

《SE-211 数据结构与算法》期末试题参考答案(B)

I、 Selection (15%)

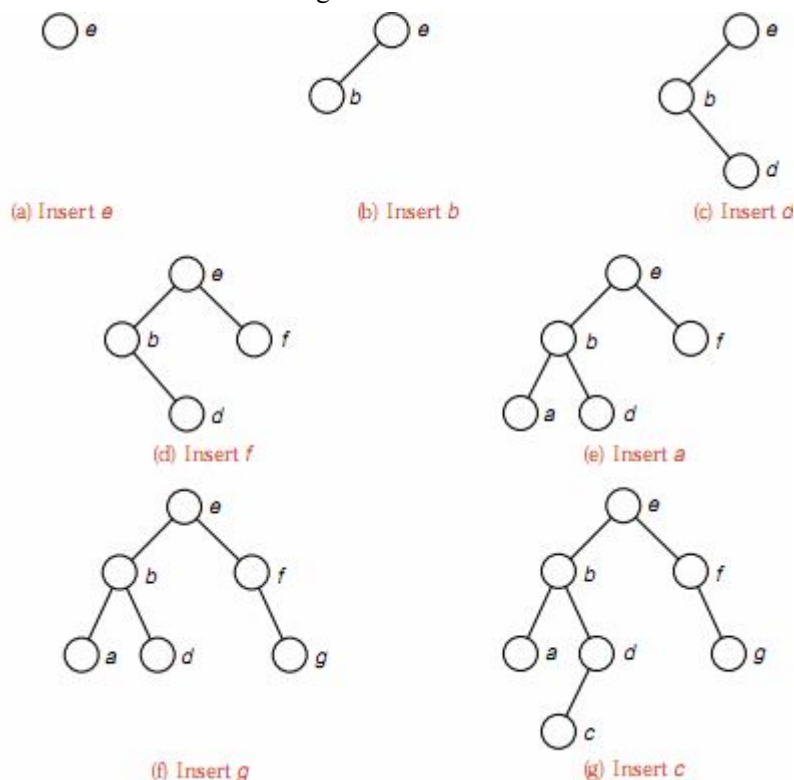
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C	D	C	C	C	B	B	B	C	B	C	B	A	A	D

II、 Blank Filling (15%)

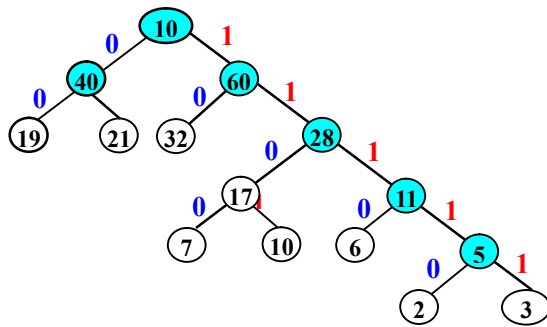
16. $O(\log_2 n)$
17. $O(1)$; 随机存取
18. 384
19. n ; $\log_k(n(k-1)+1)$
20. 邻接矩阵; 邻接表; 深度优先遍历; 广度优先遍历
21. m ; $2m-1$
22. v_5 ; v_1 ; v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5 ;

III、 Answer the questions below (32%)

23. 从空的二叉树开始, 根据字典顺序, 严格按照二叉排序树(或称二叉搜索树)插入算法, 依次插入 e, b, d, f, a, g, c。请画出构造二叉排序树的每一步骤。



24. 方案 1：哈夫曼编码



先将概率放大 100 倍，以方便构造哈夫曼树。 $w=\{7,19,2,6,32,3,21,10\}$ ，按哈夫曼规则：

字母编号	对应编码	出现频率
1	1100	0.07
2	00	0.19
3	11110	0.02
4	1110	0.06
5	10	0.32
6	11111	0.03
7	01	0.21
8	1101	0.10

方案 2：定长编码

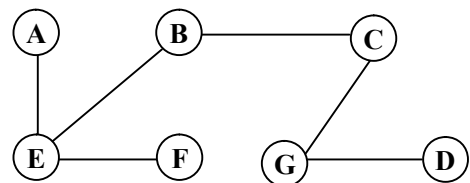
字母编号	对应编码	出现频率
1	000	0.07
2	001	0.19
3	010	0.02
4	011	0.06
5	100	0.32
6	101	0.03
7	110	0.21
8	111	0.10

