数据结构课程考试参考答案和评分标准

- 一、填空题(本大题共 15 小题 20 空, 每空 1 分, 共 20 分)
 - 1. 数据元素

2. 线性、图状(网状)

3. 链式、散列

4. 基本操作集

5. 算法

6. O(*n*)

7. 栈、后进先出、队列、先进先出

8. 0x1118

15. AEDCB

11. 11

12. 8

13. 6

14. 12

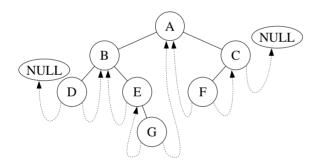
9. $k = \frac{i(i-1)}{2} + j - 1$

10. HFEADBGC

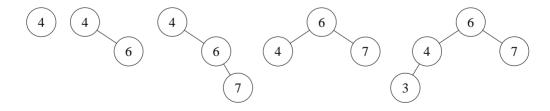
二、选择填空题(本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

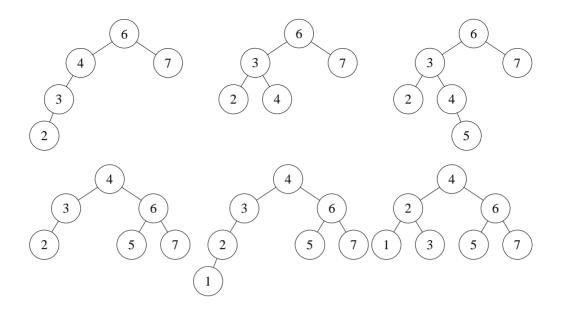
														15
A	A	C	В	C	D	C	D	В	D	D	A	В	C	В

- 三、画图题(本大题共3小题, 每小题5分, 共15分)
 - 1. 中根线索二叉树

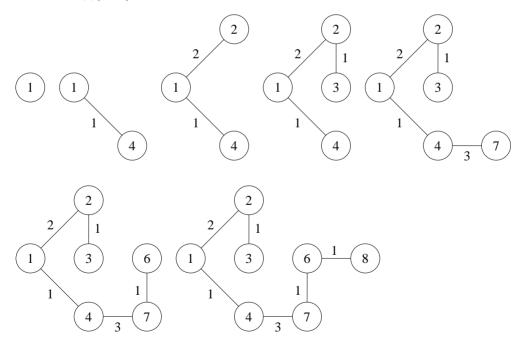


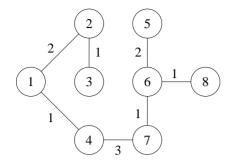
2. 平衡二叉树





3. 最小生成树(Prim)





四、分析题(本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. 简单选择排序

L = (2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 8, 9, 4)

L = (0, 3, 5, 6, 7, 2, 1, 8, 9, 4)

L = (0, 1, 5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 8, 9, 4)

L = (0, 1, 2, 6, 7, 5, 3, 8, 9, 4)

L = (0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 6, 8, 9, 4)

L = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 7)

L = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 7)

L = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 7)

L = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 8)

L = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

2. 最短路径(Dijkstra)

步骤	顶点			距离			路径					
少		A	В	C	D	Е	Α	В	C	D	Е	
0	A	0	1	8	6	4	-	Α	-	Α	A	
1	В	0	1	9	6	3	-	Α	В	Α	В	
2	Е	0	1	8	4	3	-	Α	Е	Е	В	
3	D	0	1	7	4	3	-	Α	D	Е	В	
4	С	0	1	7	4	3	-	A	D	Е	В	

路径	长度	最短路径
A→B	1	A→B
A→C	7	$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$
A→D	4	$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow D$
A→E	3	A→B→E

3. 拓扑排序

```
1, 2, 4, 7, 5, 3, 6, 8, 9
```

1, 2, 4, 7, 5, 3, 8, 6, 9

1, 2, 4, 7, 5, 8, 3, 6, 9

1, 4, 2, 7, 5, 3, 6, 8, 9

1, 4, 2, 7, 5, 3, 8, 6, 9

1, 4, 2, 7, 5, 8, 3, 6, 9

4. 散列表

{

	0	1	2	3	4	5					11	12	13	14
ľ			15	2	3	5	31	18	16	4				

五、算法设计题(本大题共2小题,第1小题9分,第2小题6分,共15分)

1. 多项式求和(9分)

}

```
参考代码如下, 时间复杂度为 O(m+n):
```

```
void AddPoly(struct POLY *h, const struct POLY *f, const struct POLY
*g)
  struct NODE *s, *p, *q, *r;
  double coef;
  int deg;
  // 首先将多项式 h 清为零多项式
  while ((s = h->head->next) != NULL)
     h->head->next = s->next;
     delete s;
  h \rightarrow deg = -1;
  // 多项式相加
  p = f->head->next; q = g->head->next;
  r = h->head;
  while (p != NULL && q != NULL)
     // 逐项计算系数、次数
     if (p->deg > q->deg)
        coef = p->coef; deg = p->deg;
        p = p->next;
     else if (p->deg < q->deg)
        coef = q->coef; deg = q->deg;
        q = q->next;
     else // p->deg == q->deg
        coef = p->coef + q->coef; deg = p->deg;
        p = p->next; q = q->next;
```

```
// 插入结点
  if (coef != 0)
     s = (struct NODE*)malloc(sizeof(struct NODE));
     s->coef = coef; s->deg = deg;
     r->next = s; r = s;
}
// 添加剩余的项
while (p != NULL)
  s = (struct NODE*)malloc(sizeof(struct NODE));
  s->coef = p->coef; s->deg = p->deg;
  r->next = s; r = s;
  p = p->next;
while (q != NULL)
  s = (struct NODE*)malloc(sizeof(struct NODE));
  s->coef = q->coef; s->deg = q->deg;
  r->next = s; r = s;
  q = q->next;
}
// 处理尾结点
r->next = NULL;
// 计算多项式次数
if (h->head->next != NULL)
  h->deg = h->head->deg;
```

考查点主要有: 1) 是否注意到要先清除原链表中的所有结点 2) 合并过程按次数由大到小进行,指针移动是否正确 3) 当次数相同时求两系数的和,且结果非零时才创建新结点来存储 4)是否注意到添加剩余的项 5) 是否对尾结点进行处理 6) 对多项式的次数进行调整。具体分值请阅卷教师酌情处理。

2. 求二叉树的深度(6分)

```
参考代码如下,时间复杂度为 O(n):
int Depth(NODE *root)
{
    int n = 0, d1, d2;
    if (root != NULL)
    {
        d1 = Depth(root->1ch);
        d2 = Depth(root->rch);
        n = d1 >= d2 ? d1 : d2;
    }
    return n;
}
```

考查点主要有: 1) 是否考虑到空二叉树的情况 2) 是否正确调用递归函数 3) 是否重复调用降低了效率。具体分值请阅卷教师酌情处理。