

DSA through C++

Polish Notation



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Agenda

- **Introduction to Polish Notation**
- **Infix Notation**
- **Prefix Notation**
- **Postfix Notation**

Introduction to Polish Notation

- **The method of writing operators of an expression either before their operands or after them is called the Polish Notation**

- **Infix Notation** \longrightarrow **A+B**
- **Prefix Notation** \longrightarrow **+AB**
- **Postfix Notation** \longrightarrow **AB+**

Practice

- **Infix** : $A + B * C$
- **Prefix** : $+ A * B C$
- **Postfix** : $A B C * +$
- **Infix** : $A * B + C / (D - E)$
- **Prefix** : $+ * A B / C - D E$
- **Postfix** : $A B * C D E - / +$
- **Infix** : $A - B * (C + D) - E$
- **Prefix** : $- - A * B + C D E$
- **Postfix** : $A B C D + * - E -$

Practice

$$A * B + C / (D - E)$$

$$A * B + C / \underline{DE}$$

$$\underline{AB} * C / \underline{DE}$$

$$\underline{AB} * \underline{CDE}$$

$$(AB * CDE)$$

Infix to Postfix

Suppose Q is an arithmetic expression written in infix notation. This algorithm finds the equivalent postfix expression P.

- 1. PUSH '(' onto the STACK and add ')' to the end of Q.**
- 2. Scan Q from left to right and repeat steps 3 to 6 for each element of Q until the STACK is empty.**
- 3. If an operand is encountered add it top**
- 4. If a left parenthesis is encountered, PUSH it onto the STACK.**

5. If an operator (say #) is encountered, then :-

a. Repeatedly pop from STACK and add to P each operator which has the same or high precedence than #

b. Add # to STACK

6. If a right parenthesis is encountered, then :-

a. Repeatedly pop from the STACK and add to P each operator until a left parenthesis is encountered

b. Remove the left parenthesis

7. Exit.