方案 1 的 $WPL=2(0.19+0.32+0.21)+4(0.07+0.06+0.10)+5(0.02+0.03)=1.44+0.92+0.25=2.61$

方案 2 的 $WPL=3(0.19+0.32+0.21+0.07+0.06+0.10+0.02+0.03)=3$

结论：哈夫曼编码优于等长二进制编码。

25. (1)最小生成树可直接画出，如右图所示。
(2)可用邻接矩阵和邻接表来描述：

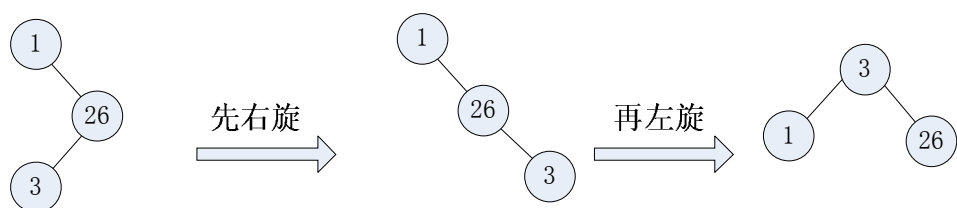
$$\begin{bmatrix} \infty & 12 & \infty & \infty & 4 & \infty & \infty \\ 12 & \infty & 20 & \infty & 8 & 9 & \infty \\ \infty & 20 & \infty & 15 & \infty & \infty & 12 \\ \infty & \infty & 15 & \infty & \infty & \infty & 10 \\ 4 & 8 & \infty & \infty & \infty & 6 & \infty \\ \infty & 9 & \infty & \infty & 6 & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 12 & 10 & \infty & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix}$$


邻接表为:

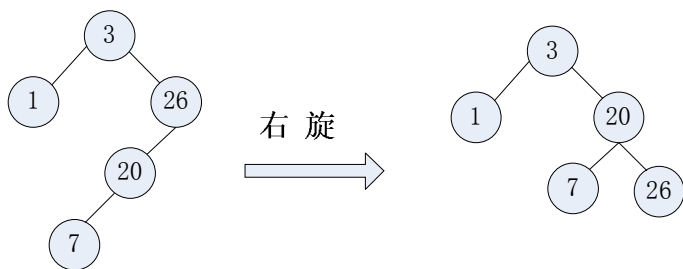
a		→	b	12		→	e	4	^		→	e	8		→	f	9	^
b		→	a	12		→	c	20			→	g	12	^				
c		→	b	20		→	d	15			→							
d		→	c	15		→	g	10	^		→							
e		→	a	4		→	b	8			→	f	6	^				
f		→	b	9		→	e	6	^									
g		→	c	12		→	d	10	^									

