# 数据结构作业

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## 1 第一章作业

## 2 第二章作业

#### 2.1 习题 2.6-线性表逆置

核心代码和运行结果如下, 完整代码详见附录。

顺序表为: a b c d 逆置后,顺序表为: d c b a

#### 2.2 习题 2.7-单链表的拼接

时间复杂度为 O(min(m,n)), 核心代码和运行结果如下, 完整代码详见附录。

```
//单链表的拼接
  void ListConcat(LinkList &ha, LinkList &hb, LinkList &hc){
       LNode *pa, *pb;
       int m,n;
       m=ListLength_L(ha);
       n=ListLength_L(hb);
       if (m<=n) {
            pa=ha->next;
            while (pa->next) pa=pa->next;
            hc=ha;
            pa \rightarrow next = hb;
11
       }
12
       else {
13
            pb=hb->next;
14
```

```
while (pb->next) pb=pb->next;
hc=hb;
pb->next=ha;

// if
// ListConcat
```

```
单链表输出:
0 1 3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
单链表拼接结果: 0 1 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

## 2.3 习题 2.11-删除单增序列的某些元素

时间复杂度为O(n),核心代码和运行结果如下,完整代码详见附录。

```
//递增序列 删除表中所有值大于mink且小于mark的元素
  void DelBet(LinkList &L, int mink ,int maxk ){
           LNode *p,*q;
           p=L->next; q=L;
       if ( p—>data>=maxk)
            cout << " 不存在大于 "<< mink << " 并且小于 "<< maxk << " 的元素 "<< endl;
       else {
                    while (p && p->data<=mink) {
                             q=p;
                             p=p->next;
10
11
           while (p && p->data<maxk) {
12
                             q \rightarrow next = p \rightarrow next;
                delete p;
14
                p=q->next;
15
            }
16
       \}//else
  }//Delete_Between
```

单链表输出:1234567删除条件元素后的结果1267

## 3 第三章作业

#### 3.1 习题 3.8-双向起泡排序算法

核心代码和运行结果如下,完整代码详见附录。

```
//双向冒泡排序
   void BubbleSort2(SqList &l){
       int change=1,low, high, i;
       low=1;
       high=l.length;
       while (low < high && change) {
                     change=0;
                     for ( i=low; i<high; i++)
                  if(l.r[i].key>l.r[i+1].key){
                                   1.r[0] = 1.r[i];
10
                                       l.r[i]=l.r[i+1];
11
                                        l.r[i+1]=l.r[0];
12
                                        change=1;
13
                      }
14
                     high --;
15
                     for ( i=high; i>low; i—)
16
                 if(l.r[i].key < l.r[i-1].key){
17
                                       1.r[0] = 1.r[i];
18
                                   l.r[i]=l.r[i-1];
19
                                   l.r[i-1]=l.r[0];
20
                                   change=1;
21
                     }
22
            low++;
23
        }
24
  }
25
```

双向冒泡排序 排序前: 49 38 65 49 76 13 27 52 排序后: 13 27 38 49 49 52 65 76

# 4 第四章作业

## 4.1 习题 4.7-表达式转换为后缀式图像

												当前	1字	符												后缀式
序号	(	a	+	b	)	*	(	c	/	(	d	-	е	)	+	f	)	+	a	*	b	*	c	#	运算符栈	
1	√																								#(	
2		√																							#(	a
3			√																						#(+	ab
4				√																					#(+	ab
5					√																				#	ab+
6					√																				#	ab+
7						√																			#*	ab+
8							√																		#*(	ab+
9								√																	#*(	ab+c
10									√																#*(/	ab+c
11										√															#*(/(	ab+c
12											√														#*(/(	ab+cd
13												√													#*(/(-	ab+cd
14													√												#*(/(-	ab+cde
15														√											#*(/	ab+cde-
16														√											#*(/	ab+cde-
17															√										#*(	ab+cde-/
18															√										#*(+	ab+cde-/
19																√									#*(+	ab+cde-/f
20																	√								#*	ab+cde-/f+
21																	√								#*	ab+cde-/f+
22																		√							#	ab+cde-/f+*
23																		√							#+	ab+cde-/f+*
24																			√						#+	ab+cde-/f+*a
25																				√					#+*	ab+cde-/f+*a
26																					√				#+*	ab+cde-/f+*ab
27																						√			#+	ab+cde-/f+*ab*
28																						√			#+*	ab+cde-/f+*ab*
29																							√		#+*	ab+cde-/f+*ab*c
30																								√	#+	ab+cde-/f+*ab*c*
31																								√	#	ab+cde-/f+*ab*c*+
32																								√		ab+cde-/f+*ab*c*+#

## 4.2 习题 4.9-队列的循环链表存储及基本操作

核心代码和运行结果如下, 完整代码详见附录。

- $_{1}\quad \textbf{typedef int}\ \mathrm{QElemType}\,;$
- 2 typedef struct QNode {

