极客大学算法训练营 第三课 数组、链表、跳表

覃超

Sophon Tech 创始人,前 Facebook 工程师



日录

- 第一节数组、链表、跳表基本实现和特性
- 第二节 实战题目解析

第一节

数组、链表、跳表的基本实现和特性



Array

Java, C++: int a[100];

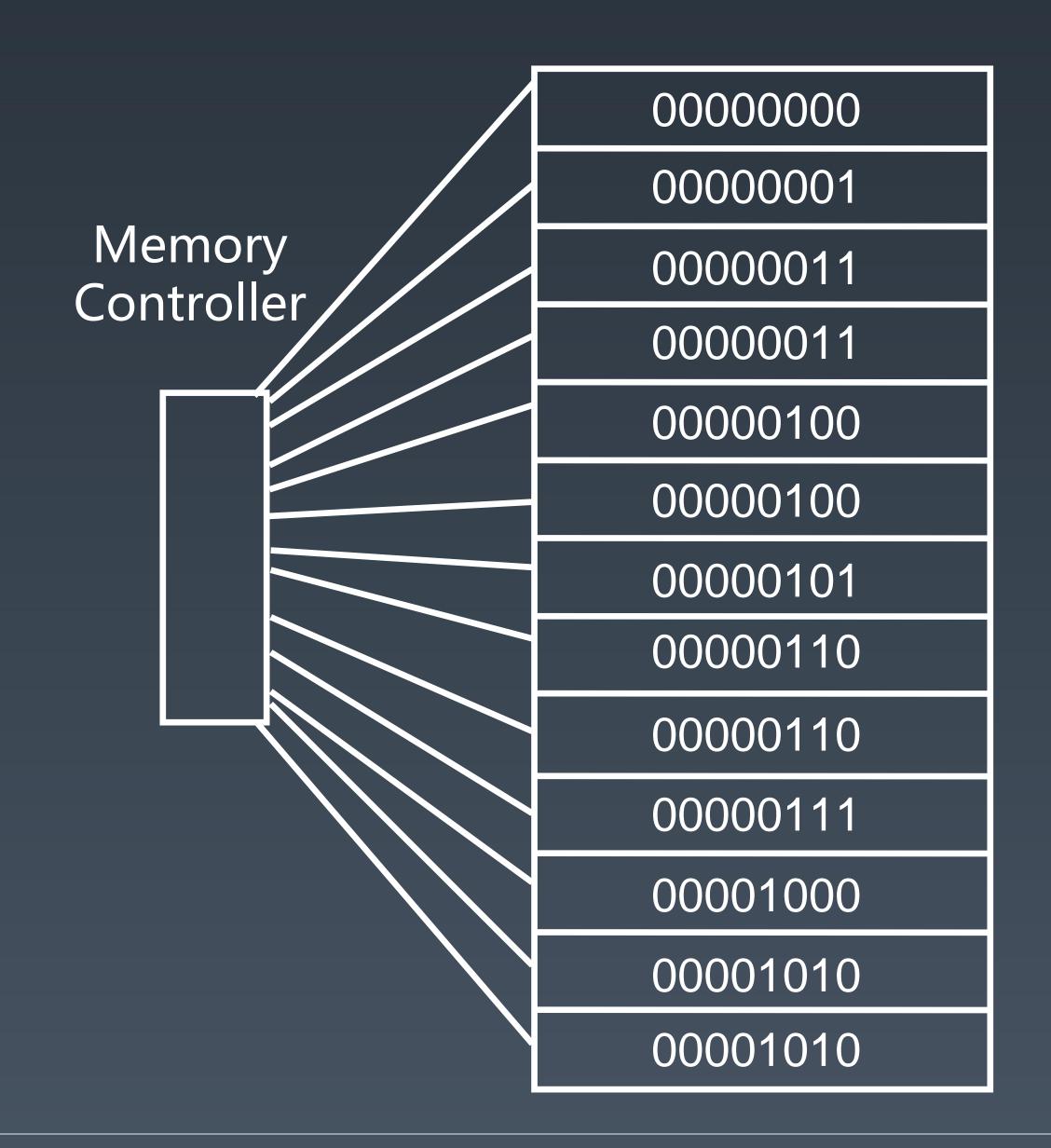
Python: list = []

JavaScript: let x = [1, 2, 3]



Array

0	0000011
1	0000001
2	00000101
3	0000100
4	0000011
5	0000000
6	0000000
7	0000000
8	0000000





