

3.1.2

Sor: (add)

0	1	2	3	4	5
	3	6			



$$k=1 \quad x=4$$

$$n=2$$

$$(k+n) \% Z.length$$

$$(1+2) \% 6 = 3$$

3. indexre kell beszúrni

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	5	6	x	6

$$n=5$$



Sor: (rem)

0	1	2	3	4	5
	3	6	4		

$$k \rightarrow k$$

i

return Z[i]

$$(k+1) \% Z.length$$

Mem:

3.		n
2.	3	n-1
1.	2	
0.	1	

0.	1.	2.	3.
1	2	3	

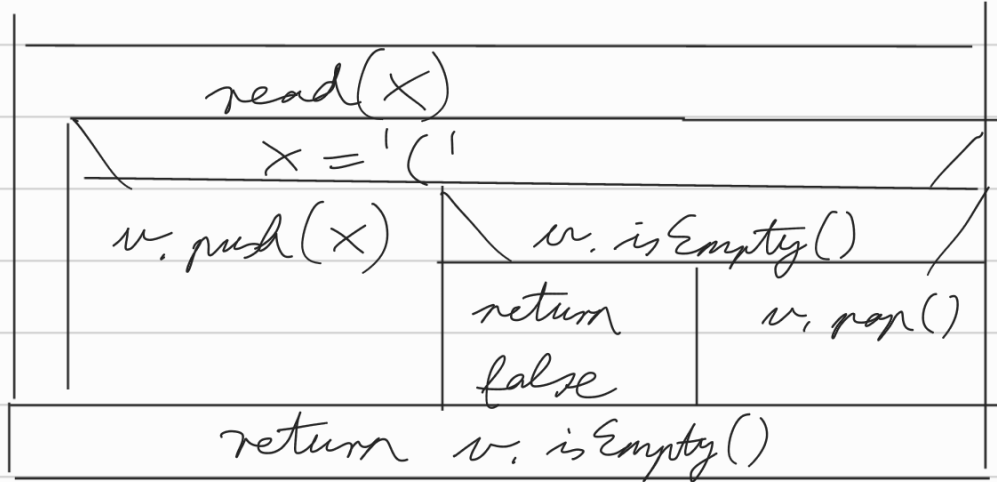
n-1 n

Mem feladat:

- input: () () (()) ()

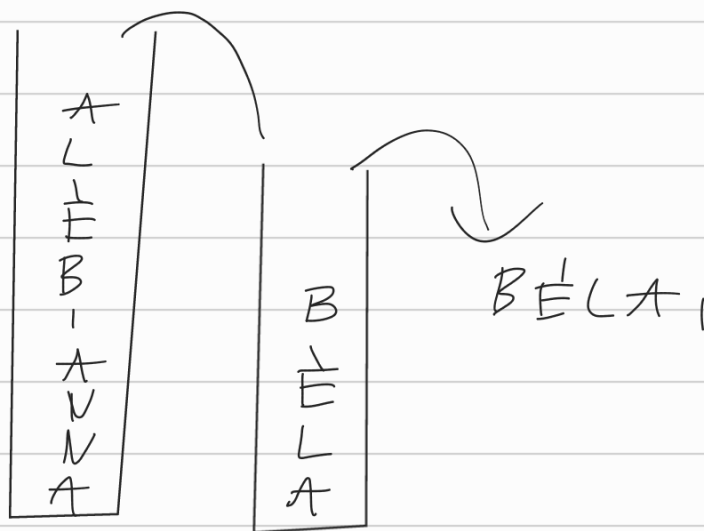
zanajel(n: N): B

v := new Stack(n)



Körsen feladat:

ANNA, BELA \rightarrow BELA, ANNA



Szgyelform:

Operátorok:

$\underbrace{+ \quad * \quad / \quad ^}_\text{2 aritású} \quad \underbrace{+ \quad -}_\text{1 aritású}$

- bal asszociatív: $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$
- jobb asszociatív: $^$, $=$

$$5^{3^2} = 5^9$$

Precedencia zsmend:

$$a = b + c$$

$$a = b + c^1 d$$

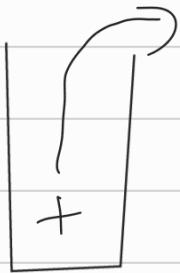
$$= 1 + 5 - 1 * 5 / 1^1$$

→
erő zsmend

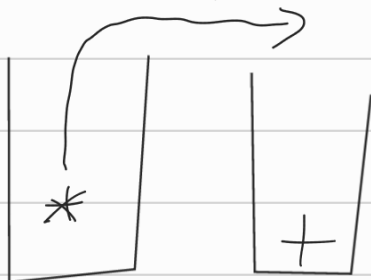
Szabályok:

- operátorok a verembe
- operandusokat kiírjuk
- erősebb mehet a gyengébbre
- gyengébb nem mehet az erősebbre → ki kell venni
- aszociáció:
 - bal aszociatív → ki kell venni
 - jobb aszociatív → egyenlőre lehet rakni
- nyitó zárójel mehet a stackbe
- záró zárójel nem megy a stackbe
- záró zárójellel illesztünk a nyitóig
- nyitó zárójelre látni mehet

