线型数据结构

单链表的插入查找和删除

```
//单链表的插入删除和遍历
//这种是直接用数组模拟链表存的数据,比较容易实现
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define LIST INIT SIZE 100
#define LISTINCREMENT 10
#define OK 1;
#define ERROR -1
using namespace std;
typedef string ElemType;
struct SqList
{
    ElemType elem[LIST_INIT_SIZE];
    int length;
};
int InitList_Sq(SqList &L)
{
    L.length = 0;
    return OK;
int ListInsert_sq(SqList &L, int i, string e)
    for(int j=L.length; j>=i; j--)
        L.elem[j] = L.elem[j-1];
    L.elem[i-1] = e;
    L.length++;
    return OK;
}
int LocateElem_Sq(SqList &L, string e)
{
    int i = 0;
   while(i<L.length && L.elem[i] != e)</pre>
    if(i < L.length)</pre>
       return i+1;
    else
        return 0;
}
int ListDelete_Sq(SqList &L, int i, string e)
    if(i<1 || i>L.length)
        return ERROR;
    for(int j=i-1; j<L.length-1; j++)</pre>
        L.elem[j] = L.elem[j+1];
   }
   --L.length;
    return OK;
void show(SqList L)
    for(int i=0; i<L.length; i++)</pre>
        cout<<L.elem[i]<<" ";</pre>
```

```
printf("\n");
}
int main()
    SqList L;
   int num;
   string name;
    string task;
   InitList_Sq(L);
   while(cin>>task)
       switch(task[0])
       case 'i':
           scanf("%d", &num);
           cin>>name;
           ListInsert_sq(L, num, name);
           break;
       case 's':
           if(task[1] == 'h')
               show(L);
           else
           {
               cin>>name;
               printf("%d\n", LocateElem_Sq(L, name));
           }
           break;
       case 'd':
           cin>>name;
           int k = LocateElem_Sq(L, name);
           ListDelete_Sq(L, k, name);
           break;
       }
   }
    return 0;
}
// 用链表实现的线性表
// #include <stdio.h>
// #include <stdlib.h>
// #include <string.h>
// typedef struct LinkList{
// char name[30];
      struct LinkList * next;
// }LinkList;
// 在a位置之前插入data为e的节点
// LinkList * ListInsert_Sq(LinkList * L,int a,char *e){
//
      LinkList * head,*s;
//
      head = L;
//
      s = (LinkList *)malloc(sizeof(LinkList));
//
      strcpy(s->name,e);
//
      int i;
//
      for(i=1;i<a;++i)
//
//
          L = L->next;
//
//
      s->next = L->next;
//
      L->next = s;
      return head;
//
// }
```

```
//遍历线型表
// void Show_Sq(LinkList * L)
// {
//
      L = L->next;
//
     if(L){
      printf("%s",L->name);
//
//
        L = L->next;
//
//
      while(L)
//
//
         printf(" %s",L->name);
//
         L = L->next;
//
     }
//
      printf("\n");
// }
//在线型表中查找data为e的元素,返回其在线型表中的位置(head的下一个节点为1)
// int Search_Sq(LinkList * L,char *e)
// {
//
      LinkList * s = L->next;
     int i=1;
//
//
     while(s&&strcmp(e,s->name))
//
//
        s = s->next;
//
        ++i;
//
//
      return i;
// }
// 删除线型表中data为e的节点(只能删除第一个)
// LinkList * ListDelete_Sq(LinkList * L,char * e)
// {
     LinkList * s = L;
//
//
      while(s->next&&strcmp(e,s->next->name))
//
      {
//
         s = s->next;
//
//
     LinkList *q = s->next;
//
     s->next = s->next->next;
//
     free(q);
//
      return L;
// }
// int main()
// {
     LinkList * L;
//
//
     L = (LinkList *)malloc(sizeof(LinkList));
//
      char name[30];
//
      int a;
      while(scanf("%s",name)!=EOF){
//
//
         if(strcmp(name, "insert") == 0){
//
             scanf("%d",&a);
//
             scanf("%s",name);
//
             L = ListInsert_Sq(L,a,name);
//
//
         else if(strcmp(name, "show")==0){
//
             Show_Sq(L);
//
         else if(strcmp(name, "search") == 0){
//
//
             scanf("%s",name);
//
             int k = Search_Sq(L,name);
              printf("%d\n",k);
//
//
```

```
// else if(strcmp(name,"delete")==0){
// scanf("%s",name);
// L=ListDelete_Sq(L,name);
// }
// }
// return 0;
// }
```

单链表的头插法

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define N 20
struct Node
 int data;
 Node *next;
};
void Delete(Node *head,int x)
{
    int flag=0;
    Node *p=head;
    for(;p->next!=NULL;p=p->next)
        if(p->next->data==x)
            flag=1;
            p->next->data=-1;
        }
    }
    if(!flag)cout<<"No"<<endl;</pre>
}
void Create(Node *head)
 int x;
 while(cin>>x)
     if(x==0)break;
     Node *t=new Node;
     t->data=x;t->next=head->next;
     head->next=t;
 }
}
void OutPrint(Node *head)
    Node *p=head->next;
    for(;p!=NULL;p=p->next){
       if(p->data!=-1)
        cout<<p->data<<" ";
}
int main(void)
    Node *head;
    int x;
    head=new Node;
    head->next=NULL;
```

```
Create(head);

cin>>x;
Delete(head,x);