```
QElemType data;
        struct QNode *next;
   } LNode, *QueuePtr;
                            // 结点类型
   typedef struct{
                            // 队尾指针
        QueuePtr
                 rear;
   }CLinkQueue;
   void InitCQueue (CLinkQueue &Q) {
            //初始化循环链表表示的队列Q
11
            Q.rear = new LNode;
       Q.rear->next=Q.rear;
13
    } //InitCQueue
14
   //入队列
   void EnCQueue (CLinkQueue &Q, QElemType e) {
            QueuePtr p;
            p=new LNode;
18
       p\rightarrow data = e;
19
       p\rightarrow next=Q. rear \rightarrow next;
20
       Q. rear \rightarrow next = p;
21
   } //EnCQueue
   //出队列
24
   bool DeCQueue (CLinkQueue &Q , QElemType &e) {
25
        QueuePtr p,q;
26
        if (Q.rear->next == Q.rear)
            return false;
28
        while (p->next!=Q.rear) {
29
            q=p;
30
            p=p->next;
31
        e = p \rightarrow data;
33
       q->next=Q.rear;
34
        delete p;
35
   }//DeCQueue
```

出队列前为: 4 3 2 1 出队列后为: 4 3 2

## 5 第五章作业

#### 5.1 习题 5.11-三元组存储的稀疏矩阵求和算法

核心代码和运行结果如下, 完整代码详见附录。

```
// 三元组存储的稀疏矩阵求和算法: C=A+B
  bool Matrix_Addition(TSMatrix A, TSMatrix B, TSMatrix &C){
       int row_a, row_b, col_a, col_b, index_a, index_b, index_c;
       ElemType t;
       //行号, 列号和各三元组的序号
       //同类型矩阵才能相加
       if(A.mu!=B.mu | | A.nu!=B.nu) return FALSE;
       C.mu = A.mu;
                           C.nu = A.nu;
10
       //同时遍历两个三元组
11
       index_a=1; index_b=1; index_c=1;
12
       for ( ; index_a<=A.tu&&index_b<=B.tu; ){
13
       //获取行列号
14
          row_a = A. data[index_a].i;
                                            col_a = A. data [index_a].j;
15
           row_b = B. data[index_b].i;
                                            col_b = B.data[index_b].j;
           //依行号访问稀疏矩阵
18
           if (row_a>row_b) {
19
                   //B的行号小 则复制B到C
20
                   C. data [index_c]. i = B. data [index_b]. i;
                   C. data [index c]. j = B. data [index b]. j;
22
                   C. data [index_c]. e = B. data [index_b]. e;
23
                   //向后步进
24
                   index_b++;
25
                   index_c++;
           }
27
           else if (row_a<row_b){
28
                   I/A的行号小 则复制A到C
29
                   C. data [index_c]. i = A. data [index_a]. i;
30
                   C. data[index\_c]. j = A. data[index\_a]. j;
                   C. data[index\_c].e = A. data[index\_a].e;
32
                   //向后步进
33
                   index_a++;
34
                   index c++;
35
           }
36
```

```
else{
37
                    //若同行,则开始依列号访问稀疏矩阵
38
                     if (col_a>col_b) {
39
                             //B的列号小,复制B到C
                             C. data [index_c]. i = B. data [index_b]. i;
41
                             C. data[index\_c]. j = B. data[index\_b]. j;
                             C. data [index_c]. e = B. data [index_b]. e;
43
                             //向后步进
44
                             index_b++;
45
                             index_c++;
47
                     else if(col_a<col_b){</pre>
48
                             //A的列号小,复制A到C
49
                             C. data[index\_c].i = A. data[index\_a].i;
                             C. data[index\_c]. j = A. data[index\_a]. j;
                             C. data[index\_c].e = A. data[index\_a].e;
52
                             //向后步进
53
                             index_a++;
54
                             index_c++;
55
                     else{
57
                             //行列号相同 ,需判断元素相加是否为零
58
                     t=A. data[index_a].e+B. data[index_b].e;
59
                             if(t){
60
                                      C. data[index\_c]. i = A. data[index\_a]. i;
                                      C. data [index_c]. j = A. data [index_a]. j;
62
                                      C. data[index c].e = t;
63
                                      index_c++;
64
                             }
65
                             //向后步进
                             index_a++;
67
                             index_b++;
68
                }
69
            }
70
       }
71
       //B取完A未取完
72
       while (index_a <= A.tu){
73
           C. data [index\_c].i = A. data [index\_a].i;
74
           C. data [index_c]. j = A. data [index_a]. j;
           C. data [index_c]. e = A. data [index_a]. e;
76
            index_a++;
77
```

```
index_c++;
78
       }
79
       //A取完B未取完
80
       while (index_b <= B.tu){
           C. data[index\_c].i = B. data[index\_b].i;
82
           C. data[index\_c].j = B. data[index\_b].j;
           C. data[index\_c].e = B. data[index\_b].e;
84
           index_b++;
85
            index_c++;
86
       }
       C.tu = index_c - 1;
88
  }
89
```

```
Matrix =
1 0 1
0 2 0
0 0 3

MSMatrix =
(1,1,1)
(1,3,1)
(2,2,2)
(3,3,3)
```

```
Matrix =
2 0 0
0 3 0
1 0 4

TSMatrix =
(1,1,2)
(2,2,3)
(3,1,1)
(3,3,4)
```

```
QSMatrix = (1,1,3)
(1,3,1)
(2,2,5)
(3,1,1)
(3,3,7)
```

## 6 第六章作业

#### 6.1 习题 6.7-寻找条件二叉树

1. 先序遍历和中序遍历时,得到的结点访问序列相同的二叉树

答: 即所有结点的左子树为空的二叉树

2. 后序遍历和中序遍历时,得到的结点访问序列相同的二叉树

答: 即所有结点的右子树为空的二叉树

3. 先序遍历和后序遍历时,得到的结点访问序列相同的二叉树

答: 即左右子树均为空的二叉树

## 6.2 习题 6.9-计算叶子结点的递归算法

核心代码和运行结果如下,完整代码详见附录。

