

小白专场： 一元多项式的 加法与乘法运算

题意理解

设计函数分别求两个一元多项式的乘积与和

已知两个多项式:

$$(1) 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$(2) 5x^{20} - 7x^4 + 3x$$

多项式和:

$$5x^{20} - 4x^4 - 5x^2 + 9x - 2$$

题意理解

设计函数分别求两个一元多项式的乘积与和

已知两个多项式:

$$(1) 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$(2) 5x^{20} - 7x^4 + 3x$$

多项式的乘积:

$$(a+b)(c+d) = ac+ad+bc+bd$$

多项式乘积:

$$15x^{24}-25x^{22}+30x^{21}-10x^{20}-21x^8+35x^6-33x^5+14x^4-15x^3+18x^2-6x$$

题意理解

设计函数分别求两个一元多项式的乘积与和

输入样例:

4 3 4 -5 2 6 1 -2 0

3 5 20 -7 4 3 1

$$3x^4-5x^2+6x-2$$

$$5x^{20}-7x^4+3x$$

输出样例:

15 24 -25 22 30 21 -10 20 -21 8 35 6 -33 5 14 4 -15 3 18 2 -6 1

5 20 -4 4 -5 2 9 1 -2 0

$$15x^{24}-25x^{22}+30x^{21}-10x^{20}-21x^8+35x^6-33x^5+14x^4-15x^3+18x^2-6x$$

$$5x^{20}-4x^4-5x^2+9x-2$$

求解思路

1. 多项式表示
2. 程序框架
3. 读多项式
4. 加法实现
5. 乘法实现
6. 多项式输出

多项式的表示

仅表示非零项

数组：

- 👍 编程简单、调试容易
- 👎 需要事先确定数组大小

一种比较好的实现方法是：动态数组

链表：

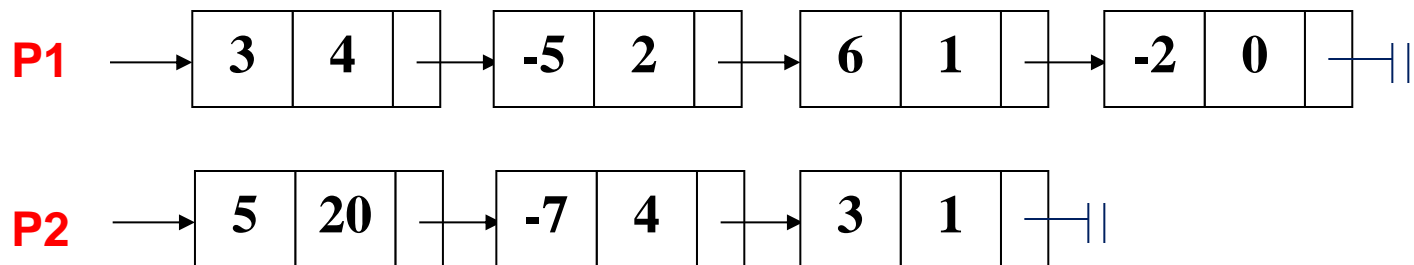
- 👍 动态性强
- 👎 编程略为复杂、调试比较困难

下面介绍链表表示

多项式的表示

数据结构设计

```
typedef struct PolyNode *Polynomial;  
struct PolyNode {  
    int coef;  
    int expon;  
    Polynomial link;  
};
```



程序框架搭建

```
int main()  
{  
    读入多项式1  
    读入多项式2  
    乘法运算并输出  
    加法运算并输出  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

需要设计的函数:

- 读一个多项式
- 两多项式相乘
- 两多项式相加
- 多项式输出

```
int main()  
{  
    链表结构指针  
  
    Polynomial P1, P2, PP, PS;  
  
    P1 = ReadPoly();  
    P2 = ReadPoly();  
    PP = Mult( P1, P2 );  
    PrintPoly( PP );  
    PS = Add( P1, P2 );  
    PrintPoly( PS );  
  
    return 0;  
}
```


如何读入多项式

```
Polynomial ReadPoly()
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
scanf("%d", &N);
```

