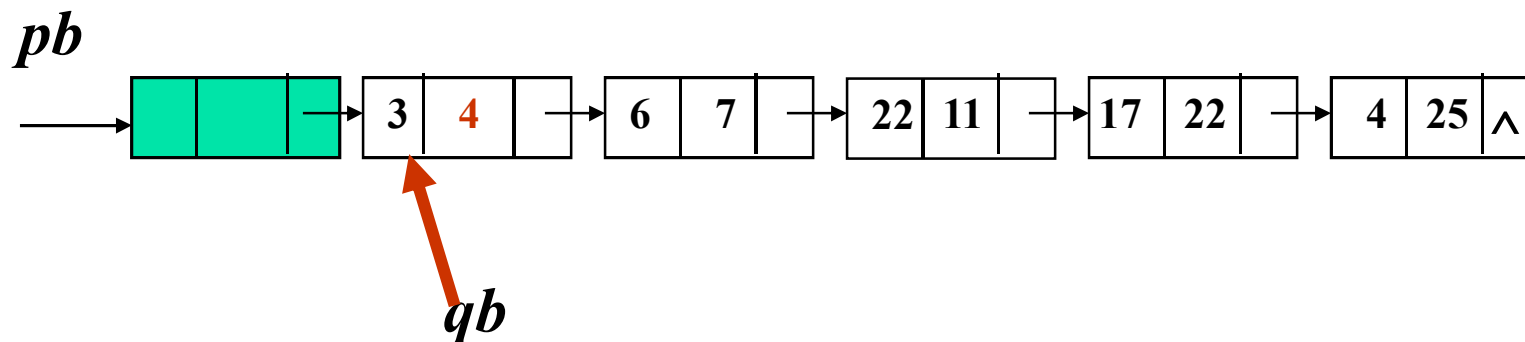
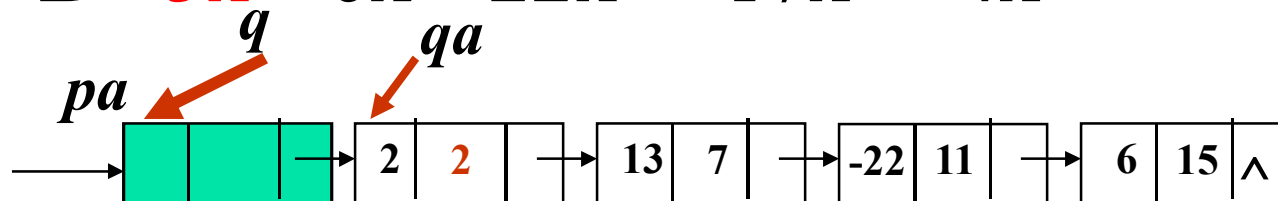
■  $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

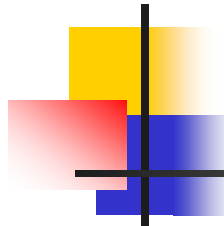


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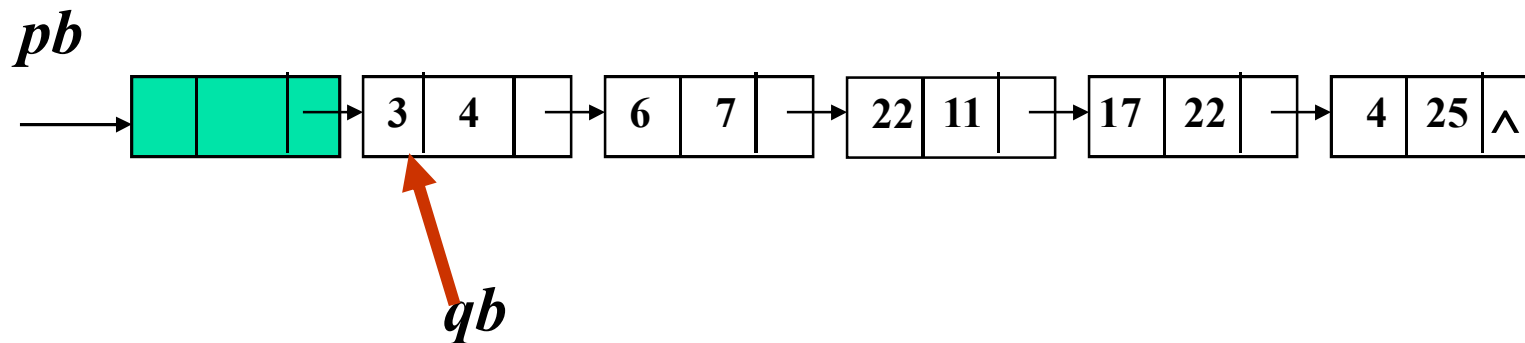
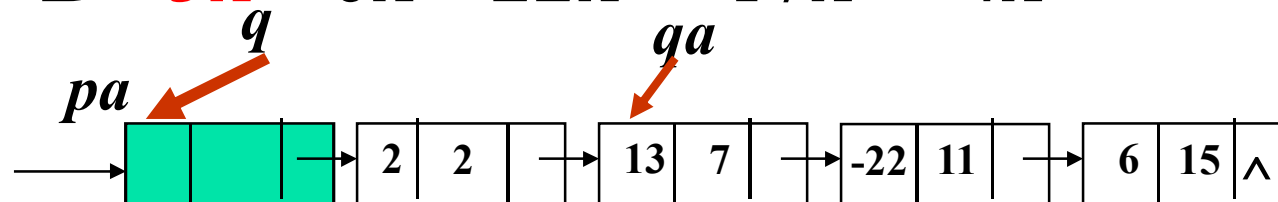


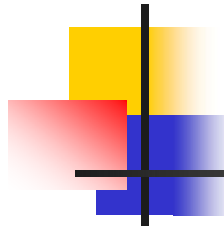
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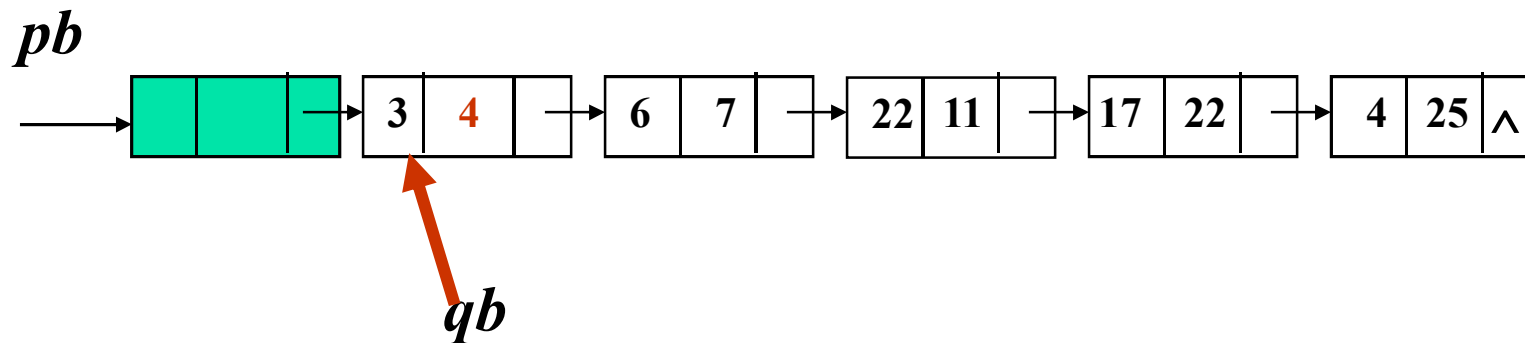
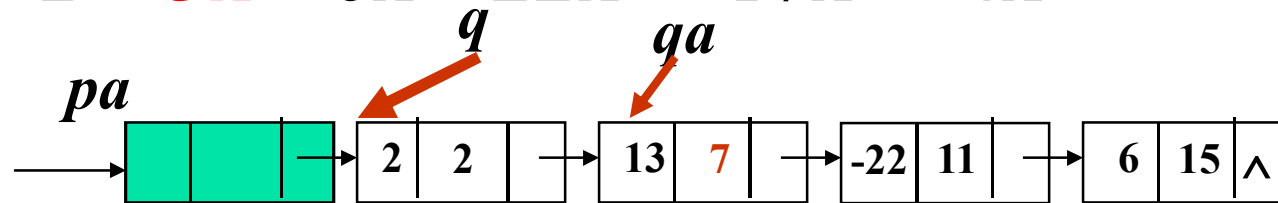