Inserting

0	A
1	В
2	C
3	Ε
4	F
5 6	G
6	



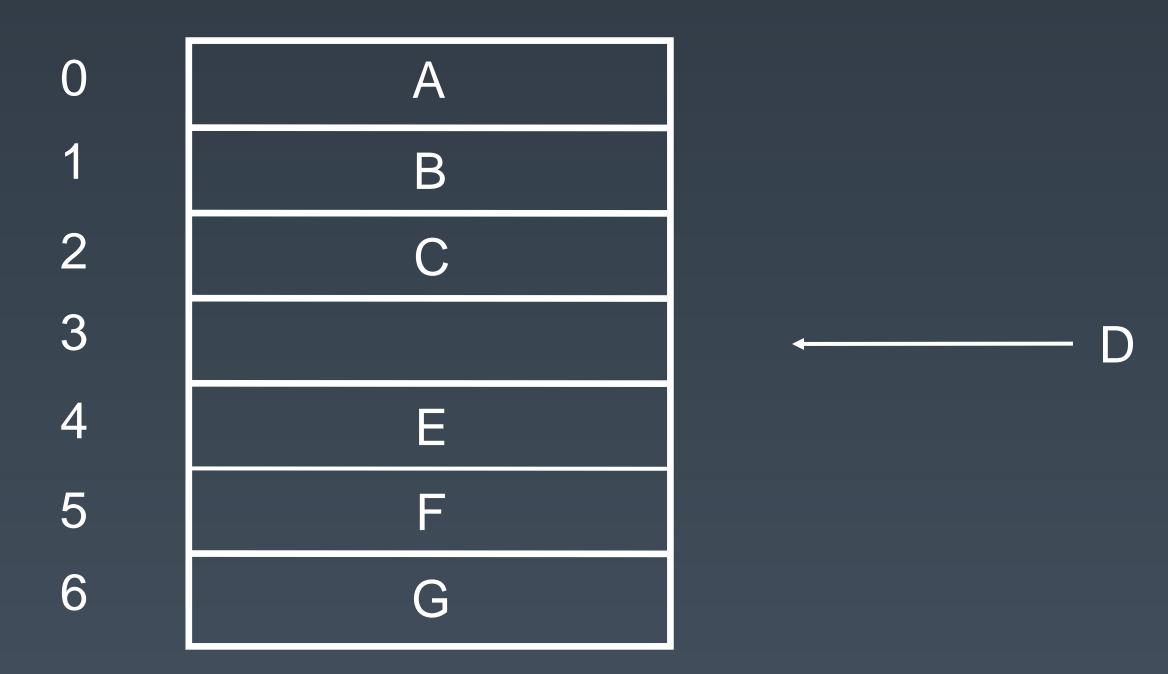
Inserting

0	A
1	В
2	C
3	Ε
4	F
5	G
6	

D



Inserting





Inserting

0	A
1	В
2	C
3	D
4	Ε
5 6	F
6	G

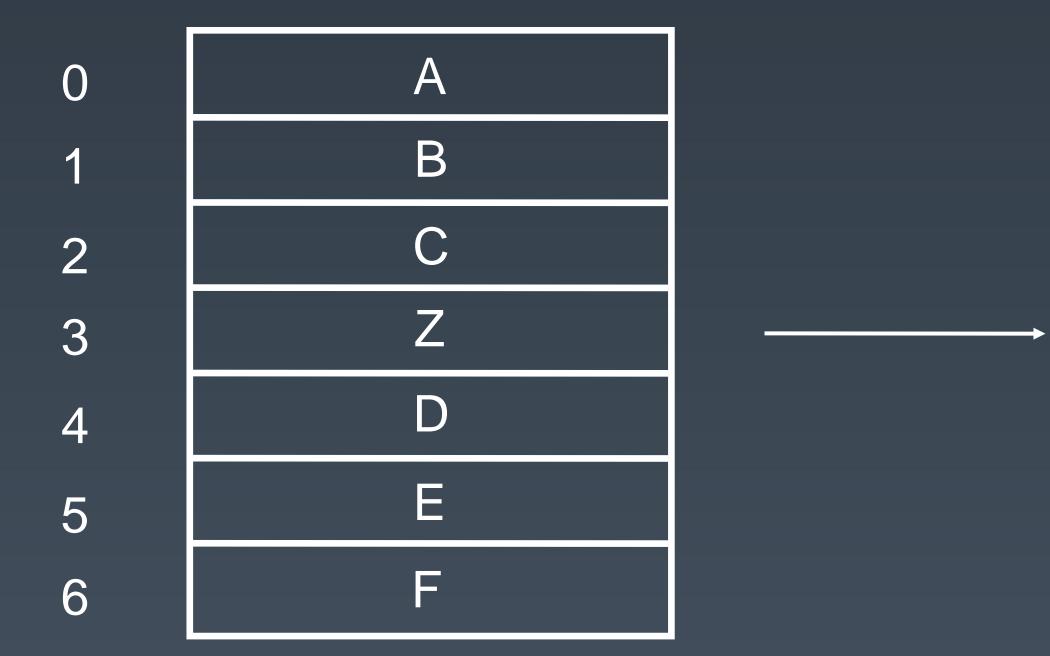


Deleting

0	A
1	В
2	C
2	Z
4	D
5	Ε
6	F

