算法与数据结构体系课程

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链表与递归

从Leetcode上一个问题开始

203. 删除链表中的元素

在链表中删除值为val的所有节点

- 如 1->2->6->3->4->5->6->NULL, 要求删除值为6的节点
- 返回 1->2->3->4->5->NULL

实践:解决203,不使用虚拟头结点

实践:测试leetcode上的链表程序

实践:解决203,使用虚拟头结点

递归与递归的宏观语意

递归

• 本质上,将原来的问题,转化为更小的同一问题

• 举例: 数组求和

Sum(arr[0...n-1]) = arr[0] + Sum(arr[1...n-1]) ◆ 更小的同一问题

.

实践:递归数组求和

递归

- 注意递归函数的"宏观"语意
- 递归函数就是一个函数、完成一个功能

```
// 计算 arr[l...n) 范围里的数字和
public static int sum(int[] arr, int l){

if(l == arr.length)
    return 0;

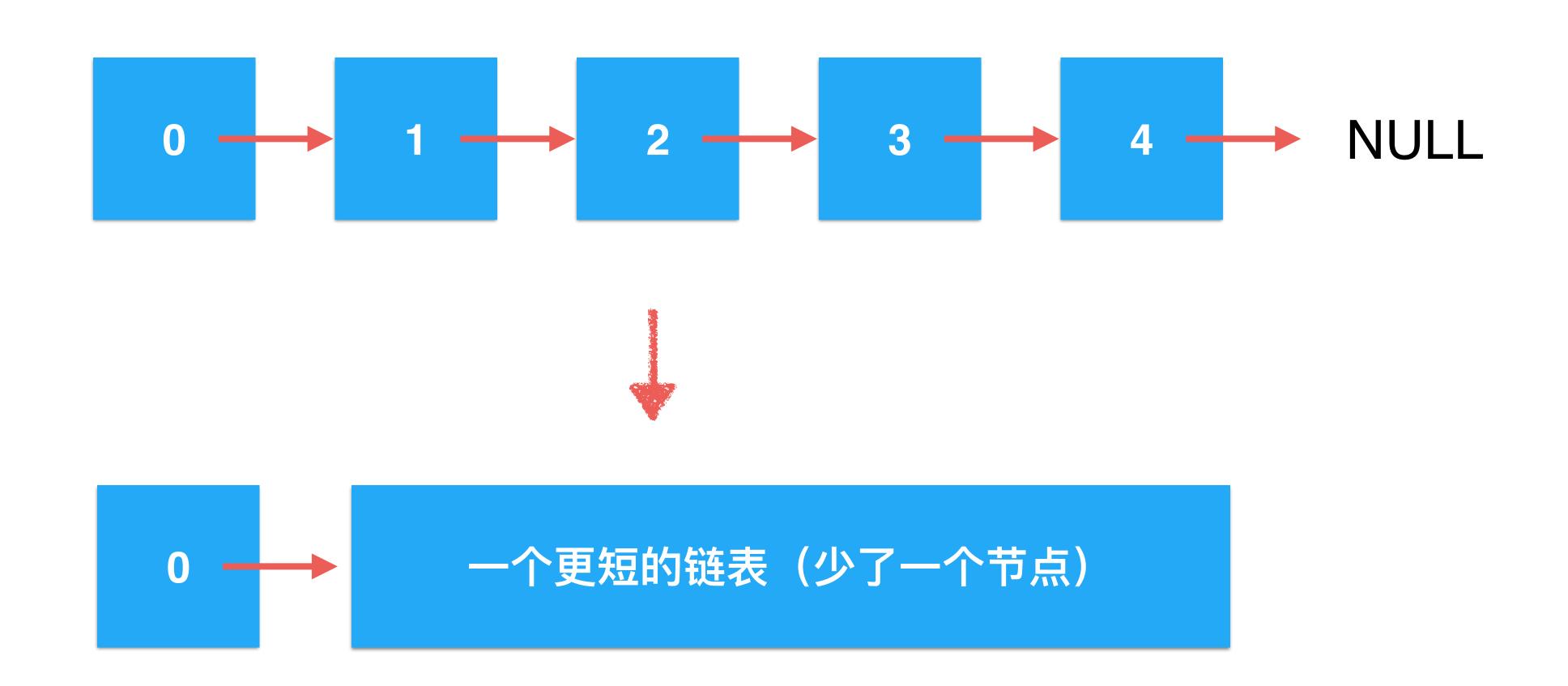
return arr[l] + sum(arr, l + 1);

}

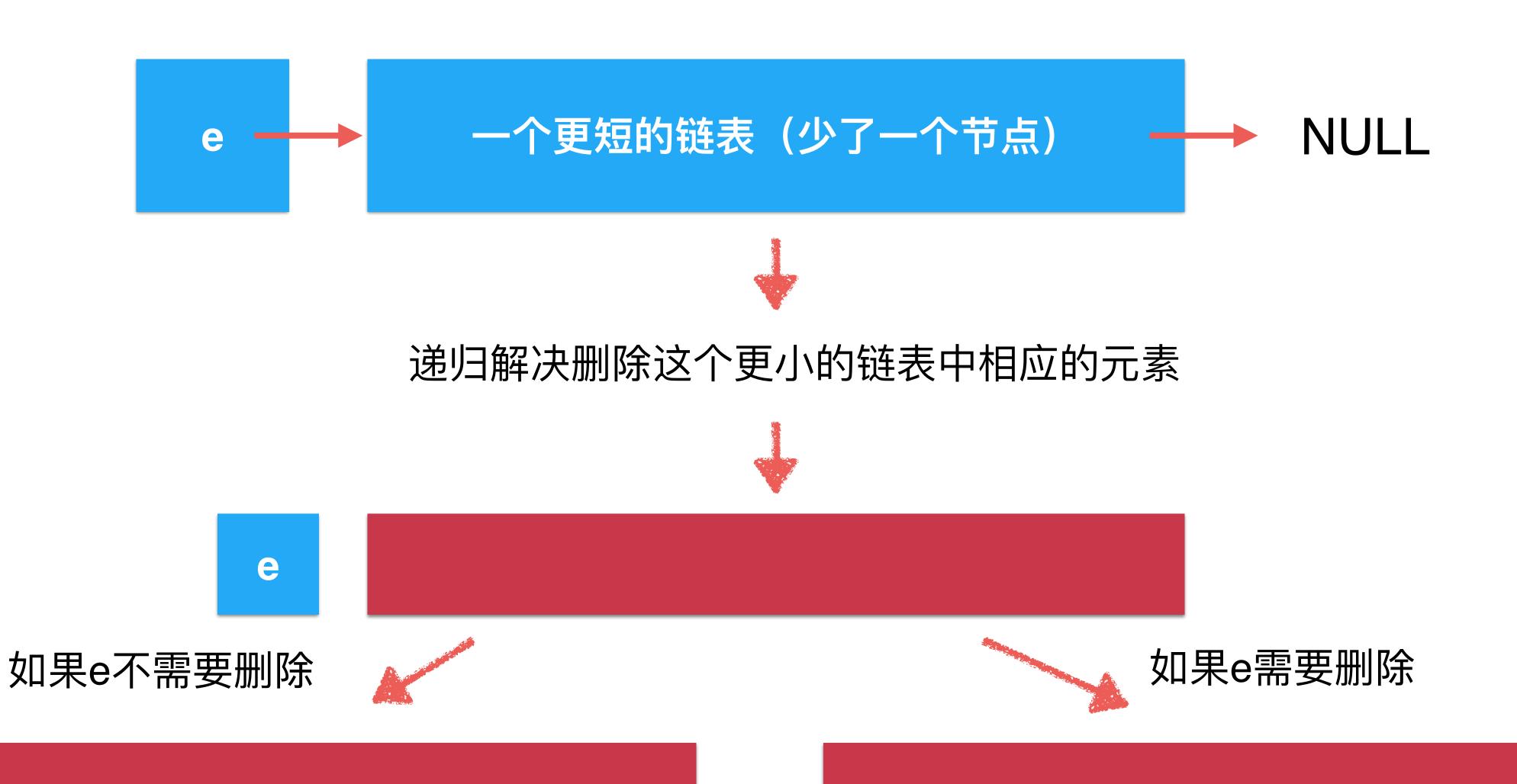
把原问题转化成
更小的问题
```

