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// 链表一元多项式的类实现
//
  Author: Melissa M. CAO
  Belong: Section of software theory, School of Computer Engineering & Science,
Shanghai University
// Version: 1.0
#include "StdAfx.h"
#include "LinkList.cpp"//因为包含该项,故测试函数亦放在此文件中,若置于
MCAOTest. cpp 中,则对 LinkList 的定义是重复的
#include "polynomial.h"
// 链表一元多项式+重载的类实现
polynomial & operator + (polynomial &a, polynomial &b)
  node(term) * pa, *pb, *pc, *p, *c;
  term at, bt;
  pc = a. poly. Reset(0);
  c = pc;
  p = b. poly. Reset(0);
  pa = a. poly. Reset(1);
  pb = b. poly. Reset(1);
  //delete p; //如果此处删除 b 链表头结点,则析沟函数需要重写,否则,无法析构 b
  while (!a.poly.EndofList() && !b.poly.EndofList())
    int i=0:
     at = pa->data;
    bt = pb->data;
    if (at.exp > bt.exp) i = 1;
     if (at. exp < bt. exp) i = -1;
     switch (i)
       case 0: // case' =='
         at.coef = at.coef + bt.coef;
         p = pb;
         pb = b. poly. Next();
         delete p;
```

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p = pa;
               pa = a.poly.Next();
               delete p;
           else
               pa->data = at;
               pc->SetNext(pa);
               pc = pa;
               pa = a. poly. Next();
        break;
        case 1: // case '>'
           pc->SetNext(pa);
           pc = pa;
           pa = a.poly.Next();
        break;
        case -1: // case '<'
           pc->SetNext(pb);
           pc = pb;
           pb = b. poly. Next();
        break;
     }
  if (!a.poly.EndofList())
     pc->SetNext(pa);
  else
     pc->SetNext(pb);
  p = b. poly. Reset (0); //因为合并的结果置于 a 链表, 故 b 链表头指针的 next 域置空,
否则, 析沟时无法判断 b 链表为空
  p->SetNext(NULL);
  return a;
}
// 链表一元多项式-重载的类实现
// 算法思想:第二个多项式每项系统取反,与第一个多项式相加
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if (abs(at.coef) < 0.0001)

```
思考题: 此算法先将多项式 b 的每一项系数取反, 再调用多项式加法来实现减法。代码
简单好写,效率如何?
      能否重复加法的代码?何处进行修改?
polynomial & operator - (polynomial &a, polynomial &b)
 b. change();
 return a + b:
}
// 链表一元多项式*重载的类实现
// 算法思想:第一个多项式的每一项乘以第二个多项式,累加
polynomial & operator * (polynomial &a, polynomial &b)
 polynomial c(0);
 node <term> *p;
 p = a.poly.Reset(1);
 while (p)
   polynomial d(0);
   d. Copy (b, 0);
   d. MultipleOneTerm(p);
   c = c + d;
   p = a. poly. Next();
 a. Copy (c, 1);
 return a;
}
链表一元多项式复制操作的类实现
//
  tt: 为 0 时多项式为空,直接复制; 为 1 时先把多项式清 0,再复制 copy 多项式的内
容
void polynomial::Copy(polynomial &copy, int tt)
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```
node <term> *p;
  if (tt == 1)
    poly.Clear();
  p = copy.poly.Reset(1);
  while (p)
  {
    poly.Append(p->data);
    p = copy.poly.Next();
  }
}
// 链表一元多项式输出<<重载的类实现
ostream & operator << (ostream & output, polynomial & c)
{
  node <term> *pa;
  term at;
  pa = c. poly. Reset(1);
  while (!c.poly.EndofList())
    at = pa->data;
    output << at. coef << "X" << at. exp;
    pa = c. poly. Next();
    if (pa && pa->data.coef > 0)
      output << "+";
  return output;
}
链表一元多项式构造函数的实现
polynomial :: polynomial()
{
  term c;
  double x, x1;
  int y, z = 100000;
```

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cout << "Please input a float which means polynomial(coef) is end: ";</pre>
  cin >> x1;
  cout << "Please input every term of the polynomial(coef, exp): ";</pre>
  cin \gg x;
  while (x != 0 \&\& x!= x1)
     cin >> y;
     while (y \ge z \mid | y < 0)
           cout 〈〈 "输入不合理,要求指数从大到小有序,且暂不考虑 x 的负次方!