```
1 //求二叉树中叶子结点的数目
2 int LeafCount(BiTree T){
3          if(!T) return 0;
4          else if(!T->lchild && !T->rchild)
5          return 1;
6          else return Leaf_Count(T->lchild)+Leaf_Count(T->rchild);
7 } //LeafCount
```

# 先序遍历的结果为:ABFDEC叶子结点个数:3

## 6.3 习题 6.11-编写条件子树的深度

```
int m, n;
14
            if (!T)
15
                     return 0;
16
            else {
17
                     m=Get_Depth(T->lchild);
18
                     n=Get\_Depth(T->rchild);
19
                     return (m>n?m:n)+1;
20
            }
21
   } //Get\_Depth
22
   int Get_Sub_Depth(BiTree T,TElemType x, int &depth){
24
            if(T->data=x)
25
                     depth=Get_Depth(T);
26
                     return 0;
27
            }
            else{}
29
                      if(T->lchild)
30
                              Get_Sub_Depth(T->lchild, x, depth);
31
                      if (T—>rchild)
32
                              Get_Sub_Depth(T->rchild ,x,depth);
      }
34
   }
35
```

先序遍历的结果为:ABFDEC树的深度为:4

以B为根的树的深度: 3

# A 附录

## A.1 第二章习题的完整代码

```
//陈文宇
  //10200115
  //\#include "stdafx".h"
  #include<iostream>
   using namespace std;
   const int LISTINIT_SIZE=100;
   const int LISTINCREMENT=10;
   const bool TRUE=1;
   const bool FALSE=0;
   typedef int ElemType;
14
   //单链表定义
   typedef struct LNode{
16
           ElemType data;
17
           struct LNode *next;
18
   }LNode, * LinkList;
19
20
21
   //单链表基本操作
   int ListLength_L(LinkList L);
24
   LNode* LocateElem L(LinkList L, ElemType e);
25
   void LinkInsert_L(LinkList &L,LNode *p,LNode *s);
   void ListDelete_L(LinkList L,LNode *p);
   void CreateList_L(LinkList &L,ElemType *A,int n);
   void ListConcat(LinkList &ha, LinkList &hb, LinkList &hc);
   void ListTraverse_L(LinkList L);
   void DelBet(LinkList &L, int mink ,int maxk );
31
   int main(){
33
           ElemType A[3] = \{1, 2, 3\}, B[7] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\};
34
           LinkList L,p,s,q,V,W;
35
           L=NULL;
36
           V=NULL;
37
```

```
W⊨new LNode;
          //printf("1");
39
40
           CreateList_L(L,A,3);
           CreateList_L(V,B,7);
42
           //printf("2");
          cout << "单链表输出:";
44
          ListTraverse_L(L);
45
46
          cout << "长度: "<<ListLength_L(L)<<endl;
48
          p=LocateElem_L(L,1);
49
          cout <<" 获取数据为1的结点, 它的数据为:"<<p->data<<endl;
           //printf("1");
51
          s=new LNode;
           (*s). data=0;//等价于s->data=0;
54
          LinkInsert_L(L,p,s);
55
          cout <<"插入结点后, 单链表输出:";
          ListTraverse_L(L);
          cout << "长度: "<<ListLength L(L)<<endl;
59
          q=LocateElem_L(L, 2);
60
          cout << " 获取数据为2的结点, 它的数据为: "<<q->data<<endl;
61
           ListDelete_L(L,q);
          cout <<"删除结点后, 单链表输出:";
63
          ListTraverse L(L);
64
          cout << "长度: "<<ListLength_L(L)<<endl;
65
          cout <<" 单链表输出:"<<endl;
           ListTraverse_L(L);
68
          ListTraverse_L(V);
69
           ListConcat(L,V,W);
          cout <<"单链表拼接结果:";
           ListTraverse_L(W);
73
          cout << "单链表输出:";
74
           ListTraverse_L(V);
75
          DelBet (V, 2, 6);
          cout <<"删除条件元素后的结果";
77
           ListTraverse_L(V);
78
```

```
delete s;
    }
80
    //线性表基本操作
    //求线性表的长度
    int ListLength_L(LinkList L){
             //L为链表的头指针, 本函数返回L 所指链表的长度
             LinkList p;
85
             int i=0;
86
             p=L;
87
             while (p) {
                       i++;
89
                       p=p->next;
90
             }
91
             return i;
    //查找元素
    LinkList\ LocateElem\_L(LinkList\ L, ElemType\ e)\{
             LinkList p;
96
             p=L;
97
             while (p \&\& p\rightarrow data!=e) p=p\rightarrow next;
99
             return p;
100
101
    //插入结点操作
102
    void LinkInsert_L(LinkList &L,LNode *p,LNode *s){
             //将 s 插入到 p前
104
             LNode *q;
105
106
             if (p==L){
107
                       s\rightarrow next=p;
                       L=s;
109
             }
110
             else {
111
                       q=L;
112
                       while (q\rightarrow next != p) q=q\rightarrow next;
113
                       s\rightarrow next=p;
114
                       q \rightarrow next = s;
115
             }
116
117
    //删除结点操作
   void ListDelete_L(LinkList L,LNode *p){
```