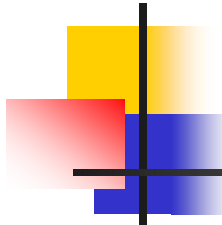
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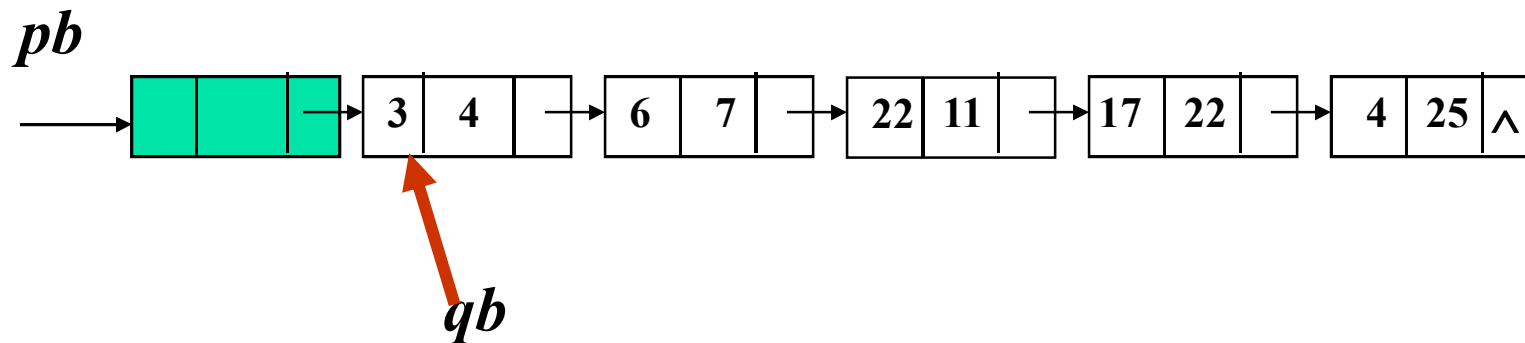
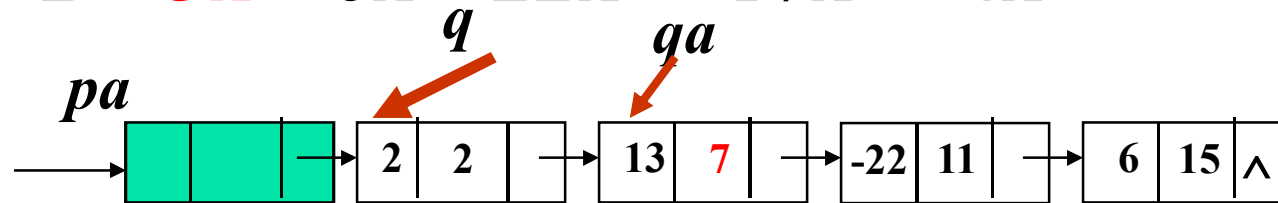


$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4$$

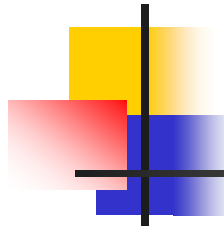

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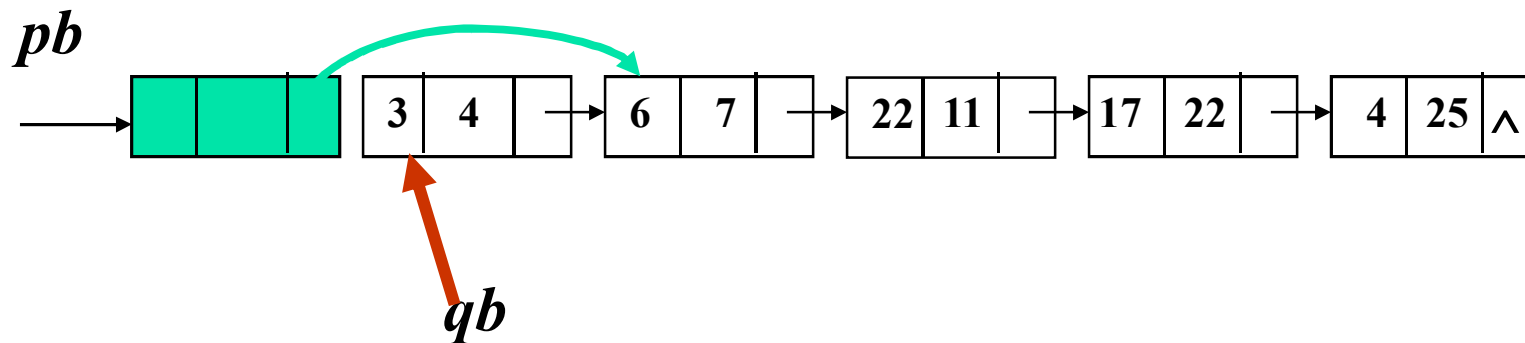
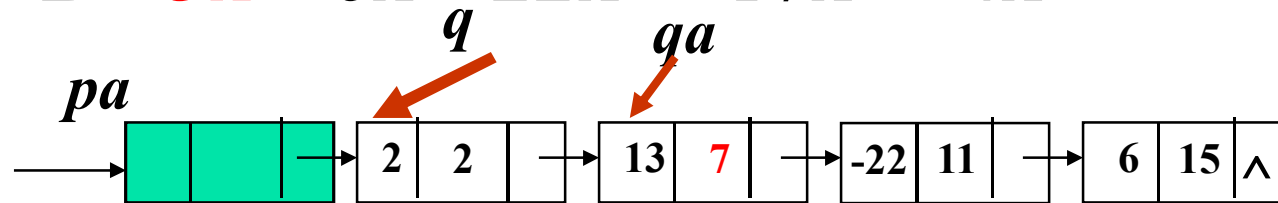


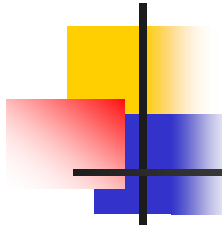
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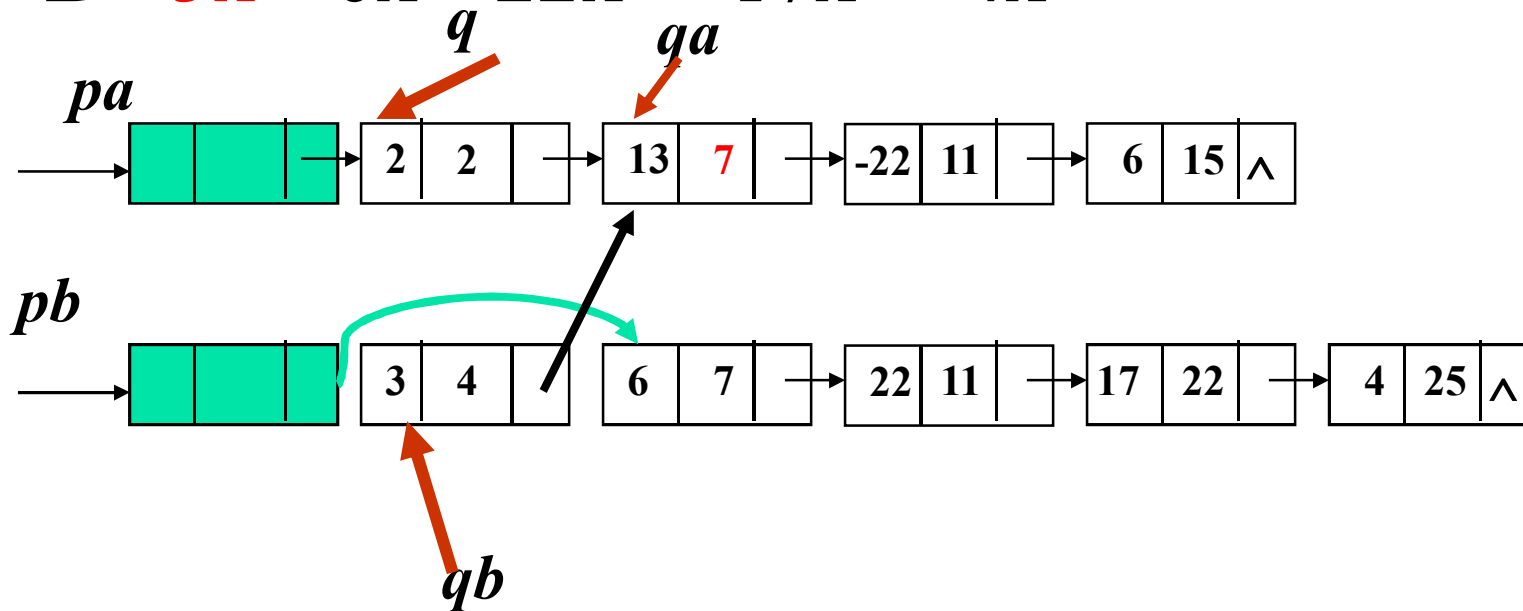


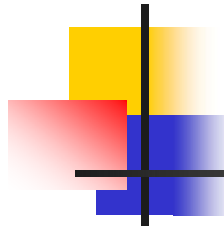


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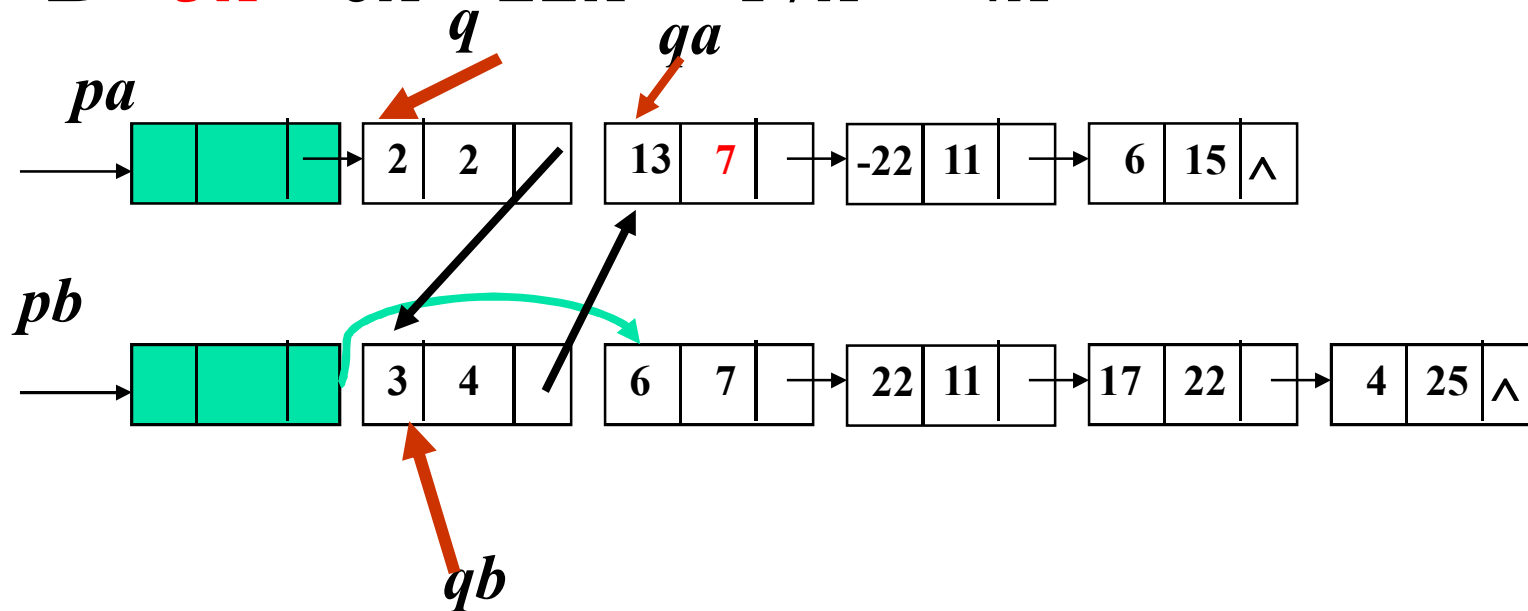


