程序设计实习

第二十一讲 标准模板库 (三)



http://ai.pku.edu.cn/cpp2007

内容提要-算法



- 1. fill、remove、replace 系列算法
- 2. 数学算法
- 3. 排序和查找算法
- 4. 交换、合并等算法
- 5. 集合操作算法
- 6. 佐操作算法
- 7. 作业

1. fill、remove、replace 系列算法

1.1 fill, fill_n , generate 与 generate_n

template < class Fwdlt, class T>
void fill (Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, const T& x);
template < class Outlt, class Size, class T>
void fill_n(Outlt first, Size n, const T& x);

template < class Fwdlt, class Gen > void generate(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, Gen g);

fill,fill_n:将容器中某一区间的元素全部设为某值比如:

vector $\langle int \rangle v(100)$;

fill(v.begin(), v.end(), 5); //将全部元素设为5

vector<char> vc(100);

fill_n(vc.begin(),5, 'A'); //将 begin()及其后5个元素设为' // 'A'

generate 和 generate_n 依次将容器中某一区间的值,设为 g()

template < class FwdIt, class Gen > void generate(FwdIt first, FwdIt last, Gen g);

template < class Outlt, class Pred, class Gen > void **generate_n**(Outlt first, Dist n, Gen g);

#include <vector>

#include <iostream>

#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

char nextLetter() {

static char letter = 'A';

return letter++;

}

1

```
main()
{
    vector<char> v(5);
    ostream_iterator<char> output(cout,",");
    generate(v.begin(),v.end(),nextLetter);
    copy( v.begin(),v.end(),output);
    cout << endl;
    generate_n(v.begin(),5,nextLetter);
    copy( v.begin(),v.end(),output);
}//输出:
A,B,C,D,E,
F,G,H,I,J,
```

```
1.2 remove, remove_if, remove_copy, remove_copy_if template < class Fwdlt, class T >
Fwdlt remove(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, const T& val);
删除 [first,last) 中所有和 val相等的元素, 这里"删除"的意思是用该区间后面的元素替换, 后面的元素往前移动的意思,因此该函数不会使容器里的元素真正减少。
返回值是选代器,指向被修改后序列的终点,即被修改后的序列是[first,fwdlt)
如果被删除的是[first,last) 中的最后一个元素, 那么就等于什么操作都没做,因为[first,last)里没有元素可以往前移,来替换被删除元素了,此时返回值指向 last的前一个元素。如果[first,last)中没有元素等于val, 那么 fdwlt等于 last
```

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
main(){

ostream_iterator<int> output(cout,",");
const int SIZE = 5;
int a[SIZE] = { 1,2,3,4,5 };
vector<int> v(a,a+SIZE);
vector<int>::iterator i = remove(v.begin(), v.end(),5);
```

```
cout << "1) ";
copy(v.begin(),i,output); cout << endl;
i = remove(v.begin(),v.begin() + 1,1);
cout << "2) ";
copy(v.begin(),i,output); cout << endl;
cout << "3) ";
copy(v.begin(),v.end(),output); cout << endl;
i = remove(v.begin(),v.begin() + 2,1);
cout << "4) ";
copy(v.begin(),v.end(),output); cout << endl;
}</pre>
```

```
輸出:
1) 1,2,3,4,
2)
3) 1,2,3,4,5,
4) 2,2,3,4,5,
```

remove_if:

template < class FwdIt, class Pred > FwdIt

remove_if(FwdIt first, FwdIt last, Pred pr);

remove_if 和 remove 类似,不同之处在于,被删除的
元素

e 必须是满足 pr(e) == true 的。

pr 可以是函数对象或函数

```
remove_copy
template < class Inlt, class Outlt, class T >
Outlt remove_copy(Inlt first, Inlt last, Outlt x, const T& val);

将 [first,last)中所有不等于 val 的元素,拷贝到另一容
器中从 x 开始的位置(会覆盖另一容器中原有的元素,
须确保另一容器足够长,否则会出错)
返回值是另一容器的迭代器,指向被拷贝序列的最后一个
元素的后面。
如果操作在同一容器上进行,则 [x, x + (last - first)) 不能和 [first, last) 有重叠,否则会出错。
```

```
remove_copy 示例:
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
main(){

ostream_iterator<int> output(cout,",");
const int SIZE = 5;
int a[SIZE] = {1,2,3,4,5};
vector<int> v(a,a+SIZE);
vector<int> v2(10);
vector<int>::iterator i = remove_copy(v.begin(),v.end(),v2.begin(),5);
```