OutPrint(head);
return 0;
}
```

单链表的合并

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
typedef struct node *ptrtonode;
struct node
    int data;
    ptrtonode next;
};
typedef ptrtonode list;
list init()
   int length;
    scanf("%d", &length);
    list head = (list)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    if(head == NULL)
        return NULL;
    else
        list p = head;
       head->next = NULL;
        int i;
        for(i=1; i<=length; i++)</pre>
           list n = (list)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
           int _data;
           scanf("%d", &_data);
           n->data = _data;
           n->next = NULL;
           p->next = n;
           p = n;
        return head;
    }
}
void show(list head)
{
    if(head == NULL)
       return;
    list i = head->next;
   while(i != NULL)
        printf("%d ", i->data);
        i = i->next;
    printf("\n");
    return;
//删除h链表中重复的节点
void del(list &h)
    list p = h->next;
    while(p != NULL)
```

```
{
       if(p->next == NULL)
           break;
       if(p->data == p->next->data)
           p->next = p->next->next;
           p = p->next;
   }
}
// 将链表h1和h2按非降序合并,并且形成一个新链表h3
void resort(list &h1, list &h2, list &h3)
   list pa, pb, pc;
   pa = h1->next;
   pb = h2->next;
   h3 = (list)malloc(sizeof(node));
   pc = h3;
   while(pa!=NULL && pb!=NULL)
       if(pa->data < pb->data)
           pc->next = pa;
           pc = pa;
           pa = pa->next;
       }
       else if(pa->data > pb->data)
           pc->next = pb;
           pc = pb;
           pb = pb->next;
       }
       else
           pa = pa->next;
   }
   if(pa != NULL)
       pc->next = pa;
       pc->next = pb;
    return;
}
int main()
{
   list head1, head2, head3;
   head1 = init();
   head2 = init();
   //show(head1);
   //show(head2);
   resort(head1, head2, head3);
   del(head3);
   show(head3);
   return 0;
}
// #include<bits/stdc++.h>
// #include<stdlib.h>
// using namespace std;
// typedef long long ll;
// struct node{
//
    double data;
     int index;
//
      node *next;
//
      node():index(0){}
//
      node* operator [] (int n){
```

```
//
          node* end=next;
//
          while(end&&n--)end=end->next;
//
          return end;
//
//
      bool operator < (const node &t) const {</pre>
//
           return index>t.index;
//
      }
//
      node operator * (node& t);
// };
// // 新建长度为length的链表,边建边排序
// void newList(node & head,int length){
//
      node *a=new node[length];
//
      for(int i=0;i<length;++i)cin>>a[i].data>>a[i].index;
//
      sort(a,a+length);
//
      node* end=&head;
//
      for(int i=0;i<length;++i){</pre>
//
         node* t=new node;
//
         t->data=a[i].data;
//
          t->index=a[i].index;
//
          end->next=t;
//
          end=t;
//
      }
//
      delete[] a;
// }
// void show(node& head){
//
      node* end=head.next;
//
      while(end){
          if(end->index==1) \ cout<<end->data<<"X"<<(end->next?" + ":"\n");\\
//
//
          else cout<<end->data<<"X^"<<end->index<<(end->next?" + ":"\n");
//
           end=end->next;
//
      }
// }
// // 链表的合并,合并后的链表为a
// void combine(node& a, node& b){
//
      node* p,*q,*tail,*temp;
//
      double s;
//
      p=a.next;
//
      q=b.next;
//
      tail=&a;
//
      while(p&&q){
//
          if(p->index>q->index){
//
              tail->next=p;tail=p;p=p->next;
//
          }else if(p->index==q->index){
//
              s=p->data+q->data;
//
              if(s){
//
                  p->data=s;
//
                  tail->next=p; tail=p;p=p->next;
//
                  temp=q;q=q->next;delete temp;
//
              }else{
//
                  temp=p;p=p->next;delete temp;
//
                   temp=q;q=q->next;delete temp;
//
          }else{
//
//
               tail->next=q; tail=q; q=q->next;
//
//
      if(p)tail->next=p;
//
//
      else tail->next=q;
// }
// int main(){
//
      node a,b;
//
      int n1,n2;cin>>n1;
      newList(a,n1);
```

```
// cin>>n2;
// newList(b,n2);
// combine(a,b);
// cin>>n1;
// cout<<fixed<<setprecision(1)<<a[n1-1]->data<<" "<<a[n1-1]->index;
// }
```

双向循环链表

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define ERROR NULL
#define OK 1
typedef struct node *ptrtonode;
struct node
    int data;
    ptrtonode pre;
    ptrtonode next;
typedef ptrtonode List;
List Listinit()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
   List head = (List)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    if(head == NULL)
        return ERROR;
    else
    {
        List p = head;
        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
            List n = (List)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
            if(n == NULL)
                return ERROR;
           int num;
            scanf("%d", &num);
            n->data = num;
           n->pre = p;
            p->next = n;
            p = n;
            p->next = head;
            head->pre = p;
    }
    return head;
}
List mysort(List &head)
    List p = head->next;
    List n = head->next;
   int num = n->data;
    p = p->next;
    while(num > p->data && p != head)
        p = p->next;
    head->next = n->next;
    n->next->pre = head;
    p->pre->next = n;
    n->pre = p->pre;
    p \rightarrow pre = n;
    n->next = p;
```

```
return head;
}
void show(List head)
{
    List p = head->next;
   while(p != head)
       printf("%d ", p->data);
       p = p->next;
    }
    printf("\n");
}
int main()
{
    List head = Listinit();
    //show(head);
    head = mysort(head);
    show(head);
    return 0;
// #include <iostream>
// using namespace std;
// typedef struct DNode
// {
//
      int data;
      DNode *prior, *next;
//
// }DNode,*DoubleList;
// DNode* Create(int x)//
// {
//
      DNode*head,*p;
//
      head=new DNode;
//
      p=head;
//
      for(int i=0;i<x;i++)</pre>
//
//
          p->next=new DNode;
//
          p=p->next;
//
          cin>>p->data;
//
      p->next=head->next;//将最后一个节点和第一个节点链接起来
//
//
      p->next->prior=p;
//
      p=p->next;
//
//
      {
//
          p->next->prior=p;
//
          p=p->next;
      }while(p->next!=head->next);//最后用一个循环定义prior指针
//
//
       return head;
// }
// // 把第一个节点按照非降序插入到后续链表中
// DNode*Change(DNode *head)
// {
      DNode*p1,*p2,*p;
//
//
      p1=head->next;//p1始终指向第一个节点,仅移动p2
      p2=p1->next;
//
//
      while(p2->next!=head->next)
//
//
          if(p2->data<p1->data&&p2->next->data>=p1->data)
//
          {
//
              p=p2->next;
//
              head->next=p1->next;
//
              p1->next->prior=p1->prior;
```

```
//
              p1->prior->next=p1->next;
//
              p1->prior=p2;
//
              p1->next=p;
//
              p->prior=p1;
//
              p2->next=p1;
//
              break;
//
          }
//
          else
//
          {
//
              p2=p2->next;
//
          }
//
      }
//
      if(p2->next==head->next&&p2->next->data>p2->prior->data)
//
//
          head->next=head->next->next;
//
      }
//
      return head;
// }
// void show(DNode *head)
// {
//
      DNode*p;
//
      p=head->next;
//
      do
//
      {
//
          cout<<p->data<<" ";
//
           p=p->next;
//
      }while(p!=head->next);
// }
// int main()
// {
//
      DoubleList a;
//
      int m;
//
      cin>>m;
//
      a=Create(m);
//
      a=Change(a);
//
      show(a);
//
      return 0;
// }
```

静态链表

```
//
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#define MAXSIZE 11
                                // 静态链表的长度
typedef char ElemType[8]; // 元素的类型,规定姓氏不超过7个字符
typedef struct
                                // 节点中的数据
   ElemType data;
   int cur;
                                 // 下一个节点的下标(相当于指针)
} NodeType;
                                      // 节点类型
                        // 用来存储节点的数组,相当于一般链表中的内存,
NodeType space[MAXSIZE];
                        // 只是那个内存是系统分配的,我们看不到,而这个内存是静态的
                        // 相当于模拟了内存的分配
typedef struct
{
```