```
LNode *q;
120
                if (p==L) {
121
                          L=p->next;
122
                }
123
                else{
124
                           q=L;
125
                           {\bf while} \, ({\bf q} - > {\bf next}! = {\bf p}) \ {\bf q} = {\bf q} - > {\bf next};
126
                          q=>next=p>next;
127
                }
128
                delete p;
130
    //创建单链表
131
    void CreateList_L(LinkList &L, ElemType *A, int n){
132
                int i;
133
               LNode *s;
               L = NULL;
135
                for (i=n-1; i>=0;--i)
136
                           s=new LNode;
137
                           s\rightarrow data=A[i];
138
                           s\rightarrow next=L;
                          L=s;
140
                }
141
142
    //单链表的拼接
    void ListConcat(LinkList &ha, LinkList &hb, LinkList &hc){
145
          LNode *pa, *pb;
146
          int m, n;
147
         m=ListLength_L(ha);
148
               n=ListLength_L(hb);
          if (m<=n) {
150
                           pa=ha->next;
151
                \mathbf{while}(pa->next) pa=pa->next;
152
               hc=ha;
153
                           pa \rightarrow next = hb;
154
          }
155
          else {
156
               pb=hb->next;
157
                \mathbf{while}(pb -> next) pb = pb -> next;
               hc=hb;
159
                          pb\rightarrow next=ha;
160
```

```
} // if
161
162
    \}//ListConcat
163
    //递增序列 删除表中所有值大于mink且小于mark的元素
164
    void DelBet(LinkList &L, int mink ,int maxk ){
165
             LNode *p,*q;
166
             p=L->next; q=L;
167
         if(p\rightarrow data = maxk)
168
             cout << " 不存在大于 "<< mink << " 并且小于 "<< maxk << " 的元素 "<< endl;
169
         else
              {
170
                       while(p && p->data<=mink){
171
                                q=p;
172
                                p=p->next;
173
174
             while (p && p->data<maxk) {
                                q \rightarrow next = p \rightarrow next;
176
                  delete p;
177
                  p=q->next;
178
             }
179
        }//else
    }//Delete_Between
181
    //遍历输出
182
    void ListTraverse_L(LinkList L){
183
             LNode *p;
184
             p=L;
             while (p) {
186
                       cout << p->data << "";
187
                       p=p->next;
188
189
             cout << endl;
191
```

## A.2 第三章习题的完整代码

```
1 //陈文宇
2 //10200115
3 #include<iostream>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 const int MAXSIZE=20;
7 const bool TRUE=1;
```

```
const bool FALSE=0;
  //定义变量类型
10
   typedef int KeyType;
   typedef char InfoType;
13
   typedef struct{
14
           KeyType key;
15
           InfoType val;
16
   }RcdType;
18
   typedef\ struct\ \{
19
           RcdType r[MAXSIZE+1];
20
           int length;
   } SqList;
23
24
   //函数声明
25
   void SelectPass(SqList &L, int i);
   void SelectSort(SqList &L);
   void InsertPass(SqList &L,int i);
29
   void InsertSort(SqList &L);
31
   void BubbleSort(SqList &L);
   void BubbleSort2(SqList &l);
33
34
   int Partition(RcdType R[], int low, int high);
35
   void Qsort(RcdType R[], int s,int t);
   void QuickSort(SqList &L);
38
   void Merge(RcdType SR[], RcdType TR[], int i, int m, int n);//归并排序
39
   void Msort(RcdType SR[], RcdType TR1[], int s,int t,int n);
   void MergeSort(SqList &L);
   int main(){
43
       SqList L,M,N,O,P,Q;
44
   //L.r = new RcdType[MAXSIZE+1];
  L. length=8; M. length=8; N. length=8; O. length=8; P. length=8; Q. length=8;
48
```

```
L.r[1].key=49;
             L.r [2]. key=38;
50
             L.r [3]. key=65;
51
             L.r [4]. key=49;
52
             L.r [5]. key=76;
53
             L. r [6]. key = 13;
             L.r [7]. key=27;
55
             L. r[8]. key=52;
56
57
        for (int i=1; i <=8; i++){
             M. r [ i ] . key=L . r [ i ] . key;
59
             N.r[i].key=L.r[i].key;
60
             O.r[i].key=L.r[i].key;
61
             P.r[i].key=L.r[i].key;
62
             Q.r[i].key=L.r[i].key;
64
65
66
67
             printf("选择排序\n");
             cout << "排序前: "<< endl;
69
             for (int i=1; i \le L. length; i++){
70
                       cout << L.r[i].key << "_{\sqcup \sqcup}";
71
             }
72
             cout << endl;
             SelectSort(L);
74
             cout << "排序后: ";
75
             for (int i=1; i \le L. length; i++){
76
                       cout << L.r[i].key << "_{\sqcup \sqcup}";
77
             }
79
80
81
             printf("\n\n插人排序\n");
             cout << "排序前: ";
             for (int i=1; i \le M. length; i++){
84
                       cout << M. r [ i ] . key << "___";
85
             }
86
             cout << endl;
87
             InsertSort (M);
88
             cout << "排序后: ";
89
```