```
cout << "1) ";
copy( v2.begin(),i,output); cout << endl;
i = remove_copy(v.begin(),v.begin() + 1,v2.begin(),1);
cout << "2) ";
copy( v2.begin(),i,output); cout << endl;
cout << "3) ";
copy( v2.begin(),v2.end(),output); cout << endl;
i = remove_copy(v.begin(),v.begin() + 2,v2.begin(),1);
cout << "4) ";
copy( v2.begin(),i,output); cout << endl;
cout << "5) ";
copy( v2.begin(),v2.end(),output); cout << endl;
}</pre>
```

輸出:
1) 1,2,3,4,
2)
3) 1,2,3,4,0,0,0,0,0,0,
4) 2,
5) 2,2,3,4,0,0,0,0,0,0,

remove_copy_if
template<class Inlt, class Outlt, class Pred>
Outlt remove_copy_if(Inlt first, Inlt last, Outlt x, Pred pr);
持 [first,last)中所有 pr(e) 为 false 的元素e, 拷贝到另一容器中从 x 开始的位置(会覆盖另一容器中原有的元素,须确保另一容器足够长, 否则会出错)
返回值是另一容器的迭代器,指向被拷贝序列的最后一个元素的后面。
如果操作在同一容器上进行,则 [x, x + (last - first)) 不能和 [first, last) 有重叠,否则会出错。

1.3 replace, replace_if, replace_copy, replace_copy_if
template<caass Fwdlt, class T>
void replace(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, const T& vold, const T& vnew);
将 [first,last) 区间中,所有等于vold的元素,替换为 vnew
template<class Fwdlt, class Pred, class T>
void replace_if(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, Pred pr, const T& val);
将 [first,last) 区间中,所有等于 pr(e) == true 的元素e,替换为 val

template < class InIt, class OutIt, class T>

Outlt replace_copy(Inlt first, Inlt last, Outlt x, const T& vold, const T& vnew);

将 [first,last) 区间中的所有元素,拷贝到另一容器的从 X 开始的地方。拷贝过程中碰到等于 vold的元素,则不拷贝 vold,而是拷贝 vnew到目标容器。

返回值是个迭代器,指向目标容器中拷入序列的最后一个元素的 后面

如果操作在同一容器上进行,则 [x, x + (last - first)) 不能和 [first, last) 有重叠,否则会出错。

template < class InIt, class OutIt, class Pred, class T>

Outlt replace_copy_if(InIt first, InIt last, Outlt x, Pred pr, const T& val);

将 [first,last)区间中的所有元素,拷贝到另一容器的从 X 开始的地方。拷贝过程中碰到 pr(e) == true的元素e, 则不拷贝e, 而是拷贝 val 到目标容器。

返回值是个迭代器,指向目标容器中拷入序列的最后一个 元素的后面

如果操作在同一容器上进行,则 [x,x+(last-first)) 不能和 [first, last) 有重叠,否则会出错。

2 数学算法

2.1 random shuffle:

template < class RanIt >

void random shuffle(Ranlt first, Ranlt last);

template < class Ranlt, class Fun > void random shuffle (Ranlt first, Ranlt last, Fun& f);

随机打乱[first,last) 中的元素,适用于能随机访问的容器

2.2 count:

template < class InIt, class T>

size_t count(InIt first, InIt last, const T& val);

计算[first,last) 中等于val的元素个数

3) count_if

template < class InIt, class Pred, class Dist >

size_t count_if(InIt first, InIt last, Pred pr);

计算[first,last) 中符合pr(e) == true 的元素 e的个数

2.3 min_element:

template < class FwdIt >

Fwdlt min_element(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last);

返回[first,last) 中最小元素的迭代器,以"<"作比较器

template < class FwdIt, class Pred>

Fwdlt min_element(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, Pred pr); 返回[first,last) 中最小元素的迭代器,以 pr 作比較器

2.4 max_element:

template<class FwdIt>

FwdIt max_element(FwdIt first, FwdIt last);

返回[first,last) 中最大(不小) 元素的迭代器,以"<" 作比较器

template < class FwdIt, class Pred >

Fwdlt max_element(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, Pred pr);

返回[first,last) 中最大(不小)元素的迭代器,以 pr 作 比较器



2.5 accumulate

template < class InIt, class T>

T accumulate(InIt first, InIt last, T val);

对 [first,last)区间中的每个迭代器 1,

执行 val = val + * l;

返回 val

template < class InIt, class T, class Pred>

T accumulate(InIt first, InIt last, T val, Pred pr);

对 [first,last)区间中的每个迭代器 1,

执行 val=pr(val, *I), 返回 val



2.6 for_each

template < class InIt, class Fun>

Fun for_each(InIt first, InIt last, Fun f);

对[first,last)中的每个元素 e ,执行 f(e) , 要求 f(e)不能改变e

2.7 transform

template < class InIt, class OutIt, class Unop>

Outlt **transform**(InIt first, InIt last, Outlt x, Unop uop);

对[first,last)中的每个迭代器 1,执行

uop(*1);要求uop(*1)不得改变*1的值

本模板返回值是个迭代器,即x+(last-first)

X 可以和 first相等



template < class InIt1, class InIt2, class OutIt, class Binop>

Outlt **transform**(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Outlt x, Binop bop);

The second template function evaluates

(x + N) = bop((first1 + N), *(first2 + N)) once for each N in

the range [0, last1 - first1).

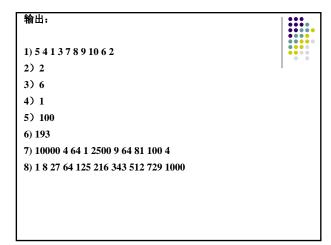
It then returns x + (last1 - first1). The call bop(*(first1 + N),

*(first2 + N)) must not alter either *(first1 + N) or *(first2 + N).

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <numeric>
#include dist>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
class CLessThen9 {
public:
    bool operator()( int n) { return n < 9; }
};
void outputSquare(int value ) { cout << value * value << '' ''; }
int calculateCube(int value) { return value * value * value; }</pre>
```

```
main() {
    const int SIZE = 10;
    int a1[] = { 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};
    int a2[] = { 100,2,8,1,50,3,8,9,10,2 };
    vector<int> v(a1,a1+SIZE);
    ostream_iterator<int> output(cout," ");
    random_shuffle(v.begin(),v.end());
    cout << endl << "1) ";
    copy( v.begin(),v.end(),output);
    copy( a2,a2+SIZE,v.begin());
    cout << endl << "2) ";
    cout << count(v.begin(),v.end(),8);
    cout << endl << "3) ";
    cout << count_if(v.begin(),v.end(),CLessThen9());
```

```
cout << endl << "4) ";
cout << * (min_element(v.begin(),v.end()));
cout << endl << "5) ";
cout << * (max_element(v.begin(),v.end()));
cout << endl << "6) ";
cout << accumulate(v.begin(),v.end(),0);//求和
cout << endl << "7) ";
for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),outputSquare);
vector<int> cubes(SIZE);
transform(a1,a1+SIZE,cubes.begin(),calculateCube);
cout << endl << "8) ";
copy( cubes.begin(),cubes.end(),output);
}
```