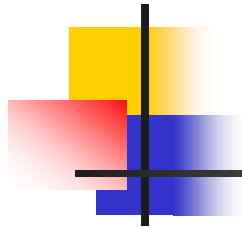


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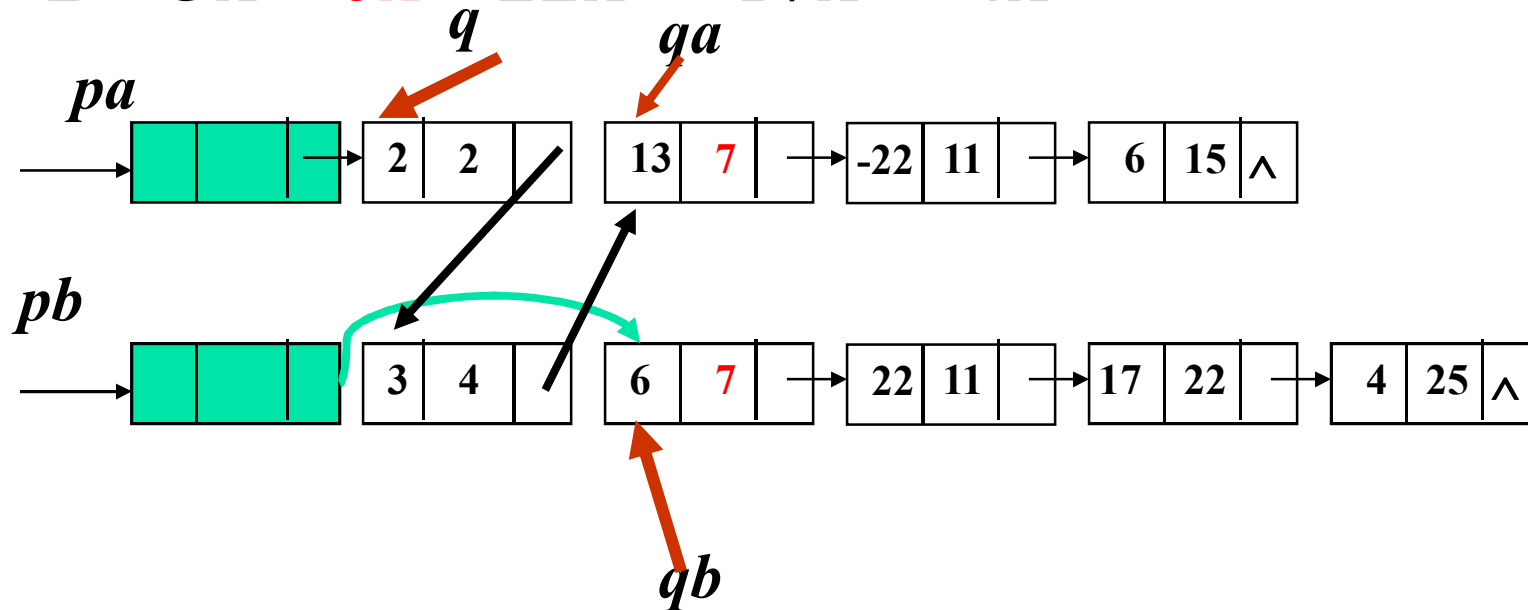
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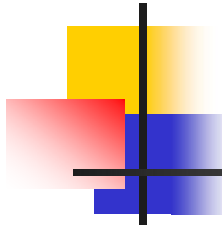




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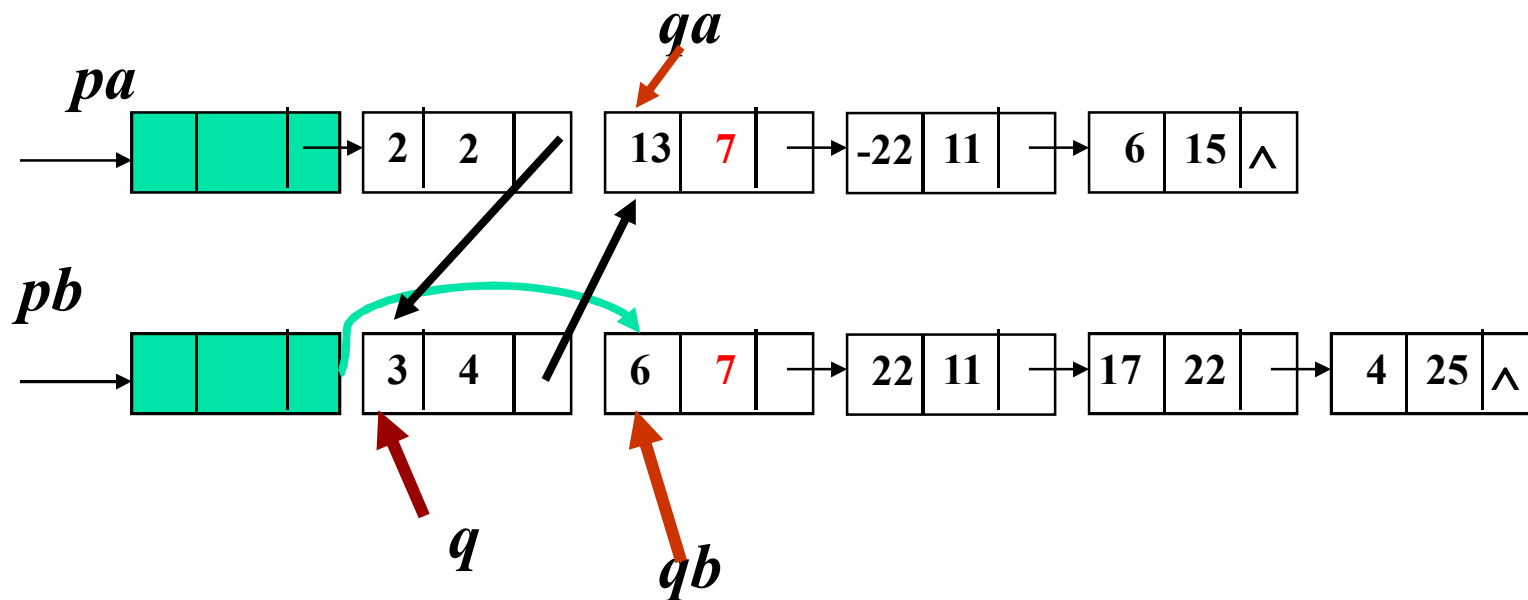
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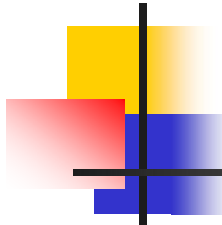




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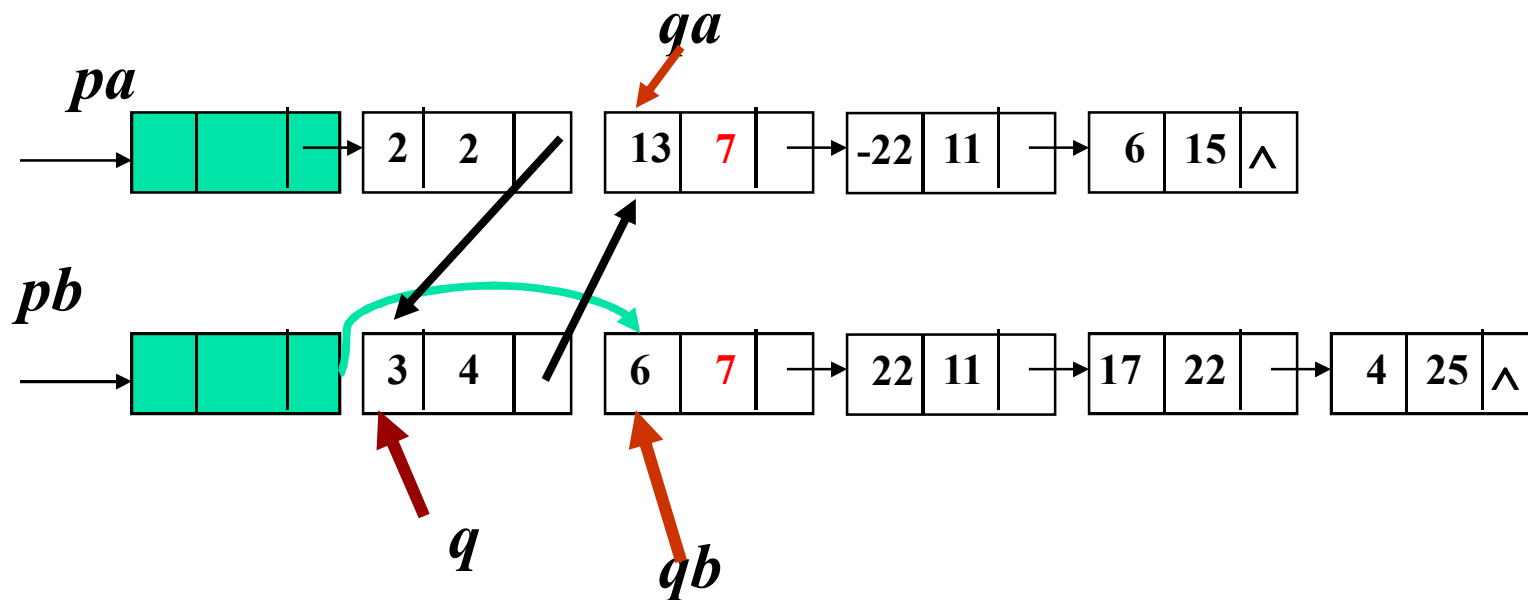
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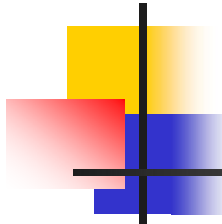




