

# 期中考试参考答案&评分标准

## 一、单项选择题（共 10 小题，每小题 3 分，共 30 分）

AADCC BD **ABC**

第 8 小题 学生选 A 和 B 都算对。

第 9 小题 学生选 A 和 B 都算对。

第 10 小题 学生选 C 和 D 都算对。

## 二、应用题（本大题共 5 小题，共 50 分）提示：有求解过程的要尽量给出解题步骤。

1. (6 分) Determine  $\Theta$  for the following code fragments in the average case.

```
sum = 0;
for (i=1; i<=n; i*=2)
  for (j=1; j<=i; j++)
    sum++;
```

Handwritten analysis of the code complexity:

$i=1$        $j=1$   
 $i=2$        $j=1, 2$   
 $i=4$        $j=1, 2, 3, 4$   
 $\vdots$        $\vdots$   
 $i=2^{\log_2 n}$        $j=1 \sim n$

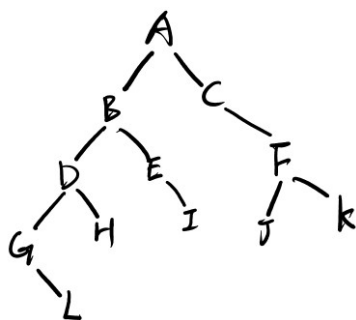
$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{\log_2 n}$   
 $= 2n - 1$

Sum++的执行次数是  $2n-1$  (4 分)

Ps: 无任何求  $2n-1$  的具体过程（如类似于上面两图的过程）扣 1 分

该段代码的复杂度是  $\Theta(n)$  (2 分)

2. (10 分) Suppose you have a binary tree whose data fields are single characters. When the nodes are output in in-order, the output is GLDHBEIACJFK, and when they are output in post-order, the output is LGHDIEBJKFCFA. Draw the binary tree showing the data in each node, and show the result when the nodes are output in pre-order.



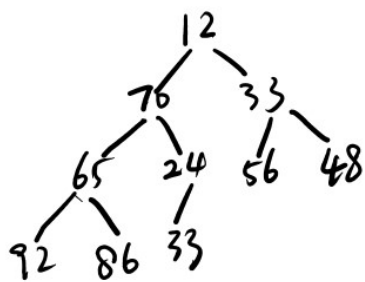
(6 分)

前序遍历的结果: ABDGLHEICFJK (4 分)

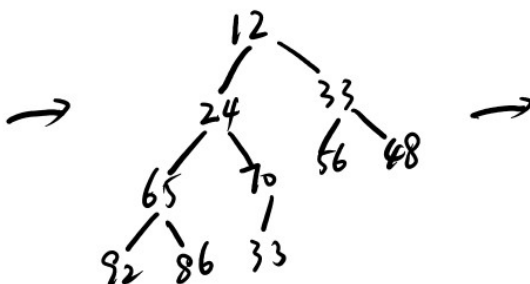
3. (10 分) A 10 element complete binary tree is represented by the array [12, 70, 33, 65, 24, 56, 48, 92, 86, 33].

(a) Draw the complete binary tree. Is this complete binary tree a min heap? If not, construct the min heap.

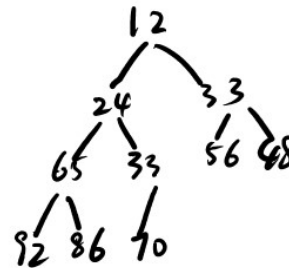
(b) Show the heap that results from deleting the minimum value from the heap of (a).