3 排序和查找算法

3.1 find

template < class InIt, class T>

Inlt find(Inlt first, Inlt last, const T& val);

The template function determines the lowest value of \boldsymbol{N} in the

range [0, last - first) for which the predicate *(first + N) =

is true. It then returns first + N. If no such value exists, the function returns last. It evaluates the predicate once, at most.

for each N.

3.2 find if

template < class InIt, class Pred>

InIt find_if(InIt first, InIt last, Pred pr);

The template function determines the lowest value of N in

the range [0, last - first) for which the predicate

pred(*(first + N)) is true. It then returns first +
 N. If no such value exists, the function returns
 last. It evaluates the predicate once, at most, for
 each N.

3.3 binary_search 折阜查找,要求容器已经有序 template<class Fwdlt, class T>

bool binary_search(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, const T& val); template<class Fwdlt, class T, class Pred>

The first template function determines whether a value of N exists in the range [0, last - first) for which *(first + N) has equivalent ordering to val, where the elements designated by iterators in the range [first, last) form a sequence ordered by operator<. If so, the function returns true. If no such value exists, it returns false.

If FwdIt is a random-access iterator type, the function evaluates the ordering predicate X < Y at most ceil(log(last - first)) + 2 times. Otherwise, the function evaluates the predicate a number of times proportional to last - first.