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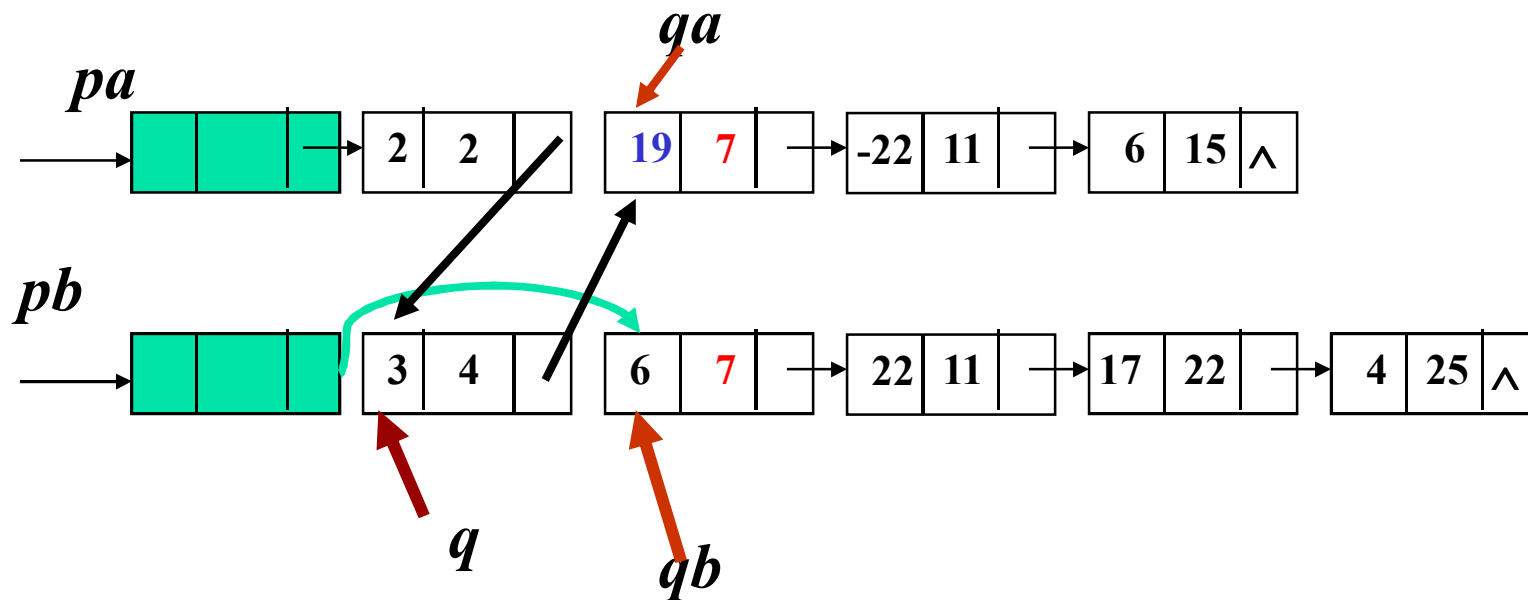
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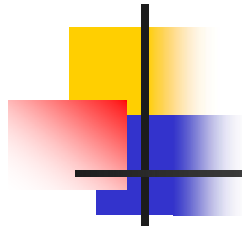




$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 19x^7$$

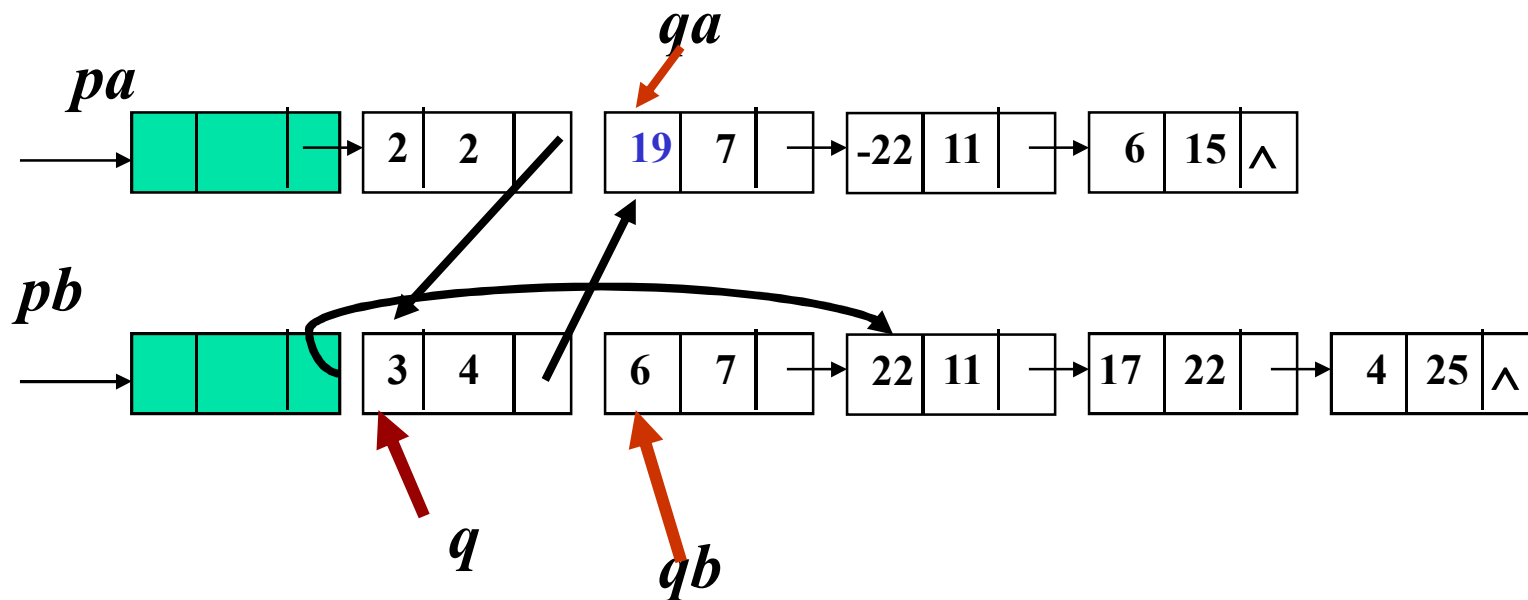
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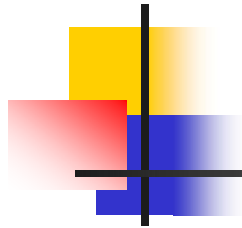


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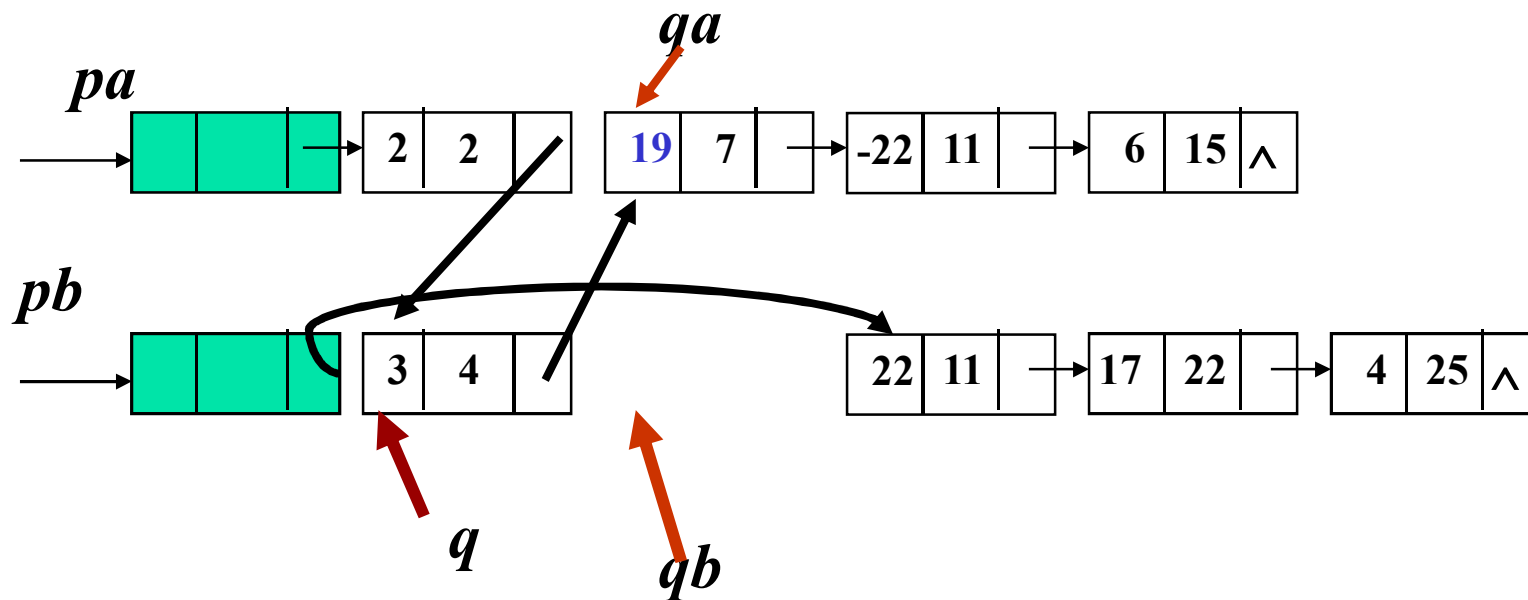