```
.....
```

```
while ( N-- ) {
```

```
    scanf("%d %d", &c, &e);
```

```
    Attach(c, e, &Rear);
```

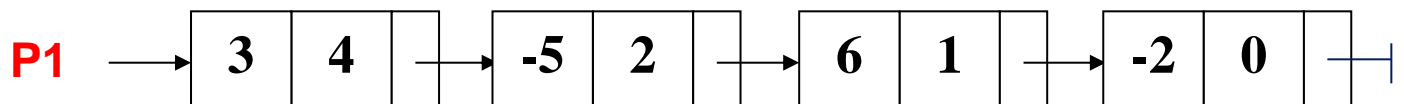
```
}
```

```
.....
```

```
return P;
```

```
}
```

4 3 4 -5 2 6 1 -2 0



如何读入多项式

```
Polynomial ReadPoly()
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
scanf("%d", &N);
```

```
.....
```

```
while ( N-- ) {
```

```
    scanf("%d %d", &c, &e);
```

```
    Attach(c, e, &Rear);
```

```
}
```

rear这个变量在attach中要被改变，因此在这里需要传递指针

```
.....
```

```
return P;
```

```
}
```

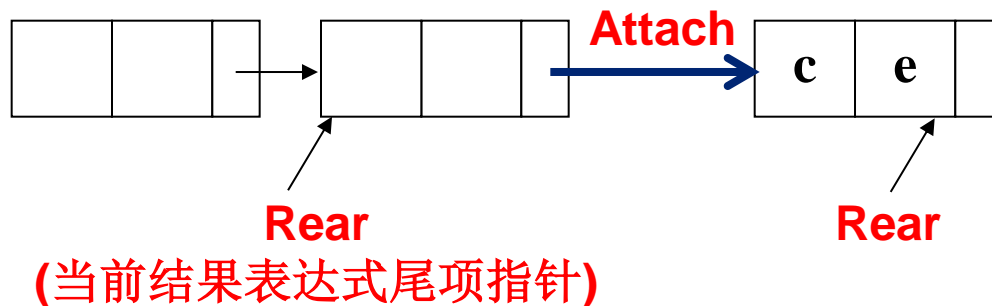
Rear初值是多少？

两种处理方法：

1. **Rear初值为NULL**

在Attach函数中根据Rear是
否为NULL做不同处理

如果是NULL，则证明是第一个
数，那么就需要申请空间，使
NULL指向申请的空间。
否则，直接把节点插在rear的后
面



如何读入多项式

```
Polynomial ReadPoly()
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
scanf("%d", &N);
```

```
.....
```

```
while ( N-- ) {
```

```
    scanf("%d %d", &c, &e);
```

```
    Attach(c, e, &Rear);
```

```
}
```

```
.....
```

```
return P;
```

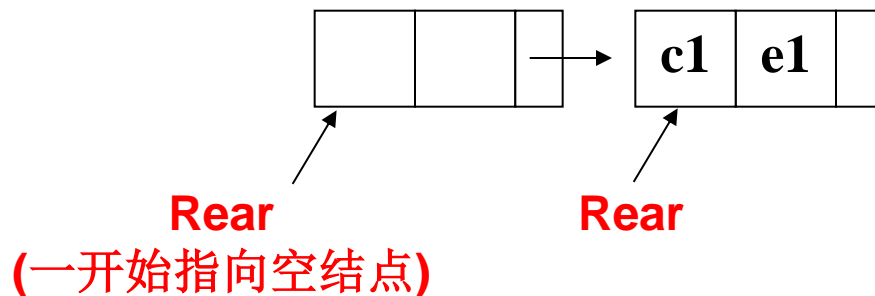
```
}
```

Rear初值是多少？

两种处理方法：

1. **Rear**初值为NULL

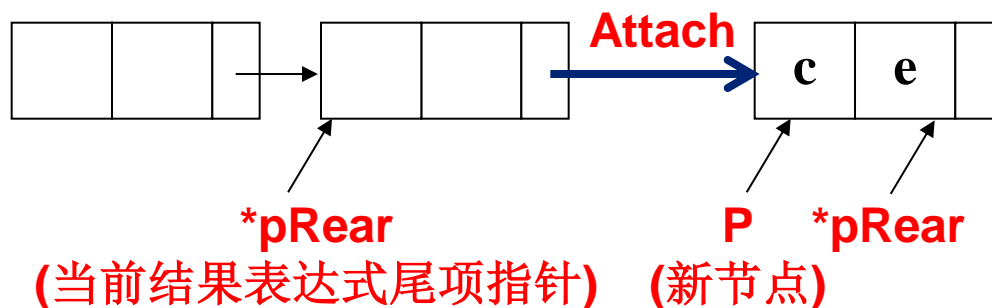
2. **Rear**指向一个空结点



如何读入多项式