The second template function behaves the same, except that it replaces operator $\langle (X, Y) \rangle$ with pr(X, Y).



```
#include <vector>
#include <bitset>
#include <iostream>
#include <numeric>
#include <list>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
bool Greater10(int n)
{
    return n > 10;
}
```

```
main() {
    const int SIZE = 10;
    int a1[] = { 2,8,1,50,3,100,8,9,10,2 };
    vector<int> v(a1,a1+SIZE);
    ostream_iterator<int> output(cout," ");
    vector<int>::iterator location;
    location = find(v.begin(),v.end(),10);
    if( location != v.end()) {
        cout << endl << "1) " << location - v.begin();
    }
    location = find_if( v.begin(),v.end(),Greater10);
    if( location != v.end()) {
        cout << endl << "2) " << location - v.begin();
}</pre>
```

```
sort(v.begin(),v.end());
if( binary_search(v.begin(),v.end(),9)) {
    cout << endl << "3) " << "9 found";
}
输出:

1) 8
2) 3
3) 9 found
```

```
3.4 lower_bound,uper_bound, equal_range
lower_bound;
template<class Fwdit, class T>
Fwdit lower_bound(Fwdit first, Fwdit last, const T& val);
template<class Fwdit, class T, class Pred>
Fwdit lower_bound(Fwdit first, Fwdit last, const T& val, Pred pr);
要求[first,last)是有序的,
查找[first,last)中的,最小的位置 Fwdit,使得[first,Fwdit)中
所有的元素都比 val 小
```

```
upper_bound
template<class FwdIt, class T>
FwdIt upper_bound(FwdIt first, FwdIt last, const T& val);
template<class FwdIt, class T, class Pred>
FwdIt upper_bound(FwdIt first, FwdIt last, const T& val, Pred pr);

要求[first,last)是有序的,
查找[first,last)中的,最大的位置 FwdIt,使得[FwdIt,last)中所有的元素都比val 大
```

```
equal_range
template < class Fwdlt, class T>
pair < Fwdlt, Fwdlt > equal_range(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, const T& val);
template < class Fwdlt, class T, class Pred >
pair < Fwdlt, Fwdlt > equal_range(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, const T& val, Pred pr);

要求[first,last)是有序的,
返回值是一个pair、假设为 p, 则
[first,p.first) 中的元素都此 val 小
[p.second,last)中的所有元素都此 val 大
```

3.5 sort

template<class RanIt>

void sort(Ranlt first, Ranlt last);

template < class Ranlt, class Pred > void sort(Ranlt first, Ranlt last, Pred pr);

The first template function reorders the sequence designated by iterators in the range [first, last) to form a sequence ordered by operator<. Thus, the elements are sorted in ascending order.

The function evaluates the ordering predicate X < Y at most ceil((last - first) * log(last - first)) times.

The second template function behaves the same, except that it replaces operator <(X, Y) with pr(X, Y).

sort 实际上是快速排序,时间复杂度 O(n*log(n));

平均性能最优。但是最坏的情况下,性能可能非常差。

如果要保证"最坏情况下"的性能,那么可以使用

stable sort

stable_sort 实际上是归并排序,特点是能保持相等元素之间 的先后次序

在有足够存储空间的情况下,复杂度为 n * log(n),否则复杂 度为 n * log(n) * log(n)

stable sort 用法和 sort相同

排序算法要求随机存取迭代器的支持,所以list 不能使用排序 算法,要使用list::sort

此外还有其他排序算法:

partial_sort:部分排序,直到前 n 个元素就位即可

nth_element:排序,直到第 n个元素就位,并保证比第n个元

景小的元素都在第 N 个元素之前即可

partition: 改变元素次序,使符合某准则的元素放在前面

•••

3.6 堆排序

堆:一种二叉树,最大元素总是在堆顶上,二叉树 中任何节

点的子节点总是小于或等于父节点的值

◆ 什么是堆?

 Π 个记录的序列,其所对应的关键字的序列为 E K_0 , K_1 , K_2 , ..., K_{n-1} , 若有如下关系成立时,则称该记录序列构成一个维。

 $k_i \ge k_{2i+1}$ 且 $k_i \ge k_{2i+2}$, 其中i=0, 1, ...,

例如,下面的关键字序列构成一个堆。 96832738119 yrpdfbkac

堆排序的各种算法,如make_heap等,需要随机访问送代 器的支持

make_heap 函数模板

template<class Ranit>

void make_heap(RanIt first, RanIt last);

template < class Ranit, class Pred>

void make_heap(Ranlt first, Ranlt last, Pred pr);

The first template function reorders the sequence designated by iterators in the range [first, last) to form a heap <u>ordered</u> by operator<.

The function evaluates the ordering predicate X < Y at most 3 * (last - first) times.