请重新输入: " << endl;
           cin \gg x \gg y;
     c. init(x, y);
      poly. InsertAfter(c);
      z = y;
     cin >> x;
  }
}
// 链表一元多项式构造函数的实现
// 后面补充函数: n 用来控制类型,为 0 时初始化一个空链表/空多项式即可;不为 0 则由
用户输入系数和指数来建立多项式
polynomial :: polynomial(int n)
   term temp;
  temp. init(0, 0);
  if (n == 0)
     poly.head = new node<term>(temp);
  else
      term c;
      double x, x1;
      int y, z = 100000;
      cout << "Please input a float which means polynomial(coef) is end: ";</pre>
      cout << "Please input every term of the polynomial(coef, exp): ";</pre>
```

```
cin >> x;
    while (x != 0 \&\& x!= x1)
      cin >> y;
      while (y \ge z \mid y < 0)
          cout << "输入不合理,要求指数从大到小有序,且暂不考虑 x 的负次
方! 请重新输入: " << endl;
          cin >> x >> y;
      c. init(x, y);
      poly. InsertAfter(c);
      z = y;
      cin >> x;
 }// end of else
}
// 链表一元多项式每一项系数取反操作的实现
void polynomial :: change()
{
 node <term> * p;
 p = poly. Reset(1);
 while (p)
    p->data.coef = -1 * (p->data.coef);
    p = poly. Next();
 }
}
链表一元多项式每一项与固定一项 p 相乘操作的实现
void polynomial :: MultipleOneTerm(node<term> *q)
{
 node <term> * p;
 p = poly. Reset(1);
 while (p)
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{
   p->data.coef = q->data.coef * (p->data.coef);
   p-data. exp = q-data. exp + p-data. exp;
   p = poly. Next();
}
// 链表一元多项式求值函数的实现
double polynomial :: calculation(double x)
  double f = 0;
  double temp;
  term t;
 node <term> * p;
 p = poly.Reset(1);
 while (p)
   //请同学们自己完成
 return f;
}
// 链表一元多项式的测试函数
void polynomialTest()
{
  int select;
 double x;
 char con = 'Y';
 //构造第一个多项式
 cout << "构造第一个多项式:";
 polynomial a;
 //构造第二个多项式
 cout << "构造第二个多项式: ";
 polynomial b;
```

```
cout << "第一个多项式: " << a << endl;
cout << "第二个多项式: " << b << endl;
while (con != 'n' && con != 'N')
   cout << "输入操作选择: 1--求和; " << endl;
   cout << "
                       2--分别求两个多项式的值; " << end1;
   cout << "
                       3--- 求差: " << end1:
   cout << "
                       4--求积; " << endl;
                       5--- 求导; " << endl;
   cout << "
   cout << "请输入您的选择: ";
   cin >> select;
   switch (select)
   {
          cout << "两个多项式的和为: " << a+b << endl;
      break;
       case 2:
          cout << "请输入多项式中参数 x 的值, 计算多项式: ";
          cin \gg x;
          cout << "第一个多项式的值为: " << a. calculation(x) << endl;
          cout << "第二个多项式的值为: " << b. calculation(x) << endl;
       break;
       case 3:
          cout << "两个多项式的差为: " << a-b << endl;
       break:
       case 4:
          cout << "两个多项式的积为: " << a*b << endl;
       break;
       case 5:
          cout << "此功能尚未实现,请有兴趣的同学自行补充!" << endl;
          //cout << "第一个多项式求导结果为: " << a. calculation(x) << endl;
          //cout << "第二个多项式求导结果为: " << b. calculation(x) << endl;
      break;
       default:
          cout << "选择的操作不存在!";
       break;
   }
```

```
cout << "还需要继续测试吗 (Y/N) ? ";
cin >> con;
}
} /**/
```