```
void Attach( int c, int e, Polynomial *pRear )
{
    Polynomial P;

    P = (Polynomial)malloc(sizeof(struct PolyNode));
    P->coef = c; /* 对新结点赋值 */
    P->expon = e;
    P->link = NULL;
    (*pRear)->link = P;
    *pRear = P; /* 修改pRear值 */
}
```



如何读入多项式

Polynomial ReadPoly()

{

Polynomial P, Rear, t;

int c, e, N;

scanf("%d", &N);

P = (Polynomial)malloc(sizeof(struct PolyNode)); /* 链表头空结点 */

P->link = NULL;

Rear = P;

while (N--) {

scanf("%d %d", &c, &e);

Attach(c, e, &Rear);

/* 将当前项插入多项式尾部 */

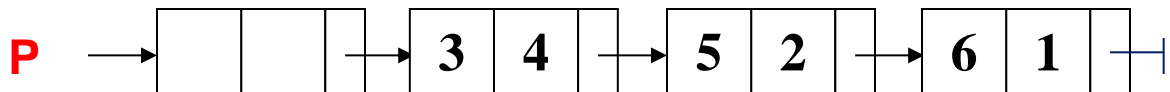
}

t = P; P = P->link; free(t);

/* 删除临时生成的头结点 */

return P;

}



如何将两个多项式相加

写这种链表类的函数都可以先思考下，需不需要先写一个空节点，以简化运算。上一个链表类的题也使用了空节点，做链表头

Polynomial Add(Polynomial P1, Polynomial P2)

```
{
    .....
    t1 = P1; t2 = P2;
    P = (Polynomial)malloc(sizeof(struct PolyNode)); P->link = NULL;
    Rear = P;
    while (t1 && t2) {
        if (t1->expon == t2->expon) {
            .....
        }
        else if (t1->expon > t2->expon) {
            .....
        }
        else {
            .....
        }
    }
    while (t1) {
        .....
    }
    while (t2) {
        .....
    }
    .....
    return P;
}
```

先构造一个空节点。



如何将两个多项式相乘

方法:

1. 将乘法运算转换为加法运算

将P1当前项 (c_i, e_i) 乘P2多项式, 再添加到结果多项式里

```
t1 = P1; t2 = P2;
```

```
P = (Polynomial)malloc(sizeof(struct PolyNode)); P->link = NULL;
```

```
Rear = P;
```

```
while (t2) {
```

```
    Attach(t1->coef*t2->coef, t1->expon+t2->expon, &Rear);
```

```
    t2 = t2->link;
```

```
}
```

2. 逐项插入

将P1当前项 ($c1_i, e1_i$) 乘P2当前项 ($c2_i, e2_i$), 并插入到结果多项式中。关键是要找到插入位置

初始结果多项式可由P1第一项乘P2获得 (如上)

如何将两个多项式相乘

Polynomial Mult(Polynomial P1, Polynomial P2)

```
{
    .....
    t1 = P1; t2 = P2;
    .....
    while (t2) {          /* 先用P1的第1项乘以P2，得到P */
        .....
    }
    t1 = t1->link;
    while (t1) {
        t2 = P2; Rear = P;
        while (t2) {
            e = t1->expon + t2->expon;
            c = t1->coef * t2->coef;
            .....
            t2 = t2->link;
        }
        t1 = t1->link;
    }
    .....
}
```


如何将两个多项式相乘

Polynomial Mult(Polynomial P1, Polynomial P2)