链表和递归

链表天然的递归性



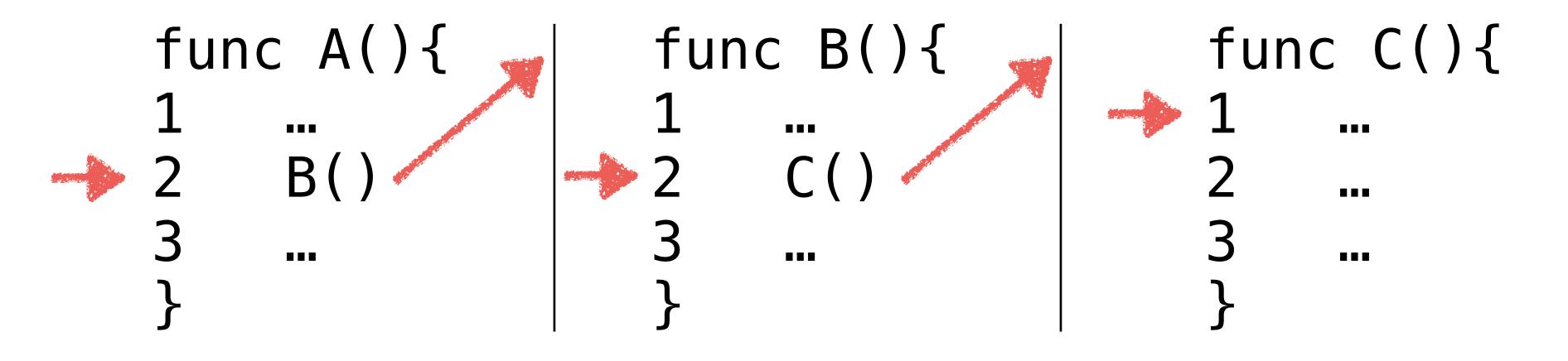
解决链表中删除元素的问题



实践: Leetcode 203 使用递归思路求解

栈的应用

• 程序调用的系统栈



栈顶

B2

A2

```
public static int sum(int[] arr, int l){
   if(l == arr.length)
     return 0;

return arr[l] + sum(arr, l + 1);
}
```

- 递归函数的调用,本质就是函数调用
- 只不过调用的函数是自己而已

```
public static int sum(int[] arr, int l){
   if(l == arr.length)
      return 0;

   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int res = arr[l] + x;
   return res;
}
```

```
arr = [6, 10]

调用sum(arr, 0)

int sum(int[] arr, int l){

if(l == n) return 0;
 int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
 int res = arr[l] + x;
 return res;
}

int sum(int[] arr, int l){

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 int resum(arr, l + 1);
 int res = arr[l] + x;
 return res;
}
```

```
arr = [6, 10]

调用sum(arr, 0)

int sum(int[] arr, int l){

if(l == n) return 0;
 int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
 int res = arr[l] + x;
 return res;
}

if(l == n) return 0;
 int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
 int res = arr[l] + x;
 return res;
}
```

```
arr = [6, 10]
                             调用sum(arr, 1)
调用sum(arr, 0)
                                                            调用sum(arr, 2)
int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                              int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                                                            int sum(int[] arr, int l){
   if(l == n) return 0;
                                  if(l == n) return 0;
                                                                if(l == n) return 0;
                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                  int res = arr[l] + x;
   int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                int res = arr[l] + x;
   return res;
                                  return res;
                                                                return res;
```

```
arr = [6, 10]
                              调用sum(arr, 1)
调用sum(arr, 0)
                                                            调用sum(arr, 2)
int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                              int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                                                             int sum(int[] arr, int l){
   if(l == n) return 0;
                                  if(l == n) return 0;
                                                                if(l == n) return 0;
   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                 int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                 int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
    int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                 int res = arr[l] + x;
    return res;
                                  return res;
                                                                 return res;
```

```
arr = [6, 10]
                             调用sum(arr, 1)
调用sum(arr, 0)
                                                            调用sum(arr, 2)
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   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                  int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                int res = arr[l] + x;
   return res;
                                  return res;
                                                                return res;
                               res = 10
```

```
arr = [6, 10]
                             调用sum(arr, 1)
调用sum(arr, 0)
                                                            调用sum(arr, 2)
                              int sum(int[] arr, int l){
int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                                                            int sum(int[] arr, int l){
   if(l == n) return 0;
                                  if(l == n) return 0;
                                                                if(l == n) return 0;
   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                  int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                int res = arr[l] + x;
   return res;
                                  return res;
                                                                return res;
                               res = 10
```

```
arr = [6, 10]
                             调用sum(arr, 1)
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                                                            调用sum(arr, 2)
                              int sum(int[] arr, int l){
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                                                            int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                                  if(l == n) return 0;
   if(l == n) return 0;
                                                                if(l == n) return 0;
   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                  int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  return res;
   return res;
                                                                return res;
                               res = 10
```

```
arr = [6, 10]
                             调用sum(arr, 1)
调用sum(arr, 0)
                                                            调用sum(arr, 2)
                              int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                                                            int sum(int[] arr, int l){
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                                                                if(l == n) return 0;
   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                  int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  return res;
   return res;
                                                                return res;
                               res = 10
```

```
arr = [6, 10]
                             调用sum(arr, 1)
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                                                           调用sum(arr, 2)
                              int sum(int[] arr, int l){
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                                                            int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                                 if(l == n) return 0;
   if(l == n) return 0;
                                                               if(l == n) return 0;
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                                 int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int res = arr[l] + x;
                                 int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                int res = arr[l] + x;
                                 return res;
   return res;
                                                                return res;
   res = 16
                              res = 10
```

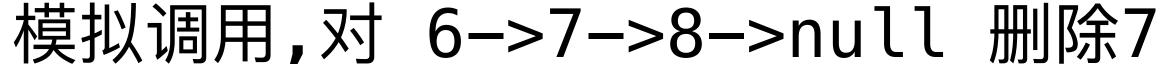
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arr = [6, 10]
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                                                            int sum(int[] arr, int l){
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   if(l == n) return 0;
                                                               if(l == n) return 0;
   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                 int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                int res = arr[l] + x;
                                 return res;
    return res;
                                                                return res;
   res = 16
                              res = 10
```

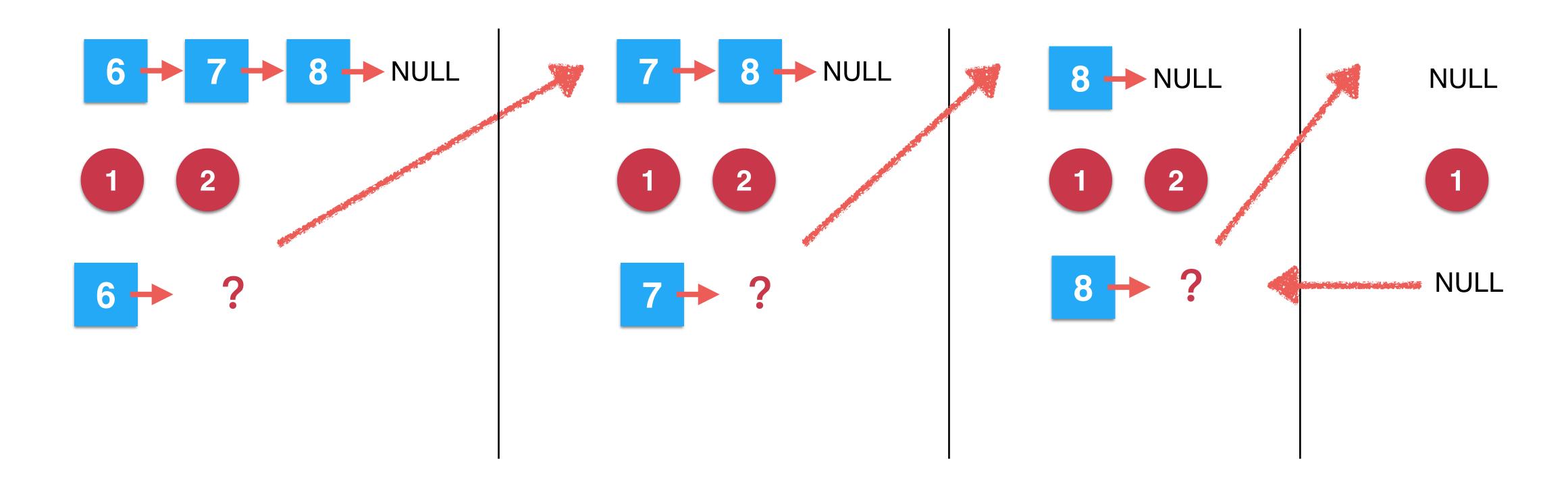
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调用sum(arr, 0)
                                                           调用sum(arr, 2)
                              int sum(int[] arr, int l){
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                                                            int sum(int[] arr, int l){
                                 if(l == n) return 0;
   if(l == n) return 0;
                                                               if(l == n) return 0;
   int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                 int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
                                                                int x = sum(arr, l + 1);
   int res = arr[l] + x;
                                  int res = arr[l] + x;
                                                                int res = arr[l] + x;
                                 return res;
    return res;
                                                                return res;
   res = 16
                              res = 10
```

```
public ListNode removeElements(ListNode head, int val) {

1    if(head == null)
       return null;

2    head.next = removeElements(head.next, val);
3    return head.val == val ? head.next : head;
}
```