```
for (int i=1; i \leq M. length; i++)
                         cout <<M. r [ i ] . key << "⊔⊔";
91
               }
92
93
94
               printf("\n\n\n冒泡排序\n");
96
               cout << "排序前: ";
97
               \mathbf{for}(\mathbf{int} \ i=1; i \leq \mathbb{N}. \ length; \ i++)
98
                         cout << N. r [ i ] . key << "u";
               }
100
              cout << endl;
101
               BubbleSort(N);
102
              cout << "排序后: ";
103
               for (int i=1; i \le N. length; i++){
                         cout << N. r [ i ] . key << "___";
105
               }
106
107
108
               printf("\n\n双向冒泡排序\n");
               cout << "排序前: ";
110
               for (int i=1; i \le Q. length; i++){
111
                         cout << Q. r [ i ] . key << "___";
112
               }
113
              cout << endl;
               BubbleSort2(Q);
115
              cout << "排序后: ";
116
               for (int i=1; i \le Q. length; i++){
117
                         cout << Q. r [ i ] . key << "___";
118
               }
120
121
122
               printf("\n\n\n快速排序\n");
123
               cout << "排序前: ";
124
               for (int i=1; i \le 0. length; i++){
125
                         cout << O. r [ i ] . key << "u";
126
               }
127
              cout << endl;
               QuickSort(O);
129
               cout << "排序后:";
130
```

```
for (int i=1; i \le 0. length; i++){
131
                     cout << 0. r [ i ] . key << "___";
132
             }
133
134
135
136
             printf("\n\n归并排序\n");
137
             cout << "排序前: ";
138
             for(int i=1; i \le P. length; i++){
139
                     cout << P. r [ i ] . key << "u";
             }
141
            cout << endl;
142
             MergeSort (P);
143
            cout << "排序后: ";
144
             for(int i=1; i \le P. length; i++){
                     cout << P. r [ i ] . key << "___";
146
             }
147
148
149
150
151
152
   //选择排序
153
   void SelectPass(SqList &L,int i){
154
        //已知L.r[1:1:i-1]中关键字非递减排序,本算法实现第i躺选择排序
        //即在L.r[i:1:n]的记录中选出关键字 最小的记录L.r[j]和r[i]进行交换
156
        int j=i;
157
        RcdType W;
158
        for(int k=i+1; k<=L.length; k++)
159
             if(L.r[k].key < L.r[j].key) j=k;
        if ( i!=j ) {
161
            W=L.r[j];
162
            L.r[j]=L.r[i];
163
            L.r[i]=W;
164
        }
   }// SelectPass
166
167
   //顺序表的选择排序
168
   void SelectSort(SqList &L){
            RcdType W;
170
            int j;
171
```

```
int k;
172
             for(int i=1; i< L.length; i++){
173
                       j=i;
174
                       for (k=i+1; k \le L. length; k++)
175
                                 if(L.r[k].key < L.r[j].key) j=k;
176
177
                       \mathbf{i}\,\mathbf{f}\,(\,i\,!\!=\!j\,)\,\{
178
                                W=L.r[j]; L.r[j]=L.r[i]; L.r[i]=W;
179
                       }
180
             }
    }//SelectSort
182
183
184
    //插入排序
185
    void InsertPass(SqList &L,int i){
             int j=i-1;
187
             L.r[0]=L.r[i];
188
189
             for(; L.r[0].key < L.r[j].key; j--)
190
                       L.r[j+1]=L.r[j];
191
192
             L.r[j+1]=L.r[j];
193
    }//InsertPass
194
195
    //顺序表的插入排序
197
    void InsertSort(SqList &L){
198
             int j;
199
             for (int i=2; i \le L. length; i++){
200
                       if(L.r[i].key < L.r[i-1].key)
                                L.r[0] = L.r[i];
202
                                 for (j=i-1; L.r[0].key<L.r[j].key; j---)
203
                                          L.r[j+1]=L.r[j];
204
                                L.r[j+1]=L.r[0];
205
                       } // if
206
             \}//for
207
    }//InsertSort
208
209
210
   // 顺序表的起泡排序
   void BubbleSort(SqList &L){
```

```
int i=L.length , LastExchangeIndex;
213
        RcdType W;
214
        int j;
215
         \mathbf{while}(i > 1){
216
             LastExchangeIndex=1;
217
             for (j=1; j< i; j++){
218
                  if(L.r[j+1].key < L.r[j].key)
219
                                W=L.r[j]; L.r[j]=L.r[j+1]; L.r[j+1]=W;
220
                                 LastExchangeIndex=j;
221
                       } // if
             }//for
223
             i=LastExchangeIndex;
224
         \}//while
225
    } //BubbleSort
226
227
    //双向冒泡排序
228
    void BubbleSort2(SqList &l){
229
         int change=1,low, high, i;
230
        low=1;
231
        high=l.length;
232
         while (low < high && change) {
233
                       change=0;
234
                       for ( i=low; i<high; i++)
235
                   if(l.r[i].key>l.r[i+1].key){
236
                                      l.r[0] = l.r[i];
                                           l.r[i]=l.r[i+1];
238
                                           l.r[i+1]=l.r[0];
239
                                           change=1;
240
                        }
^{241}
                       high --;
                       for ( i=high; i>low; i--)
243
                  if(l.r[i].key<l.r[i−1].key){
244
                                          1.r[0] = 1.r[i];
245
                                      1.r[i]=1.r[i-1];
246
                                      1.r[i-1]=1.r[0];
^{247}
                                      change=1;
248
                       }
249
             low++;
250
          }
252
253
```