It is not a min heap. (2 分)



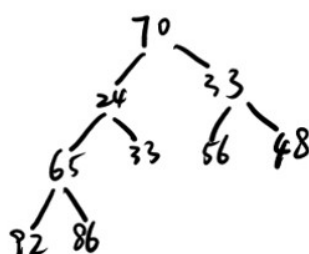
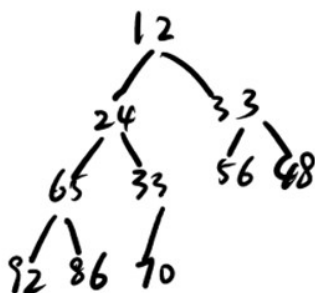
(2 分)



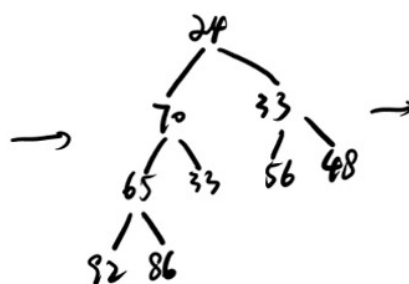
(2 分)

若缺中间图，但右边图对了，给 3 分。

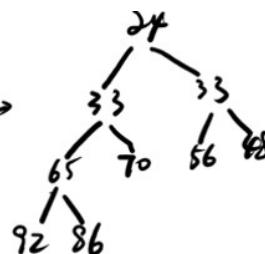
(b) 删除最小值



(1 分)



(1 分)



(2 分)

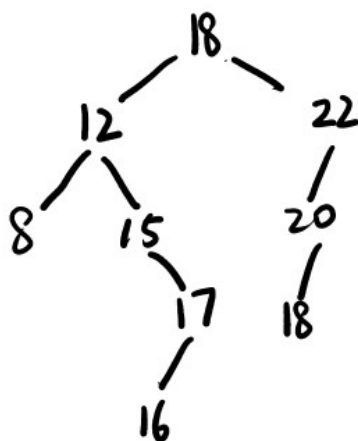
若缺中间 2 图，但右边图对了，共给 3 分。

4. (12 分) (a) Show the BST that results from inserting the values 18, 22, 20, 12, 15, 18, 8, 17 and 16 (in that order).

(b) Show the enumerations for the tree of (a) that result from doing a preorder traversal and a postorder traversal.

(c) Draw the BST that results from deleting the value 12 from the BST of (a).

(a)



(4 分)

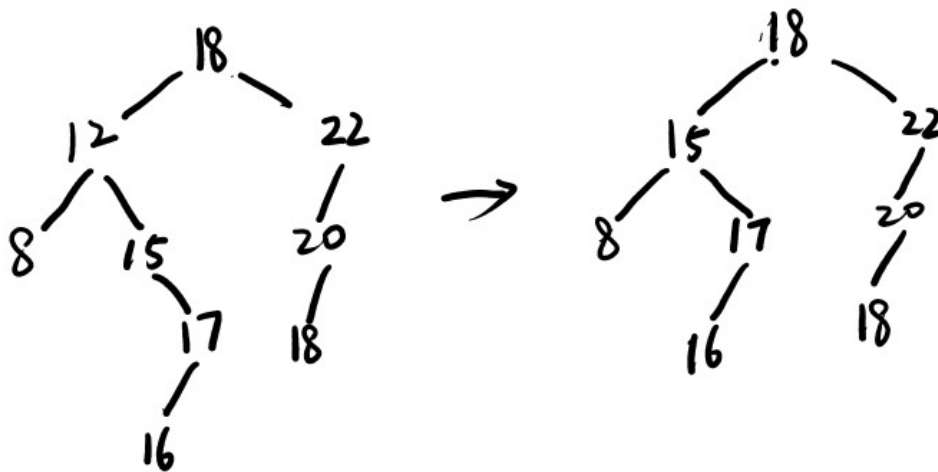
(b) 先序遍历: 18 12 8 15 17 16 22 20 18

(2分)

后序遍历: 8 16 17 15 12 18 20 22 18

(2分)

c)



(2分)