```
// 静态链表存储空间基址 (起始元素的下标)
  int elem;
                                    // 静态链表中的元素数目
   int length;
                                // 静态链表当前的长度,可容纳元素数目
   int listSize;
} SLinkList;
                                       // 静态链表类型的定义,和一般的链表类似
int LocateElem_SL(SLinkList& S, ElemType e)
  // 在静态单链线性表L中查找第1个值为e的元素。
  // 若找到,则返回它在L中的位序,否则返回0。
  int i;
  i = S.elem; // i指示表中第一个结点
  while (i && strcmp(space[i].data, e))
     i = space[i].cur; // 在表中顺链查找
  return i;
}
void InitSpace SL()
   // 将一维数组space中各分量链成一个备用链表, space[0].cur为头指针,
  // "0"表示空指针
  memset(space, 0 ,sizeof(space));
  for (int i = 0; i < MAXSIZE - 1; ++i)
     space[i].cur = i + 1;
  space[MAXSIZE - 1].cur = 0;
}
int Malloc SL()
{
  /* 若备用链表非空,则返回分配的结点下标(备用链表的第一个结点),否则返回0 */
  int i = space[0].cur;
  if (i) /* 备用链表非空 */
     space[0].cur = space[i].cur;/* 备用链表的头结点指向原备用链表的第二个结点 */
   return i:/* 返回新开辟结点的坐标 */
}
void Free_SL(int k)
{/* 将下标为k的空闲结点回收到备用链表(成为备用链表的第一个结点) */
   space[k].cur = space[0].cur;/* 回收结点的 "游标 "指向备用链表的第一个结点 */
   space[0].cur = k; /* 备用链表的头结点指向新回收的结点 */
}
void Insert_SL(SLinkList& S, int i, ElemType e)
{
  // 往静态链表S中的第 i 个位置前插入e
  int cur = S.elem; // 指向静态链表中的第一个节点
  int j=0;
  int newNodeIndex;
                          // 存储新分配的节点下标
  while(j < i-1)
                                // 寻找第 i-1 个节点
      cur = space[cur].cur;
      ++j;
  }
  newNodeIndex = Malloc_SL(); // 分配新的节点
  strcpy(space[newNodeIndex].data,e); // 在新的节点中存入数据
  space[newNodeIndex].cur = 0;
                                   // 指针为空,这一点很重要
   space[newNodeIndex].cur = space[cur].cur;
                                        // 插入静态链表中
   space[cur].cur = newNodeIndex;
                             // 插入后静态链表长度加1
   S.length++;
void Delete_SL(SLinkList& S, int i)
  // 删除静态链表中的第 i 个节点
   int cur = S.elem;
                          // 指向静态链表中的第一个节点
   int j=0;
```

```
// 存储待删除节点的下标
   int delCur;
                                  // 存储待删除节点
// 寻找第 i-1 个节点
   while(j < i-1)
      cur = space[cur].cur;
       ++j;
                           // 找到待删除节点的下标
   delCur = space[cur].cur;
   space[cur].cur = space[delCur].cur; // 删除节点
                                      // 释放节点
   Free_SL(delCur);
   S.length--;
                                // 删除后静态链表长度减1
}
void CreateList_SL(SLinkList& S)
                                  // 创建静态链表
                                         // 分配头结点的指针
  S.elem = Malloc_SL();
  space[S.elem].cur = 0;
  S.length = 0;
   S.listSize = 9;
}
void Show_space()
   // 将静态链表中所有的节点显示出来
   int i;
  for(i=0; i<MAXSIZE; i++)</pre>
      printf("%-8s%2d\n", space[i].data, space[i].cur);
   }
}
int main()
{

      SLinkList S;
      // 定义静态链表

      char str[10];
      // 用来获得指令

   int a;
                                    // 存储位置
                      // 付加。
// 初始化备用链表
   ElemType e;
   InitSpace_SL();
   CreateList_SL(S); // 创建静态链表
   while(scanf("%s", str) != EOF)
       if(strcmp(str, "insert") == 0)
                                                      // 插入元素
          scanf("%d%s", &a, e);
          Insert_SL(S, a, e);
       }
       else if(strcmp(str, "delete") == 0) // 删除元素
          scanf("%d", &a);
          Delete_SL(S, a);
       }
       else if(strcmp(str, "search") == 0) // 搜索元素
       {
          scanf("%s", e);
          printf("%2d\n*****************************n", LocateElem_SL(S, e));
       }
       else if(strcmp(str, "show") == 0)
                                                  // 显示静态链表状态
          Show_space();
          puts("****************************);
                                                                               // 注意空一行
       }
   }
   return 0;
}
```

多项式相加

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
{\tt struct\ node} \{
    double data;
    int index;
    node* next;
    node():index(0){}
    node* operator [] (int n){
       node* end=next;
        while(end&&n--)end=end->next;
        return end;
    bool operator < (const node &t) const {</pre>
        return index>t.index;
    }
    node operator * (node& t);
};
// 创建链表,另开辟一个空间用来排序结点,然后链起来
void newList(node & head,int length){
    node *a=new node[length];
    for(int i=0;i<length;++i)cin>>a[i].data>>a[i].index;
    sort(a,a+length);
    node* end=&head;
    for(int i=0;i<length;++i){</pre>
       node* t=new node;
       t->data=a[i].data;
        t->index=a[i].index;
        end->next=t;
        end=t;
    }
    delete[] a;
}
void show(node& head){
    node* end=head.next;
    while(end){
        if(end->index==1) cout<<end->data<<"X"<<(end->next?" + ":"\n");
        else cout<<end->data<<"X^"<<end->index<<(end->next?" + ":"\n");
        end=end->next;
    }
}
///多项式相加:
void combine(node& a, node& b){
    node* p,*q,*tail,*temp;
    double s;
    p=a.next;
    q=b.next;
    tail=&a;
   while(p&&q){
        if(p->index>q->index){
            tail->next=p;tail=p;p=p->next;
        }else if(p->index==q->index){
            s=p->data+q->data;
            if(s){
                p->data=s;
                tail->next=p; tail=p;p=p->next;
                temp=q;q=q->next;delete temp;
            }else{
```

```
temp=p;p=p->next;delete temp;
                temp=q;q=q->next;delete temp;
            }
        }else{
            tail->next=q; tail=q; q=q->next;
    if(p)tail->next=p;
    else tail->next=q;
}
int main(){
    node a,b;
    int n1,n2;cin>>n1;
    newList(a,n1);
   cin>>n2;
   newList(b,n2);
   combine(a,b);
    cin>>n1;
    cout<<fixed<<setprecision(1)<<a[n1-1]->data<<" "<<a[n1-1]->index;
```

表达式求值(带括号版)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 10000
#define ERROR -1
char compare[100][100];
typedef struct STACK
    int data[MAX];
    int top;
}stack;
void init(stack *s)
{
    s \rightarrow top = 0;
}
int push(stack *s, int c)
    if(s\rightarrow top >= MAX)
        return ERROR;
        s->data[++s->top] = c;
    return 1;
}
int isempty(stack s)
    return s.top == 0;
}
int pop(stack *s)
{
    if(s->top <= 0)
       return ERROR;
    s->top--;
    return 1;
}
int front(stack s)
{
    return s.data[s.top];
```

```
}
 int calcu(int a, int b, int op)
 {
                        if(op == '+')
                                               return a+b;
                        if(op == '-')
                                               return b-a;
                        if(op == '*')
                                               return a*b;
                        if(op == '/')
                                               return b/a;
}
void BuildPriority()
                        compare['+']['+'] = '>', compare['+']['-'] = '>', compare['+']['*'] = '<', compare['+']['/'] =
                        compare['-']['+'] = '>', compare['-']['-'] = '>', compare['-']['*'] = '<', compare['-']['/'] = '<', compare['-']['('] = '<', compare['-'][''] = '<', compare['-']['] = '<', compare['-'][''] = '<', 
                        compare['*']['+'] = '>', compare['*']['-'] = '>', compare['*']['*'] = '>', compare['*']['/'] = '>', compare['*']['('] = '<', compare['*']['+'] = '>', compare['*']['-'] = '', com
                        compare['(']['+'] = '<', compare['(']['-'] = '<', compare['(']['*'] = '<', compare['(']['/'] = '<', compare['(']['] = '<', compare['(']['/'] = '<', compare['(']['] = '<', compare['(']['] = '<', compare['] = ', compare['] 
}
 char precede(char op1, char op2)
{
                        return compare[op1][op2];
 }
int main()
{
                        //printf("%d, %d, %d, %d, %d", '+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')');
                        BuildPriority();
                        stack stack_num;
                        stack stack_op;
                        init(&stack_num);
                        init(&stack_op);
                        char opra[2*MAX];
                        while(scanf("%s", opra) != EOF)
                                               while(!isempty(stack_num))
                                                                     pop(&stack_num);
                                               while(!isempty(stack_op))
                                                                      pop(&stack_op);
                                               int i;
                                               for(i=0; opra[i] != '#'; i++)
                                                                        if(opra[i] >= '0' && opra[i] <= '9')
                                                                        {
                                                                                               int a = opra[i] - '0';
                                                                                              while(opra[i+1] >= '0' && opra[i+1] <= '9')
                                                                                                                      a = a*10 + opra[i+1]-'0';
                                                                                                                     i++;
                                                                                               }
                                                                                               push(&stack_num, a);
                                                                      }
                                                                      else
                                                                                               if(isempty(stack_op))
                                                                                                                      push(&stack_op, opra[i]);
                                                                                               else
                                                                                                                       char temp = (char)front(stack_op);
                                                                                                                       switch(precede(temp, opra[i]))
                                                                                                                       {
                                                                                                                      case '<':
```