```
{
    Polynomial P, Rear, t1, t2, t;
    int c, e;

    if (!P1 || !P2) return NULL;

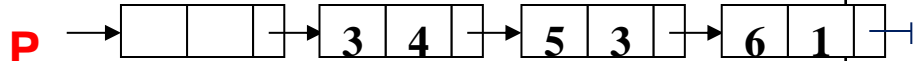
    t1 = P1; t2 = P2;
    P = (Polynomial)malloc(sizeof(struct PolyNode)); P->link = NULL;
    Rear = P;
    while (t2) {
        /* 先用P1的第1项乘以P2, 得到P */
        Attach(t1->coef*t2->coef, t1->expon+t2->expon, &Rear);
        t2 = t2->link;
    }
    t1 = t1->link;
    while (t1) {
        t2 = P2; Rear = P;
        while (t2) {
            .....
            t2 = t2->link;
        }
        t1 = t1->link;
    }
    .....
}
```



如何将两个多项式相乘

Polynomial Mult(Polynomial P1, Polynomial P2)

```
{
    .....
    while (t1) {
        t2 = P2; Rear = P;
        while (t2) {
            e = t1->expon + t2->expon;
            c = t1->coef * t2->coef;
            while (Rear->link && Rear->link->expon > e)
                Rear = Rear->link;
            if (Rear->link && Rear->link->expon == e) {
                .....
            }
            else {
                .....
            }
            t2 = t2->link;
        }
        t1 = t1->link;
    }
    .....
}
```



插入: (-4 ,2)

如何将两个多项式相乘

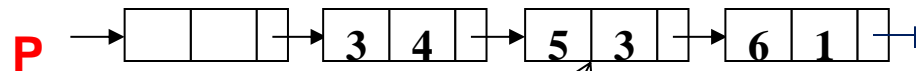
Polynomial Mult(Polynomial P1, Polynomial P2)

```
{
    .....
    while (Rear->link && Rear->link->expon > e)
        Rear = Rear->link;
    if (Rear->link && Rear->link->expon == e) {
        if (Rear->link->coef + c)
            Rear->link->coef += c;
        else {
            t = Rear->link;
            Rear->link = t->link;
            free(t);
        }
    }
    else {
        t = (Polynomial)malloc(sizeof(struct PolyNode));
        t->coef = c; t->expon = e;
        t->link = Rear->link;
        Rear->link = t; Rear = Rear->link;
    }
    .....
}
```

如果系数相等，就和下一项的系数做运算

如果等于零，就要把这一项删掉

小于，就申请新的节点，进行赋值



Rear → (-4, 2)

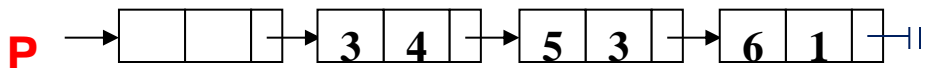


如何将两个多项式相乘

Polynomial Mult(Polynomial P1, Polynomial P2)

```
{
    .....
    t1 = P1; t2 = P2;
    .....
    while (t2) { /* 先用P1的第1项乘以P2，得到P */
        .....
    }
    t1 = t1->link;
    while (t1) {
        t2 = P2; Rear = P;
        while (t2) {
            e = t1->expon + t2->expon;
            c = t1->coef * t2->coef;
            .....
            t2 = t2->link;
        }
        t1 = t1->link;
    }
    t2 = P; P = P->link; free(t2);

    return P;
}
```



如何将多项式输出

```
void PrintPoly( Polynomial P )
{ /* 输出多项式 */
    int flag = 0;                                /* 辅助调整输出格式用 */

    if (!P) {printf("0 0\n"); return;}

    while ( P ) {
        if (!flag)
            flag = 1;
        else
            printf(" ");
        printf("%d %d", P->coef, P->expon);
        P = P->link;
    }
    printf("\n");
}
```