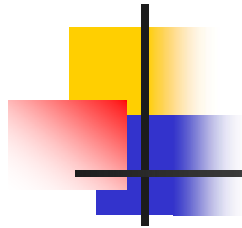




$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 19x^7$$

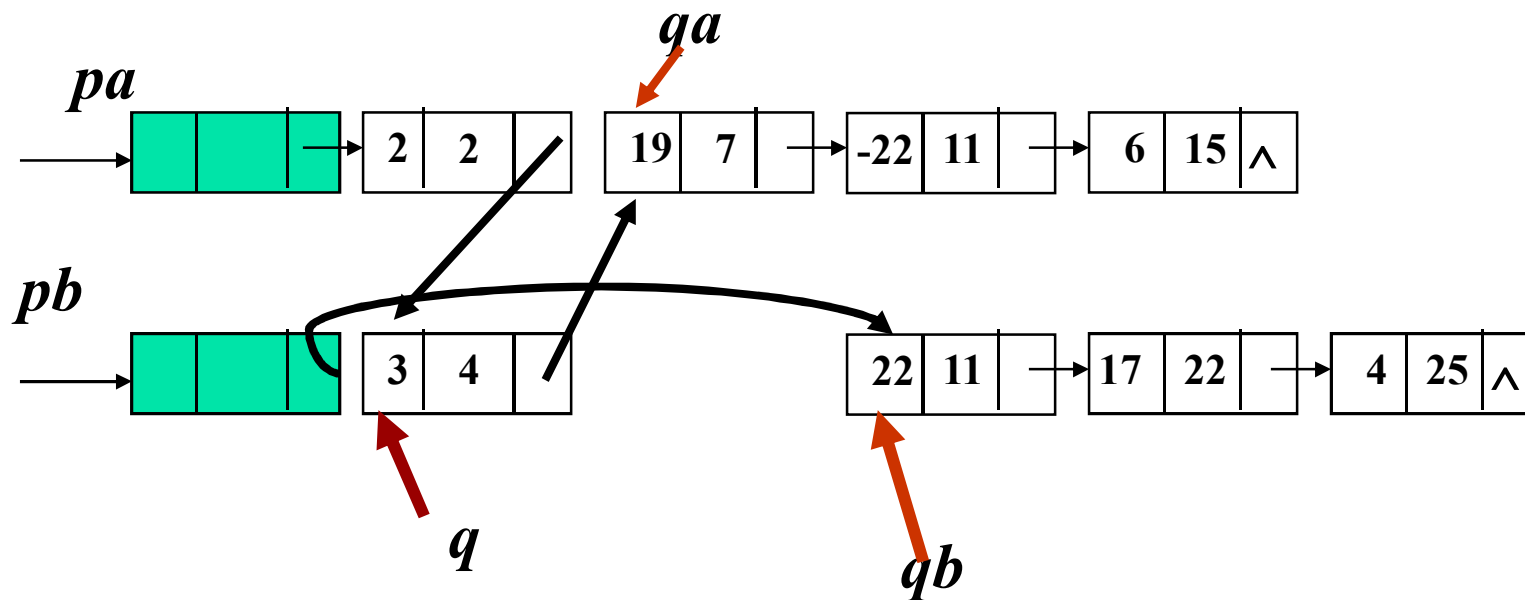
- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 - 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

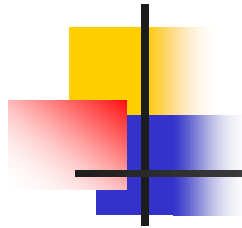




$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 19x^7$$

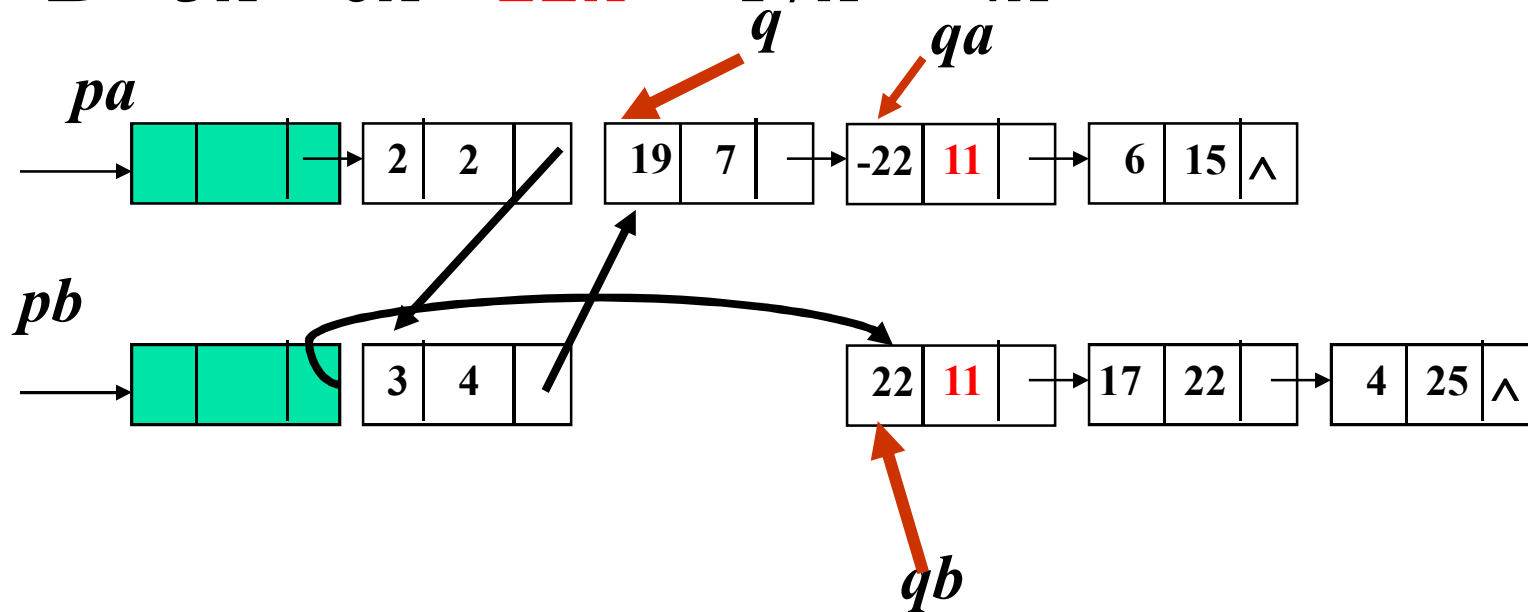
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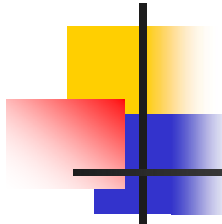




$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 19x^7$$

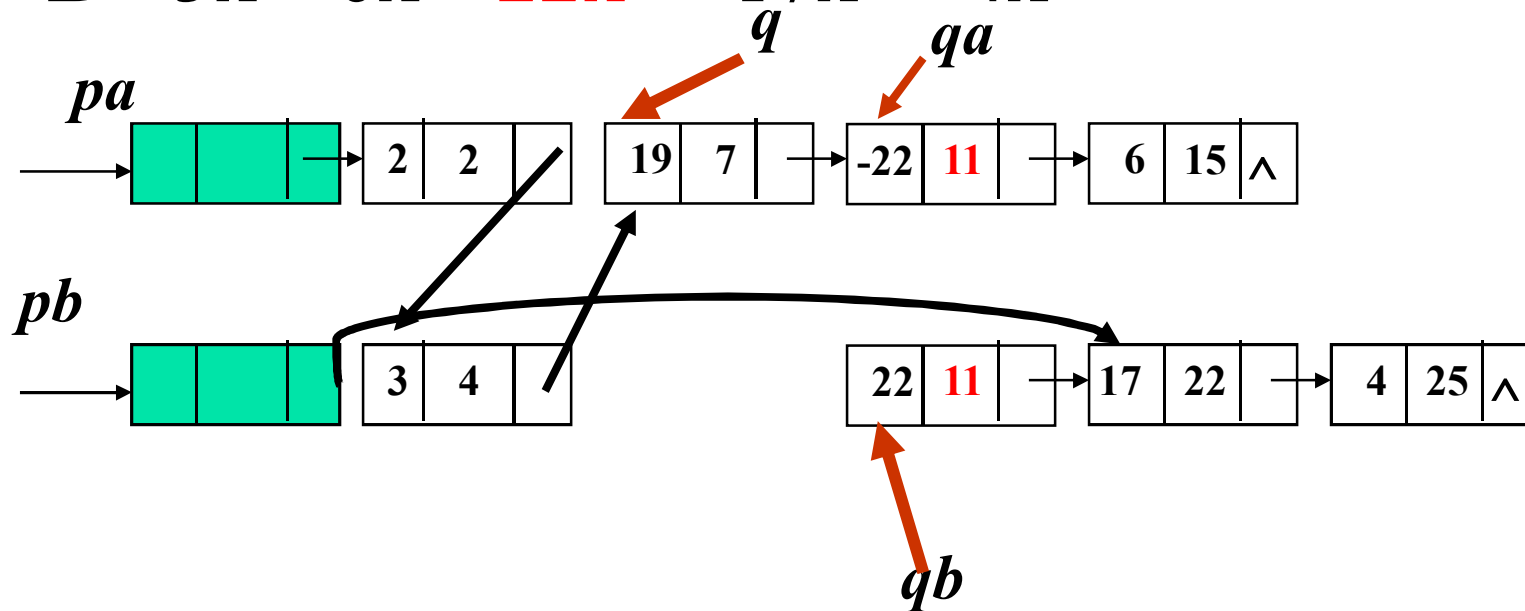
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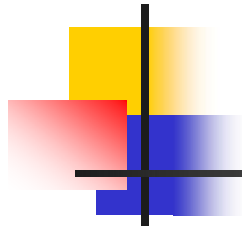