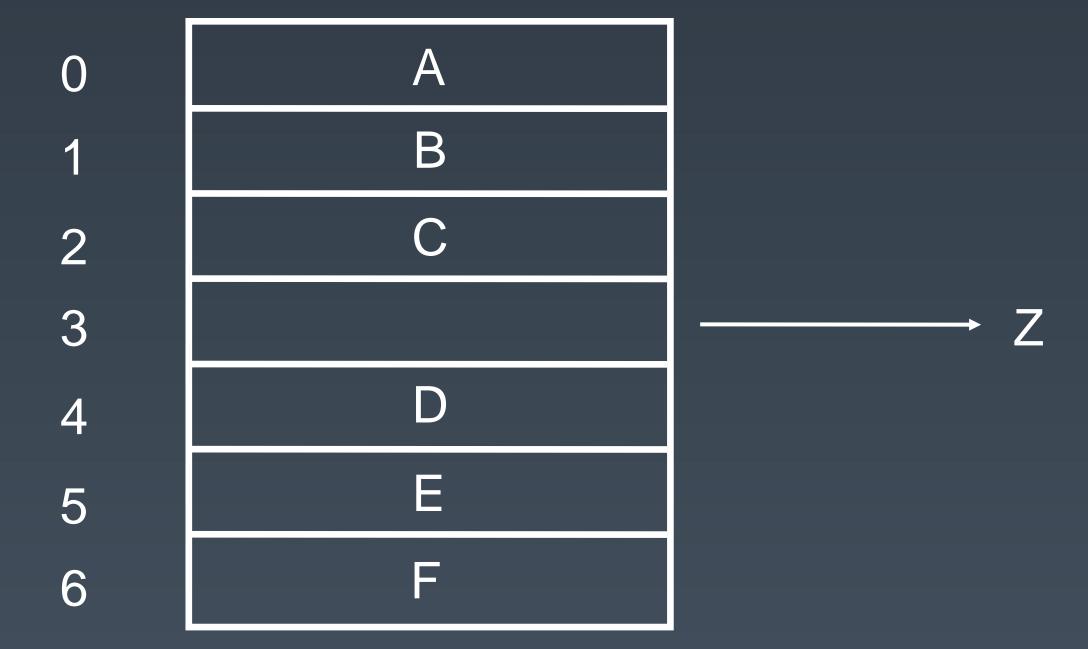


Deleting





Deleting





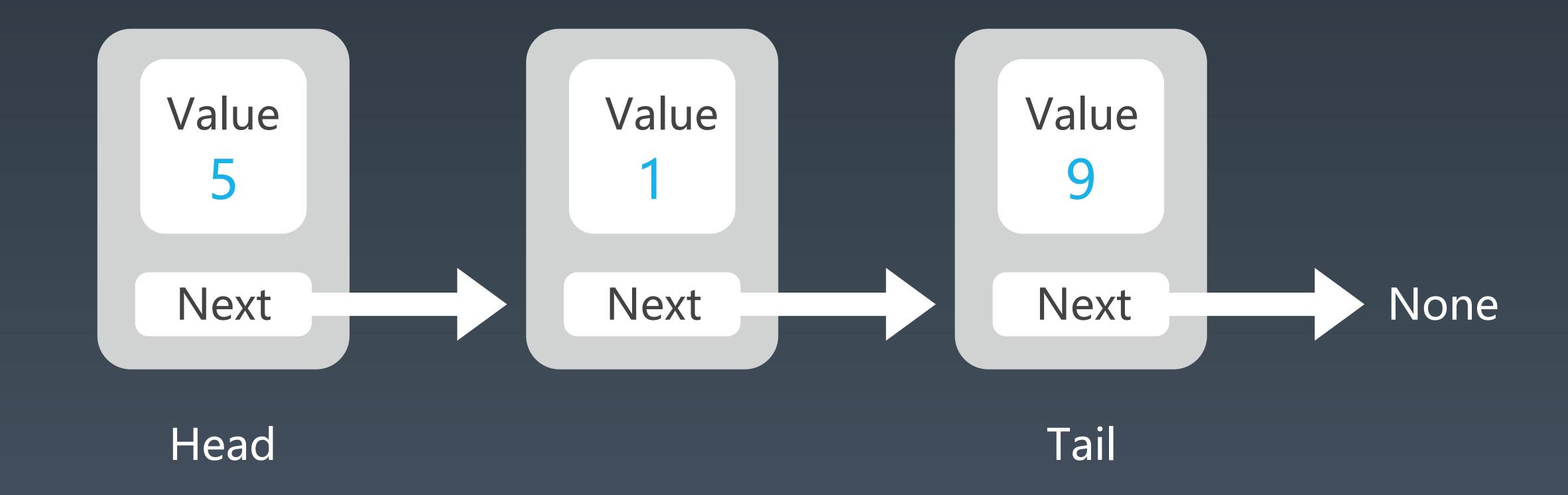
Deleting

0	A
1	В
2	C
3	D
4	E
5	F
6	

7



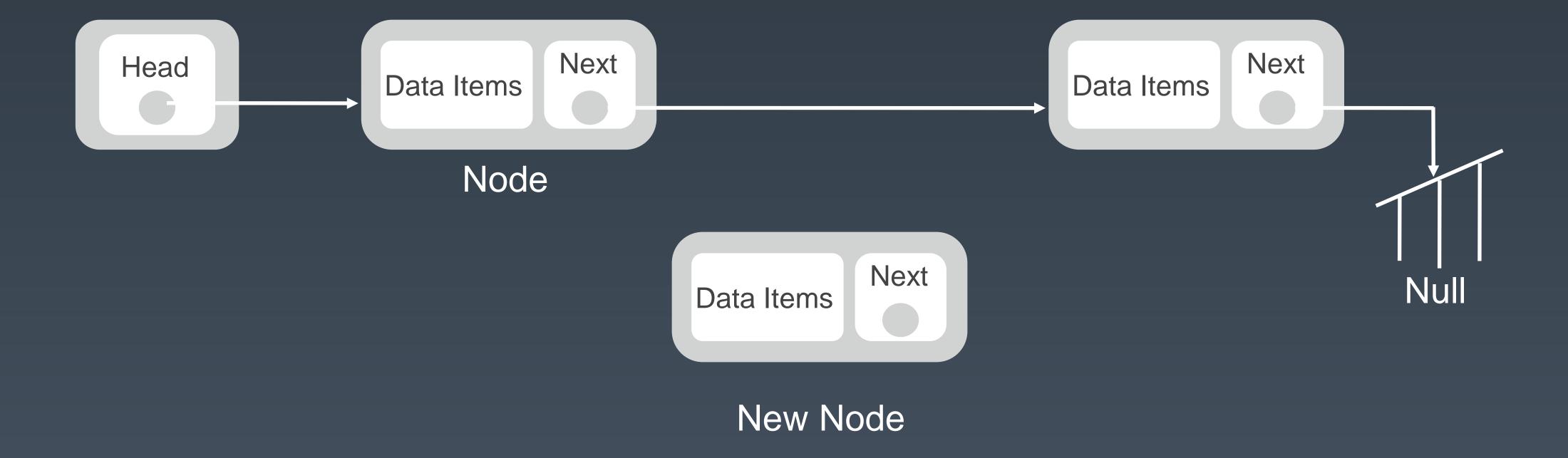
Linked List



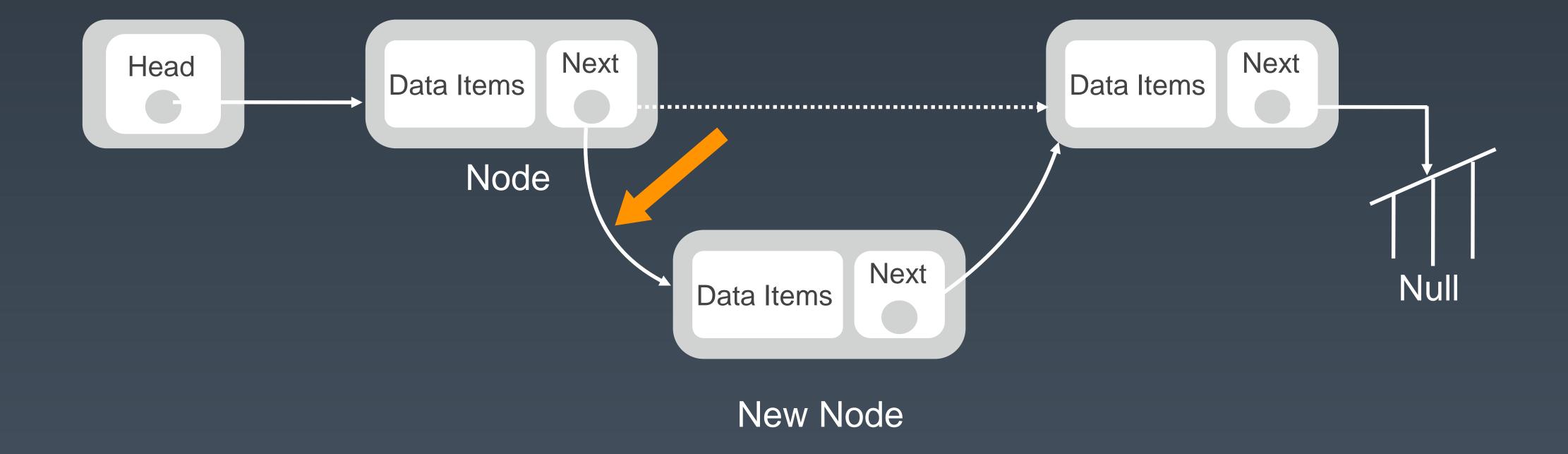




