10.优先级队列

(a1) 需求与动机

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夜间门诊













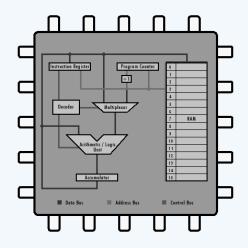


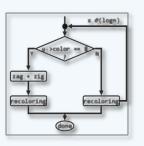


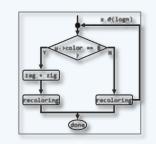


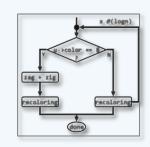


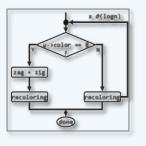
多任务调度

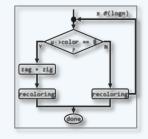


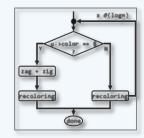


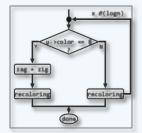


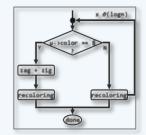


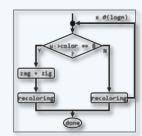












应用、算法与特点

❖ 应用 离散事件模拟

操作系统:任务调度、中断处理、GUI的MRU、...

输入法:词频调整

❖ 作为底层数据结构所支持的高效操作,是很多高效算法的基础

内部、外部、在线排序

贪心算法:Huffman编码、Kruskal

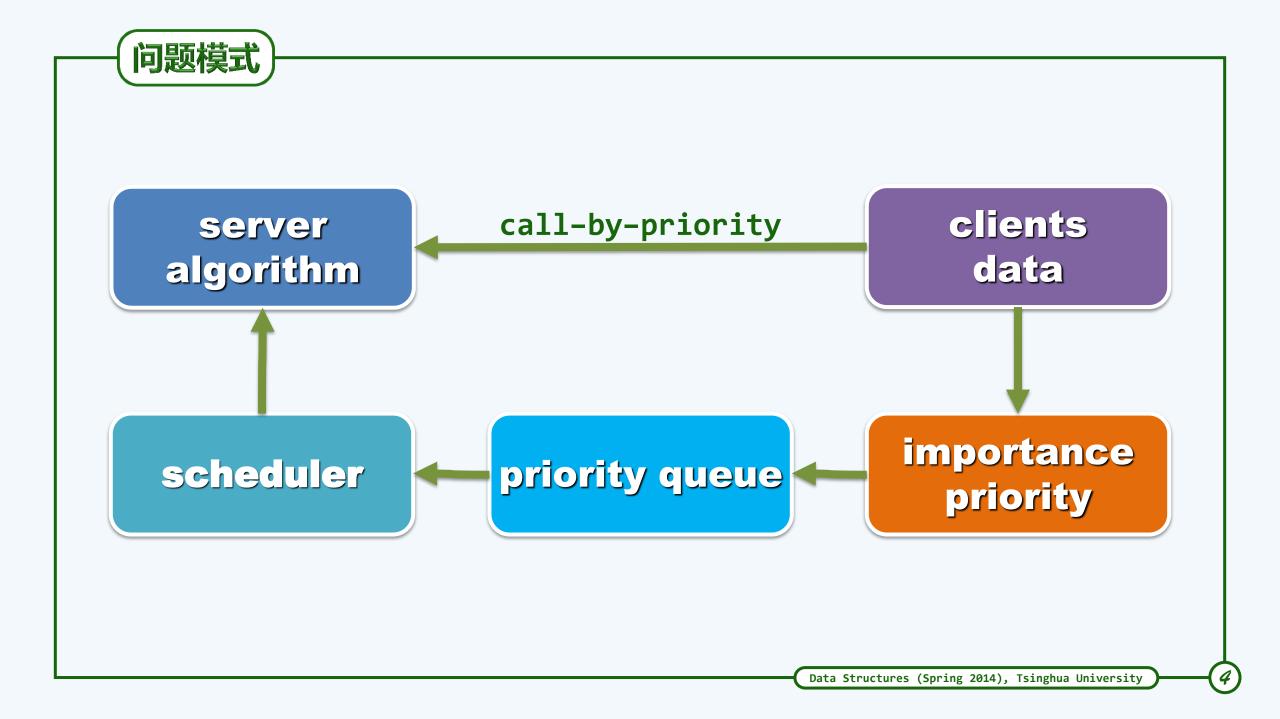
平面扫描算法中的事件队列

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❖ 极值元素: 须反复地、快速地定位

集合组成: 可动态变化

元素优先级: 可动态变化



优先级队列

- ❖ Stack和Queue,都是PQ的特例——优先级完全取决于元素的插入次序
- ❖ Steap和Queap, 也是PQ的特例——插入和删除的 位置受限