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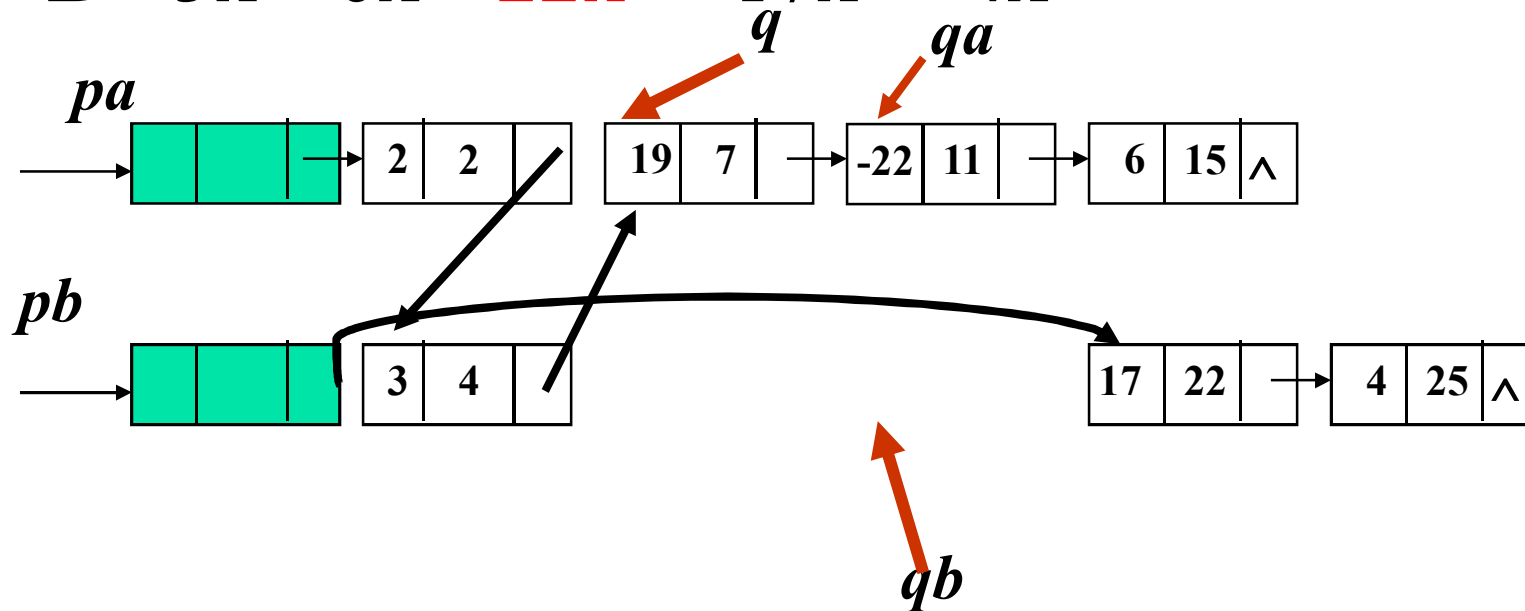
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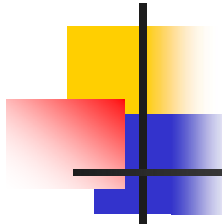




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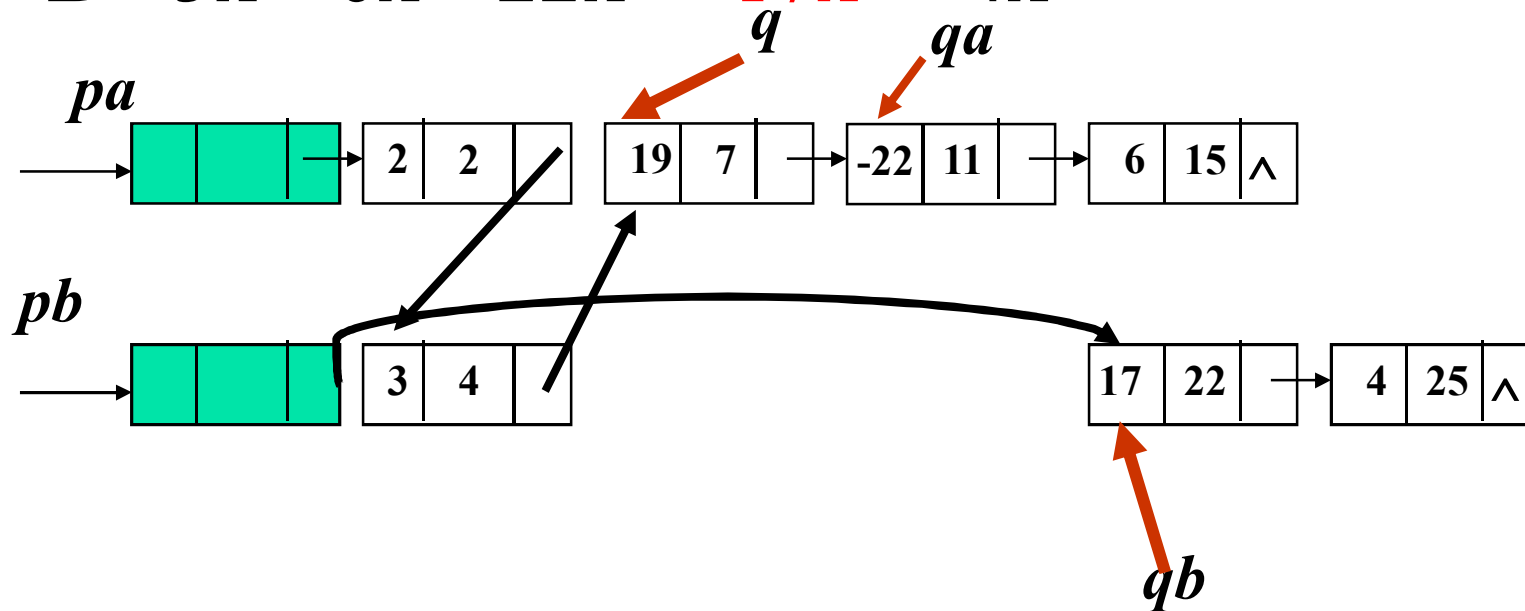


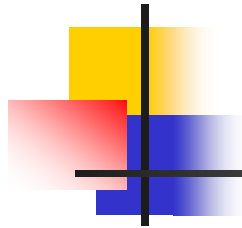


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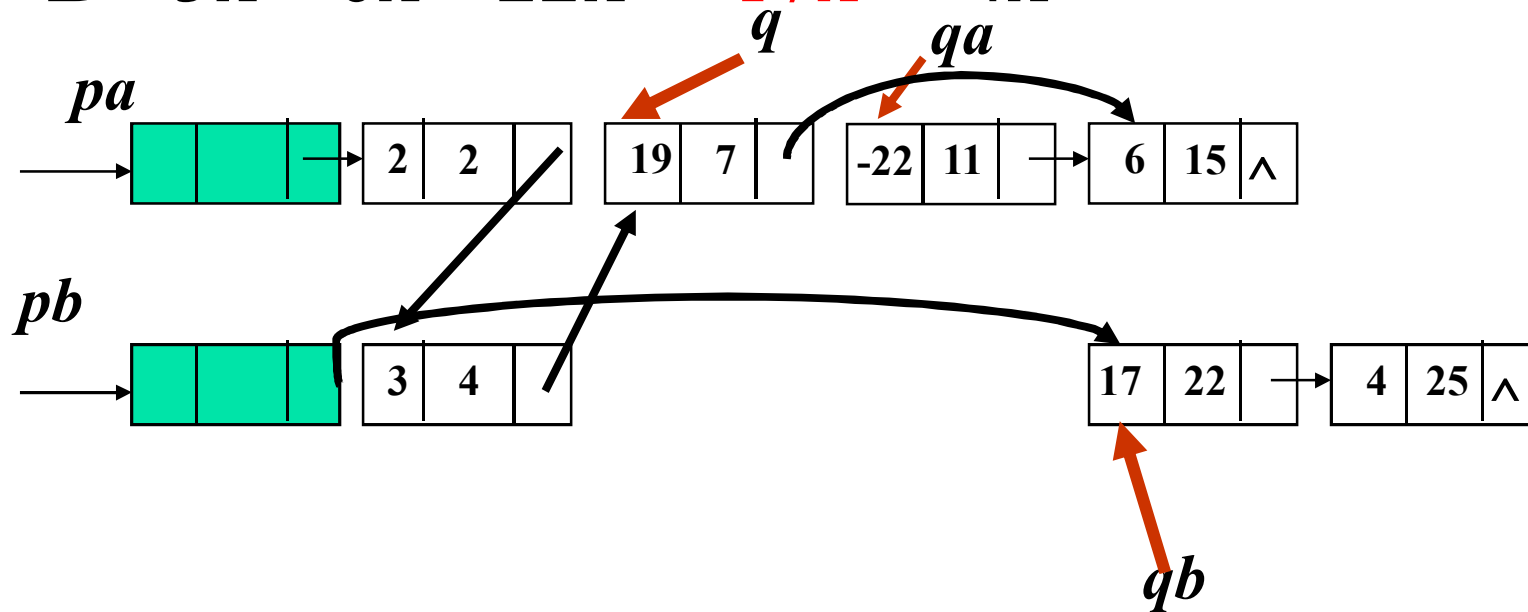