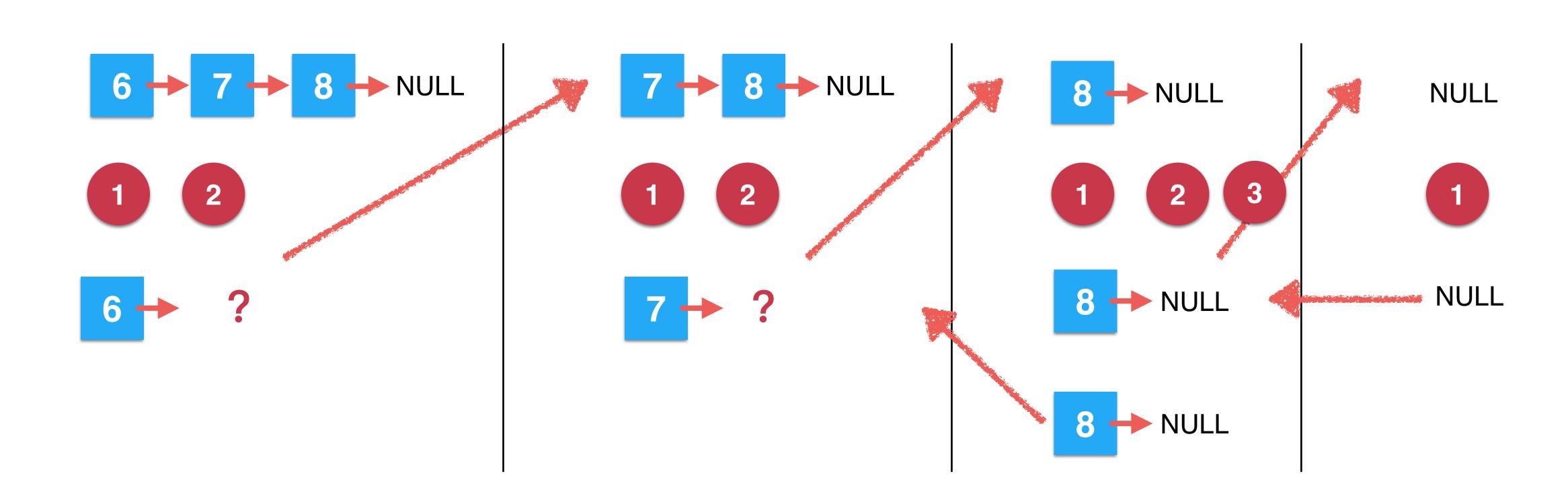




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public ListNode removeElements(ListNode head, int val) {

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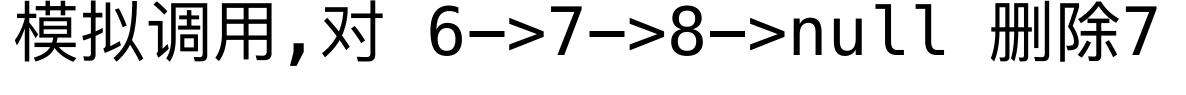
2    head.next = removeElements(head.next, val);
3    return head.val == val ? head.next : head;
}
模拟调用,对 6->7->8->null 删除7
```

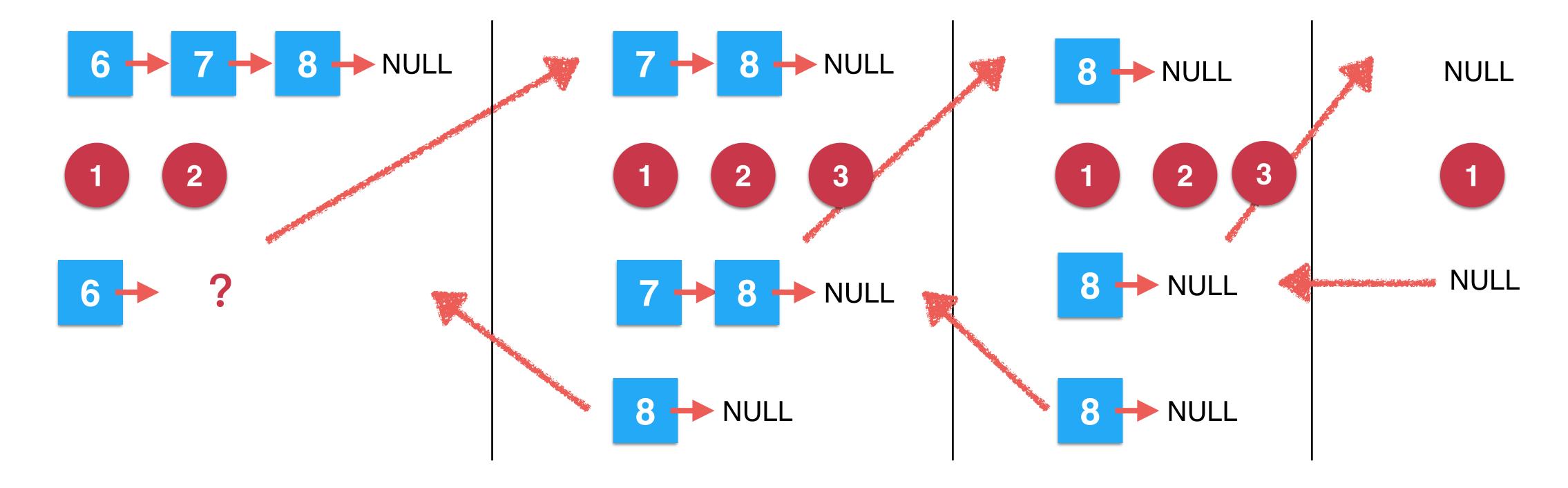


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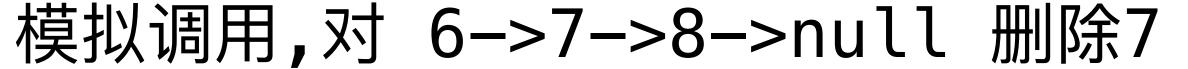


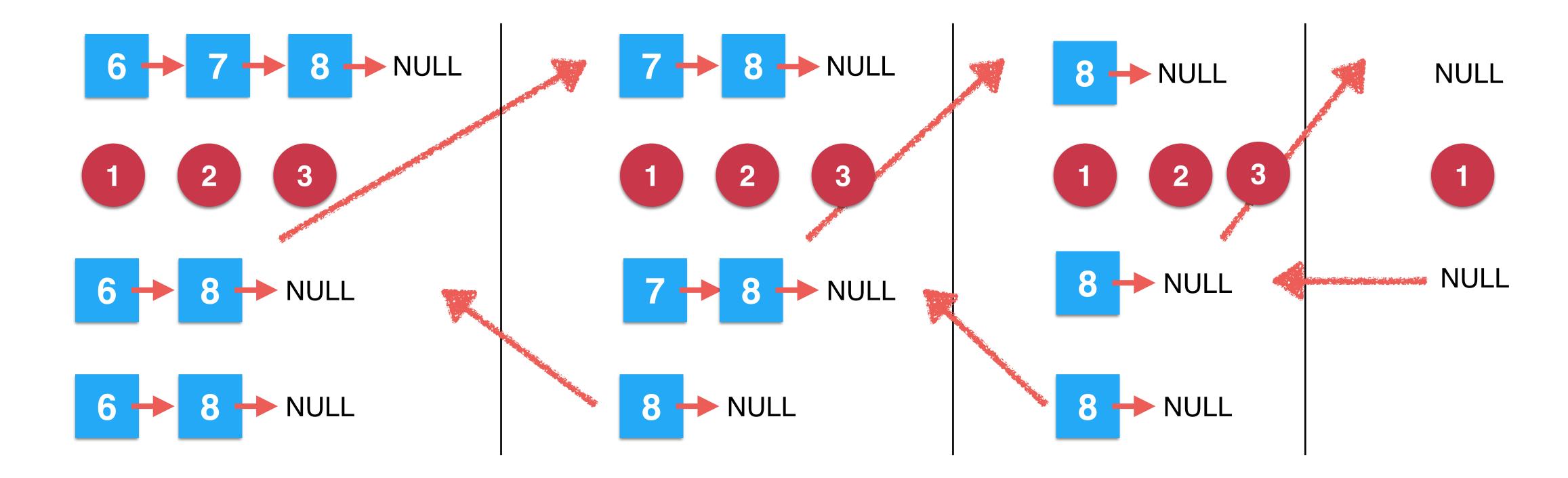


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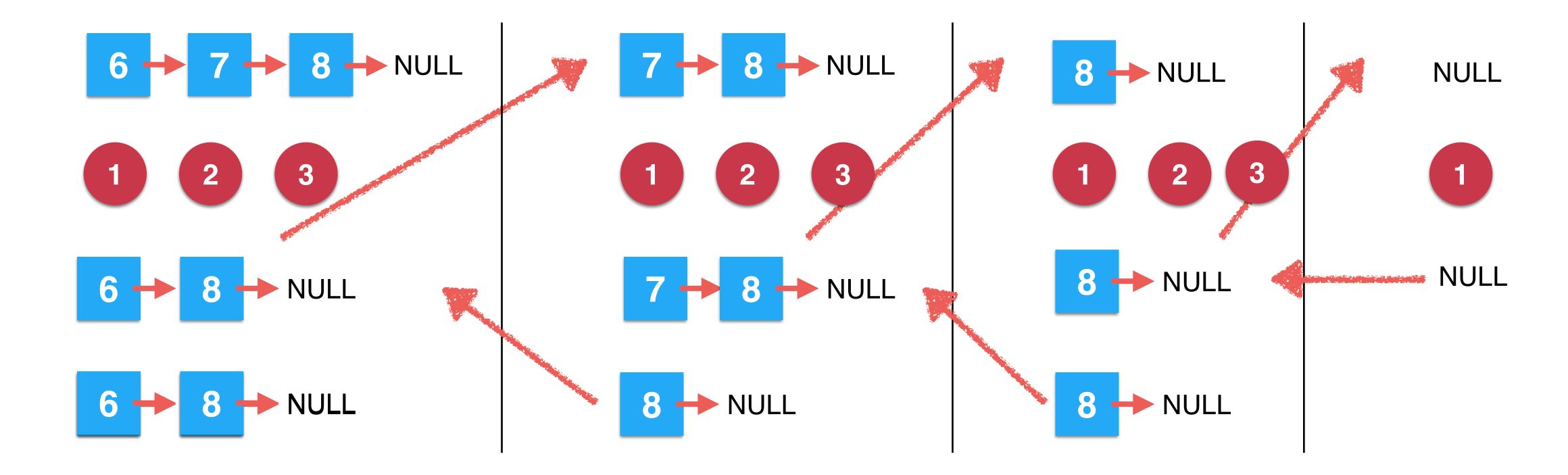


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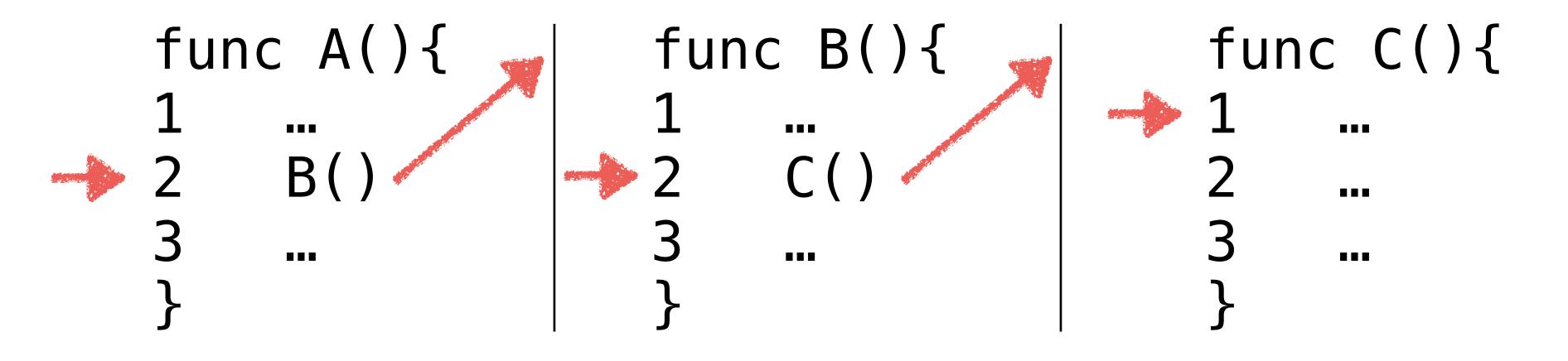
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```





栈的应用

• 程序调用的系统栈



栈顶

B2

A2

栈的应用

- 程序调用的系统栈
- 递归调用是有代价的: 函数调用 + 系统栈空间

栈顶

A2

A2

调试递归程序

实践: 调试递归程序

作业:链表的递归实现

作业:链表的递归实现

- 关于递归
- 近乎和链表相关的所有操作,都可以使用递归的形式完成
- 建议同学们对链表的增,删,改,查,进行递归实现

作业解析:链表的递归实现

递归函数的"宏观"语意:

在以 head 为头节点的链表中删除值为 val 的节点,并返回结果链表的头结点