```
//快速排序算法
   int Partition (RcdType R[], int low, int high) {
255
             R[0]=R[low];
256
             KeyType pivotkey=R[low].key;
257
             while (low<high) {
258
                      while (low<high && R[high].key>=pivotkey) —high;
259
                       if(low < high) R[low + +] = R[high];
260
                       while (low<high && R[low].key<=pivotkey) ++low;
261
                       \mathbf{if} (low < high) R[high ---] = R[low];
262
             \}//while
263
             R[low]=R[0];
264
             //printf("陈文宇");
265
             return low;
266
267
   } //Partition
268
269
   void Qsort(RcdType R[], int s,int t){
270
             int pivotloc;
271
             if (s<t) {
272
                       pivotloc=Partition(R,s,t);
273
                       Qsort (R, s, pivotloc -1);
274
                       Qsort (R, pivotloc+1, t);
275
             \}//if
276
277
   \}//Qsort
278
279
   void QuickSort(SqList &L){
280
             Qsort(L.r,1,L.length);
281
   \}//QuickSort
282
283
284
   //归并排序
285
   void Merge(RcdType SR[], RcdType TR[], int i, int m, int n){
286
             int j=m+1;
287
             int k;
288
             for (k=i; i<=m && j<=n; k++){
289
                       if(SR[i].key \le SR[j].key) TR[k] = SR[i++];
290
                       else TR[k]=SR[j++];
291
             \}//for
292
             while (i \le m) TR[k++]=SR[i++];
293
             while (j<=n) TR[k++]=SR[j++];
294
```

```
295
   } //Merge
296
297
   void Msort(RcdType SR[], RcdType TR1[], int s,int t,int n){
298
             RcdType TR2[n];
299
             int m;
300
             if(s=t) TR1[s]=SR[s];
301
             else{
302
                      m = (s+t)/2;
303
                       Msort (SR, TR2, s, m, n);
                       Msort(SR,TR2,m+1,t,n);
305
                       Merge(TR2, TR1, s, m, t);
306
             \}//else
307
308
   \}//Msort
309
310
   void MergeSort(SqList &L){
311
             Msort(L.r, L.r, 1, L.length, L.length+1);
312
   }//MergeSort
```

## A.3 第四章习题的完整代码

```
//陈文宇
  //10200115
 #include<iostream>
  using namespace std;
  typedef int QElemType;
  typedef struct QNode {
           QElemType data;
      struct QNode *next;
  } LNode, *QueuePtr;
                         // 结点类型
  typedef struct{
                         // 队尾指针
      QueuePtr
                 rear;
12
  }CLinkQueue;
14
  void InitCQueue (CLinkQueue &Q);
  void EnCQueue (CLinkQueue &Q, QElemType
  bool DeCQueue(CLinkQueue &Q , QElemType &e);
  void ListTraverse_L(CLinkQueue L);
```

```
20
   int main(){
21
             CLinkQueue Q;
22
             QElemType e;
23
24
             InitCQueue(Q);
25
26
             EnCQueue(Q, 1);
27
             EnCQueue(Q, 2);
28
             EnCQueue(Q, 3);
             EnCQueue(Q, 4);
30
             cout << "出队列前为: ";
31
             ListTraverse_L(Q);
32
             DeCQueue(Q, e);
33
             cout <<"出队列后为: ";
             ListTraverse_L(Q);
35
36
37
38
   void InitCQueue (CLinkQueue &Q) {
             //初始化循环链表表示的队列Q
40
             Q.rear = new LNode;
41
        Q.rear->next=Q.rear;
42
    } //InitCQueue
43
   //入队列
   void EnCQueue (CLinkQueue &Q, QElemType e) {
             QueuePtr p;
47
             p=new LNode;
48
        p\rightarrow data = e;
        p\rightarrow next=Q.rear\rightarrow next;
50
        Q. rear \rightarrow next = p;
51
   } //EnCQueue
52
   //出队列
   bool DeCQueue(CLinkQueue &Q , QElemType &e){
        QueuePtr p,q;
56
        if (Q.rear \rightarrow next = Q.rear)
57
             return false;
        \mathbf{while} (p \rightarrow \text{next!} = Q. \text{ rear}) \{
59
             q=p;
60
```

```
p=p->next;
62
       e = p \rightarrow data;
63
       q->next=Q.rear;
       delete p;
   \}//DeCQueue
67
68
   //遍历输出
   void ListTraverse_L(CLinkQueue L){
            QueuePtr p;
71
            p=L.rear->next;
72
            while (p != L.rear){
73
                     cout << p-> data << "_{\bot}";
74
                     p=p->next;
            cout << endl;
```

## A.4 第五章习题的完整代码