```
push(&stack_op, opra[i]);
                    case '=':
                        pop(&stack_op);
                        break;
                    case '>':
                        pop(&stack_op);
                        int a = front(stack_num);
                        pop(&stack_num);
                        int b = front(stack_num);
                        pop(&stack_num);
                        push(&stack_num, calcu(a, b, temp));
                        break;
                    }
               }
            }
        while(!isempty(stack_op))
            int a = front(stack_num);
            pop(&stack_num);
            int b = front(stack_num);
            pop(&stack_num);
            char op = (char)front(stack_op);
            pop(&stack_op);
            push(&stack_num, calcu(a, b, op));
        printf("%d\n", front(stack_num));
        pop(&stack_num);
    }
   return 0;
}
```

队列(银行排队)

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int m,tot,a,b;
template<class T> class Pque{
protected:
    struct node{
       T data;
        node* next;
        node():next(NULL){}
    };
    node* head;
    int Size;
public:
    Pque():Size(0){
        head=new node;
    ~Pque(){
        head=head->next;
        while(head) {
            node* t=head;
           head=head->next;
            delete t;
        }
    void push(T t){
        node* p=head;
        for(;p->next&&p->next->data<t;p=p->next);
```

```
node* n=new node;
        n->data=t;n->next=p->next;p->next=n;
        ++Size;
    }
    T pop(){
        node* p=head->next;
        head->next=p->next;
       T t=p->data;
        delete p;--Size;
        return t;
    }
    T front(){return head->next->data;}
    int size(){return Size;}
};
int main(){
    while(cin>>m){
       Pque<int> win;cin>>tot;
        double wt=0;
        for(int i=0;i<tot;++i){</pre>
            cin>>a>>b;
            while(win.size()&win.front()<=a)win.pop();</pre>
            if(win.size()<m) win.push(a+b);</pre>
            else{
                int k=win.front();
                wt+=k-a;
                win.pop();
                win.push(k+b);
            }
        cout<<fixed<<setprecision(2)<<wt/tot<<endl;</pre>
    }
}
// #include <stdio.h>
// #define MAXQSIZE 1000
// #define ERROR -1
// #define OK 1
// using namespace std;
// int _max(int a, int b)
// {
//
      return a>b?a:b;
// }
// typedef struct
// {
      int cometime;
//
      int length;
// }QElemType;
// typedef struct
// {
//
      QElemType base[MAXQSIZE];
//
      int front;
//
      int rear;
      int able;
//
// }SqQueue;
// int InitQueue(SqQueue &Q)
// {
//
      Q.front = Q.rear = 0;
      Q.able = 0;
//
//
       return OK;
// }
// bool QueueEmpty(SqQueue Q)
// {
```

```
//
      return Q.front == Q.rear;
// }
// int EnQueue(SqQueue &Q, QElemType e)
// {
//
      if((Q.rear+1) & MAXQSIZE == Q.front)
//
           return ERROR;
//
      Q.base[Q.rear] = e;
//
      Q.rear = (Q.rear+1) % MAXQSIZE;
//
       return OK;
// }
// int DeQueue(SqQueue &Q, QElemType &e)
// {
      if(Q.front == Q.rear)
//
//
          return ERROR;
//
      e = Q.base[Q.front];
//
      Q.front = (Q.front+1) % MAXQSIZE;
//
       return OK;
// }
// int main()
// {
//
      SqQueue windows[25];
//
      int m, total;
//
       while(scanf("%d %d", &m, &total) != EOF)
//
//
           for(int i=1; i<=m; i++)</pre>
//
          {
//
               InitQueue(windows[i]);
//
           }
//
          for(int i=1; i<=total; i++)</pre>
//
//
               int ct, len;
//
               scanf("%d %d", &ct, &len);
//
               QElemType e;
//
               e.cometime = ct;
//
               e.length = len;
               int wait = -100000;
//
//
               int idx = 0;
//
               for(int i=1; i<=m; i++)</pre>
//
//
                   if(wait < ct-windows[i].able)</pre>
//
//
                       wait = ct-windows[i].able;
//
                       idx = i;
//
                   }
//
               }
//
               EnQueue(windows[idx], e);
               windows[idx].able = _max(windows[idx].able, e.cometime)+e.length;
//
//
           }
//
           /*for(int i=1; i<=m; i++)
//
           {
//
               while(!QueueEmpty(windows[i]))
//
//
                   QElemType temp;
//
                   DeQueue(windows[i], temp);
                   printf("%d %d ", temp.cometime, temp.length);
//
//
               }
//
               printf("\n");
//
           }*/
//
           float res = 0;
//
           for(int i=1; i<=m; i++)</pre>
//
//
               int total_time = 0;
```

```
//
               while(!QueueEmpty(windows[i]))
//
               {
//
                   QElemType temp;
//
                   DeQueue(windows[i], temp);
//
                   res += _max(0, total_time-temp.cometime);
//
                   total_time = _max(total_time,temp.cometime)+temp.length;
//
                   //printf("%d\n" ,total_time);
//
              }
//
           }
//
           printf("%.2f\n", res/total);
//
//
       return 0;
// }
```

栈(迷宫问题)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
#define STACK_INIT_SIZE 100
#define STACKINCREMENT 10
#define ERROR 0
#define OK 1
char maze[10][10];
typedef int Status;
typedef struct{
    int x;
    int y;
}PosType;
typedef struct{
    int ord;//步数
    PosType seat;//坐标位置
    int di;//方向
}SElemType;
typedef struct {
    SElemType *base;
    SElemType *top;
    int stacksize;
}SqStack;
Status InitStack(SqStack *s)
    s->base = (SElemType*)malloc(STACK_INIT_SIZE*sizeof(SElemType));
    if(!s->base )
        return ERROR;
    s->top = s->base ;
    s->stacksize = STACK_INIT_SIZE;
    return OK;
Status Pass(char maze[][10],PosType *s)
{//判断是否可以通过
    if(maze[s\rightarrow x][s\rightarrow y]==' '||maze[s\rightarrow x][s\rightarrow y]=='S'||maze[s\rightarrow x][s\rightarrow y]== 'E')
        return OK;
    return ERROR;
}
void FootPrint(char maze[][10],PosType *s)
{//留下能够通过的标记
    maze[s->x][s->y] = '*';
```