The second template function behaves the same, except that it replaces operator <(X, Y) with pr(X, Y).

push_heap 函数模板

template < class RanIt >

void push_heap(Ranlt first, Ranlt last);

template < class Ranit, class Pred>

void push_heap(RanIt first, RanIt last, Pred pr);

The first template function reorders the sequence designated by iterators in the range [first, last) to form a new heap ordered by operator < . Iterators in the range [first, last - 1) must designate an existing heap, also ordered by operator < Thus, first != last must be true and *(last - 1) is the element to add to (push on) the heap.

复杂度: O(log(n))

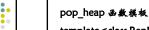


The function evaluates the ordering predicate X < Y ceil(log(last - first)) times, at most.



The second template function behaves the same, except that it replaces operator <(X, Y) with pr(X, Y).

往已经是堆的容器中添加元素,可以在鲁次 push_back 一个元素后,再调用 push_heap算法









template voluss raint, class ricas

void pop_heap(Ranlt first, Ranlt last, Pred pr);
The first template function recorders the conven

The first template function reorders the sequence designated by iterators in the range [first, last) to form a new heap, ordered by operator< and designated by iterators in the range [first, last - 1), leaving the original element at *first subsequently at *(last - 1). The original sequence must designate an existing heap, also ordered by operator<.

Thus, first != last must be true and *(last - 1) is the element to remove from (pop off) the heap.

The function evaluates the ordering predicate X < Y ceil(2 * log(last - first)) times, at most.



The second template function behaves the same, except that it replaces operator < (X, Y) with pr(X, Y).

将堆中的最大元素,即*first ,移到 last -1 位置,

原*(last -1)被移到前面某个位置,并且移动后 [first,last -1)仍然是个堆

要求原[first,last)就是个堆

复杂度 O(nlog(n))

4. swap, iter_swap , swap_ranges
template < class T >
void swap(T& x, T& y);



template < class Fwdlt1, class Fwdlt2 > void iter_swap(Fwdlt1 x, Fwdlt2 y);

交换迭代器×和Y所指向的元素的值

template<class FwdIt1, class FwdIt2>



Fwdlt2 swap_ranges(Fwdlt1 first, Fwdlt1 last, Fwdlt2 x);

The template function evaluates swap(*(first + N), *(x + N)) once for each N in the range [0, last - first). It then returns x + (last - first). If x and first designate regions of storage, the range [x, x + (last - first)) must not overlap the range [first, last).

copy backward, merge, unique, reverse



template<class BidIt1, class BidIt2>

Bidlt2 copy backward(Bidlt1 first, Bidlt1 last, Bidlt2 x);

The template function evaluates *(x - N - 1) = *(last - N - 1)) once for each N in the range [0, last - first), for strictly decreasing values of N beginning with the highest value. It then returns x - (last - first). If x and first designate regions of storage, x must not be in the range [first, last).

merge

template < class InIt1, class InIt2, class OutIt>

Outlt merge(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x);

template < class InIt1, class InIt2, class OutIt, class Pred >

Outlt merge(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x, Pred pr);

把[first1,last1), [first2,last2) 两个升序序列合并,形成第 3个升序序列,第3个升序序列以×开头 unique:

template<class Fwdlt>

Fwdlt unique(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last);

template < class FwdIt, class Pred>

Fwdlt unique(Fwdlt first, Fwdlt last, Pred pr);

去除[first,last) 这个升序序列中的重复元素

reverse

template<class BidIt>

void reverse (Bidlt first, Bidlt last);

The template function evaluates swap(*(first + N), *(last - 1 - N)) once for each N in the range [0, (last - first) / 2). Thus, the function reverses the order of elements in the sequence.

5. 集合操作:



includes, set_difference, set_intersection, set_union, set_symmetric_difference

用于操作排序值的集合,即它们处理的区间都应该 是升序的

includes:



template < class InIt1, class InIt2>

bool includes(InIt1 first1, InIt1 last1, InIt2 first2, InIt2 last2);

template < class InIt1, class InIt2, class Pred >

bool includes(InIt1 first1, InIt1 last1, InIt2 first2, InIt2 last2, Pred pr);

判断 [first2,last2)中的每个元素,是否都在 [first1,last1)中

第一个用 == 作此较器,

第二个用 pr 作比較器

set_difference:



template < class InIt1, class InIt2, class OutIt>

Outlt set_difference(InIt1 first1, InIt1 last1, InIt2 first2, InIt2 last2, Outlt x);

template < class InIt1, class InIt2, class OutIt, class Pred>

Outlt set_difference(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x, Pred pr);

