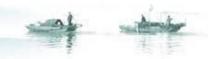


栈的应用: 逆波兰计算器



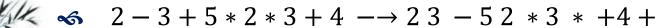




逆波兰表达式

- ❖ 什么是逆波兰表达式?
 - 通常二元运算符总是置于与之相关的两个运算对象 之间,这种表示法也称为中缀表示。
 - 》 波兰逻辑学家J.Lukasiewicz于1929年提出了另一种表示表达式的方法:每一运算符都置于其运算对象之后——故称后缀表示(逆波兰表达式又称后缀表达式)
 - ▶ 例如:

$$(a*(b-c)) + d \longrightarrow abc - *d +$$







❖ 要求:

- ▶ 输入:
 - ❖ ? 表示后续将读入一个操作数
 - **∽** +,-,*,/ 表示读入了一个运算符
 - ★ = —表示表达式输入结束,需要将求解的结果输出
- ▶ 例如:
 - ◆ ?a?b+?c?d+*= 表示求解表达式(a+b)*(c+d)的值
 - ** ? a? b? c -=*? d += 表示先求解a*(b c),并输出结果,再读入d,求解(a*(b c)) + d的值输出







算法思想:程序从键盘接受命令符

- 🐝 如输入的命令为 "**?**":
 - 则继续读入一个操作数,由于对该操作数执行的运算符还未知,所以暂时将它存储起来;
- ★ 如输入的是 "+-*/"等运算符:
 - 则此时应将最近保存过的数拿出两个作算术运算,并将运算的中间结果存储起来
 - 由于最近存储的操作数(或中间结果)即是即将拿出来作运 算的操作数,也即后<mark>存储</mark>的先取出来(**LIFO**),故应把这些 操作数存储在<mark>栈</mark>中
- ₷ 如输入的命令为 "=":
 - 将刚才的运算结果即栈顶显示出来

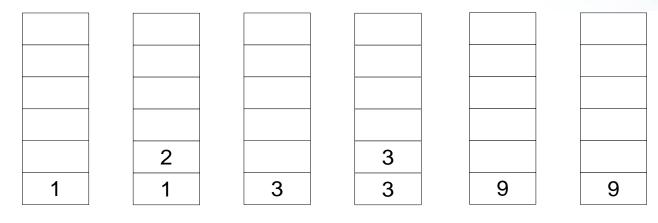






❖ 求解过程:

- ▶ 输入: ?1?2+?3 *=
- ▶ 输出:9
- ▶ 过程:

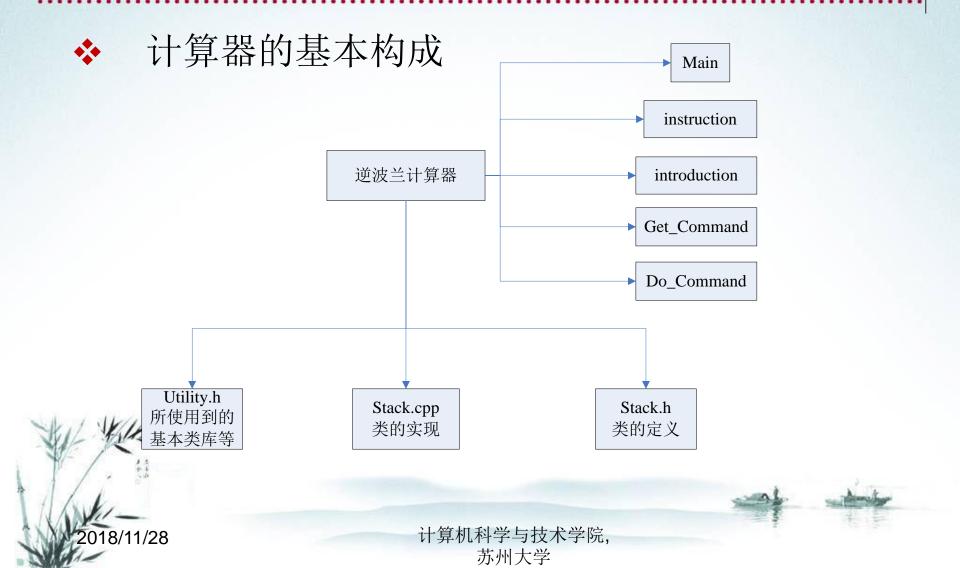


执行命令 ? 1之后

执行命令 ? 2之后 执行命令 +之后 执行命令 ? 3之后 执行命令 *之后 执行命令 =之后









逆波兰计算器——主函数

```
typedef double Stack_entry;
#include "Stack.h"
int main()
/* Post: The program has executed simple arithmetic commands
entered by the user.
Uses: The class Stack and the functions introduction, instructions,
do_command,and get_command. */
    Stack stored_numbers;
    introduction();
    instructions();
   while (do_command(get_command(), stored_numbers));
```



逆波兰计算器——get_command

```
char get_command(){ /*obtains a command from the user, checking that it is
valid and converting it to lowercase*/
    char command;
    bool waiting = true;
    cout << "Select command and press < Enter > :";
    while (waiting) {
         cin >> command;
         command = tolower(command);
         if (command == '?' || command == '=' || command == '+'
         ||command == '-'|| command == "'|| command == "'
         \parallel command == 'q')
                  waiting = false;
         else
                  cout << "Please enter a valid command:" << endl<<
         "[?]push to stack [=]print top" <<endl<< "[+] [-] [*] [/] are
         arithmetic operations" << endl<< "[Q]uit." << endl;
    return command;
```

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逆波兰计算器——do_command

```
bool do_command(char command, Stack &numbers) {
/* Pre: The first parameter specifies a valid calculator command.
Post: The command specified by the first parameter has been applied to the
Stack of numbers given by the second parameter. A result of true is returned
unless command == ' q '.
Uses: The class Stack. */
        double p, q;
         switch (command) {
         case ?': // read
                 cout << "Enter a real number: " << flush;
                 cin >> p;
                  if (numbers.push(p) == overflow)
                          cout << "Warning: Stack full, lost number" << endl;
                  break;
```







逆波兰计算器——do_command(续)







逆波兰计算器——do_command(续)

```
case '+':
    if (numbers.top(p) == underflow)
              cout << "Stack empty" << endl;</pre>
    else {
             numbers.pop();
              if (numbers.top(q) == underflow) {
                       cout << "Stack has just one entry" << endl;</pre>
                       numbers.push(p);
              }else {
                       numbers.pop();
                       if (numbers.push(q + p) == overflow)
                              cout<<"Warning: Stack full, lost result" <<endl;
    }}
    break:
    II Add options for further user commands.
```

return true;





思考

- ❖ 表达式变成中缀表达式
 - ▶ 括号表示优先级
 - 蚜如: (3+4)+(5*2)
 - 优先级由运算符自身确定
 - ★ 例如: (3+4)*2+6/3