```
Status Push(SqStack *s,SElemType *e)
{//入栈
    SElemType *newbase;
    if( (s->top-s->base )>= s->stacksize )
       newbase = (SElemType*)realloc(s->base,(s->stacksize+STACKINCREMENT)*sizeof(SElemType));
           return ERROR;
       s->base = newbase;
       s->stacksize += STACKINCREMENT;
    *(s->top)++= *e;
    return OK;
}
Status Pop(SqStack *s,SElemType *e)
{//出栈
    if(s->base == s->top )
      return ERROR;
    *e = *--(s->top);
    return OK;
}
PosType NextPose(PosType *s,int i)
{//更新位置
   if(i == 1)
       s->y = s->y +1;
    else if(i == 2)
       s \rightarrow x = s \rightarrow x +1;
    else if( i == 3)
       s->y = s->y -1;
       s->x = s->x -1;
    return *s;
}
Status EmptyStack(SqStack *s)
{//判断是否为空
   if(s->base == s->top )
       return OK;
    return ERROR;
}
void MarkPrint(char maze[][10],PosType *s)
{
   maze[s->x][s->y] = '!';
}
Status MazePath(char maze[][10],PosType start,PosType end)
{
   //算法3.3
   //若迷宫maze中存在从入口start到出口end的通道,则求得一条存放在栈中,并返回OK , 否则返回ERROR
   SqStack s;
   InitStack(&s);
   PosType curpos =start;//设定当前位置为入口位置
   SElemType e;
    int curstep=1;//探索第一步
       if(Pass(maze,&curpos))//当前位置可以通过
           FootPrint(maze,&curpos);//留下足迹
           e.ord = curstep;
           e.seat = curpos;
```

```
Push(&s,&e);//加入路径
           if(curpos.x == end.x \&curpos.y == end.y)
               return OK;//到达终点
           }
           curpos = NextPose(&curpos,e.di );//下一个位置是当前位置的东邻
       curstep ++;//探索下一步
       }
       else
       {//当前位置不能通过
           if(!EmptyStack(&s))
               Pop(&s,&e);
               while(e.di == 4&&!EmptyStack(&s))
                  MarkPrint(maze,&e.seat);//留下不能通过的标记
                  Pop(&s,&e);//退回一步
                 // cout<<"M"<<endl;</pre>
               }
               if(e.di < 4)
               {
                  e.di ++;
                  Push(&s,&e);//换下一个方向
                  curpos = NextPose(&e.seat,e.di);//当前位置为新方向的相邻块
               }
           }
       }
   }while(!EmptyStack(&s));
   return 0;
}
int main()
{
   int i,j;
   PosType start,end;
   for( i = 0; i < 10; i ++)
   {
       for( j = 0; j < 10; j ++)
           scanf("%c",&maze[i][j]);
           if(maze[i][j] == 'S')
               start.x = i;
               start.y = j;
           }
           if(maze[i][j] == 'E')
              end.x = i;
               end.y = j;
           }
       }
       getchar();
   }
   if(MazePath(maze,start,end))
   {
       for( i = 0; i < 10; i ++)
          for( j = 0; j < 10; j ++)
              printf("%c",maze[i][j]);
          printf("\n");
       }
   }
```

```
return 0;
```

稀疏矩阵的快速转置

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#define MAXSIZE 2500
typedef struct
    int row,col;
    int e;
}Triple;
class tsmatrix
    int m,n,len;
public:
    Triple date[MAXSIZE];
    tsmatrix(int x=0,int y=0,int z=0):m(x),n(y),len(z){}
    void Init()
        int x,y;
       cin>>x>>y;
        m=x;n=y;
        for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)</pre>
            for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
        {
            cin>>x;
            if(x!=0)
            {
                len++;
                date[len].row=i;
                date[len].col=j;
                date[len].e=x;
           }
        }
    }
    void Print()
       int counter=1;
        for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)</pre>
        {
            for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
           if(i!=date[counter].row||j!=date[counter].col)
           cout<<0<<' ';
           else
           cout<<date[counter++].e<<' ';</pre>
          cout<<endl;
    }
    tsmatrix fasttransposetsmatrix()
        tsmatrix t(n,m,len);
        int num[MAXSIZE],cpot[MAXSIZE];
                                         // num[col]表示矩阵M中的第col列中非零元的个数
                                        // cpot[col]指示M中第col列的第一个非零元在t.data中的确定位置
        if(len)
        {
            int col,current;
            for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                num[i]=0;
```

```
for(int i=1;i<=len;i++)</pre>
                num[date[i].col]++;
            cpot[1]=1;
            for(int i=2;i<=len;i++)</pre>
                 cpot[i]=cpot[i-1]+num[i-1];//cpot[1] = 1; cpot[col] = cpot[col-1] + num[col-1]
            for(int i=1;i<=len;i++)</pre>
                 col=date[i].col;
                 current=cpot[col];
                 t.date[current].row=date[i].col;
                 t.date[current].col=date[i].row;
                 t.date[current].e=date[i].e;
                cpot[col]++;
            }
        }
        return t;
    }
};
int main()
{
    tsmatrix t1;
    t1.Init();
    tsmatrix t2=t1.fasttransposetsmatrix();
    t2.Print();
```

树

二叉树的非递归遍历

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define N 20
typedef struct tree
    char ch;
    struct tree *lchild;
    struct tree *rchild;
}BitTree;
BitTree *CreateTree()
    BitTree *bt;
    char str;
    scanf("%c",&str);
    if (str=='#')
        return NULL;
    else
        bt=(BitTree *)malloc(sizeof(BitTree));
        bt->ch=str;
        bt->lchild=CreateTree();
        bt->rchild=CreateTree();
        return bt;
    }
}
void PreOrder(BitTree *bt)
{
    BitTree **s;
```

```
BitTree *p;
   int top=-1;
   //创建栈;
   s=(BitTree **)malloc((N+1)*sizeof(BitTree *));
   //初始化栈;
   s[++top]=bt;
   //非递归前序遍历;
   while(top!=-1)
      p=s[top--];
      printf("%c ",p->ch);
      if(p->rchild)
         s[++top]=p->rchild;
      if(p->lchild)
         s[++top]=p->lchild;
   }
   free(s);
void InOrder(BitTree *bt)
   BitTree **s;
   BitTree *p,*q;
   int top=-1;
   //创建栈;
   s=(BitTree **)malloc((N+1)*sizeof(BitTree *));
   //非递归中序遍历;
   if(bt)
      while(bt) //一直遍历左子树直到该结点的左孩子空为止;
      {
         s[++top]=bt; //将所有左孩子存入栈中;
         bt=bt->lchild; //指向下一个左子树;
      while(top!=-1)
         p=s[top--];
         printf("%c ",p->ch); //输出左下角的结点;
         while(p->rchild) //遍历移动后结点有没有右结点;
             s[++top]=p->rchild; //将这个结点的右子树入栈;
             q=p->rchild;
                             //这个右子树结点赋给q;
             while(q->lchild)
                            //判断结点q有没有左子树;
                s[++top]=q->lchild; //有左子树,将与这个结点相连的所有左子树都入栈;
                q=q->lchild;
             }
             break;
         }
      }
   }
}
//后序遍历需要判断该节点的左子树和右子树是否都已经被访问过了,确定之后才能输出该结点
void PostOrder(BitTree *bt)
{
   BitTree **s;
   BitTree *p;
  int top=-1;
   //创建栈;
   s=(BitTree **)malloc((N+1)*sizeof(BitTree *));
   //非递归后序遍历;
   do
   {
                 //一直遍历左子树直到该左子树的左孩子空为止;
      while(bt)
      {
```