求出[first1,last1)中,不在[first2,last2)中的元素,放到 从 X 开始的地方

如果 [first1,last1) 里有多个相等元素不在[first2,last2)中,则这多个元素也都会被放入X代表的目标区间里

set intersection



template < class Init1, class Init2, class Outit>

Outlt set_intersection(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x);

template < class InIt1, class InIt2, class OutIt, class Pred>

Outlt set_intersection(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x, Pred pr);

求出[first1,last1)和[first2,last2)中共有的元素,放到从× 开始的地方

若某个元素e 在[first1,last1)里出现 n1次,在[first2,last2) 里出现n2次,则该元素在目标区间里出现 min(n1,n2)次

```
set_symmetric_difference
template<class Inlt1, class Inlt2, class Outlt>

Outlt set_symmetric_difference(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x);

template<class Inlt1, class Inlt2, class Outlt, class Pred>

Outlt set_symmetric_difference(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x, Pred pr);

也两个区间里相互不在另一区间里的元素数入x开始的地方
```

```
set_union
template < class Inlt1, class Inlt2, class Outlt>
Outlt set_union(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x);
template < class Inlt1, class Inlt2, class Outlt, class Pred > Outlt set_union(Inlt1 first1, Inlt1 last1, Inlt2 first2, Inlt2 last2, Outlt x, Pred pr);
求两个区间的并,放列以 x开始的位置
若某个元素e 在[first1,last1)里出现 n1次,在
[first2,last2)里出现n2次,则该元素在目标区间里出现max(n1,n2)次
```

```
6. bitset
template<size_t N> class bitset
{
    .....
};
实际使用的时候,N是个整型常数
如:
bitset<40> bst;
bst是一个由40位组成的对象,用bitset的函数可以方便地
访问任何一位
```

```
bitset的成员函数:
bitset<N>& operator&=(const bitset<N>& rhs);
bitset<N>& operator|=(const bitset<N>& rhs);
bitset<N>& operator^=(const bitset<N>& rhs);
bitset<N>& operator<<=(const bitset<N>& pos);
bitset<N>& operator>>=(const bitset<N>& pos);
bitset<N>& operator>>=(const bitset<N>& pos);
bitset<N>& set(); //全部设成1
bitset<N>& set(size_t pos, bool val = true); //设置基位bitset<N>& reset(); //全部设成0
bitset<N>& reset(size_t pos); //基位设成0
bitset<N>& flip(); //全部翻转
bitset<N>& flip(size_t pos); //翻转基位
```

```
reference operator[](size_t pos); //返回对某位的引用bool operator[](size_t pos) const; //判断某位是否为1 reference at(size_t pos);
bool at(size_t pos) const;
unsigned long to_ulong() const; //转换成整数
template<class E, class T, class A>
string to_string() const; //特换成字符串
size_t count() const; //计算1的个数
size_t size() const;
bool operator==(const bitset<N>& rhs) const;
bool operator!=(const bitset<N>& rhs) const;
```

```
bool test(size_t pos) const; //测试某位是否为1
bool any() const; //是否有某位为1
bool none() const; //是否全部为0
bitset<N> operator<<(size_t pos) const;
bitset<N> operator>>(size_t pos) const;
bitset<N> operator~();
static const size_t bitset_size = N;
};

注意: 第0位在最右边
```

7. 作业; 1) 20.15 2) 第一个自己的 CMyostream_iterator 模板, 使之能和 ostream_iterator 模板达到一样的故景, 即 #include <vector> #include <algorithm> using namespace std; main(){ int a[5] = {1,2,3,4,5}; CMyostream_iterator<int> output(cout,"*"); vector<int> v(a,a+5); copy(v.begin(),v.end(),output); }

程序的输出结果是:

1*2*3*4*5*



注意,编写CMyostream_iterator对不能使用 ostream_iterator 参考 copy 的help

copy

template<class Init, class Outit> Outit copy(Init first, Init last, Outit x);

The template function evaluates *(x + N) = *(first + N)) once for each N in the range [0, last - first), for strictly increasing values of N beginning with the lowest value. It then returns x + N. If x and first designate regions of storage, x must not be in the range [first, last)

本节要点难点



- 1. remove 的用法
- 2. transform 的用法
- binary_search,upper_bound,lower_bound,equal _range要求是升序序列
- 4. 堆的概念
- 5. merge, unique 要求是升序序列
- 6. 集合操作算法 要求是升序序列
- 在操作算法 可以定义以二进制位为单位操作的 变量