```
public ListNode removeElements(ListNode head, int val) {
    if(head == null)
        return null;

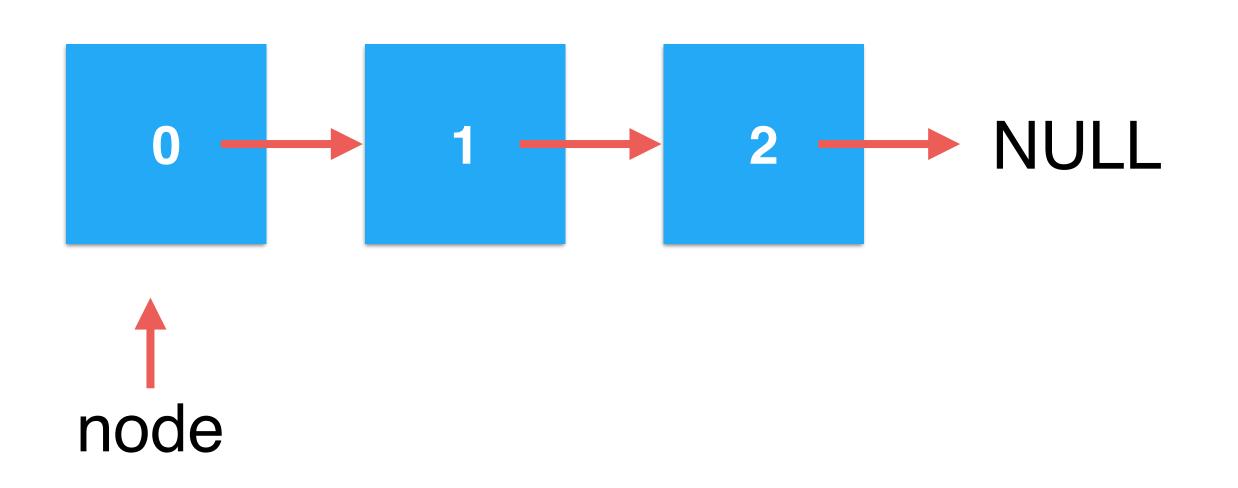
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```

```
在以 head 为头节点的链表中删除值为 val 的节点,并返回结果链表的头结点
public ListNode removeElements(ListNode head, int val) {
    if(head == null)
       return null;
   head.next = removeElements(head.next, val);
    return head.val == val ? head.next : head;
                                    更短的链表 (少了一个节点)
可不可以不返回头节点?
```

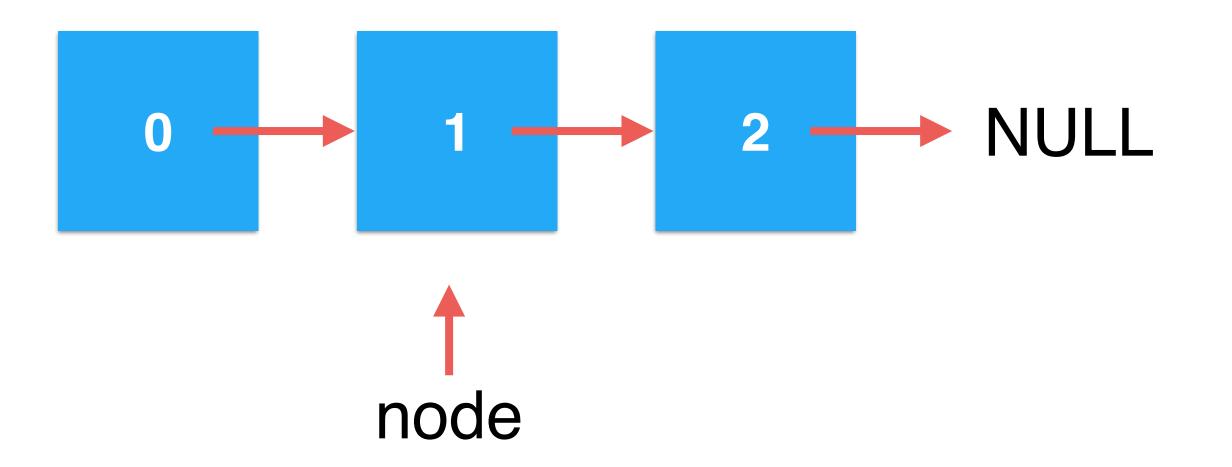
不可以,否则递归函数的结果不能和前面的链表连接起来

```
public void add(int index, E e){
  head = add(head, index, e);
  size ++;
//在以node为头结点的链表的index位置插入元素e,递归算法
private Node add(Node node, int index, E e){
  if(index == 0)
    return new Node(e, node);
  node.next = add(node.next, index - 1, e);
  return node;
```