```
s[++top]=bt;
                       //将所有左孩子存入栈中;
          bt=bt->lchild; //指向下一个左子树;
      }
      p=NULL;
      while(top!=-1)
      {
          bt=s[top];
          if(bt->rchild==p) //p:表示为null,或者右子节点被访问过了;
             printf("%c ",bt->ch); //输出结点数据域;
             top--;
                            //输出以后, top--;
             p=bt; //p记录下刚刚访问的节点;
          }
          else
          {
             bt=bt->rchild; //访问右子树结点;
             break;
   }while(top!=-1);
}
int main()
{
   BitTree *btr=CreateTree();
   PreOrder(btr);
   printf("\n");
   InOrder(btr);
   printf("\n");
   PostOrder(btr);
   printf("\n");
   return 0;
}
```

二叉树的遍历互求&LCA

```
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
class BinaryTreeNode
{
public:
   char elem;
  BinaryTreeNode* LChild;
   BinaryTreeNode* RChild;
   BinaryTreeNode():LChild(NULL),RChild(NULL){}
    bool cover(BinaryTreeNode*,char);
};
class BinaryTree
{
public:
    BinaryTreeNode* mRoot;
    BinaryTreeNode* create(char*,char*,int);
    BinaryTreeNode* common(BinaryTreeNode*,char,char);
    bool cover(BinaryTreeNode*,char);
// 己知前序和中序遍历序列创建二叉树
```

```
BinaryTreeNode* BinaryTree::create(char* pre,char*in,int length)
{
    if(length==0)
       return NULL;
    BinaryTreeNode* node=new BinaryTreeNode;
   node->elem=*pre;
    int i=0;
    for(;i<length;i++)//找到in中的根节点
       if(*pre==*(in+i))
           break;
    }
    node->LChild=create(pre+1,in,i);
    node->RChild=create(pre+i+1,in+i+1,length-i-1);
    return node;
}
bool BinaryTree::cover(BinaryTreeNode*root,char a)
{
    if(root==NULL)
       return false;
    if(root->elem==a)
       return true;
    else
       return cover(root->LChild,a)||cover(root->RChild,a);
}
// 注意这里本结点不定义为自身的祖先
// 也可以直接遍历一遍s数据值为a的结点的祖先并标记,遍历b的祖先时最近的标记过的祖先即为LCA
BinaryTreeNode* BinaryTree::common(BinaryTreeNode*root,char a,char b)
{
    if(root==NULL)
       return NULL;
    if(a==root->elem||b==root->elem)
       return NULL;
    bool t1=cover(root->LChild,a);
    bool t2=cover(root->LChild,b);
    if(t1!=t2)
       return root;
    else
       if(t1==true)
           return common(root->LChild,a,b);
       else
           return common(root->RChild,a,b);
}
int main()
{
    BinaryTree t;
    char a[100],b[100];
    cin>>a>>b;
   t.mRoot=t.create(a,b,strlen(a));
   char c,d;
    cin>>c>>d;
    BinaryTreeNode*temp=t.common(t.mRoot,c,d);
   if(temp==NULL)
       cout<<"NULL";
    else
       cout<<temp->elem;
    return 0;
}
```

```
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
class HTNode
    public:
    int weight;
    int parent;
    int LChild;
    int RChild;
    HTNode(){weight=0;parent=0;LChild=0;RChild=0;}
};
class HuffmanTree
{
private:
    HTNode * Tree;
    char **HuffmanCode;
    int num;
public:
    \label{thm:huffmanCode=new} $$\operatorname{HTNode}[2*n-1]$; $\operatorname{HuffmanCode=new}$ $\operatorname{char}^*[n]$; $\operatorname{num=n}$; $$
    void select(int i,int &s1,int &s2)// 选择两个权值最小的
        s1=-2;s2=-1;
        int j=0;
        while(s1<0||s2<0)
                {
                     if(Tree[j].parent==0)
                     {if(s1<0)
                         s1=j;
                     else
                         s2=j;
                      } j++;
                 if(Tree[s1].weight>Tree[s2].weight)
                     int temp=s2;s2=s1;s1=temp;
                 }
                 for(;j<=i;j++)
                     if(Tree[j].parent==0)
                     {
                         if(Tree[s1].weight>Tree[j].weight)
                         {
                              s2=s1;s1=j;continue;
                         if(Tree[s2].weight>Tree[j].weight)
                              s2=j;
                     }
                 }
    void CreateHuffmanTree(int w[])
        for(int i=0;i<num;i++)Tree[i].weight=w[i];</pre>
        int m=2*num-1;// 还需要num-1个结点,用来合并num个结点(相当于num-1条边)
```

```
for(int i=num;i<m;i++)// 每次从森林中选取两权值最小的结点,合并成一棵树
                                   int s1,s2;
                                   select(i-1,s1,s2);// 保证每次左子树比右子树的权值小;如出现相同权值的,则先出现的在左子树。
                                  Tree[i].weight=Tree[s1].weight+Tree[s2].weight;
                                  Tree[s1].parent=i;Tree[s2].parent=i;
                                 Tree[i].LChild=s1;Tree[i].RChild=s2;
            }
            // 也可以从第(2*num-1)个结点开始往前遍历,左子树+"0", 右子树+"1"
            void CreateHuffmanCode()
                      char *cd=new char[num];
                      cd[num-1]='\setminus0';
                      for(int i=0;i<num;i++)</pre>
                                   int start=num-1;
                                  int c=i;int p=Tree[i].parent;
                                  while(p!=0)
                                              start--;
                                              if(Tree[p].LChild==c)
                                                         cd[start]='0';
                                              else cd[start]='1';
                                              c=p;p=Tree[p].parent;
                                  }
                                  HuffmanCode[i]=new char [num-start];
                                   strcpy(HuffmanCode[i],&cd[start]);
                      delete []cd;
            }
            void Show()
                       for(int i=0;i<num;i++)</pre>
                      {
                                  cout<<HuffmanCode[i]<<endl;</pre>
            }
            void test()
                      for(int i=0;i<2*num-1;i++)</pre>
                                  \verb|cout<<| ree[i].weight<<' '<<| Tree[i].parent<<' '<<| Tree[i].LChild<<' '<<| Tree[i].RChild<<| the control of the cout of t
            }
};
int main()
{
            int n;
            cin>>n;
            int *arr=new int [n];
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++)cin>>arr[i];
          HuffmanTree t(n);
          t.CreateHuffmanTree(arr);
           t.CreateHuffmanCode();
           t.Show();
            return 0;
```

二叉树的左右子树交换

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
using namespace std;
typedef struct Node
{
    char data;
    struct Node* LChild;
    struct Node* RChild;
} BiTNode,* BiTree;
void CreateBiTree(BiTree *bt)
    char ch;
    ch=getchar();
    if(ch=='#')
        *bt=NULL;
    else
        *bt=(BiTree)malloc(sizeof(BiTNode));
        (*bt)->data=ch;
        CreateBiTree(&((*bt)->LChild));
        CreateBiTree(&((*bt)->RChild));
    }
}
int LeafCount;
void Leaf(BiTree root)
    if(root!=NULL)
        Leaf(root->LChild);
        Leaf(root->RChild);
        if(root->LChild==NULL&&root->RChild==NULL)
            LeafCount++;
    }
}
void Change(BiTree root)
    if(root!=NULL)
    {
        Change(root->LChild);
        Change(root->RChild);
        BiTNode *p;
        p=root->LChild;
        root->LChild=root->RChild;
        root->RChild=p;
void PostOrder(BiTree root)
    if(root!=NULL)
    {
        PostOrder(root->LChild);
        PostOrder(root->RChild);
        cout<<root->data;
    }
    else
```

```
cout<<"#";
}
int main()
{
    BiTree root;
    CreateBiTree(&root);
    LeafCount=0;
    Leaf(root);
    cout<<LeafCount<<endl;
    Change(root);
    PostOrder(root);
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

邻接矩阵存图&&DFS

