

数据结构实验报告3

<u>矩阵</u>

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一、题目一

1.1 题目表述

扩充类 lowerTriangularMatrix,增加矩阵转置方法,返回值是下三角矩阵的转置矩阵,是上三角矩阵,是类 upperTriangularMatrix 的一个实例。确定时间复杂度。

1.2 代码 1 的测试用例:

输入: L = [[5]]; 输出: U = [[5]], 类型为 upperTriangularMatrix (另外一个类,不是原类)

输入: L = [[1, 0, 0], [4, 2, 0], [7, 5, 3]]; 输出: [[1, 4, 7], [0, 2, 5], [0, 0, 3]], 类型为 upperTriangularMatrix。

输入: L = [[0, 0], [0, 0]]; 输出: [[0, 0], [0, 0]], 类型为 upperTriangularMatrix。

输入: L = [[1, 9, 0], [4, 2, 0], [7, 5, 3]], 输出: 抛出异常或者 assert 失败。

输入: L = [[1, 0, 0], [4, 2, 0], [7, 5, 3]], 判断 L. transpose(). transpose()==L。

1.3 思路:

定义 upperTriangularMatrix 类,用于表示上三角矩阵。构造函数中检查矩阵 是否为上三角矩阵。定义 lowerTriangularMatrix 类,用于表示下三角矩阵。 构造函数中检查矩阵是否为下三角矩阵。

在 lowerTriangularMatrix 类中实现 transpose 方法,将下三角矩阵转置为上三角矩阵。转置操作通过遍历矩阵并交换行列索引实现。

1.4 代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <stdexcept>
using namespace std;

// 定义上三角矩阵类
class upperTriangularMatrix {
```

```
private:
    vector<vector<int>> matrix;
public:
    upperTriangularMatrix(const vector<vector<int>>& mat) {
       // 确保矩阵是上三角矩阵
       for (size t i = 0; i < mat.size(); ++i) {</pre>
           for (size_t j = 0; j < mat[i].size(); ++j) {</pre>
               if (i > j && mat[i][j] != 0) {
                   throw invalid_argument("Matrix is not upper
triangular");
               }
           }
       }
       matrix = mat;
    }
   vector<vector<int>> getMatrix() const {
       return matrix;
    }
   void print() const {
       for (const auto& row : matrix) {
           for (int val : row) {
               cout << val << " ";</pre>
           }
           cout << endl;</pre>
       }
    }
};
// 定义下三角矩阵类
class lowerTriangularMatrix {
private:
   vector<vector<int>> matrix;
public:
    lowerTriangularMatrix(const vector<vector<int>>& mat) {
       // 确保矩阵是下三角矩阵
       for (size_t i = 0; i < mat.size(); ++i) {</pre>
           for (size_t j = 0; j < mat[i].size(); ++j) {</pre>
               if (i < j && mat[i][j] != 0) {</pre>
```

```
throw invalid_argument("Matrix is not lower
triangular");
               }
           }
       }
       matrix = mat;
    }
    upperTriangularMatrix transpose() const {
       size_t n = matrix.size();
       vector<vector<int>> transposed(n, vector<int>(n, 0));
       for (size_t i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
           for (size_t j = 0; j <= i; ++j) {
               transposed[j][i] = matrix[i][j];
           }
       }
       return upperTriangularMatrix(transposed);
    }
   vector<vector<int>> getMatrix() const {
       return matrix;
    }
   void print() const {
       for (const auto& row : matrix) {
           for (int val : row) {
               cout << val << " ";</pre>
           }
           cout << endl;</pre>
       }
    }
};
// 测试用例
int main() {
   try {
       // 测试用例 1
       vector<vector<int>> L1 = {{5}};
       lowerTriangularMatrix lower1(L1);
       upperTriangularMatrix upper1 = lower1.transpose();
```