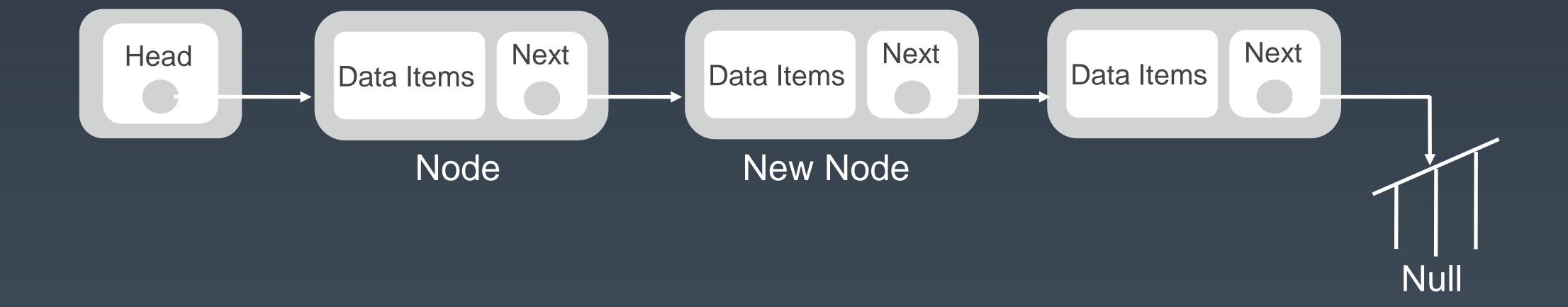




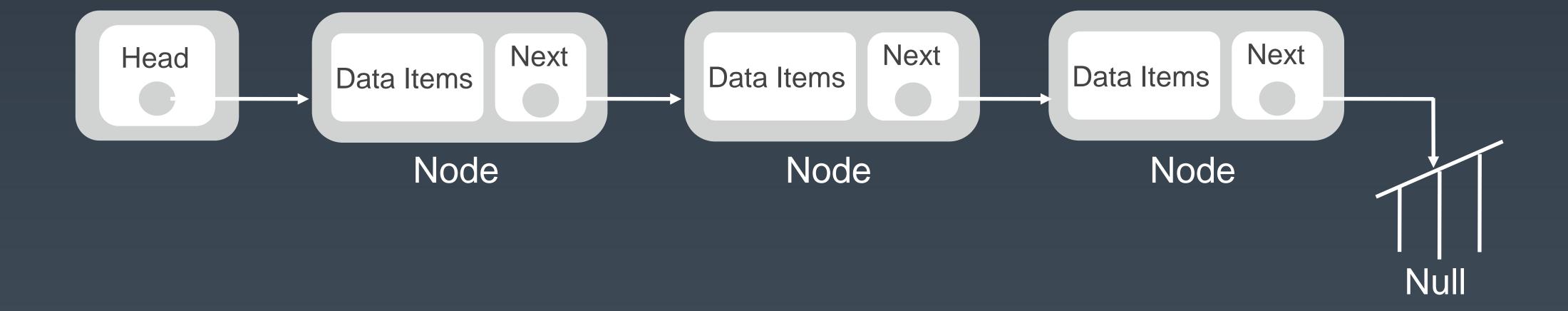




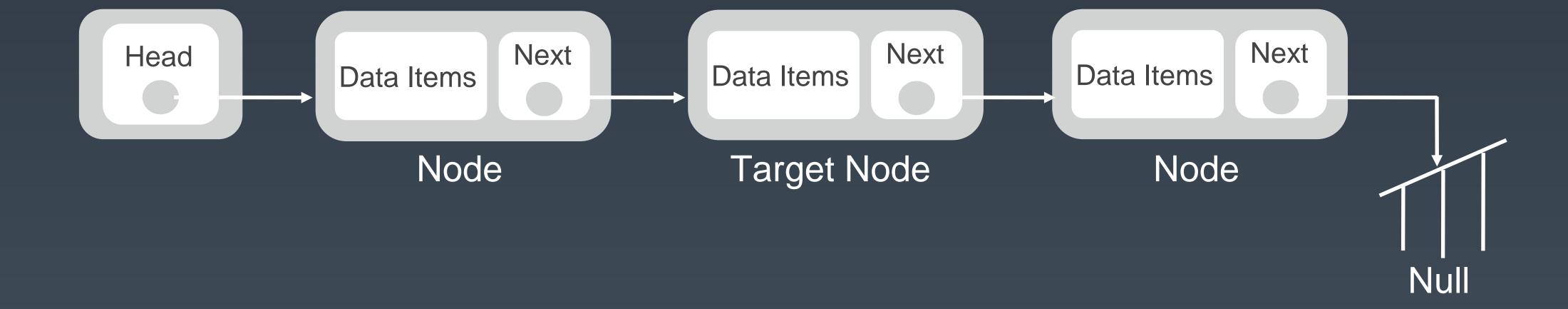




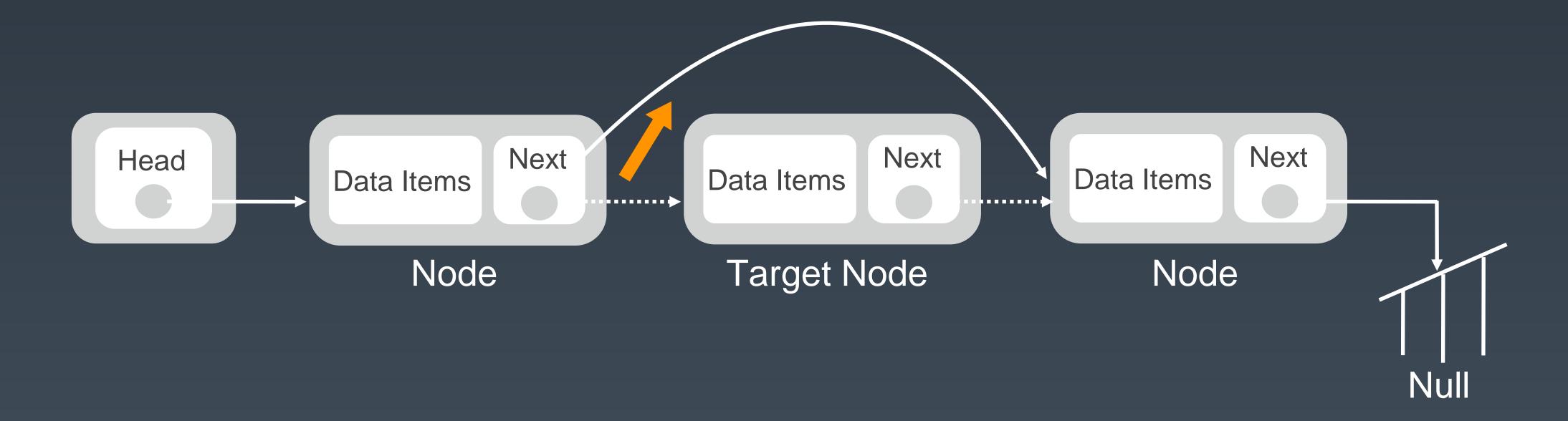




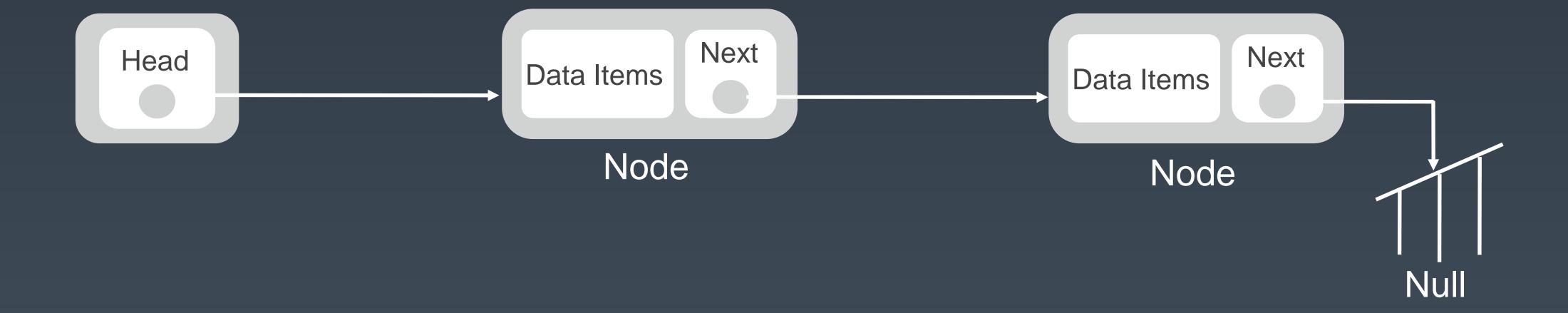






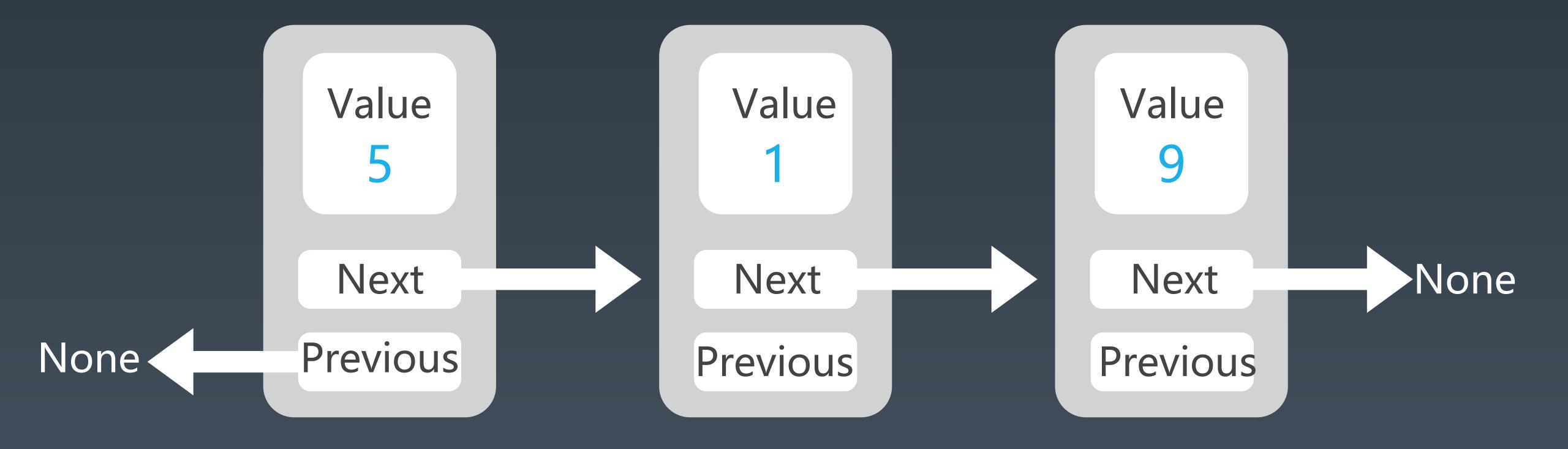