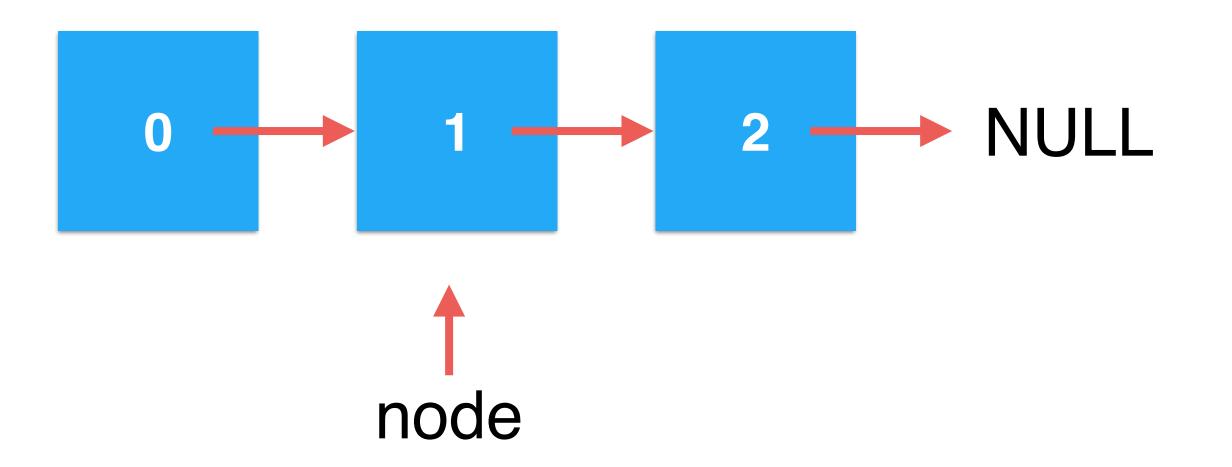
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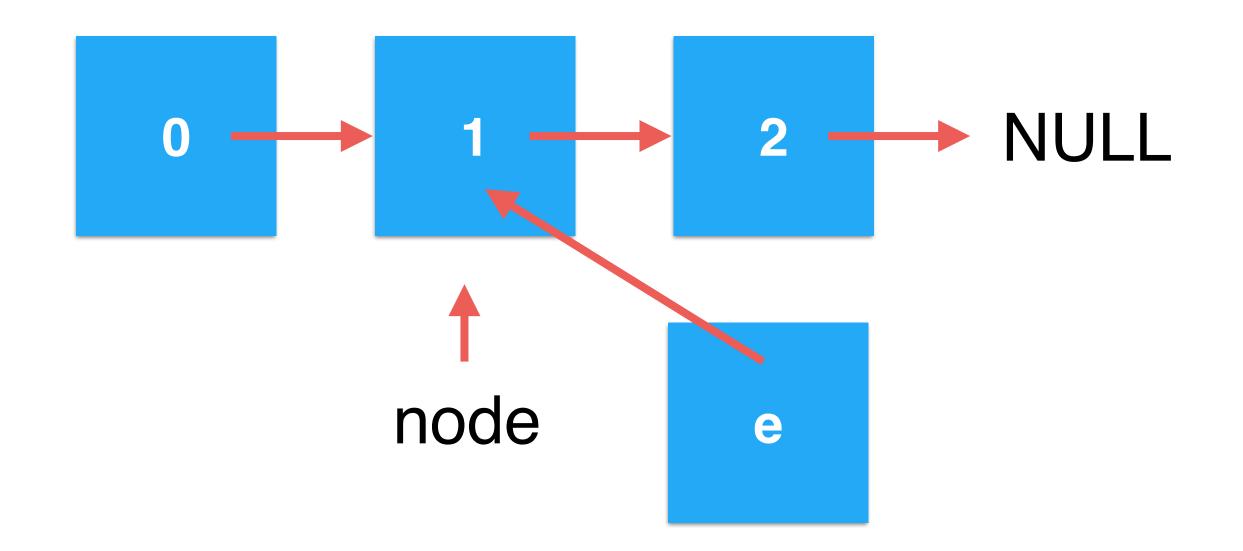
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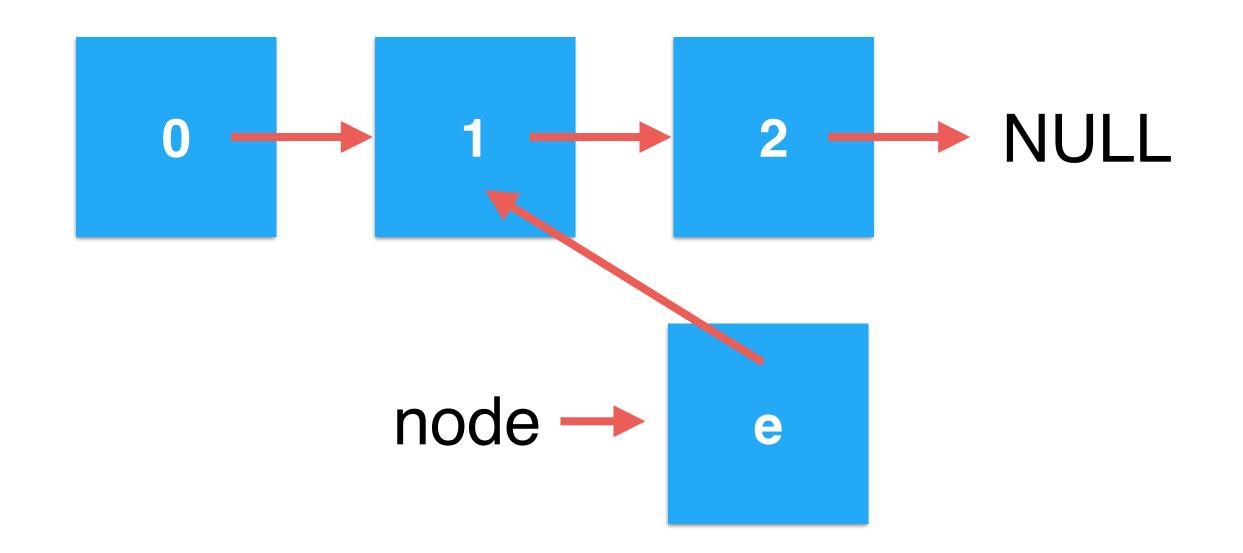
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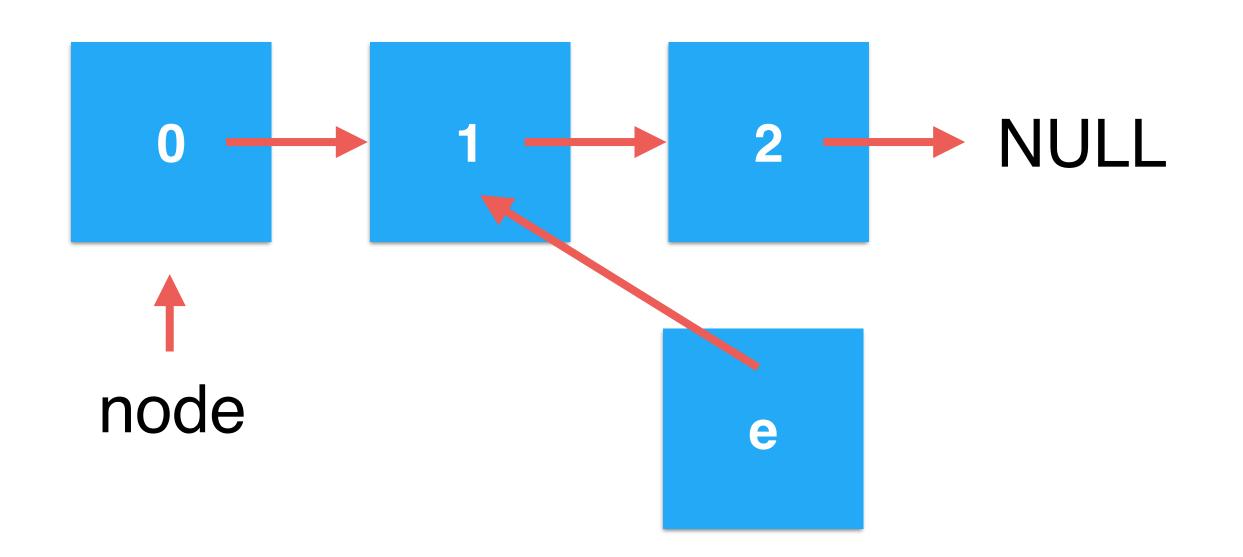
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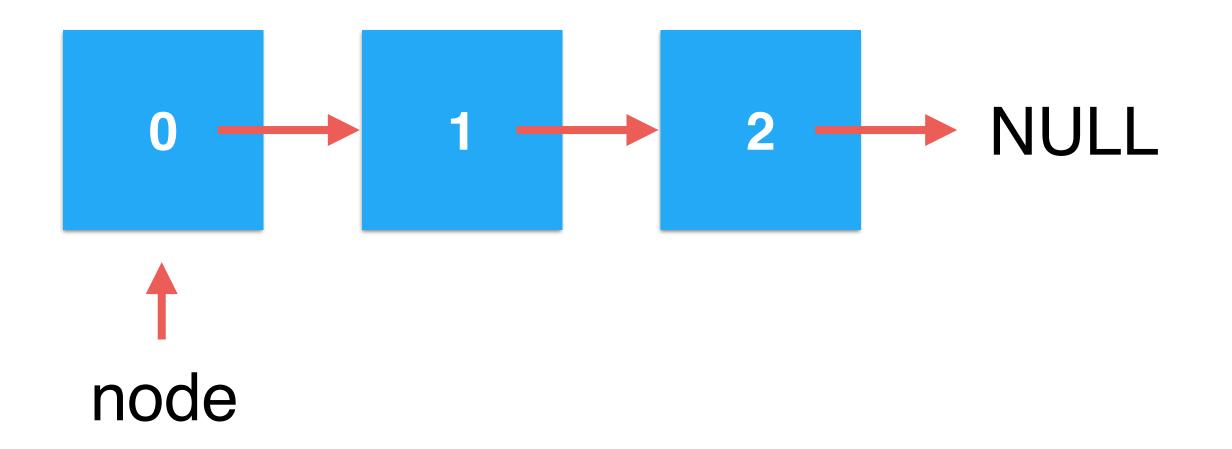
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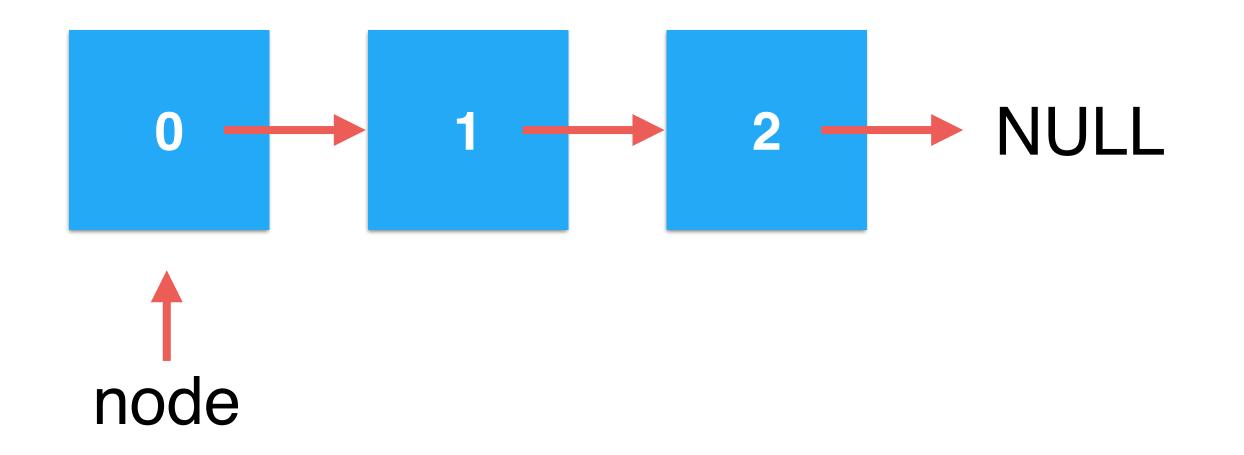
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```