```
cout << "Test case 1:" << endl;</pre>
                                        upper1.print();
                                       // 测试用例 2
                                        vector<vector<int>> L2 = \{\{1, 0, 0\}, \{4, 2, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5, 0\}, \{7, 5
3}};
                                        lowerTriangularMatrix lower2(L2);
                                        upperTriangularMatrix upper2 = lower2.transpose();
                                        cout << "Test case 2:" << endl;</pre>
                                        upper2.print();
                                        // 测试用例 3
                                        vector<vector<int>> L3 = {{0, 0}, {0, 0}};
                                        lowerTriangularMatrix lower3(L3);
                                        upperTriangularMatrix upper3 = lower3.transpose();
                                        cout << "Test case 3:" << endl;</pre>
                                        upper3.print();
                                       // 测试用例 4
                                        vector<vector<int>> L4 = \{\{1, 9, 0\}, \{4, 2, 0\}, \{7, 5, 10\}, \{7, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 10\}, \{1, 
3}};
                                        lowerTriangularMatrix lower4(L4); // 这里应该抛出异常
                    } catch (const invalid_argument& e) {
                                        cout << "Test case 4: " << e.what() << endl;</pre>
                    }
                    // 测试用例 5
                   try {
                                        vector<vector<int>> L5 = {{1, 0, 0}, {4, 2, 0}, {7, 5,
3}};
                                        lowerTriangularMatrix lower5(L5);
                                        upperTriangularMatrix upper5 = lower5.transpose();
                                        lowerTriangularMatrix
lower5_transposed(upper5.getMatrix());
                                        if (lower5 transposed.getMatrix() ==
lower5.getMatrix()) {
                                                           cout << "Test case 5: Transpose of transpose is</pre>
equal to original matrix." << endl;
                                        } else {
                                                            cout << "Test case 5: Transpose of transpose is not</pre>
equal to original matrix." << endl;
                                        }
```

1.5 测试用例截图

```
Test case 1:

5
Test case 2:
1 4 7
0 2 5
0 0 3
Test case 3:
0 0
Test case 4: Matrix is not lower triangular
Test case 5: Matrix is not lower triangular
OPS C:\Users\Macro\Desktop\hw3>
```

二、题目二

2.1 题目表述

编写一个方法,把两个存储在一维数组的稀缺矩阵相乘。假定两个矩阵和结果矩阵都是按行主次序存储。注意点是矩阵乘法 $C_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1}A_{ik}B_{kj}$,而不是 Hadamard 乘积,为了清晰清楚,存储方式定为 (rows,cols, triples=[(r,c,val), ...])。

2.2 代码 2 的测试用例:

```
输入: A = (1, 1, triples=[(0,0,5)]) B = (1, 1, triples=[(0,0,7)]); 输出: C = (1, 1, triples=[(0,0,35)]) 输入: A = (2, 3, triples=[(0,0,1), (1,2,2)]) B = (3, 2, triples=[(0,1,3), (2,0,4)]); 输出: C = (2, 2, triples=[(0,1,3), (1,0,8)]) 输入: A = (3, 3, triples=[(0,2,7), (1,1,5)]) B = (3, 3, triples=[(0,0,1), (1,1,1), (2,2,1)]); 输出: C = (3, 3, triples=[(0,2,7), (1,1,5)]) 输入: A = (2, 2, triples=[(0,1,5)]) B = (2, 2, triples=[(0,0,9)]); 输出: C = (2, 2, triples=[]) 输入: A = (2, 3, triples=[(0,0,1)]) B = (4, 2, triples=[(0,0,1)]) 输出: 错误/异常(维度不匹配: A.cols=3 \neq B.rows=4)
```

2.3 思路:

首先定义一个稀疏矩阵结构,该结构包含行数、列数和三元组列表(行索引、列索引和值)。然后实现一个矩阵乘法函数,该函数首先检查两个矩阵的维度是否匹配,然后创建一个结果矩阵,并遍历第一个矩阵的每个非零元素,对于每个元素,遍历第二个矩阵相应列的所有非零元素,计算乘积并累加到结果矩阵中。为了避免越界错误,使用 vector 的 push_back 方法来添加元素,而不是使用 operator[]。最后,移除结果矩阵中的零元素,并打印结果。通过这种方式,我们能够高效地处理稀疏矩阵乘法,同时避免了常见的内存访问错误。

2.4 代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <unordered_map>
#include <stdexcept>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

// 定义稀疏矩阵结构
struct SparseMatrix {
   int rows;
   int cols;
   vector<tuple<int, int, int>> triples;

SparseMatrix(int r, int c, vector<tuple<int, int, int>> t)
```

```
: rows(r), cols(c), triples(t) {}
};
// 稀疏矩阵乘法
SparseMatrix multiplySparseMatrices(const SparseMatrix& A,
const SparseMatrix& B) {
   // 检查维度是否匹配
   if (A.cols != B.rows) {
       throw invalid_argument("Dimension mismatch: A.cols !=
B.rows");
   }
   int C rows = A.rows;
   int C cols = B.cols;
   vector<tuple<int, int, int>> C_triples;
   // 将 B 的三元组按列存储到哈希表中, 便于快速查找
   vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> B_cols(B.rows);
   for (const auto& [r, c, val] : B.triples) {
       B cols[r].emplace_back(c, val);
   }
   // 遍历 A 的每个非零元素
   for (const auto& [i, k, A_val] : A.triples) {
       // 遍历 B 的第 k 行的所有非零元素
      for (const auto& [j, B_val] : B_cols[k]) {
          int C_val = A_val * B_val;
          // 检查是否已经存在 C[i][j], 如果存在则累加
          bool found = false;
          for (auto& [C_i, C_j, C_val_existing] : C_triples)
{
             if (C i == i && C j == j) {
                 C_val_existing += C_val;
                 found = true;
                 break;
             }
          }
          // 如果不存在,则添加新的三元组
          if (!found) {
             C_triples.emplace_back(i, j, C_val);
```

```
}
       }
   }
   // 移除结果中的零元素
   C_triples.erase(remove_if(C_triples.begin(),
C triples.end(),
                                [](const tuple<int, int, int>&
t) { return get<2>(t) == 0; }),
                  C_triples.end());
   return SparseMatrix(C_rows, C_cols, C_triples);
}
// 打印稀疏矩阵
void printSparseMatrix(const SparseMatrix& mat) {
   cout << "(" << mat.rows << ", " << mat.cols << ",</pre>
triples=[";
   for (const auto& [r, c, val] : mat.triples) {
       cout << "(" << r << ", " << c << ", " << val << "), ";
   }
   cout << "])" << endl;</pre>
}
// 测试用例
int main() {
   try {
       // 测试用例 1
       SparseMatrix A1(1, 1, {{0, 0, 5}});
       SparseMatrix B1(1, 1, {{0, 0, 7}});
       SparseMatrix C1 = multiplySparseMatrices(A1, B1);
       printSparseMatrix(C1);
       // 测试用例 2
       SparseMatrix A2(2, 3, {{0, 0, 1}, {1, 2, 2}});
       SparseMatrix B2(3, 2, {{0, 1, 3}, {2, 0, 4}});
       SparseMatrix C2 = multiplySparseMatrices(A2, B2);
       printSparseMatrix(C2);
       // 测试用例 3
       SparseMatrix A3(3, 3, {{0, 2, 7}, {1, 1, 5}});
```

```
SparseMatrix B3(3, 3, {{0, 0, 1}, {1, 1, 1}, {2, 2,
1}});
       SparseMatrix C3 = multiplySparseMatrices(A3, B3);
       printSparseMatrix(C3);
       // 测试用例 4
       SparseMatrix A4(2, 2, {{0, 1, 5}});
       SparseMatrix B4(2, 2, {{0, 0, 9}});
       SparseMatrix C4 = multiplySparseMatrices(A4, B4);
       printSparseMatrix(C4);
       // 测试用例 5
       SparseMatrix A5(2, 3, {{0, 0, 1}});
       SparseMatrix B5(4, 2, {{0, 0, 1}});
       SparseMatrix C5 = multiplySparseMatrices(A5, B5); // 这
里应该抛出异常
   } catch (const invalid argument& e) {
       cout << "Error: " << e.what() << endl;</pre>
   }
   return 0;
}
```

2.5 测试用例截图

```
PS C:\Users\Macro\Desktop\hw3\hw3.2> ./main2.exe
(1, 1, triples=[(0, 0, 35), ])
(2, 2, triples=[(0, 1, 3), (1, 0, 8), ])
(3, 3, triples=[(0, 2, 7), (1, 1, 5), ])
(2, 2, triples=[])
Error: Dimension mismatch: A.cols != B.rows
PS C:\Users\Macro\Desktop\hw3\hw3.2> []
```

三、题目三

3.1 题目表述

给类 linkedMatrix 增加下列操作:

1)已知一个元素的行、列和数值,存储这个元素。

- 2)已知一个元素的行和列,从矩阵中取出这个元素。
- 3)两个稀疏矩阵相加。
- 4)两个稀疏矩阵相减。
- 5)两个稀疏矩阵相乘。

3.2 代码 3 的测试用例:

空表 A 大小为 3, 3, 插入(0,2,7)、(1,1,5)、(0,1,3)后输出;取出(0,1)并输出;设 B 表为(3,3),triples = [(0,2,7),(1,1,5)],与 A 进行加法并输出;做 A-B 减法并输出;做 A 和 B 的矩阵乘法并输出。

3.3 思路:

设计一个包含行数、列数和三元组列表(存储非零元素的行、列和值)的类结构,提供 insert 方法来添加非零元素,get 方法来根据行列索引检索元素值,add 和 subtract 方法来分别实现矩阵的加法和减法,以及 multiply 方法来执行矩阵乘法,后者需要检查矩阵维度的兼容性。此外,我们还实现了 print 方法展示矩阵内容。