Double Linked List





时间复杂度

prepend O(1)

append O(1)

lookup O(n)

insert O(1)

delete O(1)



跳表 Skip List



普通链表

prepend O(1)

append O(1)

lookup O(n)

insert O(1)

delete O(1)



链表元素有序的时候





跳表的特点

注意: 只能用于元素有序的情况。

所以, 跳表 (skip list) 对标的是平衡树 (AVL Tree) 和二分查找, 是一种 插入/删除/搜索 都是 O(log n) 的数据结构。1989 年出现。

它最大的优势是原理简单、容易实现、方便扩展、效率更高。因此 在一些热门的项目里用来替代平衡树,如 Redis、LevelDB 等。





如何给有序的链表加速

时间复杂度: 查询 O(n)

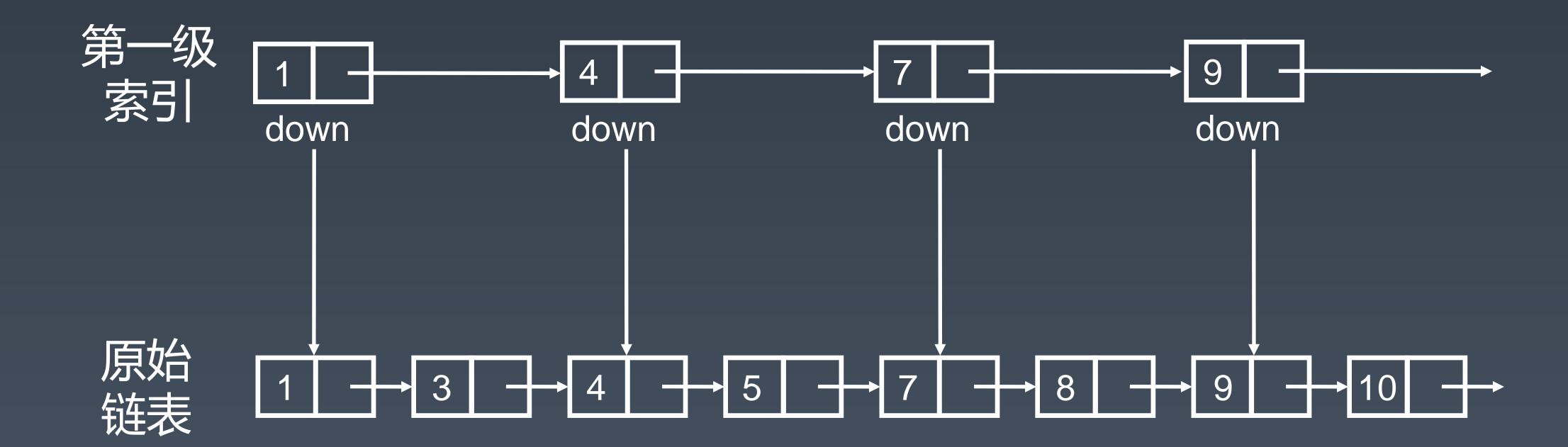
简单优化:添加头尾指针

然后呢? — 思考



添加第一级索引

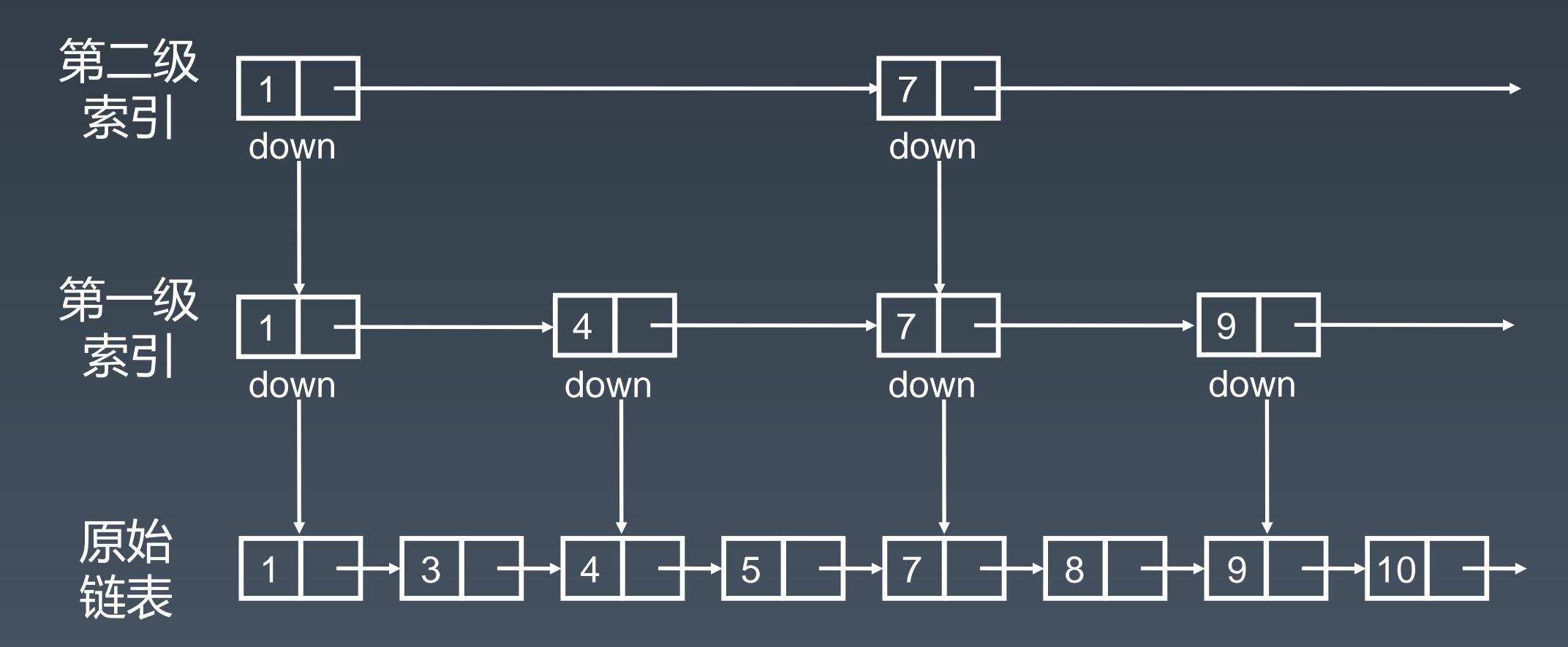
如何提高链表线性查找的效率?





