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    Yangzhichao1125 中缀/后缀表达式

    b9ca331 3 hours ago

    1 contributor
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Raw Blame History

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## 中缀表达式/后缀表达式

## 运算符在数字中间用称为中缀表达式

作用: 实现计算机功能

要点1:将字符串转换成数字和符号列表(可以转int,可以转String)

要点2:符号优先级相同时也要出栈操作

public class MidCalculator {

要点3:从后往前出栈操作即可

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   String str = "70+2*6-2";
    ArrStack numStack = new ArrStack(20);
   ArrStack signStack = new ArrStack(10);
   int curIndex = 0;
   String keepNum = "";
    char curChar ;
    while(true){
       curChar = str.substring(curIndex, curIndex + 1).charAt(0);
       //判断数值还是操作符
       if(is0per(curChar)){
           //栈为空的情况下直接加
           if (signStack.isEmpty()) {
               signStack.push(curChar);
           }else {
           //优先级后面的小于等于前面则出栈操作否则直接入栈
           if(priority(curChar) <= priority(signStack.peek())){</pre>
               int signPop = signStack.pop();
               int next = numStack.pop();
               int pre = numStack.pop();
               int result = calculate(next, pre, signPop);
               numStack.push(result):
               signStack.push(curChar);
           }else{
               signStack.push(curChar);
           }
       }else{
           keepNum += curChar;
           //若是最后一个直接入栈
           if(curIndex == str.length()-1){
               numStack.push(Integer.parseInt(keepNum));
           }else {
           //下一个若非操作符则继续加数字长度
               char next = str.substring(curIndex + 1, curIndex + 2).charAt(0);
               if (isOper(next)) {
                   numStack.push(Integer.parseInt(keepNum));
                   keepNum ="";
```

}

```
}
               }
           }
            curIndex ++;
            if(curIndex == str.length())break;
        }
        while(true){
            if(signStack.isEmpty())break;
            int sign = signStack.pop();
            int next = numStack.pop();
            int pre = numStack.pop();
            int calculate = calculate(next, pre, sign);
            numStack.push(calculate);
        System.out.println(numStack.arr[0]);
    public static boolean isOper(int val){
        return val == '+' || val == '-' || val == '*' || val == '/';
    //返回运算符的优先级,优先级是程序员来确定,优先级使用数字表示
    //数字越大,则优先级越高
    public static int priority(int oper) {
       if (oper == '*' || oper == '/') {
           return 1;
        } else if (oper == '+' || oper == '-') {
           return 0:
        } else {
           return -1;//假定目前的表达式只有+, -, *, /
        }
   }
    public static int calculate(int next,int pre,int oper){
        int result = 0;
        switch (oper){
            case '+':
               result = pre+next;
               break;
            case '-':
               result = pre-next;
               break;
            case '*':
               result = pre*+next;
               break;
            case '/':
                result = pre/next;
                break;
            default:
               break;
        return result;
   }
class ArrStack{
    int maxSize:
    int [] arr;
    int top =-1;
    public ArrStack(int maxSize){
       this.maxSize=maxSize;
        arr = new int [maxSize];
   }
    public boolean isEmpty(){
       return top == -1;
    public boolean isFull(){
        return maxSize == top +1;
    public void push(int num){
       arr[++top] = num;
```

```
public int pop(){
    int value = arr[top];
    top--;
    return value;
}

//显示栈的情况 [遍历栈] ,遍历时需要从栈顶开始显示
public void list() {
    if (isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println("栈空, 没有数据");
        return;
    }
    for (int i = top; i >= 0; i--) {
        System.out.printf("stack[%d]=%d\n", i, arr[i]);
    }
}