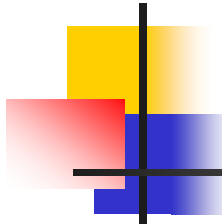


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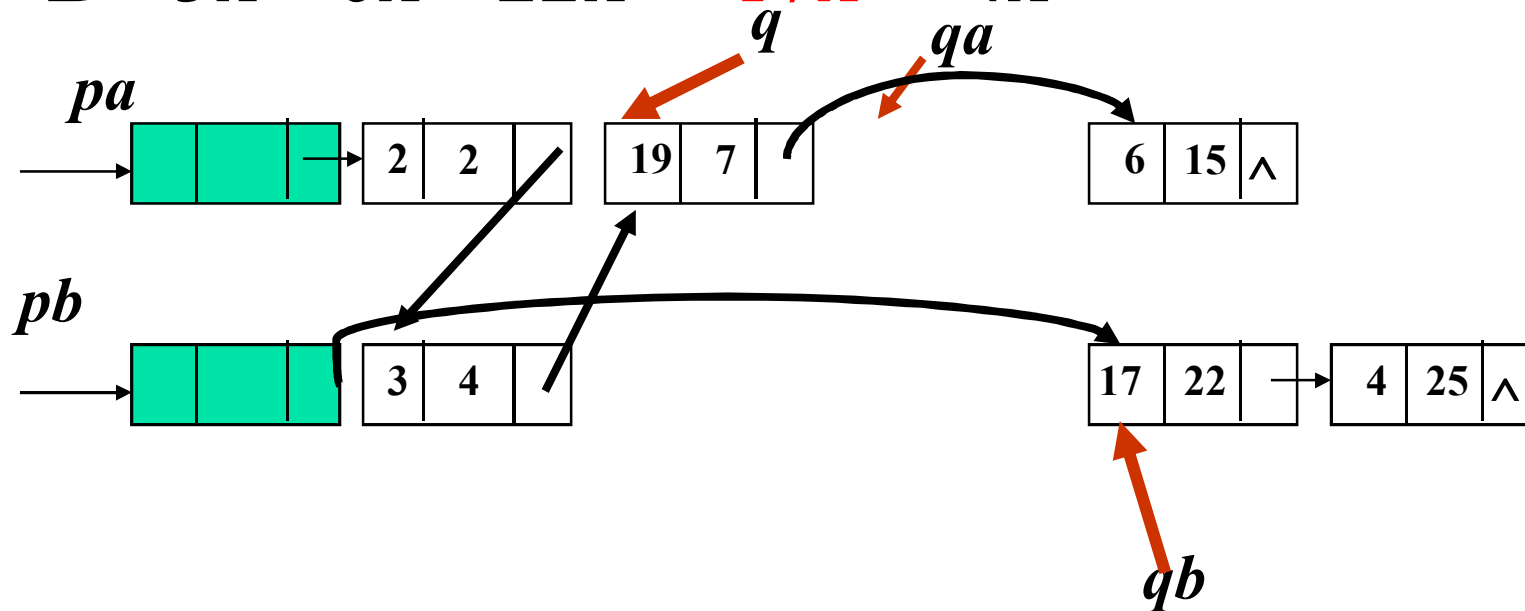




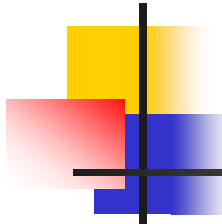
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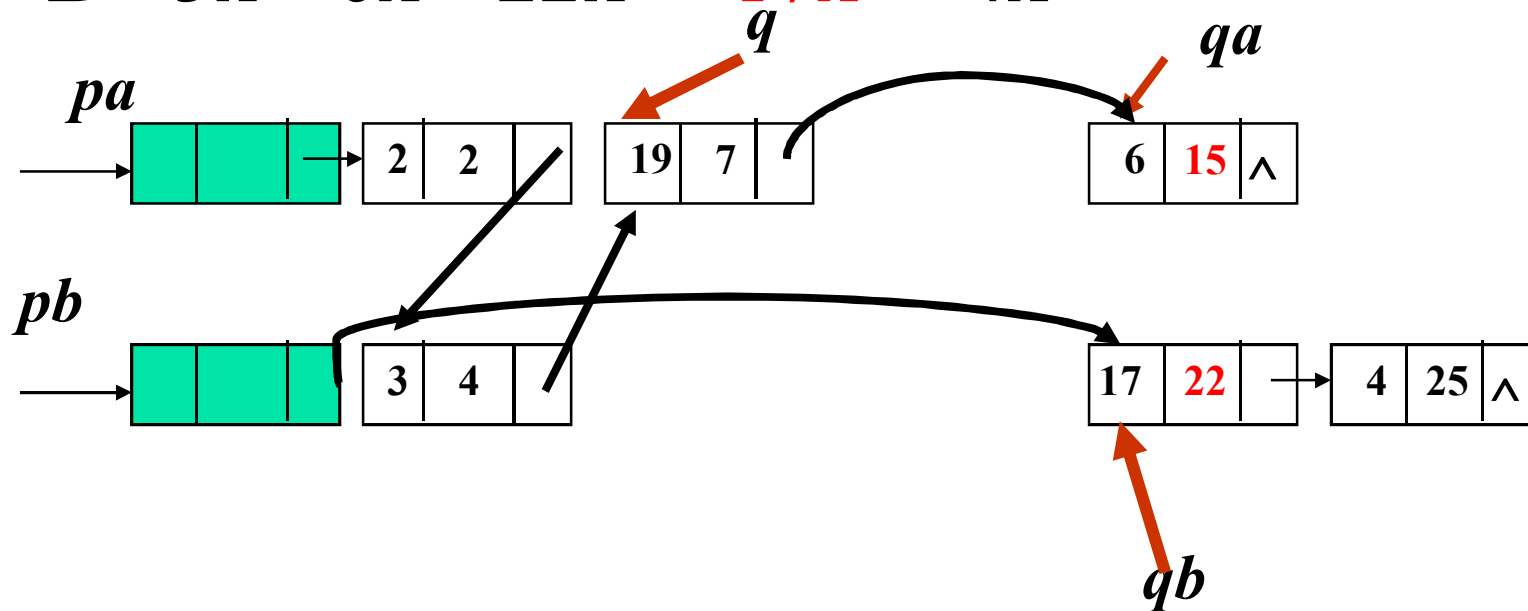




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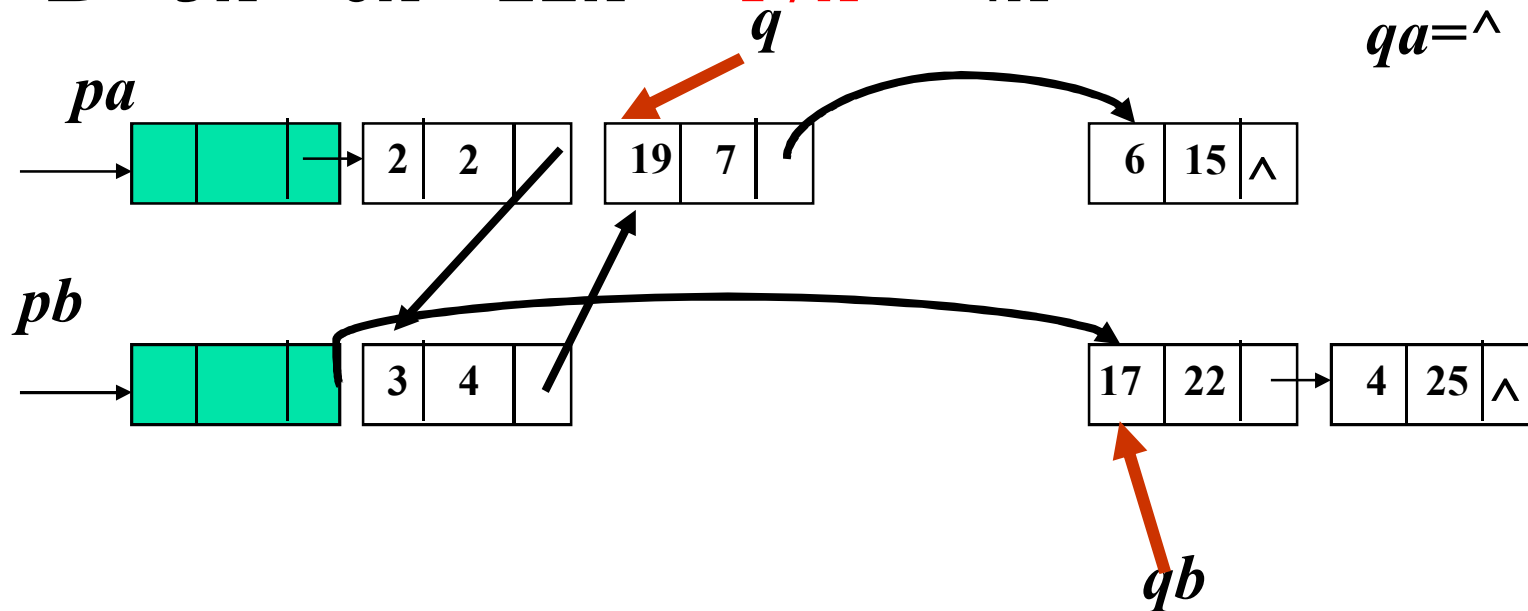
- $B = 3x^4 + 6x^7 + 22x^{11} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$