3.4 代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <stdexcept>
class linkedMatrix {
private:
   int rows, cols;
   std::vector<std::tuple<int, int, int>> elements;
public:
   linkedMatrix(int r, int c) : rows(r), cols(c) {}
   // 插入元素
   void insert(int row, int col, int val) {
       if (val == 0) return; // 不存储值为 0 的元素
       elements.push back(std::make tuple(row, col, val));
   }
   // 取出元素
   int get(int row, int col) {
```

```
for (auto& elem : elements) {
           if (std::get<0>(elem) == row && std::get<1>(elem)
== col) {
              return std::get<2>(elem);
           }
       }
       return 0; // 如果元素不存在,返回 0
   }
   // 矩阵加法
   linkedMatrix add(const linkedMatrix& other) {
       linkedMatrix result(rows, cols);
       std::vector<std::tuple<int, int, int>> resultElements;
       for (auto& elem1 : elements) {
           for (auto& elem2 : other.elements) {
              if (std::get<0>(elem1) == std::get<0>(elem2) &&
std::get<1>(elem1) == std::get<1>(elem2)) {
                  resultElements.push_back(std::make_tuple(std
::get<0>(elem1), std::get<1>(elem1), std::get<2>(elem1) +
std::get<2>(elem2)));
              } else {
                  resultElements.push back(elem1);
                  resultElements.push_back(elem2);
              }
           }
       }
       for (auto& elem : resultElements) {
           if (std::get<2>(elem) != 0) {
              result.insert(std::get<0>(elem),
std::get<1>(elem), std::get<2>(elem));
           }
       }
       return result;
   }
   // 矩阵减法
   linkedMatrix subtract(const linkedMatrix& other) {
       linkedMatrix result(rows, cols);
       for (auto& elem1 : elements) {
```

```
bool found = false;
           for (auto& elem2 : other.elements) {
               if (std::get<0>(elem1) == std::get<0>(elem2) &&
std::get<1>(elem1) == std::get<1>(elem2)) {
                  result.insert(std::get<0>(elem1),
std::get<1>(elem1), std::get<2>(elem1) - std::get<2>(elem2));
                  found = true;
                  break;
               }
           }
           if (!found) {
               result.insert(std::get<0>(elem1),
std::get<1>(elem1), std::get<2>(elem1));
       return result;
    }
   // 矩阵乘法
   linkedMatrix multiply(const linkedMatrix& other) {
       if (cols != other.rows) {
           throw std::invalid_argument("Matrix dimensions do
not match for multiplication");
       linkedMatrix result(rows, other.cols);
       for (auto& elem1 : elements) {
           for (auto& elem2 : other.elements) {
               if (std::get<1>(elem1) == std::get<0>(elem2)) {
                  result.insert(std::get<0>(elem1),
std::get<1>(elem2), std::get<2>(elem1) * std::get<2>(elem2));
           }
       }
       return result;
    }
   // 打印矩阵
   void print() {
       std::cout << "(" << rows << ", " << cols << ",
triples=[";
       for (size_t i = 0; i < elements.size(); ++i) {</pre>
```

```
std::cout << "(" << std::get<0>(elements[i]) << ",
" << std::get<1>(elements[i]) << ", " <<
std::get<2>(elements[i]) << ")";</pre>
           if (i < elements.size() - 1) std::cout << ", ";</pre>
       std::cout << "])" << std::endl;</pre>
    }
};
// 测试用例
int main() {
    linkedMatrix A(3, 3);
   A.insert(0, 2, 7);
   A.insert(1, 1, 5);
   A.insert(0, 1, 3);
   A.print();
    int val = A.get(0, 1);
    std::cout << "Value at (0,1): " << val << std::endl;</pre>
   linkedMatrix B(3, 3);
   B.insert(0, 2, 7);
   B.insert(1, 1, 5);
    linkedMatrix C = A.add(B);
   C.print();
   linkedMatrix D = A.subtract(B);
   D.print();
    linkedMatrix E = A.multiply(B);
   E.print();
    return 0;
}
```

3.5 测试用例截图

```
• (3, 3, triples=[(0, 2, 7), (1, 1, 5), (0, 1, 3)])

Value at (0,1): 3
(3, 3, triples=[(0, 2, 14), (0, 2, 7), (1, 1, 5), (1, 1, 5), (0, 2, 7), (1, 1, 10), (0, 1, 3), (0, 2, 7), (0, 1, 3), (1, 1, 5)])
(3, 3, triples=[(1, 1, 25), (0, 1, 15)])

PS C:\Users\Macro\Desktop\has>
```