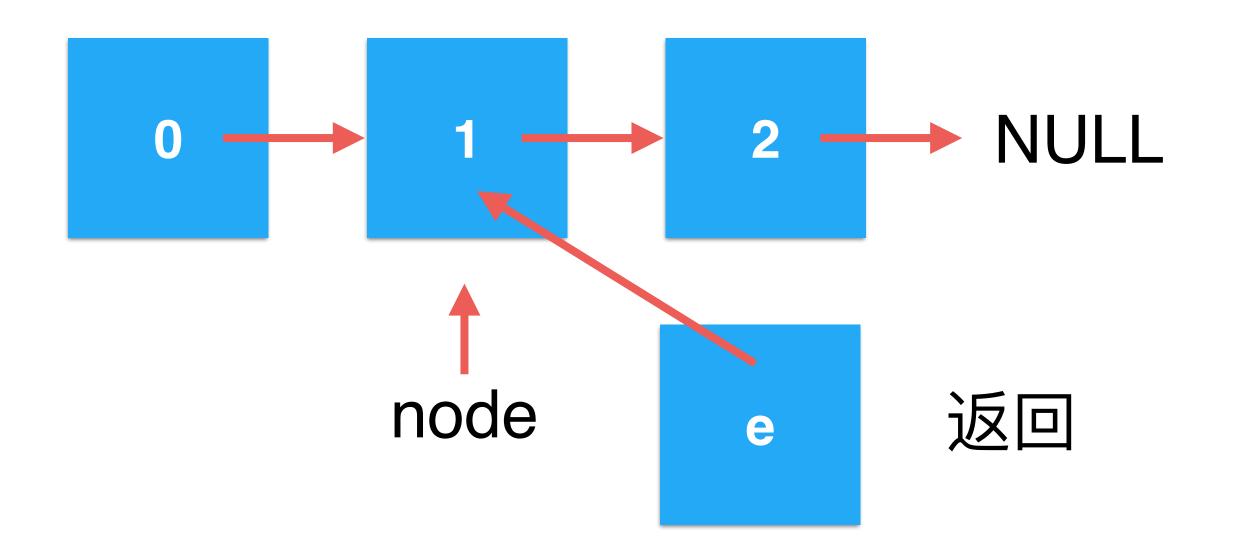
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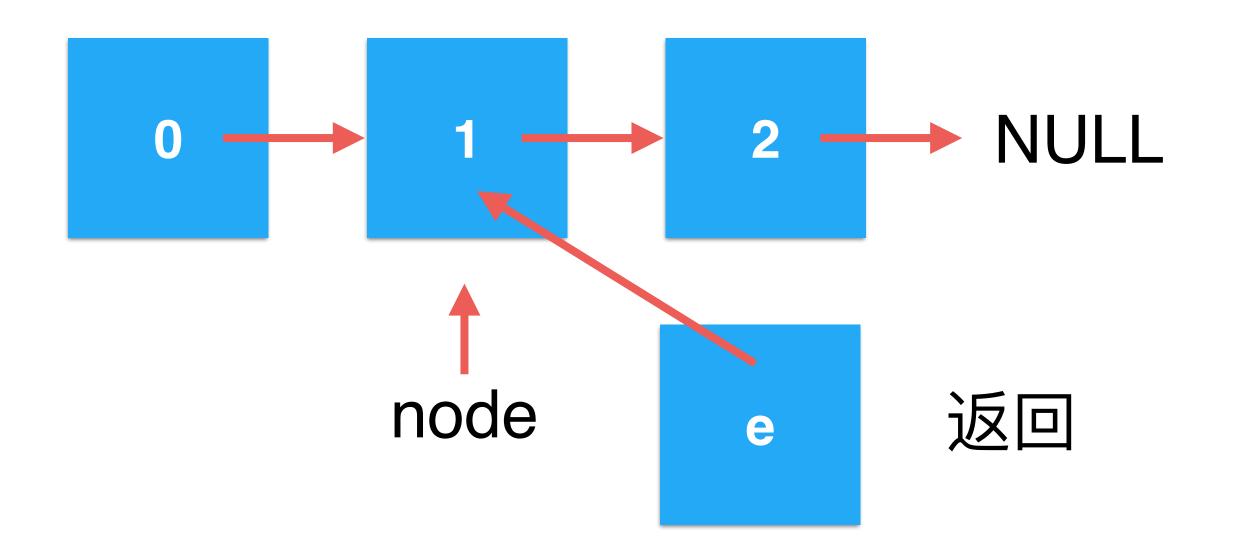
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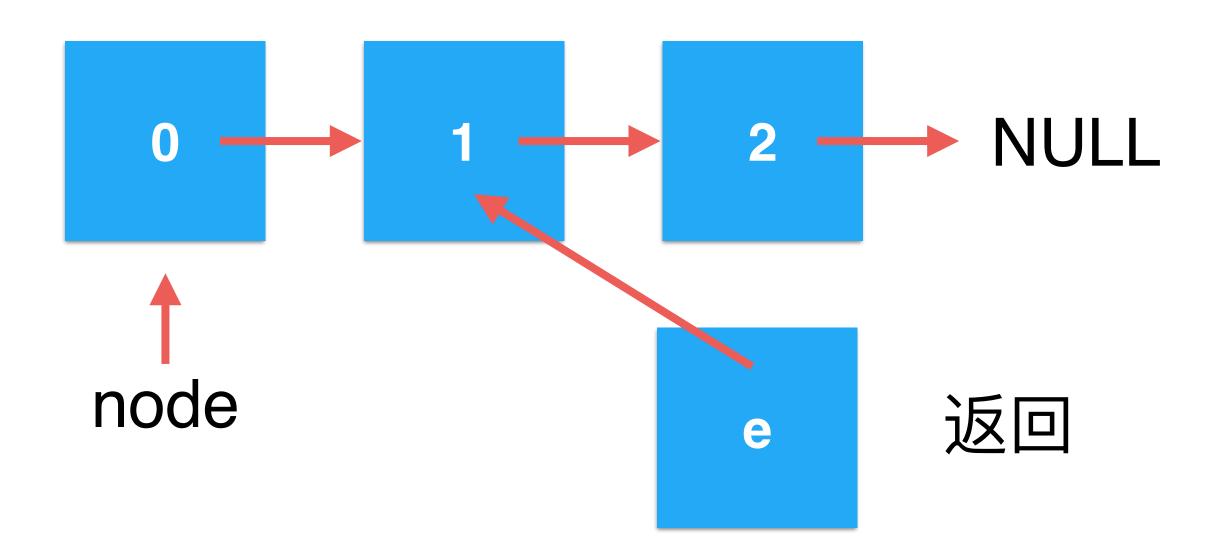
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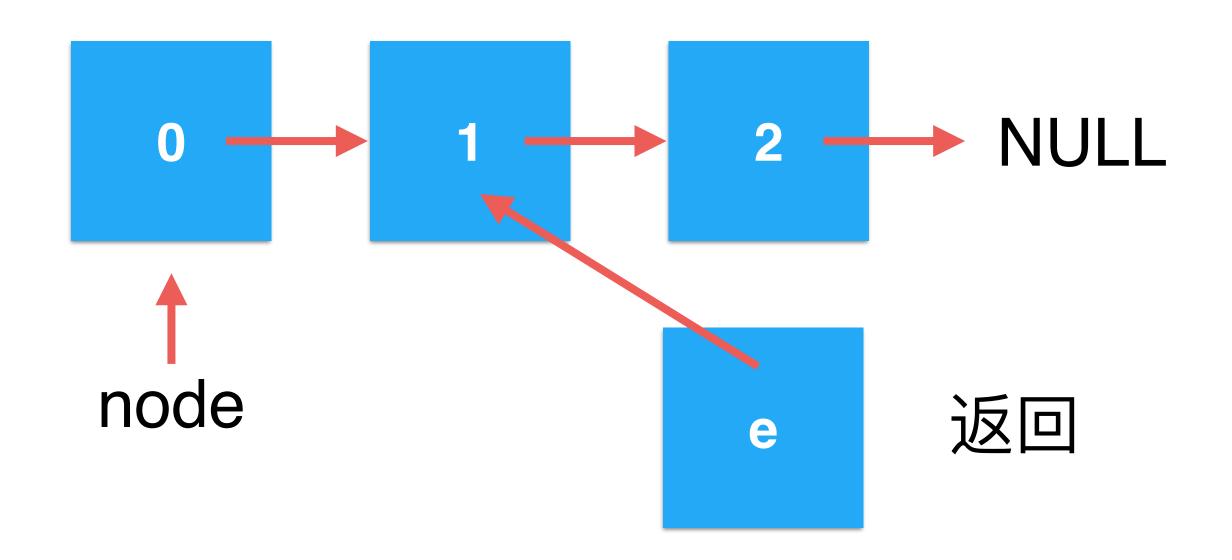