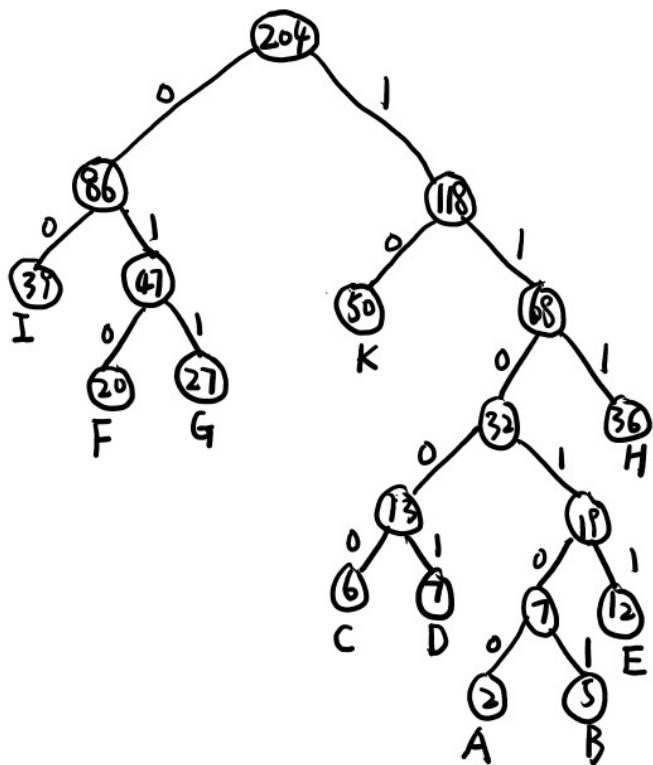
(2分)

若缺左图，但右边图对了，给3分。

5. (12分) Build the Huffman coding tree and determine the codes for the following set of letters and weights:

Letter	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
Frequency	2	5	6	7	12	20	27	36	39	50

What is the expected length in bits of a message containing 500 characters for this frequency distribution?



建树 5分 若没有完全对，酌情扣分

A: 110100  
 B: 110101  
 C: 11000  
 D: 11001  
 E: 11011  
 F: 010  
 G: 011  
 H: 111  
 I: 00

5分, 主要看每个字符的 码字位数是否 与上面的一致, 码字并不需要和上面的一样

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{平均字长: } & \frac{2+5}{204} \times 6 + \frac{6+7+12}{204} \times 5 + \frac{20+27+36}{204} \times 3 + \frac{5+37}{204} \times 2 = \frac{594}{204} \\
 \text{总字长: } & 500 \times \frac{594}{204} = 1456
 \end{aligned}$$

2分, 给出表达式, 没算出具体值也可以

### 三、编程设计题 (本大题共1小题, 共10分)。

1. Write a recursive function named smallcount that, given the pointer to the root of a BST and a key K, returns the number of nodes having key values less than or equal to K. Function smallcount should visit as few nodes in the BST as possible.

static int count = 0; (2分) count定义为全局变量也可, 做为本函数的 地址传递的形参也可。

```

int smallcount(Bitree* root, int k)
{
    if (root==NULL) (1分)
        return count;
    if (k < root->data)
        smallcount(root->lchild, k); (2分)
    else
    {
        smallcount(root->lchild, k); (1分)
        count++; (2分)
        smallcount(root->rchild, k); (2分)
    }
    return count;
}
  
```

酌情给分, 主要看思路, 语句有欠缺不必扣分。以伪代码的形式给出也可以

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#### 四、非标准答案题（共 10 分）

We have learned two approaches to implement a list. What are these two approaches and what are the characteristics of each? If your program needs to insert and delete elements in a list frequently, what approach should you use for the list? Why?

评分原则：

对第一问，只要能写出任意两种 list 的实现方式（如基于数组的 Alist，单链表，双链表，带自由链表的单链表，带自由链表的双链表等），同时对这两种方式的优缺点（操作的复杂度和空间占用两方面）进行说明即可。

对第二问，主要考察学生对 Alist 和 LList 的 insert and delete 操作的复杂度的掌握情况，根据描述酌情给分。