# Lesson1 (数组模拟数据结构)

### 链表与邻接表(数组模拟)

单链表&邻接表 (n个链表): 邻接表主要用于存储图与树

- e[N]:值 ne[N]:next
- e与ne数组通过下标关联,空结点下标用-1表示,链表最后一个有效结点ne为-1

```
#include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
5 const int N = 100010;
int head, e[N], ne[N], idx;
14 void init() {
19 void add_to_head(int x) {
      e[idx] = x, ne[idx] = head, head = idx++;
24 void add(int k, int x) {
      e[idx] = x, ne[idx] = ne[k], ne[k] = idx++;
29 void remove(int k) {
      ne[k] = ne[ne[k]];
33 int main(void) {
      int m;
       scanf("%d", &m);
       init();
       while (m--) {
           char op;
           cin >> op;
           if (op == 'H') {
```

### 双链表: 优化某些特定问题

- 在单链表基础上增加指向前一个结点的指针
- I[N], r[N]
- 不定义头结点与尾结点, 0: head 1: tail

```
#include <iostream>
 3 using namespace std;
5 const int N = 100010;
7 int 1[N], r[N], e[N], idx;
10 void init() {
      r[0] = 1, 1[1] = 0;
18 void add(int k, int x) {
       e[idx] = x;
       l[idx] = k, r[idx] = r[k];
       l[r[k]] = idx, r[k] = idx++;
25 void remove(int k) {
       r[1[k]] = r[k];
       1[r[k]] = 1[k];
```

```
int main(void) {
    scanf("%d", &m);
   init();
   while (m--) {
       string op;
       cin >> op;
           scanf("%d", &x);
           add(0, x);
       else if (op == "R") {
           scanf("%d", &x);
           add(1[1], x);
       else if (op == "D") {
           scanf("%d", &k);
           remove(k+1); //注意从第k个插入的数下标为k+1
       else if (op == "IL") {
           scanf("%d%d", &k, &x);
           add(1[k+1], x);
       else {
           scanf("%d%d", &k, &x);
           add(k+1, x);
   for (int i=r[0]; i!=1; i=r[i]) printf("%d ", e[i]);
```

## 邻接表 (多个单链表)

- head[1]->...
- head[2]->...
- ..
- head[3]->...

# 栈 (先进后出)

```
1 //stk表示栈, tt表示栈项
2 int stk[N], tt;
3
4 //插入x
5 stk[++tt] = x;
6
```

```
7 //弹出栈顶
8 tt--;
9
10 //判断是否为空
11 if (tt > 0) not empty
12 else empty
13
14 //栈顶
15 stk[tt];
```

• e1:

```
#include <iostream>
  using namespace std;
5 const int N = 100010;
  int stk[N], tt;
  int main(void) {
      scanf("%d", &m);
     while (m--) {
          string op;
          if (op == "push") {
              scanf("%d", &x);
               stk[++tt] = x;
          else if (op == "pop") tt--;
          else if (op == "empty") {
              if (tt > 0) puts("NO");
              else puts("YES");
          else printf("%d\n", stk[tt]);
```

• e2: 表达式求值

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <unordered_map>

using namespace std;

const int N = 100010;
```

```
char str[N];
int num[N];
char op[N];
int tt1, tt2;
void eval() {
    int b = num[tt1--];
    int a = num[tt1--];
    char c = op[tt2--];
    int x = 0;
    if (c == '+') x = a+b;
    else if (c == '*') x = a*b;
    num[++tt1] = x;
int main(void) {
    scanf("%s", str);
    unordered_map<char, int> pr{{'+', 1}, {'-', 1}, {'*', 2}, {'/', 2}};
    for (int i=0; str[i]; i++) {
        auto c = str[i];
        if (isdigit(c)) {
            while (str[j] && isdigit(str[j])) {
                x = x*10+str[j++]-'0';
            num[++tt1] = x;
        else if (c == '(') op[++tt2] = c;
            while (op[tt2] != '(') eval();
        else {
            while (tt2 && op[tt2]!='(' && pr[op[tt2]]>=pr[c]) eval();
            op[++tt2] = c;
    while (tt2) eval();
    printf("%d", num[tt1]);
```

```
1  //在队尾插入元素,在队头弹出元素
2  int q[N], hh, tt = -1;
3
4  //插入
5  q[++tt] = x;
6
7  //弹出
8  hh++;
9
10  //判断是否为空
11  if (hh <= tt) not empty
12  else emtpy
13
14  //取队头
15  q[hh]</pre>
```

• e1

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int q[N], hh, tt = -1;
int main(void) {
    int m;
        string op;
        cin >> op;
        if (op == "push") {
             scanf("%d", &x);
             q[++tt] = x;
        else if (op == "pop") hh++;
        else if (op == "empty") {
            if (hh <= tt) puts("NO");</pre>
             else puts("YES");
        else cout << q[hh] << endl;</pre>
```

常见模型:在一个序列中,找出每一个数左边离它最近的且满足某种性质(如最大最小)的数的位置

先想暴力算法,再利用单调性进行优化

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

const int N = 100010;

int stk[N], tt;

int main(void) {
 int m;
 scanf("%d", &m);

while (m--) {
 int x;
 scanf("%d", &x);

while (tt && stk[tt] >= x) tt--;
 if (tt) printf("%d ", stk[tt]);
 else printf("-1 ");

stk[++tt] = x;
}

return 0;
}
```

### 单调队列

经典应用:求滑动窗口中最大值or最小值

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

const int N = 1000010;

int n, k;
int a[N];
//q中存储的是下标
int q[N], hh, tt = -1;

int main(void) {
 scanf("%d%d", &n, &k);

for (int i=0; i<n; i++) scanf("%d", &a[i]);

//打印所有最小值
for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
 //窗口容量已满, 出队</pre>
```

```
if (hh<=tt && i-k+l>q[hh]) hh++;

//单调性优化

while (hh<=tt && a[q[tt]]>=a[i]) tt--;

//入队

q[++tt] = i;

if (i-k+1 >= 0) printf("%d ", a[q[hh]]);

puts("");

hh = 0, tt = -1;

for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {

    if (hh<=tt && i-k+l>q[hh]) hh++;

    while (hh<=tt && a[q[tt]]<=a[i]) tt--;

    q[++tt] = i;

    if (i-k+1 >= 0) printf("%d ", a[q[hh]]);

}

return 0;

return 0;
```

#### **KMP**

习惯下标从1开始

1. 暴力算法如何做

- 2. 如何去优化
- next[i] 表示以i为终点,且后缀和前缀相等的子串的最大长度。

```
next[i] = j p[1, j] = p[i-j+1, i]
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
```

```
using namespace std;

const int N = 100010, M = 1000010;

int n, m;
char p[N], s[M];
int ne[N];

int main(void) {
    scanf("%d%s%d%s", &n, p+1, &m, s+1);

    for (int i=2, j=0; i<=n; i++) {
        while (j && p[i]!=p[j+1]) j = ne[j];
        if (p[i] == p[j+1]) j++;
        ne[i] = j;

}

for (int i=1, j=0; i<=m; i++) {
        while (j && s[i]!=p[j+1]) j = ne[j];
        if (s[i] == p[j+1]) j++;
        if (j == n) {
            printf("%d ", i-n);
            j = ne[j];
        }

return 0;
}
</pre>
```

# 作用

• 可用于求循环节 (字符串哈希无法使用)