

### Doubly linked list

In a doubly-linked list, each list element contains two references—one to its successor and one to its predecessor. There are many different variations of doubly-linked lists. In this problem you are supposed to implement a doubly linked list either with or without sentinels. As we know *Doubly*

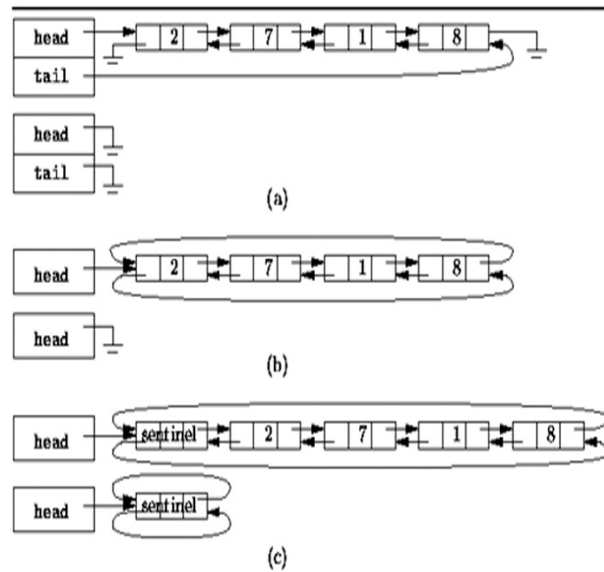


Figure 1: Various types of doubly linked lists

*Linked list as a basic data structure* with the following functions to hold basic integers in it. We will be utilising this for further tasks.

- **insertT** -to insert integer 1 in D-linked list at the tail of the list
- **insertH** - insert integer 1 in D-linked list at begining(head of the list)
- **insertAT** - insert integer 1 in D-linked list at any particular point pos
- **delete** -to delete any particular integer 1 from list
- **print** -print complete D-linked list
- **search** -returns the node number of searched value

#### 1. Polynomials as linked lists

Create a polynomial with the D-linked list, that is used to store a long polynomial with only one unknown variable and  $n$  number of coefficients and exponents. Each node of the list holds the coefficient and exponent for one term.

*Tasks assigned:*

- Tailor the original linked list to hold polynomials in it
- Provide to following functions to work on polynomials

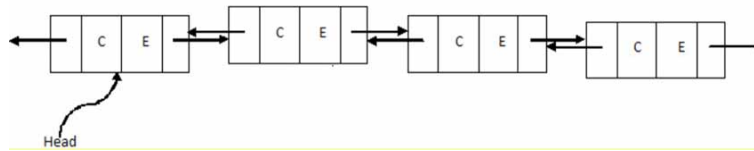


Figure 2: Linked list representation for a polynomial

- `insert(fraction coeff, int expo)` -to store the term at its appropriate place  
Your terms of polynomials can be given in any order, it will be good if node insertion is done in order of increasing exponents
- `searchNode(int expo)` -to search the node with given exponent
- `add` -operation to add two polynomials
- `subtract` -operation to subtract two polynomials
- (Bonus points)`multiply` -operation to multiply two polynomials
- `getTotal` -operation for total number of terms in polynomial
- `print` -regular function to print polynomial