## 数据结构作业(第九次)

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## 6.73

这里默认每个字符代表一个结点, 结点类型如下:

```
constexpr null = -1;
class BNode {
public:
    Elem val = null;
    BNode* FirstChild = nullptr;
    BNode* NextSibling = nullptr;
    BNode(Elem val) {
        this->val = val;
    }
}
```

这里默认子表的父亲一定是一个结点,即不会出现(A)类似的结构。因为要求构造树,所以默认最高层次只有一个结点。算法如下:

```
string s;// 提供的字符序列
int p = 0; // 当前读到s的第几个元素
bool IsAlpha(char ch) {
   return ch <= 'Z' && ch >= 'A';
}
void MakeCSTByString(BNode* T) {
   int sn = s.size();
   for (; p < sn; p++) {
       if (IsAlpha(s[i])) {
           //新建节点
           T = new BNode(s[i]);
       else if (s[i] == '(') {
           //代表进入下一层
           MakeCSTByString(T->FirstChild);
       else if (s[i] == ',') {
           //代表进入下一邻居
           MakeCSTByString(T->NextSibling);
       }
       break;
   }
   return;
}
```

## 7.16

```
class Vertex {
   //这里用vertexNum表示顶点的特征
   int vertexNum = -1;
   vector<int> neighbors;
   Vertex(int num) {
       this->vertexNum = num;
   bool SearchNeighbor(int v) {
       //查看邻居中是否有编号为v的
       int size = neighbors.size();
       for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
           if (neighbors[i] == v) {
               return true;
           }
       return false;
   void DeleteNeighbor(int v) {
       int size = neighbors.size();
       int no = -1;//此时一定能删除
       for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
```

```
if (neighbors[i] == v) {
               no = i;
               break;
           }
       }
       for (int i = no; i < size - 1; i++) {
           neighbors[i] = neighbors[i + 1];
       }
       auto last = neighbors.end();
       last--;
       neighbors.erase(last);
   }
}
class Graph {
public:
   vector<Vertex> V;
    enum kindEnum { DG, UDG };
    int kind;//图的类型,有向图或无向图
    int SearchVertex(Vertex v) {
       // 搜索有无特征为小v的顶点,有则返回在大v中的序号
       int size = V.size();
       for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
           if (v.vertexNum == V[i].vertexNum)return i;
       }
       return -1;
   }
    bool InsertVertex(Vertex v) {
       if (SearchVertex(v) == -1) {
           V.push_back(v);
           return true;
       }
       return false;
       //未成功插入
   }
    bool InsertArc(Vertex v, Vertex w) {
       if (SearchVertex(v) != -1 && SearchVertex(w) != -1) {
           if (kind == DG) {
               // 有向图情况
               if (!v.SearchNeighbor(w.vertexNum)) {
                   // v中没有w作为邻居
                   v.neighbors.push_back(w.vertexNum);
                   return true;
               }
           }
           else {
               // 无向图情况
               if (!v.SearchNeighbor(w.vertexNum)) {
                   // v中没有w作为邻居,那么w肯定也没有v作为邻居
                   v.neighbors.push_back(w.vertexNum);
                   w.neighbors.push_back(v.vertexNum);
                   return true;
               }
           }
       }
       return false;
    bool DeleteVertex(Vertex v) {
       int loc = SearchVertex(v);
       if (loc != -1) {
           if (kind == DG) {
               //有向图,需要遍历所有顶点
               int size = V.size();
               for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
                   if (V[j].SearchNeighbor(v.vertexNum)) {
                       V[j].DeleteNeighbor(v.vertexNum);
               }
           }
           else {
               // 无向图,遍历v的邻居即可
               int size = v.neighbors.size();
               for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
                   V[v.neighbors[j]].DeleteNeighbor(v.vertexNum);
               }
           }
           // 删除顶点v
           int size = V.size();
```

```
for (int j = loc; j < size - 1; j++) {
                V[j] = V[j + 1];
            auto last = V.end();
            last--;
            V.erase(last);
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
    bool DeleteArc(Vertex v, Vertex w) {
        if (SearchVertex(v) != -1 && SearchVertex(w) != -1) {
            if (kind == DG) {
                \quad \text{if } (V[SearchVertex(v)].SearchNeighbor(w.vertexNum)) \ \{\\
                     V[SearchVertex(v)]. DeleteNeighbor(w.vertexNum);\\
                }
            }
            else {
                if (V[SearchVertex(v)].SearchNeighbor(w.vertexNum)) {
                     V[SearchVertex(v)]. DeleteNeighbor(w.vertexNum);\\
                }
                else {
                     return false;
                }
                if (V[SearchVertex(w)].DeleteNeighbor(v.vertexNum)) {
                     V[SearchVertex(w)]. DeleteNeighbor(v.vertexNum);\\
                }
                else {
                     return false;
                }
            }
            return true;
        return false;
    }
}
```