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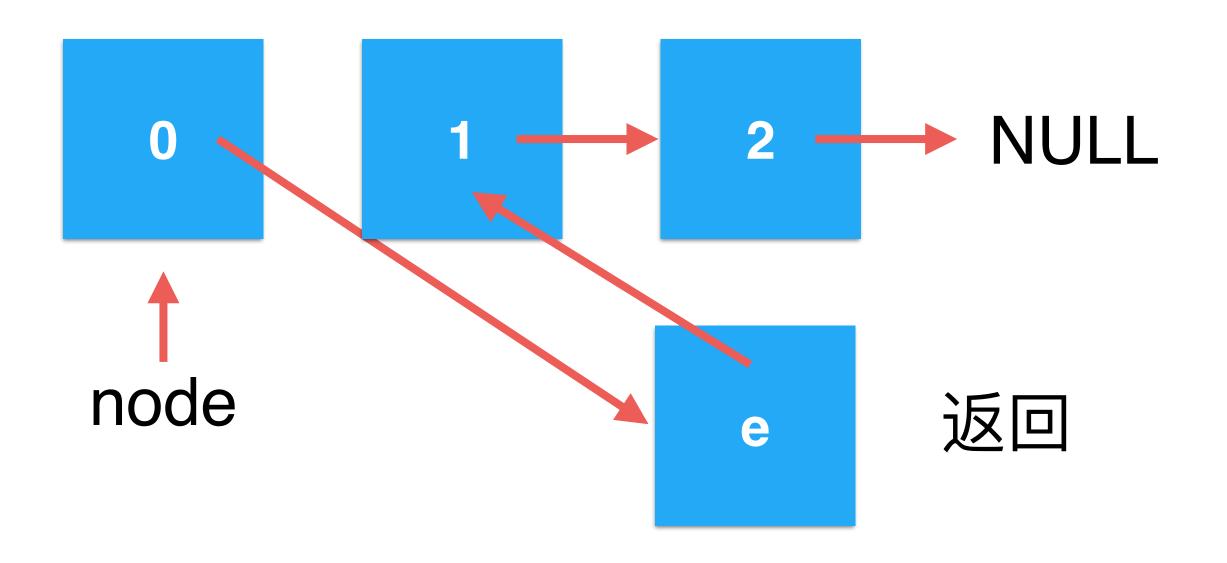
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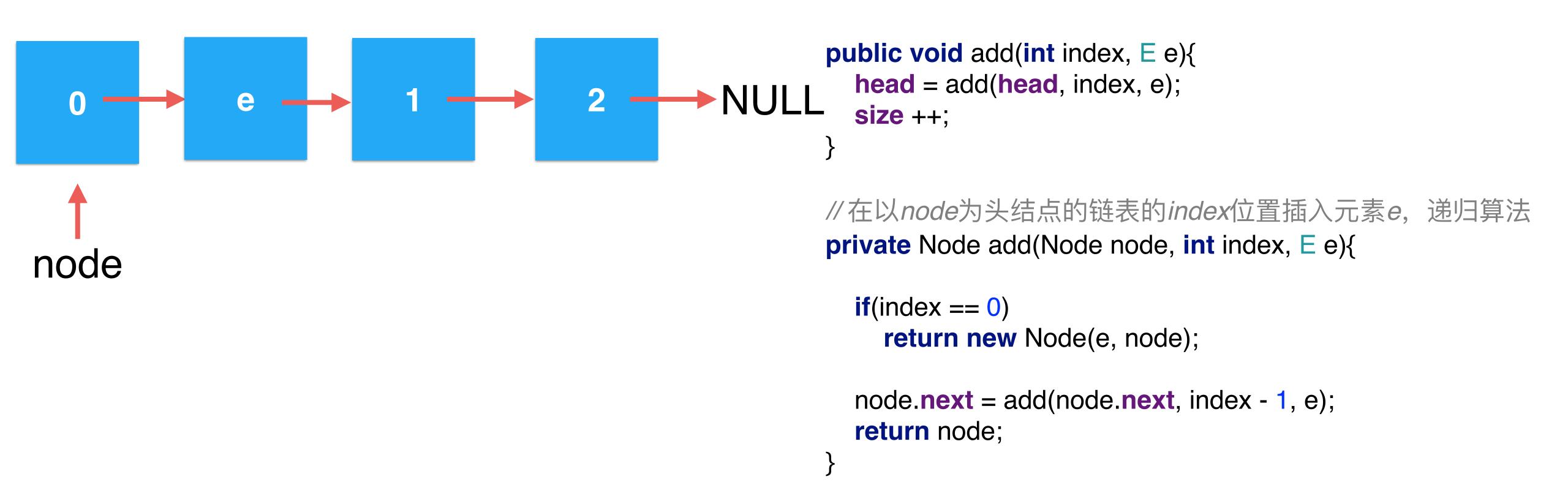
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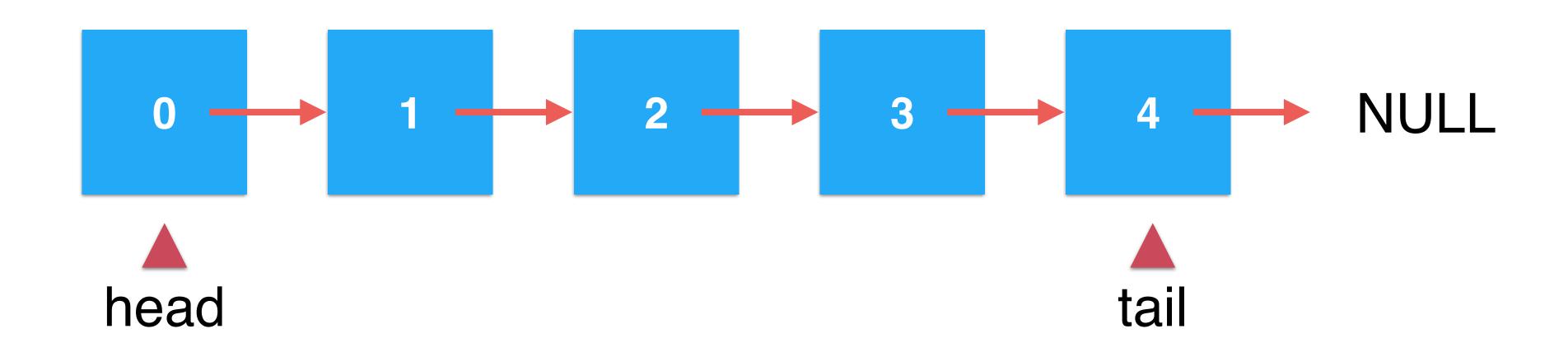
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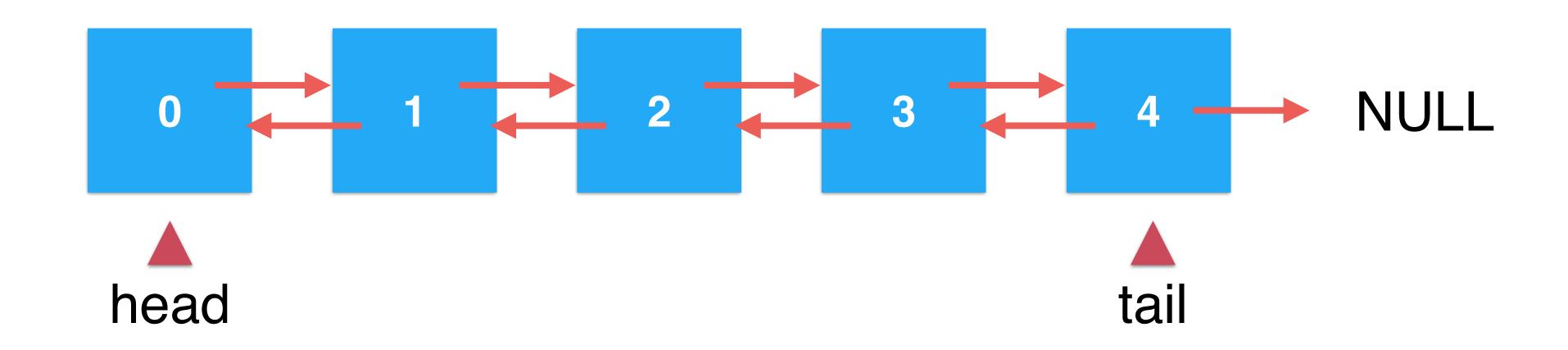


