

四/8. $n=0$ 时 计算次数 $N(0)=1$

$n>0$ 时 计算次数 $N(n)=N(n-1)+1$

$$\Rightarrow N(n) = N(n-1) + 1 = (N(n-2) + 1) + 1 = \dots$$

$$= N(0) + n$$

$$= n + 1$$

五/2

```
✓ #include <stack>
| #include "List.h"
| using namespace std;
✓ bool if_center_symmetric(List<int> a) {
|   int len = a.Length();
|   stack<int> b;
|   if (len % 2 == 0) {
|       for (int i = 0; i < len / 2; i++) {
|           int x;
|           a.GetData(i + 1, x);
|           b.push(x);
|       }
|       for (int i = len / 2; i < len; i++) {
|           int x;
|           a.GetData(i + 1, x);
|           if (x != b.top()) return false;
|           else b.pop();
|       }
|       return true;
|   }
|   else {
|       for (int i = 0; i < (len - 1) / 2; i++) {
|           int x;
|           a.GetData(i + 1, x);
|           b.push(x);
|       }
|       for (int i = (len + 1) / 2; i < len; i++) {
|           int x;
|           a.GetData(i + 1, x);
|           if (x != b.top()) return false;
|           else b.pop();
|       }
|       return true;
|   }
| }
```

```
#include "SeqQueue.h"
using namespace std;
int max_fibonacci(int max, int k) {
    SeqQueue<int> f;
    int a = 0, b = 1;
    while (a < max) {
        if (f.getSize() != k) {
            f.Enqueue(a);
        }
        else {
            int x;
            f.DeQueue(x);
            f.Enqueue(a);
        }
        int c = a + b;
        a = b;
        b = c;
    }
    return a;
}
```

```

#include <vector>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
vector<vector<int>> num_combination(int n, int m) {
    vector<vector<int>> a;
    if (n == m) {
        vector<int> c;
        for (int i = n; i != 0; i--) {
            c.push_back(i);
        }
        a.push_back(c);
        return a;
    }
    if (m == 1) {
        for (int i = n; i != 0; i--) {
            vector<int> c;
            c.push_back(i);
            a.push_back(c);
        }
        return a;
    }
    else if (n != m && m != 1) {
        for (int i = n; i != m - 1; i--) {
            vector<vector<int>> d;
            if (i != m) {
                d = num_combination(i - 1, m - 1);
                int len = d.size();
                for (int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
                    vector<int> e = d[j];
                    d[j][0] = i;
                    for (int k = 1; k < d[j].size(); k++) {
                        d[j][k] = e[k - 1];
                    }
                    int q = d[j].size();
                    d[j].push_back(e[q - 1]);
                }
            }
            if (i == m) d = num_combination(i, m);
            for (int p = 0; p < d.size(); p++) {
                a.push_back(d[p]);
            }
        }
        return a;
    }
}

```

1.

```
#include <list>
#include <stack>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

bool if_trans(list<int> a, list<int> b) {
    if (a.size() != b.size()) return false;
    stack<int> c;
    int len = b.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
        if (c.empty() != 0) {
            c.push(a.front());
            a.pop_front();
        }
        while (c.top() != b.front() && a.empty() == 0) {
            c.push(a.front());
            a.pop_front();
        }
        if (c.top() == b.front()) {
            c.pop();
            b.pop_front();
        }
        else {
            cout << "no" << endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
    cout << "yes" << endl;
    return true;
}

int main() {
    list<int> a, b, c;
    for (int i = 1; i != 7; i++) {
        a.push_back(i);
    }
    b.push_back(3); b.push_back(2); b.push_back(5); b.push_back(6); b.push_back(4); b.push_back(1);
    if_trans(a, b);
    c.push_back(1); c.push_back(5); c.push_back(4); c.push_back(6); c.push_back(2); c.push_back(3);
    if_trans(a, c);
    return 0;
}
```

2.

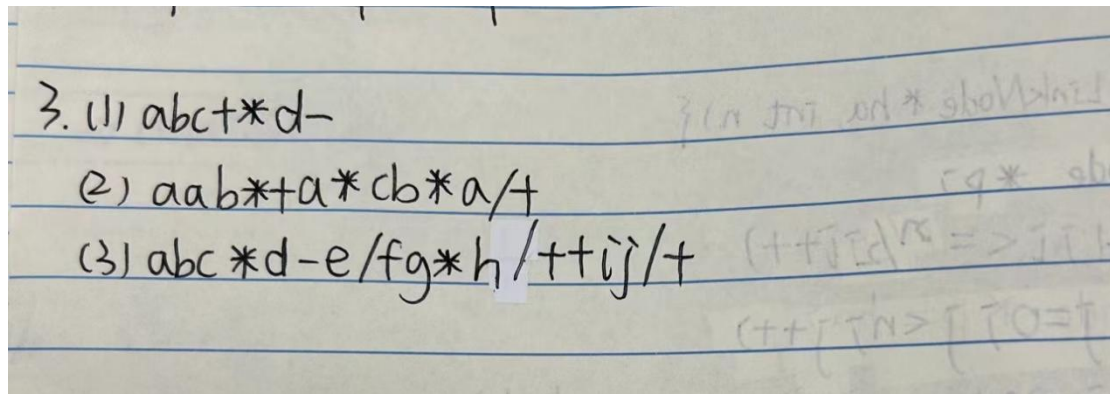
2. C

① $p_1=1$ 或 4 $p_2=3$ $p_3=2$

② $p_1=2$ $p_2=3$ $p_3=1$

③ $p_1=1$ 或 2 $p_2=3$ $p_3=k$ (k 为 1 到 n 中的任意自然数)

3.



补充题 4 同五/10