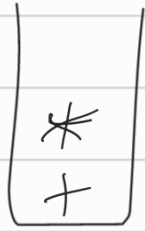
1.) $a + b \rightarrow a b +$



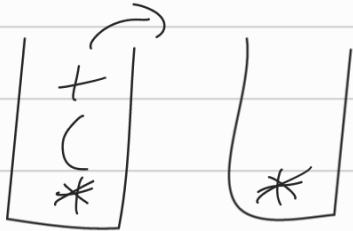
2.) $a * b + c \rightarrow a b * c +$



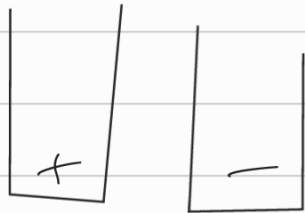
$$3.) a + b * c \rightarrow abc * +$$



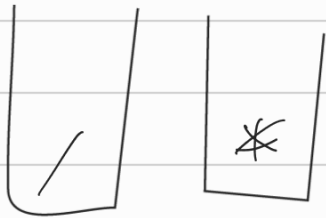
$$4.) a * (b + c) \rightarrow abc + *$$



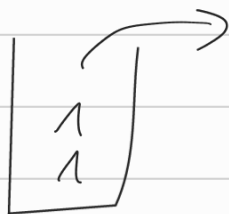
$$5.) a + b - c \rightarrow abc + c -$$



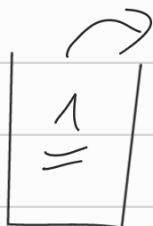
$$6.) a / b * c \rightarrow ab / c *$$



$$7.) a ^ b ^ c \rightarrow abc ^ ^$$



$$8.) a = b ^ c \rightarrow abc ^ =$$



$$9.) a^1 b = c \rightarrow a b^1 c =$$

$$\boxed{1} \quad \boxed{=}$$

Feladat:

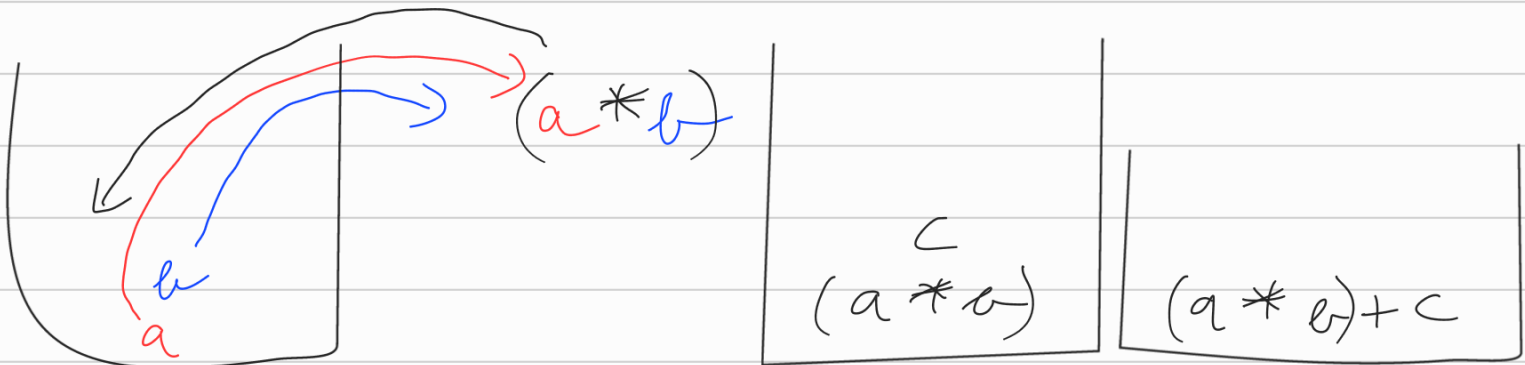
$$x = a + (b * c + x) / a - (b + (c^1 d - f))$$

$$x a b c * x + a / + b c d^1 f - + - =$$

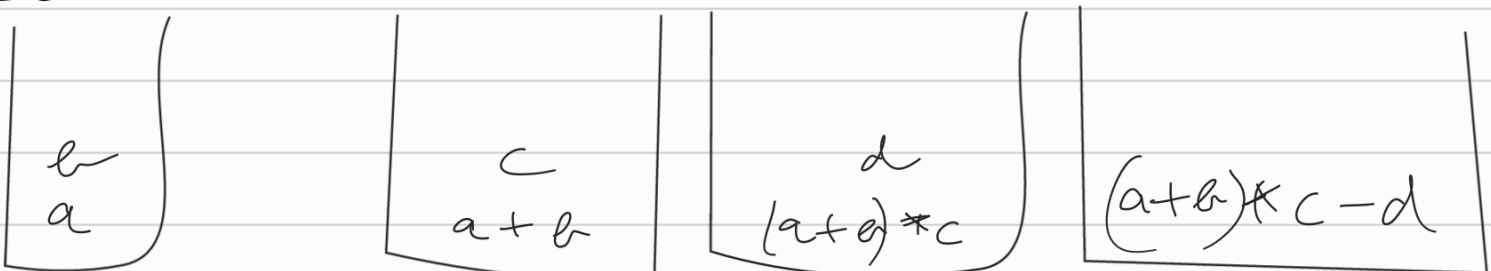
$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline * \\ \hline c \\ \hline + \\ \hline = \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline + \\ \hline c \\ \hline + \\ \hline = \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline / \\ \hline + \\ \hline = \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline (\\ \hline + \\ \hline (\\ \hline - \\ \hline = \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline - \\ \hline (\\ \hline + \\ \hline (\\ \hline - \\ \hline = \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Szengyelforma visszaalakítása:

$$a b * c +$$



$$a b + c * d -$$



$$ab + cd * 2 / + ef * -$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline b \\ \hline a \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline d \\ c \\ (a+b) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ (c*d) \\ (a+b) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline ((c*d)/2) \\ (a+b) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline f \\ e \\ (a+b) + ((c*d)/2) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline (e*f) \\ ((a+b) + ((c*d)/2)) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline (((a+b) + ((c*d)/2)) - (e*f)) \\ \hline \end{array}$$