```
1
          * Find an item in the hash table.
2
3
          * @param x the item to search for.
          * @return the matching item.
 5
         public boolean contains( AnyType x )
 6
 7
 8
             int currentPos = findPos( x );
 9
             return isActive( currentPos );
10
         }
11
12

    Method that performs quadratic probing resolution.

13
14
          * @param x the item to search for.
          * @return the position where the search terminates.
15
16
17
         private int findPos( AnyType x )
18
19
             int offset = 1;
             int currentPos = myhash( x );
20
21
             while( array[ currentPos ] != null &&
22
23
                      !array[ currentPos ].element.equals( x ) )
24
             {
25
                 currentPos += offset; // Compute ith probe
26
                 offset += 2;
27
                 if( currentPos >= array.length )
28
                      currentPos -= array.length;
29
             }
30
31
             return currentPos;
         }
32
33
34
          * Return true if currentPos exists and is active.
35
36
          * @param currentPos the result of a call to findPos.
37
          * Oreturn true if currentPos is active.
38
         private boolean isActive( int currentPos )
39
40
             return array[ currentPos ] != null && array[ currentPos ].isActive;
41
42
```

图 5-16 使用平方探测进行散列的 contains 例程(及两个 private 型支撑方法)

第 25 行到第 28 行为进行平方探测的快速方法。由平方解决函数的定义可知,f(i) = f(i-1) + 2i - 1,因此,下一个要探测的单元离上一个被探测过的单元有一段距离,而这个距离在连续探测中增 2。如果新的定位越过数组,那么可以通过减去 TableSize 把它拉回到数组范围内。这比通常的方法要快,因为它避免了看似需要的乘法和除法。注意一条重要的警告:第 22 行和第 23 行的测试顺序很重要,切勿改变它!