```
//陈文宇
2 //10200115
3 #include<iostream>
4 #include < stdlib.h>
  #include<malloc.h>
  using namespace std;
  const int MAXSIZE=100;
  const bool TRUE=1;
  const bool FALSE=0;
  typedef int ElemType;
12
13
  typedef struct{
                         //非零元的行下标和列下标
      int i,j;
      ElemType e;
                         //该非零元的元素值
  } Triple;
17
  typedef struct{
      Triple data [MAXSIZE]; //非零元三元组表, data [0] 未用
19
                                 //稀疏矩阵的行数,列数和非零元个数
      int mu, nu, tu;
20
```

```
}TSMatrix;
22
   void TSMattrans(int** M, TSMatrix &MS, int m, int n);
23
   void coutMat(int** M, int m, int n);
   void coutTSMat(TSMatrix MS);
   bool Matrix_Addition(TSMatrix A, TSMatrix B, TSMatrix &C);
27
28
   int main(){
29
            int m=3,n=3;
            int** M=new int*[m];
31
            int** T=new int*[m];
32
            TSMatrix MS, TS, QS;
33
34
            //初始化
            for (int i = 0; i < m; i++){
36
                     M[i] = new int[n];
37
                     T[i] = new int[n];
38
            }
39
            MS.mu=m;
                               MS. nu=n;
            TS.mu=m;
                               TS.nu=n;
41
            for (int p=0; p \le m; p++)
42
                      for (int q=0; q< n; q++){
43
                               M[p][q]=0;
44
                               T[p][q]=0;
46
                     M[p][p]=p+1;
47
                     T[p][p]=p+2;
48
            }
49
            M[0][n-1]=1;
            T[m-1][0]=1;
51
52
            //以三元组 形式存储
53
            TSMattrans (M, MS, m, n);
            coutMat(M,m,n);
            cout << "MSMatrix_{\perp} =_{\perp} "<< endl;
56
            coutTSMat(MS);
57
58
            TSMattrans(T,TS,m,n);
            coutMat(T,m,n);
60
            cout << "TSMatrix_= "< endl;
61
```

```
coutTSMat(TS);
63
            //稀疏矩阵加法
64
            Matrix_Addition (MS, TS, QS);
            cout << "QSMatrix_= "<< endl;
            coutTSMat(QS);
67
68
            //销毁矩阵
69
            for (int p=0; p \le m; p++)
70
                    delete [] M[p];
                    delete [] T[p];
72
73
            delete [] M;
74
            delete [] T;
   //用于录入稀疏矩阵 并以三元组 形式存储
   void TSMattrans(int ** M, TSMatrix &MS, int m, int n){
            int k=1;
79
            for (int p=0; p < m; p++)
                    for (int q=0; q< n; q++){
                             if(M[p][q] != 0)
82
                                     MS. data[k]. i=p+1;
83
                                     MS. data[k]. j=q+1;
84
                                     MS. data[k]. e=M[p][q];
                                     k++;
                             }
87
                    }
88
89
           MS.tu=k-1;
91
92
   // 三元组存储的稀疏矩阵求和算法: C=A+B
   bool Matrix_Addition(TSMatrix A, TSMatrix B, TSMatrix &C){
94
       int \ row\_a, \ row\_b, col\_a, \ col\_b, \ index\_a, \ index\_b, \ index\_c;
95
       ElemType t;
96
       //行号,列号和各三元组的序号
97
98
       //同类型矩阵才能相加
99
       if(A.mu!=B.mu || A.nu!=B.nu) return FALSE;
100
                             C.nu = A.nu;
       C.mu = A.mu;
101
102
```

```
//同时遍历两个三元组
103
        index a=1; index b=1; index c=1;
104
        for ( ; index_a<=A.tu&&index_b<=B.tu; ){
105
        //获取行列号
106
            row_a = A. data[index_a].i;
                                                col_a = A. data [index_a].j;
107
            row_b = B. data[index_b].i;
                                                col_b = B. data[index_b].j;
108
109
            //依行号访问稀疏矩阵
110
            if (row_a>row_b) {
111
                     //B的行号小 则复制B到C
                     C. data [index c]. i = B. data [index b]. i;
113
                     C. data[index\_c]. j = B. data[index\_b]. j;
114
                     C. data [index_c]. e = B. data [index_b]. e;
115
                     //向后步进
116
                     index_b++;
                     index c++;
118
            }
119
            else if(row_a<row_b){</pre>
120
                     //A的行号小 则复制A到C
121
                     C. data[index\_c].i = A. data[index\_a].i;
122
                     C. data[index c]. j = A. data[index a]. j;
123
                     C. data[index c]. e = A. data[index a]. e;
124
                     //向后步进
125
                     index_a++;
126
                     index c++;
            }
128
            else{
129
                     //若同行,则开始依列号访问稀疏矩阵
130
                     if(col a>col b){
131
                              //B的列号小,复制B到C
                              C. data [index_c]. i = B. data [index_b]. i;
133
                              C. data[index\_c]. j = B. data[index\_b]. j;
134
                              C. data [index_c]. e = B. data [index_b]. e;
135
                              //向后步进
136
                              index_b++;
137
                              index_c++;
138
139
                     else if (col_a < col_b){
140
                              //A的列号小,复制A到C
                              C. data [index_c]. i = A. data [index_a]. i;
^{142}
                              C. data[index\_c]. j = A. data[index\_a]. j;
143
```