更多和链表相关的话题

斯坦福文档说明

双链表

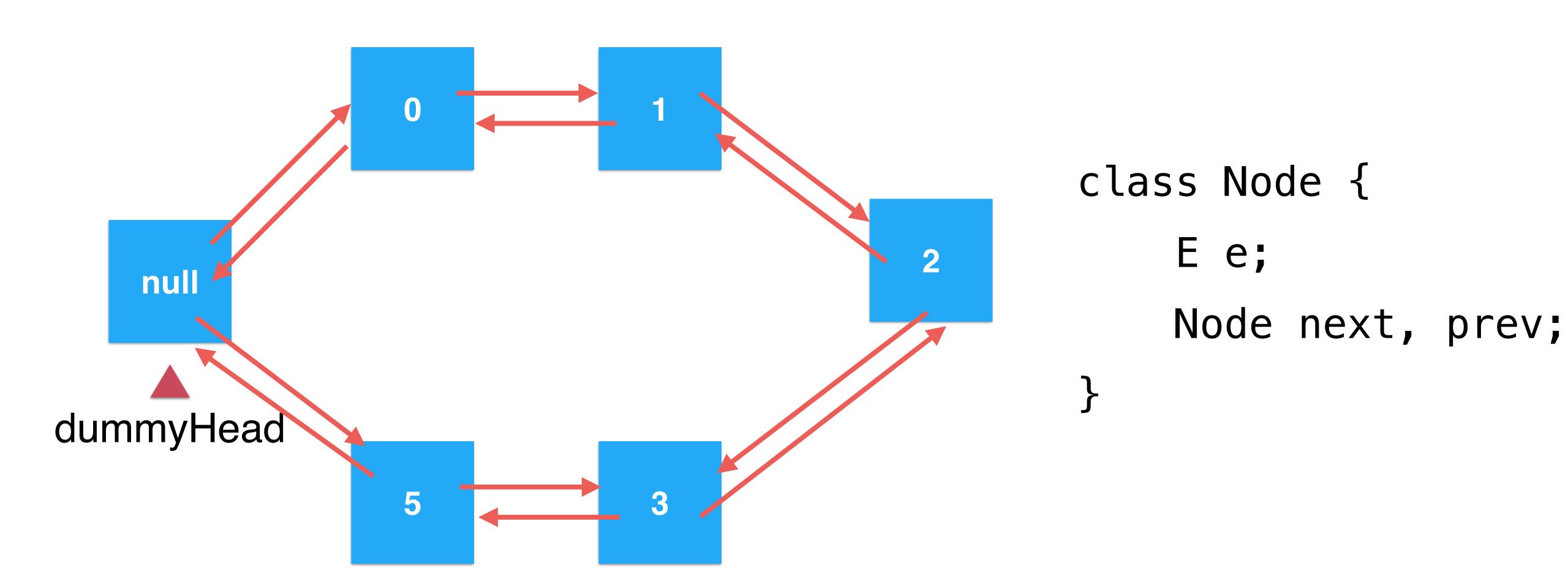




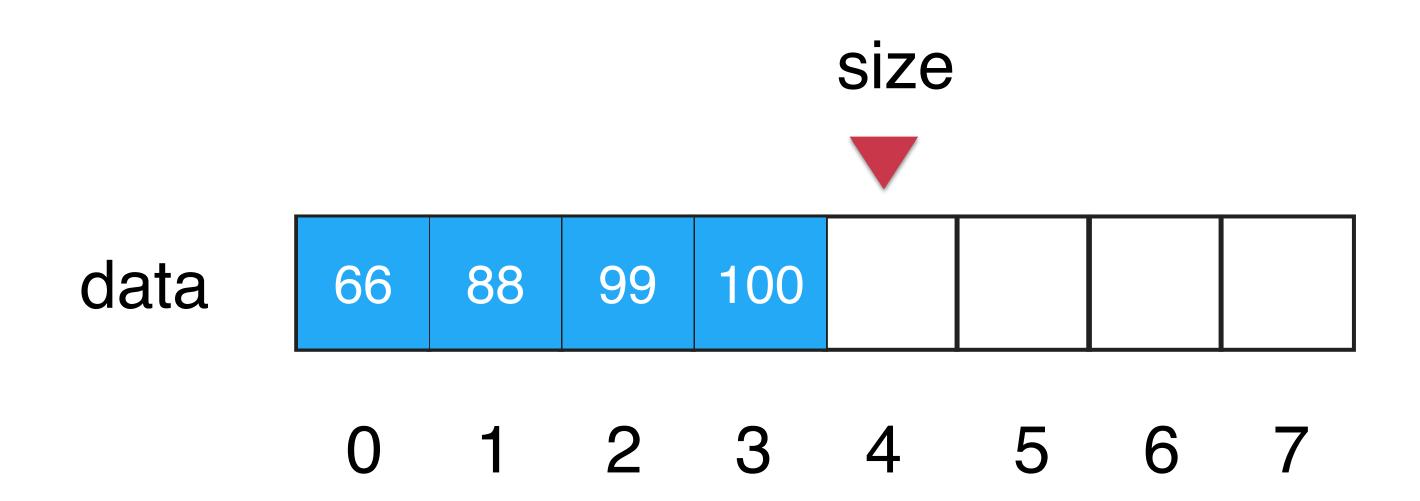
双链表

```
2 3
                            tail
head
         class Node {
             E e;
             Node next, prev;
```

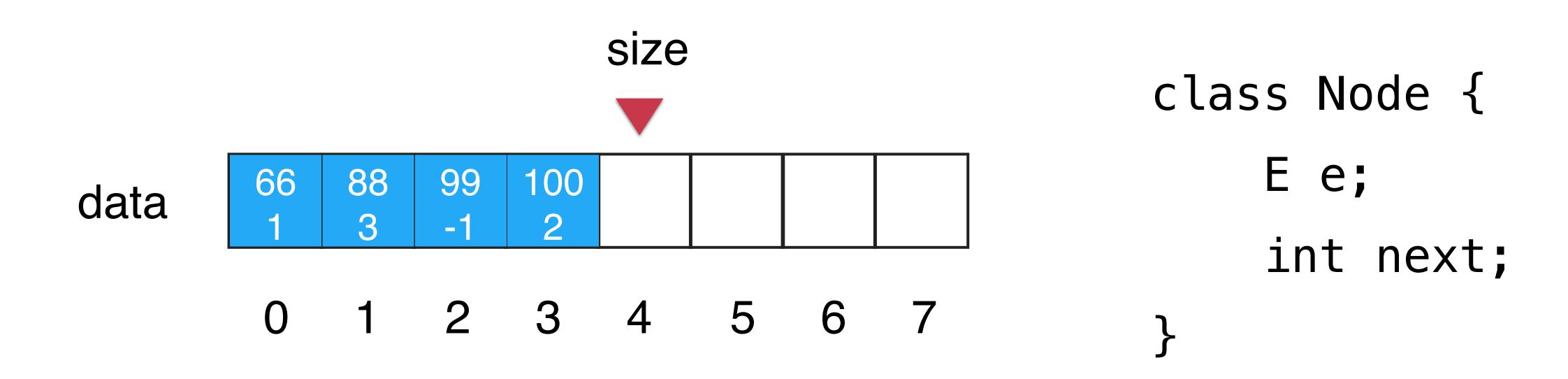
循环链表



数组链表



数组链表



链表

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