```
#include <iostream>
#define MAX 1000
#define MAX_NUM 100
using namespace std;
typedef struct Graph
    char vertex[MAX_NUM];
    int arcs[MAX_NUM][MAX_NUM];// 邻接矩阵存边
    int vertexs, brim; //结点数, 边数
}Graph;
int visit[MAX];
void g_create(Graph * graph)
{
    int i, j;
    cin>>graph->vertexs;
    for ( i = 0; i < graph->vertexs; <math>i++ )
    for ( j = 0; j < graph->vertexs; <math>j++ )
        graph->arcs[i][j]=0;
    for ( i = 0; i < graph->vertexs; i++ )
    for ( j = 0; j < graph->vertexs; <math>j++ )
        cin>>graph->arcs[i][j];
}
void DFS(Graph graph,int v)
    int i;
    visit[v]=1;
    for(i=0;i<graph.vertexs;i++)</pre>
        if(graph.arcs[v][i]==1&&!visit[i])
            DFS(graph,i);
    }
}
int main()
    Graph g;
    int i,sum=0;
    g_create(&g);
    visit[MAX-1]=0;
    for(i=0;i<g.vertexs;i++)</pre>
        if(visit[i]!=1)
        {
```

图

最小生成树 (prim、kruskual)

```
#include<iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
#define MAX_VERTEX_NUM 20
#define MAXEDGE 20
#define MAXVEX 20
#define INFINITY 65536
struct Fuzhu
    int adjvex;
    int lowcost;
};
typedef struct
{
    int arc[MAXVEX][MAXVEX];
   int numVertexes, numEdges;// 结点树,边数
}MGraph;
typedef struct
   int begin;
   int end;
   int weight;
}Edge; //由begin指向end的权值为weight的边
int arc[MAX_VERTEX_NUM][MAX_VERTEX_NUM];
int n,sum=0,count;
//选出最小的lowcost,即为大根堆的作用
int Minium(Fuzhu* p)
    int Min=INFINITY;
    int k=0;
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
       if(Min>(p+i)->lowcost&&(p+i)->lowcost!=0)//bug
           Min=(p+i)->lowcost;
           k=i;
    sum+=Min;
    return k;
void Prim(int arc[][MAX_VERTEX_NUM],int u)
{
    int i,e,v=0;
    Fuzhu closedge[MAX_VERTEX_NUM];
    closedge[u].adjvex=0;
    closedge[u].lowcost=0;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
```

```
if(i!=u)
    {
        closedge[i].adjvex=u;
        closedge[i].lowcost=arc[u][i];
     // cout<<"+"<<closedge[e].adjvex<<" "<<closedge[i].lowcost<<endl;</pre>
    }
    for(e=1;e<n;e++)
    {
        v=Minium(closedge);
        u=closedge[v].adjvex;
      // cout<<u<<"__"<<v<<endl;
        closedge[v].lowcost=0;
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
        if(arc[v][i]<closedge[i].lowcost)</pre>
            closedge[i].lowcost=arc[v][i];
            closedge[i].adjvex=v;
    }
}
void CreateMGraph(MGraph *G,int arc[][MAX_VERTEX_NUM]) {
    int i, j;
    G->numVertexes=n;
      G->numEdges=count;
    for (i = 0; i < G->numVertexes; i++)
        for ( j = 0; j < G->numVertexes; <math>j++)
            G->arc[i][j]=INFINITY;
    for(i=0;i<G->numVertexes;i++)
         for(j=0;j<G->numVertexes;j++)
         {
             G->arc[i][j]=arc[i][j];
}
int cmp(const void* a, const void* b)
{
    return (*(Edge*)a).weight - (*(Edge*)b).weight;
}
int Find(int *parent, int f) {
    while ( parent[f] > 0) {
        f = parent[f];
    }
    return f;
}
void MiniSpanTree_Kruskal(MGraph G) {
    int i, j, n=0, m=0;
    int sum2=0;
    int k=0;
    int parent[MAXVEX];
    Edge edges[MAXEDGE];
```

```
for ( i = 0; i < G.numVertexes-1; i++) {
        for (j = i+1; j < G.numVertexes; j++) {
             if (G.arc[i][j]<INFINITY)</pre>
             {
                 edges[k].begin = i; //PPŽPCPL'PPÏPP
                 edges[k].end = j; //22\check{Z}\Theta2\check{L}^{2}2\check{I}^{3}
                 edges[k].weight = G.arc[i][j];
            }
        }
    //排序贪心
    qsort(edges, G.numEdges, sizeof(Edge), cmp);
    for (i = 0; i < G.numVertexes; i++)</pre>
        parent[i] = 0;
    //并查集维护
    for (i = 0; i < G.numEdges; i++)</pre>
        n = Find(parent, edges[i].begin);
        m = Find(parent, edges[i].end);
        if (n!=m)
             parent[n] = m;
             sum2+=edges[i].weight;
        }
    }
 cout<<sum2;
}
int main()
    int i,j,row,col,weight;
    MGraph G;
    cin>>n>>count;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)</pre>
        arc[i][j]=INFINITY;
    for(i=0;i<count;i++)</pre>
        cin>>row>>col>>weight;
        arc[row-1][col-1]=weight;
        arc[col-1][row-1]=weight;
    Prim(arc,0);
    cout<<sum<<endl;</pre>
    CreateMGraph(&G,arc);
    MiniSpanTree_Kruskal(G);
    return 0;
```

dijkstra求单源最短路~

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#define INFINITY 327698
int dist[100]; //②伊州亞羅巴巴巴巴拉巴
struct adjmatrix
{
```

```
int ars[1000][1000];
    int vexnum;
    int start;
};
void create(adjmatrix &s,int n,int m)
{
    int c;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
        for(int j=0; j< n; j++)
        {
             cin>>c;
            if(c)
            s.ars[i][j]=c;
            s.ars[i][j]=INFINITY;
        }
    s.vexnum=n;
    s.start=m;
}
void dikjstra(adjmatrix s)
{
    int i,v,w,Min;
    bool Final[INFINITY];
    for(v=0;v<s.vexnum;v++)</pre>
    {
        Final[v]=false;
        dist[v]=s.ars[s.start][v];
    dist[s.start]=0;
    Final[s.start]=true;
    for(i=1;i<s.vexnum;i++)</pre>
    {
        Min=INFINITY;
        for(w=0;w<s.vexnum;w++)</pre>
        {
             if(!Final[w]&&dist[w]<Min)</pre>
                 v=w;
                 Min=dist[w];
             }
        Final[v]=true;
        for(w=0;w<s.vexnum;w++)</pre>
             if(!Final[w]&&(Min+s.ars[v][w]<dist[w]))</pre>
             {
                 dist[w]=Min+s.ars[v][w];
             }
}
int main()
    adjmatrix G;
    int n,m;
     cin>>n>>m;
     create(G,n,m);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
        dist[i]=INFINITY;
    dikjstra(G);
```

```
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    if(i!=G.start&&dist[i]!=INFINITY)
        cout<<dist[i]<<" ";
    else if(i!=G.start&&dist[i]==INFINITY)
        cout<<-1<<" ";
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

查找&排序

二叉排序树

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
template<class ElemType> class Tree;
template<class ElemType>
class Tree_Node
{
public:
    ElemType elem;
    Tree_Node<ElemType> *left, *right;
    friend class Tree<ElemType>;
template<class ElemType>
class Tree
public:
    Tree_Node <ElemType> *root;
    void createTree()
        ElemType elem;
        root = NULL;
        while ((cin >> elem) && (elem != 0))
            {insertTreeNode(root, elem);}
    }
    void insertTreeNode(Tree_Node <ElemType> *&root, ElemType elem)
        if (root == NULL)
            root = new Tree_Node<ElemType>();
            (root)->elem = elem;
            (root)->right = (root)->left = NULL;
        else if (elem < (root)->elem)
            insertTreeNode(root->left, elem);
        }
        else
            insertTreeNode(root->right, elem);
    }
    void inOrder(Tree_Node <ElemType> *p)
    {
        if (p != NULL)
            inOrder(p->left);
            cout << p->elem<<" ";</pre>
            inOrder(p->right);
```

```
}
    void deleteNode(Tree_Node<ElemType> *&root,ElemType x)
       Tree_Node<ElemType> *node = root;
       //p是node的前驱
       Tree_Node<ElemType> *p=NULL;
       //找到x的结点
       while(node!=NULL&&node->elem!=x)
           p = node;
           if(node \rightarrow elem < x)
               node = node -> right;
               node = node -> left;
       }//查找写到里面来了
       if(node==NULL)
           return;
       if(node -> left == NULL)// 只需重接右子树
           if(p == NULL)
                                     //p == NULL && node != NULL
               root = root -> right;
                                      //说明node->elem == x 即要删除根节点
           else if(p \rightarrow left == node)
              p -> left = node -> right;
           else p -> right = node -> right;
       }
       else if (node -> right ==NULL)// 只需重接左子树
       {
           if (p == NULL)
              root = root -> left;
           else if (p -> left ==node)
              p -> left = node -> left;
           else p -> right = node -> left;
       }
       else
       {
           Tree_Node<ElemType> *q = node->left;
           p = node;
           while(q->right!=NULL)// 左转后向右走到底,p指向q的根结点,找到最大的不大于node结点的结点
              p=q,q=q\rightarrow right;
           node -> elem = q -> elem;
           if(p==node)// node的左子树没有右子树,即左子树就是要换上来的结点
               node -> left = q -> left;
              p -> left = q -> left;
       }
   }
    int findLevel(Tree_Node<ElemType> *root,ElemType x)
       if(root==NULL)
           return 0;
       else if(root->elem == x)
           return 1;
       else if(root->elem < x)</pre>
           return findLevel(root -> right,x)+1;
           return findLevel(root -> left,x)+1;
    }
using namespace std;
int main()
```