```
C. data[index\_c].e = A. data[index\_a].e;
144
                                //向后步进
145
                                index_a++;
146
                                index_c++;
147
                      }
148
                      else{
149
                                //行列号相同 ,需判断元素相加是否为零
150
                      t=A. data [index_a]. e+B. data [index_b]. e;
151
                                if(t){
152
                                         C. data[index\_c].i = A. data[index\_a].i;
153
                                         C. data [index_c]. j = A. data [index_a]. j;
154
                                         C. data[index\_c].e = t;
155
                                         index_c++;
156
157
                                //向后步进
158
                                index a++;
159
                                index_b++;
160
                 }
161
             }
162
        }
163
        //B取完A未取完
164
        while (index a \leq A.tu){
165
             C. data[index\_c].i = A. data[index\_a].i;
166
             C. data [index\_c].j = A. data [index\_a].j;
167
             C. data [index_c]. e = A. data [index_a]. e;
             index a++;
169
             index c++;
170
        }
171
     //A取完B未取完
172
        while (index_b <= B.tu){
             C. data [index_c]. i = B. data [index_b]. i;
174
             C. data [index_c]. j = B. data [index_b]. j;
175
             C. data [index_c]. e = B. data [index_b]. e;
176
             index_b++;
177
             index_c++;
178
        }
179
        C.tu = index_c - 1;
180
181
    //矩阵输出
   void coutMat(int** M, int m, int n){
183
             cout << "Matrix_= "<< endl;
184
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++){
185
                             for (int j = 0; j < n; j + +){
186
                                         cout < M[i][j] < " u ";
187
                             cout << endl;
190
                 cout << endl;
191
192
     //三元组输出
193
     void coutTSMat(TSMatrix MS){
195
           \mathbf{for}(\mathbf{int} \ \mathbf{p=1}; \mathbf{p<=MS}.\ \mathbf{tu}; \mathbf{p++})
196
                 cout <<" ("<<MS. data [p]. i <<",";
197
                 cout << MS. data [p]. j << ", ";
198
                 cout << MS. data [p]. e<<") "<< endl;
199
200
           cout << endl;
201
202
```

## A.5 第六章习题的完整代码

```
//陈文宇
  //10200115
  #include<iostream>
  using namespace std;
  //二叉树定义
  typedef char TElemType;
  typedef struct BiTNode{
           TElemType data;
           struct BiTNode *lchild ,*rchild;
  }BiTNode, * BiTree;
11
  void CreatebiTree(BiTree &T);
13
  int Get Depth(BiTree T);
  int Get_Sub_Depth(BiTree T, TElemType x, int &depth);
  int LeafCount(BiTree T);
  void Preorder(BiTree T, void (*visit)(BiTree T));
17
  int main(){
19
20
```

```
BiTree T;
21
22
23
           //树的深度
24
           cout <<" 先序遍历的结果为:";
25
           Preorder (T, visit);
           cout << endl;
27
           int h=1, depth=0;
28
           BiTreeDepth (T, h, depth);
29
           cout << "树的深度为: "<<depth<<endl;
           cout << endl;
31
32
           //条件子树的深度
33
           cout << "以B为根的树的深度:";
34
           Get_Sub_Depth(T, 'B', depth);
           cout <<depth << endl;
36
           cout << endl;
37
38
           cout <<" 先序遍历的结果为:";
39
           Preorder (T, visit);
           cout << endl;
41
           //二叉树的叶子结点个数
42
           cout << "叶子结点个数:";
43
           cout << LeafCount (T) << endl;
44
           cout << endl;
  //二叉链表创建二叉树
  void CreatebiTree(BiTree &T){
           TElemType ch;
49
           cin>>ch;
           if (ch=='#')T=NULL; //使用整型时请用 0 代替
51
           else{
52
                   T=new BiTNode;
                   T->data=ch;
                   CreatebiTree(T->lchild);
                   CreatebiTree(T->rchild);
56
  }//CreatebiTree
  //求子树深度的递归算法
  int Get_Depth(BiTree T) {
```

```
int m,n;
            if (!T)
63
                    return 0;
64
            else {
                    m=Get_Depth(T->lchild);
                    n=Get_Depth(T->rchild);
67
                    return (m>n?m:n)+1;
68
            }
69
   } //Get_Depth
70
   int Get_Sub_Depth(BiTree T,TElemType x, int &depth){
72
            if (T->data==x) {
73
                    depth=Get_Depth(T);
74
                    return 0;
            }
            else {
77
                    if (T->1child)
78
                             Get_Sub_Depth(T->lchild, x, depth);
79
                    if (T—>rchild)
                             Get_Sub_Depth(T->rchild, x, depth);
      }
   }
83
   //求二叉树中叶子结点的数目
   int LeafCount(BiTree T){
            if(!T) return 0;
            else if (!T->lchild && !T->rchild)
87
           return 1;
88
            else return LeafCount(T->lchild)+LeafCount(T->rchild);
89
   } //LeafCount
92
   //先序遍历
                (递归)
93
   void Preorder(BiTree T, void (*visit)(BiTree)){
            if(T)
                    visit (T);
                    Preorder (T->lchild, visit);
97
                    Preorder (T->rchild, visit);
98
            }
99
```