添加第二级索引

如何进一步提高链表查找的效率?

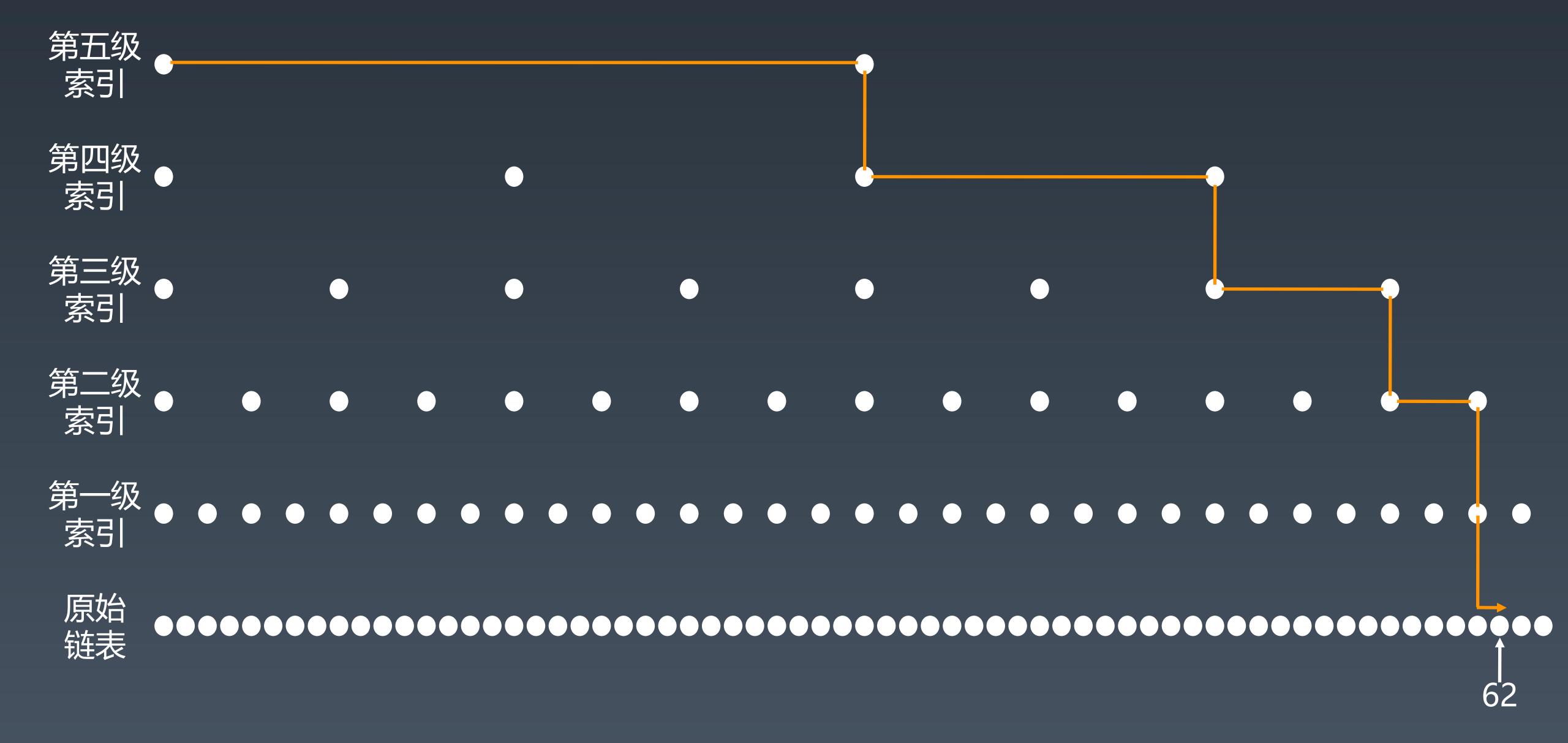




添加多级索引

以此类推,增加多级索引





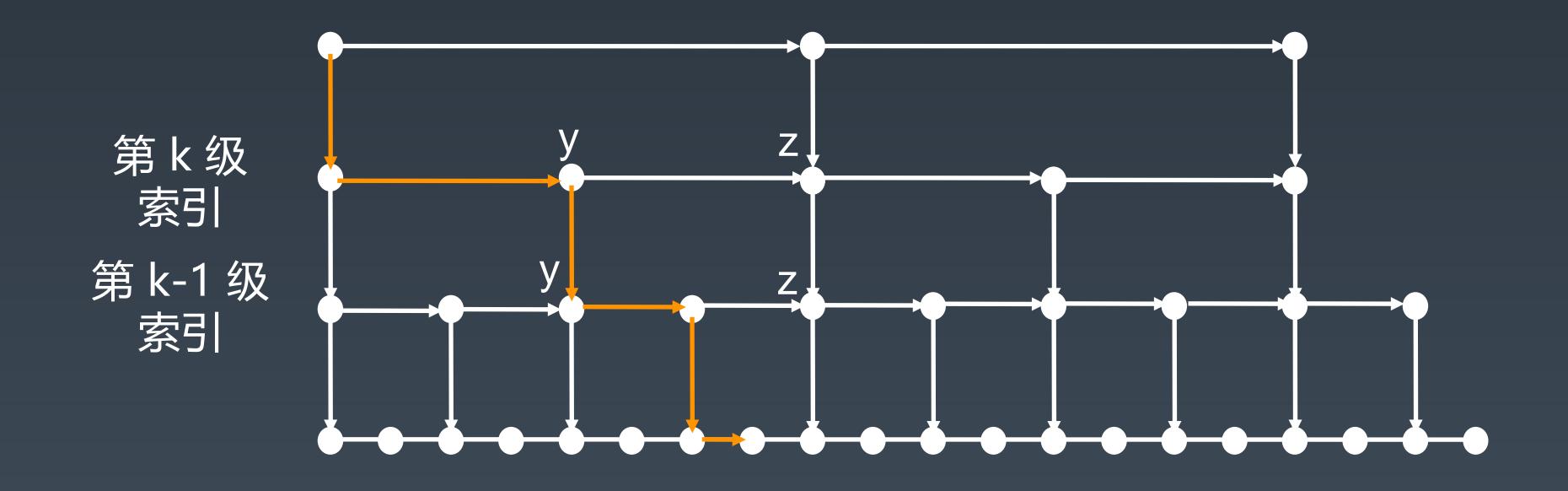
跳表查询的时间复杂度分析

n/2、n/4、n/8、第 k 级索引结点的个数就是 n/(2^k)

假设索引有 h 级,最高级的索引有 2 个结点。n/(2^h) = 2,从而求得 h = log2(n)-1



跳表查询的时间复杂度分析

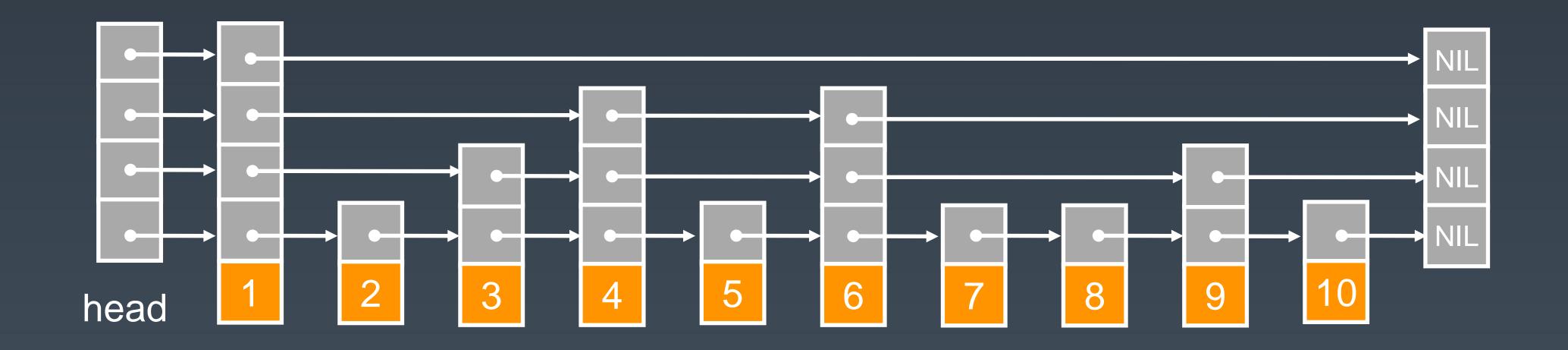


索引的高度: logn, 每层索引遍历的结点个数: 3

在跳表中查询任意数据的时间复杂度就是 O(logn)



现实中跳表的形态





跳表的空间复杂度分析

原始链表大小为 n,每 2 个结点抽 1 个,每层索引的结点数: n n n - , - , - , - , ..., 8,4,2 2 ′ 4 ′ 8

原始链表大小为 n,每 3 个结点抽 1 个,每层索引的结点数: $\frac{n}{3}, \frac{n}{9}, \frac{n}{27}, \cdots, 9,3,1$

空间复杂度是 O(n)



工程中的应用

LRU Cache - Linked list

https://www.jianshu.com/p/b1ab4a170c3c https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/lru-cache

Redis - Skip List

https://redisbook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/internal-datastruct/skiplist.html
https://www.zhihu.com/question/20202931



小结

- 数组、链表、跳表的原理和实现
- 三者的时间复杂度、空间复杂度
- 工程运用
- 跳表: 升维思想 + 空间换时间



第二节

实战题目解析



练习步骤

- 1.5-10分钟: 读题和思考
- 2. 有思路: 自己开始做和写代码; 不然, 马上看题解!
- 3. 默写背诵、熟练
- 4. 然后开始自己写(闭卷)



实战练习题目 - Array

- 1. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/container-with-most-water/
- 2. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/move-zeroes/
- 3. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/climbing-stairs/
- 4. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/3sum/ (高频老题)



实战练习题目 - Linked List

- 1. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/reverse-linked-list/
- 2. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/swap-nodes-in-pairs
- 3. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/linked-list-cycle
- 4. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/linked-list-cycle-ii
- 5. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/reverse-nodes-in-k-group/

解法固定,熟能生巧



Homework

- 1. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/remove-duplicates-from-sorted-array/
- 2. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/rotate-array/
- 3. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/merge-two-sorted-lists/
- 4. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/merge-sorted-array/
- 5. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/two-sum/
- 6. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/move-zeroes/
- 7. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/plus-one/



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