

Chapter 6 集合与字典

书P295. 6.9

散列表 HT[13], 散列函数 $H(\text{key}) = \text{key} \% 13$, 对关键字序列 12, 23, 45, 57, 20, 03, 78, 31, 15, 36 建散列表

解: (1) 采用线性探查法处理冲突

$H(12) = 12 \% 13 = 12$, $H(23) = 23 \% 13 = 10$, $H(45) = 45 \% 13 = 6$,

$H(57) = 57 \% 13 = 5$, $H(20) = 20 \% 13 = 7$, $H(03) = 3 \% 13 = 3$,

$H(78) = 78 \% 13 = 0$,

$H(31) = 31 \% 13 = 5$, 冲突, $H_1 = (5+1) \% 13 = 6$,

$H_2 = (5+2) \% 13 = 7$,

$H_3 = (5+3) \% 13 = 8$

$H(15) = 15 \% 13 = 2$,

$H(36) = 36 \% 13 = 10$, 冲突, $H_1 = (10+1) \% 13 = 11$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
78		15	03		57	45	20	31		23	36	12

$$ASL_{succ} = (8 \times 1 + 2 + 4) / 10 = 14/10 = 1.4$$

$$ASL_{unsucc} = (2 + 1 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 5 + 4 + 3) / 13 = 36/13$$

(2) 采用双散列法处理冲突

$$H(12) = 12 \% 13 = 12, \quad H(23) = 23 \% 13 = 10, \quad H(45) = 45 \% 13 = 6,$$

$$H(57) = 57 \% 13 = 5, \quad H(20) = 20 \% 13 = 7, \quad H(03) = 3 \% 13 = 3,$$

$$H(78) = 78 \% 13 = 0,$$

$$H(31) = 31 \% 13 = 5, \text{ 冲突, } RH(31) = (7 \times 31) \% 10 + 1 = 8,$$

$$H_1 = (5 + 8) \% 13 = 0, \quad H_2 = (0 + 8) \% 13 = 8$$

$$H(15) = 15 \% 13 = 2,$$

$$H(36) = 36 \% 13 = 10, \text{ 冲突, } RH(36) = (7 \times 36) \% 10 + 1 = 3,$$

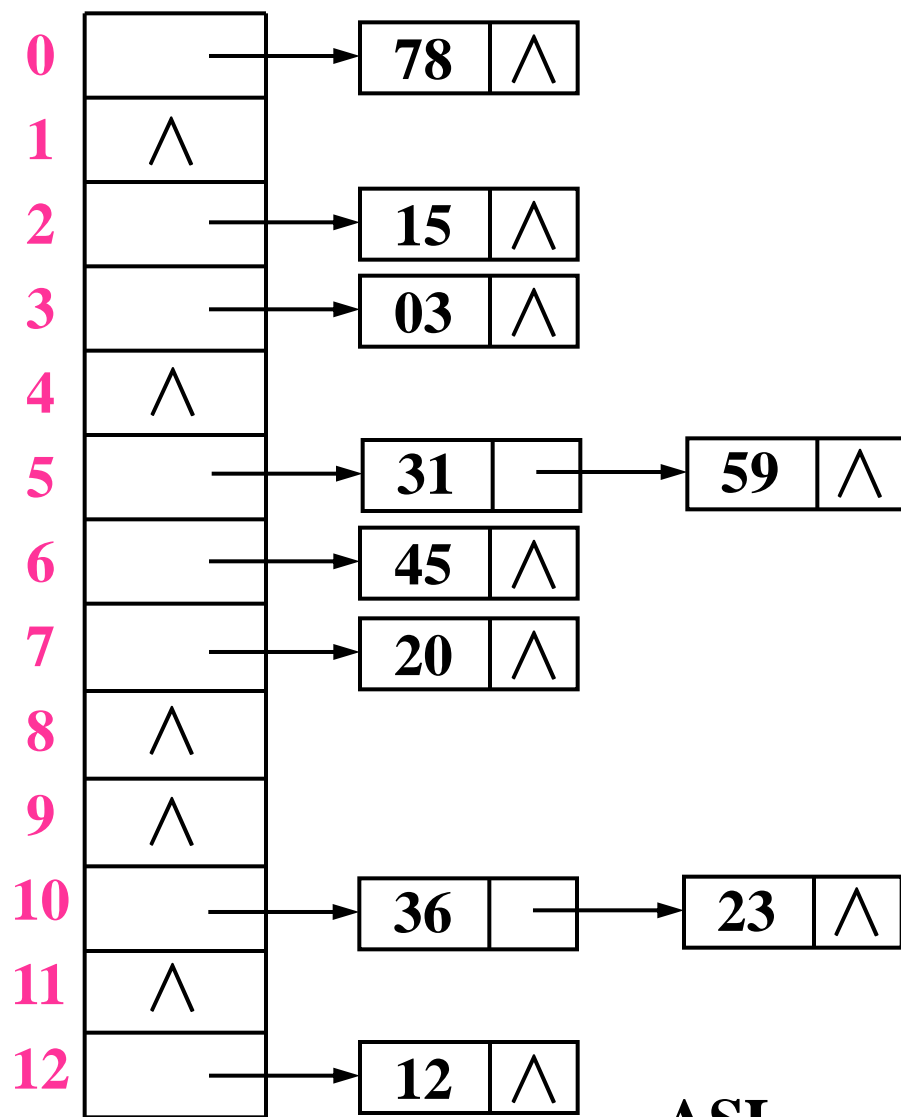
$$H_1 = (10 + 3) \% 13 = 0, \quad H_2 = (0 + 3) \% 13 = 3$$

$$H_3 = (3 + 3) \% 13 = 6, \quad H_4 = (6 + 3) \% 13 = 9$$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
78		15	03		57	45	20	31	36	23		12

$$ASL_{succ} = (8 \times 1 + 3 + 5) / 10 = 16/10 = 1.6$$

补充（3）采用开散列法（链地址法）处理冲突



$$ASL_{\text{succ}} = (8 \times 1 + 2 \times 2) / 10 = 12 / 10 = 1.2$$

$$ASL_{\text{unsucc}} = (2 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 3 + 1 + 2) / 13 = 23 / 13$$

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$H(x)$ =x的第一个字母在字母表的序号 (A的序号为0)

```
#include "heap.h"
```

```
void HashTable::Traverse() {
```

```
    MinHeap <char *> H(CurrentSize);
```

```
    int i, j; char *k;
```

```
    for ( i=0; i<26; i++ ) {
```

```
        cout<<endl; H.makeEmpty();
```

```
        for ( j=0; j<TableSize; j++ )
```

```
            if ( info[j]==Active && HashFunc(ht[j])==i )
```

```
                H.Insert(ht[j]);
```

//首字母相同的标识符插入最小堆进行排序

```
        while ( !H.isEmpty() ) {
```

```
            H.RemoveMin(k);
```

```
            cout << k << ' ';
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

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```
#define n 1000
```

```
void HashSort( int *&A) {
```

```
    int H[10001];
```

```
    int i, j=0;
```

```
    for ( i=1; i<=10000; i++ ) H[i]=0;
```

```
    for ( i=0; i<n; i++ ) H[A[i]]=A[i];
```

//1000个整数对应放入Hash表

```
    for ( i=1; i<=10000; i++ )
```

```
        if ( H[i]!=0 ) A[j++]=H[i]; //排序后的整数回放A
```

```
}
```