};

{

```
Tree<int> tree;
  tree.createTree();
  int x;
  cin>>x;
  tree.deleteNode(tree.root,x);
  tree.inOrder(tree.root);
  cout<<endl;
  cin>>x;
  cout<<tree.findLevel(tree.root,x)<<<endl;
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

希尔排序

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const static int maxn = 1e3+10;
int shellf[4];
void shellinsert(int a[], int g, int n)
    for(int i=g+1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
        a[0] = a[i];
        int j = i-g;
        while(j > 0 && a[j] > a[0])
            a[j+g] = a[j];
            j -= g;
        a[j+g] = a[0];
    }
}
void shellsort(int a[], int n)
{
    for(int i=1; i<=3; i++)
        shellinsert(a, shellf[i], n);
        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
            cout<<a[i]<<" ";
        cout<<endl;</pre>
    }
}
int main()
    int num = 0;
    int temp;
    int a[maxn];
    while(cin>>temp, temp)
        a[++num] = temp;
    }
    for(int i=1; i<=3; i++)
        cin>>shellf[i];// shellf[i] = shellf[i-1]*3 + 1
    shellsort(a, num);
    cout<<endl;</pre>
    return 0;
```

堆排序

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const static int maxn = 1e4+10;
int a[maxn];
int tok = 0;
//这个调整函数就该这样写成递归的形式,书上那种非人类的写法我是真的看不懂
void pushdown(int i, int m)//在该节点和左右字节点中选一个最大的,和该节点换位置,然后递归调整
                        //保证堆顶的元素最大
{
   int 1 = i*2;
   int r = i*2+1;
   int largest = i;
   if(1 <= m && a[1] > a[largest])
       largest = 1;
   if(r <= m && a[r] > a[largest])
       largest = r;
   if(largest != i)
       swap(a[i], a[largest]);
       pushdown(largest, m);
}
int main()
{
   int num;
   while(cin>>num, num)
   {
       a[++tok] = num;
   for(int i=tok/2; i>=1; i--)
   {
       pushdown(i, tok);
   }
   for(int i=1; i<=tok; i++)</pre>
   {
       cout<<a[i]<<" ";</pre>
   cout<<endl;</pre>
   for(int i=tok; i>1; i--)
       swap(a[i], a[1]);//每次将最大的元素丢到数组的最后面,然后调整剩下的堆,得到次大的堆顶元素,循环至调整结束。
       pushdown(1, i-1);
       for(int i=1; i<=tok; i++)</pre>
           cout<<a[i]<<" ";</pre>
       cout<<endl;</pre>
   }
   return 0;
}
```

快速排序/双重冒泡/冒泡

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const static int maxn = 1e4+10;
int a[maxn];
int b[maxn];
int c[maxn];
```

```
int tok = 0;
int Partition(int low, int high)//分治
    int temp = a[low];
    while(low < high)
        while(low < high && a[high] > temp)
            high--;
        a[low] = a[high];
        while(low < high && a[low] < temp)</pre>
           low++;
        a[high] = a[low];
    a[low] = temp;
    return low;
}
void Qsort(int low, int high)
{
    if(low < high)</pre>
        int mid = Partition(low, high);
        Qsort(low, mid-1);
        Qsort(mid+1, high);
    }
}
void Bubblesort()
    for(int i=1; i<tok; i++)</pre>
        bool flag = true;
        for(int j=tok; j>=i+1; j--)
            if(b[j] < b[j-1])
                swap(b[j], b[j-1]);
                flag = false;
            }
        }
        if(flag)
            break;
    }
}
void DeBubblesort()
    int low = 1, high = tok;
    int temp = 1;
    while(low < high)
        for(int i=low; i<high; i++)</pre>
            if(c[i] > c[i+1])
            {
                swap(c[i], c[i+1]);
                temp = i;
            }
        }
        high = temp;
        for(int i=high-1; i>=low; i--)
            if(c[i] > c[i+1])
            {
                swap(c[i], c[i+1]);
                temp = i;
            }
```

```
}
        low = temp;
}
int main()
{
    int num;
    while(cin>>num, num)
        a[++tok] = num;
        b[tok] = num;
        c[tok] = num;
    Qsort(1, tok);
    for(int i=1; i<=tok; i++)</pre>
        cout<<a[i]<<" ";
    cout<<endl;
    Bubblesort();
    for(int i=1; i<=tok; i++)</pre>
    {
        cout<<b[i]<<" ";
    }
    cout<<endl;</pre>
    DeBubblesort();
    for(int i=1; i<=tok; i++)</pre>
        cout<<c[i]<<" ";
    cout<<endl;
    return 0;
```