26. AVL 建树过程如下图所示:

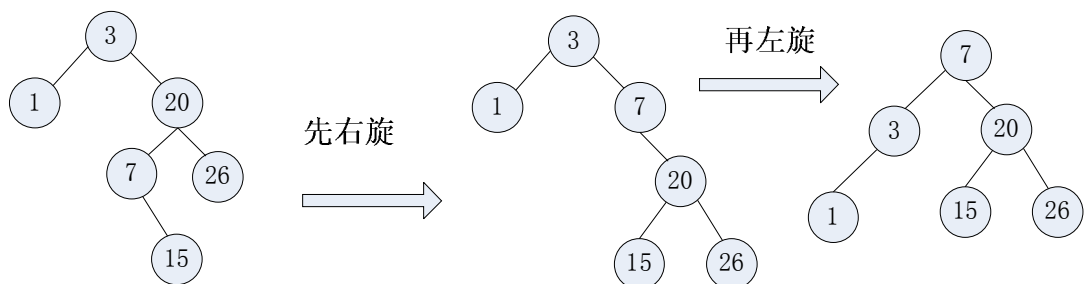
插入 1, 26, 3



插入 20, 7

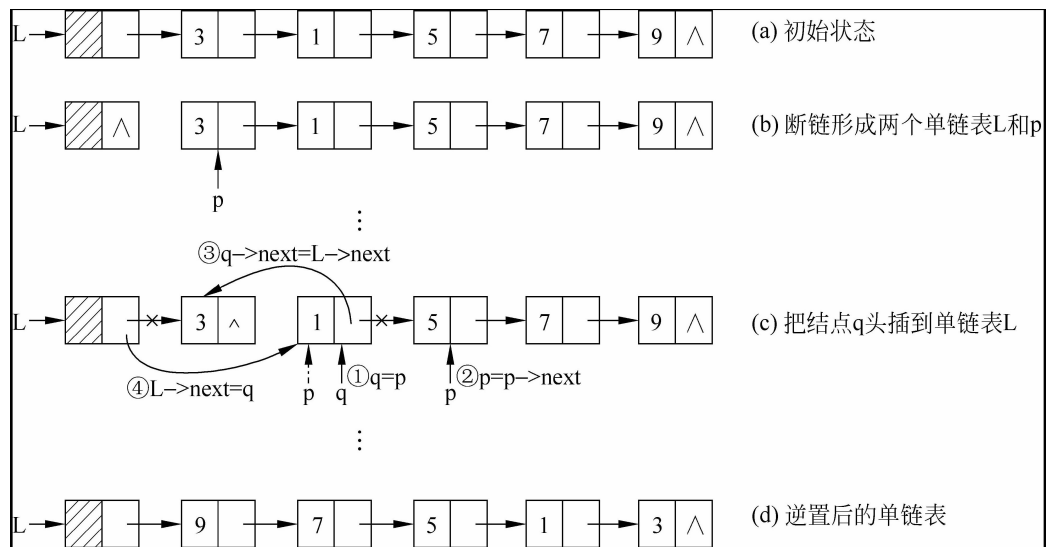


插入 15



IV、 Programming(38%)

27.



参考算法 1

```
void reverse (Linklist *L)
{
    Linklist *p,*q; //p 为剩余结点形成单链表的头指针, q 保存欲插入 L 头的结点的地址
    p=L->next;
    L->next=NULL;
    while (p)
    {
        q=p;
        p=p->next;
        q->next=L->next;
        L->next=q;
    }
}
```

/*p 指向第一个数据结点*/
/*将原链表置为空表 L*/
/*将当前结点插到头结点的后面*/

28. Selection sort:

参考算法:

```
void selection_sort(int A[], int n)
/*
Post: The entries of the A have been rearranged so that
the keys in all the entries are sorted into nondecreasing order.
Uses: max_key, swap.
*/
{
    for(int position = n - 1; position > 0; position--)
    {
        int max = max_key(A, 0, position);
        swap(A, max, position);
    }
}
```

```

}

int max_key(int A[], int low, int high)
/*
Pre: low and high are valid positions in the A and low <= high.
Post: The position of the entry between low and high with the largest
key is returned.
*/
{
    int largest, current;
    largest = low;
    for(current = low + 1; current <= high; current++)
    {
        if(A[largest] < A[current])
            largest = current;
    }
    return largest;
}

void swap(int A[], int low, int high)
/*
Pre: low and high are valid positions in the A.
Post: The entry at position low is swapped with the entry at position high.
*/
{
    int temp;
    temp = A[low];
    A[low] = A[high];
    A[high] = temp;
}

```

29. Non-recursive pre-order:

STL 版本
<pre> void preorder(void(*visit)(Entry &)) { stack<Binary_node<entry>*> s; Binary_node<Entry>* p = root; while(p !s.empty()) { if(p) //根指针进栈，遍历左子树 { s.push(p); p = p->left; } } </pre>

```

        else //根指针退栈，访问根结点，遍历右子树
        {
            p = s.top();
            s.pop();
            visit(p->entry);
            p = p->right;
        }
    }
}

```

数组版本

```

void preorder(void(*visit)(Entry &))
{
    Binary_node<entry>* s[MAXLEN];
    int top = 0;
    Binary_node<Entry>* p = root;

    while(p || !s.empty())
    {
        if(p) //根指针进栈，遍历左子树
        {
            s[top++] = (p);
            p = p->left;
        }
        else //根指针退栈，访问根结点，遍历右子树
        {
            p = s[top--];
            visit(p->entry);
            p = p->right;
        }
    }
}

```