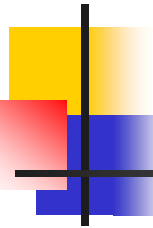




$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 19x^7 + 6x^{15}$$

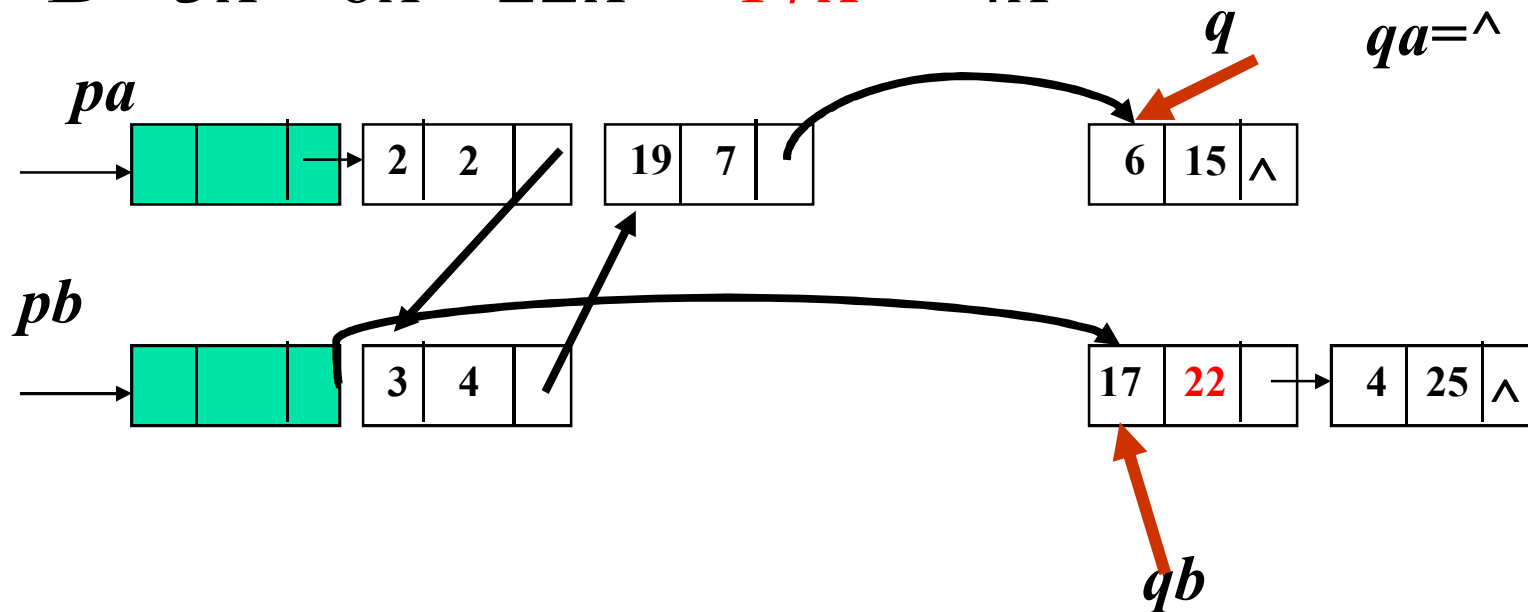
- $A = 2x^2 + 13x^7 - 22x^{11} + 6x^{15}$
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$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 19x^7 + 6x^{15}$$

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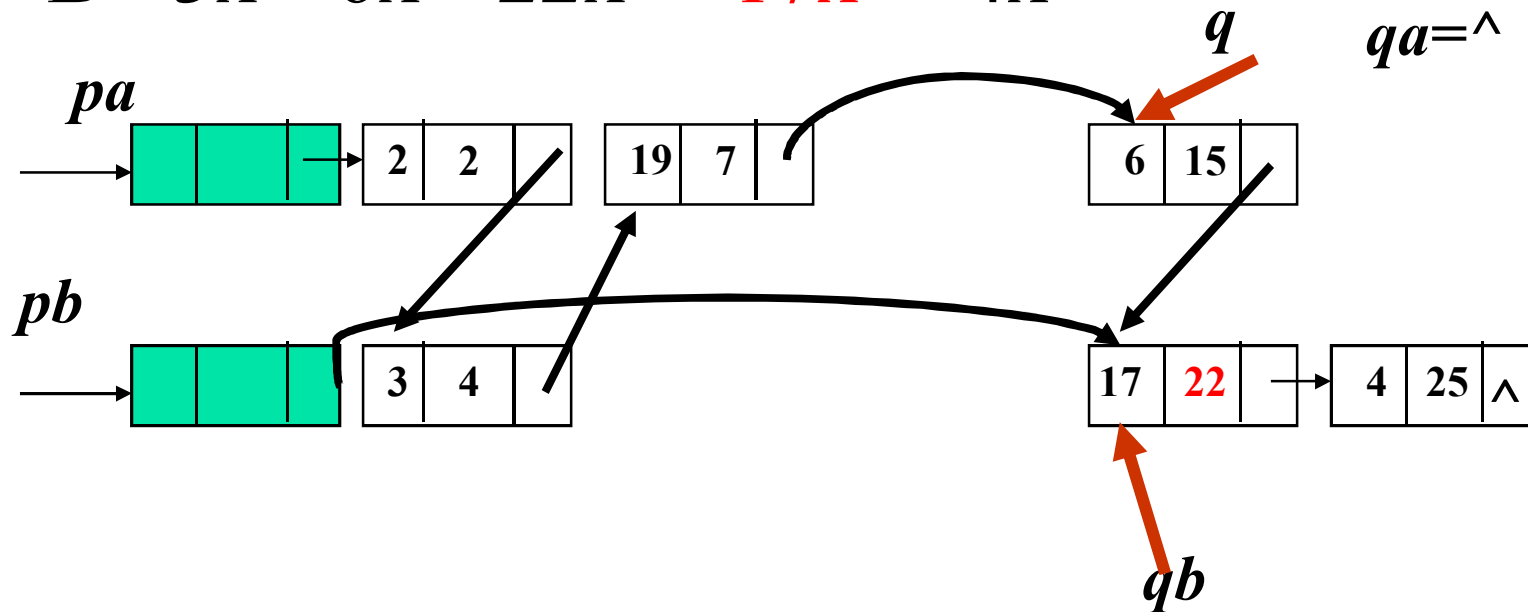


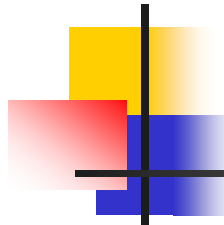


$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 19x^7 + 6x^{15}$$

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

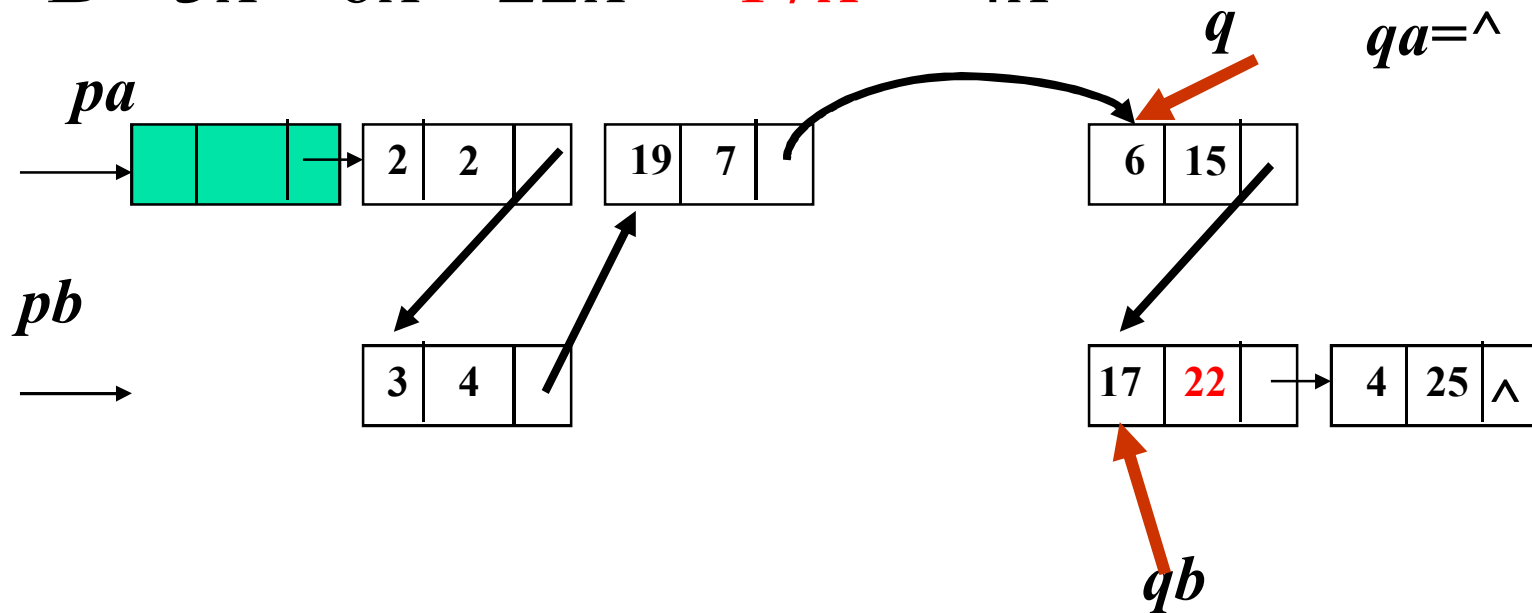
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$$A = 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 19x^7 + 6x^{15} + 17x^{22} + 4x^{25}$$

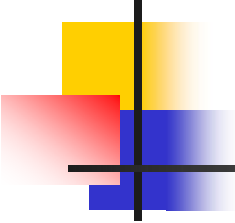
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# 多项式相加的运算规则

- 如果 $qa \rightarrow exp = qb \rightarrow exp$ : 则求其系数之和 $sum = qa \rightarrow coef + qb \rightarrow coef$ 。
- 如果 $sum$ 不为零, 修改 $qa$ 结点的系数 $qa \rightarrow coef = sum$ ,  
     $qa$ 、 $qb$ 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 $qa \rightarrow exp > qb \rightarrow exp$ : 则把 $qb$ 结点插在 $qa$ 结点之前,  $qb$ 指针在原链表上后移。
- 如果 $qa \rightarrow exp < qb \rightarrow exp$ : 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->exp==qb->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;}
            }
        else{    pb->next=qb->next;
                qb->next=qa;q->next=qb;
                q=qb;qb=pb->next;}
        if(qb)q->next=qb;
        free(pb);
}
```