public int peek(){
    return arr[top];
}
```

## 符号在数字后面称为后缀表达式:

解决有括号的计算

要点1:先以列表的形式转成中缀表达式 ==> 转后缀表达 ==> 计算

后缀表达式没有括号思路:

将中缀表达式"1+((2+3)×4)-5"转换为后缀表达式的过程如下 因此结果为: "123+4×+5-"

扫描到的元素	s2(栈底->栈顶)	s1(栈底->栈顶)	说明
1	1	空	数字,直接入栈
+	1	+	s1为空,运算符直接入栈
(	1	+(	左括号,直接入栈
(	1	+((	同上
2	12	+((	数字
+	1 2	+((+	s1栈顶为左括号,运算符直接入栈
3	123	+((+	数字
)	123+	+(	右括号,弹出运算符直至遇到左括号
×	123+	+ ( ×	s1栈顶为左括号,运算符直接入栈
4	123+4	+ ( ×	数字
)	123+4×	+	右括号,弹出运算符直至遇到左括号
-	123+4×+		-与+优先级相同,因此弹出+,再压入-
5	123+4×+5	-	数字
到达最右端	123+4×+5-	空	s1中剩余的运算符 WelXin_41910694

## 计算思路如下:

(3+4) ×5-6对应的后缀表达式就是34+5×6-, 针对后缀表达式求值步骤如下:

从左至右扫描,将3和4压入堆栈; 遇到+运算符,因此弹出4和3(4为栈顶元素,3为次顶元素),计算出3+4的值,得7,再将7入栈; 将5入栈; 接下来是×运算符,因此弹出5和7,计算出7×5=35,将35入栈; 将6入栈; 最后是. 运算符,计算出35-6的值,即29,由此得出最终结果

```
public class BackExpresstion {

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String expression = "1+((2+3)*4)-5";
    //中缀表达式
    ArrayList<String> mid = getMidExpress(expression);
    System.out.println("mid = " + mid);
    //戶級表注升
```

```
ArrayList<String> back = getBackExpress(mid);
    System.out.println("back = " + back);
    //计算结果
    int result = calculate(back);
    System.out.println("result = " + result):
private static int calculate(ArrayList<String> back) {
   Stack<String> stack = new Stack<>();
    int front = 0;
   int last = 0;
    int result = 0;
    for (String str : back) {
       //数字进stack
       if(str.matches("\\d")){
           stack.add(str);
       }else{
       // 符号操作
           last = Integer.parseInt(stack.pop());
           front = Integer.parseInt(stack.pop());
           if(str.equals("+")){
               result = last + front;
           }else if(str.equals("-")){
               result = front - last;
           }else if(str.equals("*")){
               result = last * front;
           }else if(str.equals("/")){
               result = front / last;
           stack.add(result+"");
       }
    }
    return Integer.parseInt(stack.pop());
private static ArrayList<String> getBackExpress(ArrayList<String> mid) {
    //两个栈, s1最终, s2放符号
    ArrayList<String> s1 = new ArrayList<>(20);
    Stack<String> s2 = new Stack<>();
    for (String str:mid) {
       //对栈进行操作
       //数值直接放s1
       if(str.matches("\\d+")){
           s1.add(str);
       //操作符若s2为空或栈顶为做括号直接进入s2
           if(s2.isEmpty() || s2.peek().equals("(")){
               s2.add(str);
           }else {
           //若是右括号,弹出s2到左括号
               if(str.equals(")")){
                   String tmp = "";
                   while (!"(".equals(tmp=s2.pop())){
                       s1.add(tmp);
                   }
               }else {
               //否则判断与s2栈顶相对应的优先级,若高于s2栈顶的符号则直接入栈,否则弹出s2栈顶符号到s1,此str入栈
                   if(priority(str) > priority(s2.peek())){
                       s2.add(str);
                   }else {
                       s1.add(s2.pop());
                       s2.add(str);
               }
           }
       }
   }
```

}

```
for (String str: s2) {
        s1.add(str);
    return s1;
}
private static int priority(String option){
    if(option.equals("+") || option.equals("-"))
        return 1;
    else if(option.equals("("))
       return 3;
    else
        return 2;
}
private static ArrayList<String> getMidExpress(String expression) {
    ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>(20);
    //遍历表达式
    //判断是否继续
    int lenth = expression.length();
    int i = 0;
    char cur = ' ';
    char next = ' ';
    String target ="";
    while(true){
       if(i == lenth)break;
       cur = expression.charAt(i);
       //若是符号则直接进入集合
       if(cur <48 || cur > 57){
           list.add(cur+"");
        }else {
           //若是数字则判断下一个是否为数字
           while(true){
           target+=cur;
           if(i == lenth-1) break;
           next=expression.charAt(i+1);
           if(next < 48 || next > 57){
               break;
           }
           i++;
            cur = expression.charAt(i);
            list.add(target);
            target="";
        }
    }
    return list;
}
```