1 本节概述 1

计算机科学基础 Summer 2024

第1节:基础数据结构(链表, 栈, 队列, 堆)和 STL

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学习编程最重要的事情就是把内心所想表达出来.

— Yanyan Jiang

§1 本节概述

程序 = 算法 + 数据结构。这就像拿着说明书操作某些东西一样。今天我们讲了基本的数据结构:链表(到处都是)、栈、队列、优先队列以及 STL。它们遵循的逻辑各不相同。我们先手写代码,然后再使用 STL 库来实现这些数据结构。

§2 链表

内存中的数据,除了可以直接表示数据什么,还可以间接表示,即告诉我要的数据在什么地方.这就是所谓的指针.指针对于初学者比较难以理解(即使不适用 C++ 指针的写法).但是掌握了这项技能就可以得到很多的便利.而链表就是最简单的指针练习.

1 什么是链表?给出熟悉的和递归的定义.

下面考虑单向链表. 也就是每一个结构都有一个类似与 next 表示下一个链表.

- ② 如何代表"这个结构的下一个元素还是自己这样的"?如何表示下一个元素已经不存在了?
- 3 链表的基本操作有哪些?有什么特点?如何用代码维护这些特点?(初始化,插入,删除).
 - 4 为什么引入双向链表?

下面考虑双向链表.

- 5 双向链表的结构是怎么样的?
- [6] 请你画出草图模拟, 说说为什么这样维护是合理的. 额外留心边界情况!

下面考虑双向循环链表,并且头部有一个 dummy 节点.

|7| 请你画出草图, 说说这样维护为什么合理.

```
typedef struct task{
    struct task *nxt, *prv;
    char name [8];
    // .... 别的什么东西 ....

}task_t;

typedef struct __tasks_lst{
```

3 调试技巧 2

```
8 struct task dummy; // 第一个节点
9 int nr_node; // 总共节点的个数
10 } TSKLST;
11
12
13
void init_tsklst(TSKLST *tsklst){
tsklst->nr_node = 0;
16 // 初始的内容让空白节点的前后都指着自己
tsklst->dummy.prv = tsklst->dummy.nxt = &(tsklst->dummy);
18 }
19
20 void prepend_tnode(TSKLST *bd, task_t *tsk){
21 if(bd->nr_node == 0){
     bd->dummy.nxt = bd->dummy.prv = tsk;
     tsk->nxt = tsk->prv = &bd->dummy;
     bd->nr_node++;
25
     return ;
    task_t *u = tsk;
28
29
    task_t *w = bd->dummy.nxt;
30
    u \rightarrow prv = w \rightarrow prv;
    u->nxt = w;
31
   u \rightarrow nxt \rightarrow prv = u;
32
33 u->prv->nxt = u;
34
35
   bd->nr_node++;
36 }
38 void remove_tnode(TSKLST *bd, task_t *curtsk){
39 task_t *w = curtsk;
40 w->prv->nxt = w->nxt;
41 w->nxt->prv = w->prv;
42 bd->nr_node--;
    panic_on(bd->nr_node < 0, "Linked list count is lower than 0!");</pre>
44 }
```

§3 调试技巧

- 1 如何使用命令行编译程序?如何使用调试器 gdb?
- 2 assert 和 panic_on 会让程序崩溃. 这有什么作用?
- 3 预编译指令 define 和 include 以及 ifdef 有什么作用?

§4 栈

- 1 什么是栈?给出熟悉的定义.
- 2 栈的基本操作有哪些?有什么特点?如何用代码维护这些特点?(初始化,入栈,出栈).
 - 3 栈是一类某些语法分析算法的基础. 使用栈是如何解析表达式的?
 - 4 栈与递归有什么联系?

5 队列 3

§5 队列

- 1 什么是队列?给出熟悉的定义.
- 2 队列的基本操作有哪些?有什么特点?如何用代码维护这些特点?(初始化,入队,出队).

为了方便管理,使用数组模拟队列的时候,可以使用循环队列的方式.下面 考虑循环队列

3 入队的时候, 出队的时候应该怎么做? 什么情况下队列满?

有时候需要两端既能够入队,又能够出队的队列 (双端队列). 下面考虑双端队列:

- 4 如何使用数组模拟? (不用处理边界溢出的情况) 如何使用 STL 的 deque?
 - 5 单调队列满足了队列的单调性. 说说它为什么可以保持单调.

§6 堆和优先队列

使用堆可以实现优先队列.

- 1 如何在内存中表示二叉树?
- 2 在堆中, 把一个节点往上调的条件是什么? 往下沉的条件是什么?
- 3 如何用上述的两个操作构造整个堆的插入, 删除?

§7 附录: 代码片段

7.1. P1160 队列安排.

```
#include <iostream>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 using namespace std;
5 const int N = 100003;
6 int prv[N], nxt[N], idx;
7 int n, m;
9 void init() {
    // 0 表示左端点, 1 表示右端点
     nxt[0] = 1;
    prv[1] = 0;
12
13
     nxt[1] = -1;
     prv[0] = -1;
14
     idx = 2; // 从2开始
15
     for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
16
          prv[i] = nxt[i] = -1;
17
18
19 }
21 // 在内存池中编号为 pos 的节点右边插入编号为 x 的节点
22 inline void add_right(int pos, int x) {
      prv[x] = pos;
24
     nxt[x] = nxt[pos];
     if (nxt[pos] != -1) prv[nxt[pos]] = x;
26     nxt[pos] = x;
```

```
27 }
28
29 // 在内存池中编号为 pos 的节点左边插入编号为 x 的节点
30 inline void add_left(int pos, int x) {
31     nxt[x] = pos;
32
    prv[x] = prv[pos];
    if (prv[pos] != -1) nxt[prv[pos]] = x;
33
     prv[pos] = x;
37 // 删除内存池里面编号为 x 的节点
38 inline void remove(int x) {
     if (prv[x] == -1) return;
    nxt[prv[x]] = nxt[x];
40
     if (nxt[x] != -1) prv[nxt[x]] = prv[x];
41
     prv[x] = nxt[x] = -1;
42
43 }
44
45 // 遍历链表并输出节点的值
46 inline void traverse() {
47
     int x = nxt[0];
48
     while (x != -1) {
        cout << x << " ";
49
        x = nxt[x];
50
     }
51
52
     cout << endl;</pre>
53 }
54
55 int main() {
     scanf("%d", &n);
57
     int cmd1, cmd2;
     init();
     for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
59
        scanf("%d %d", &cmd1, &cmd2);
60
         if (cmd2 == 0) add_left(cmd1, i);
61
          else add_right(cmd1, i);
62
63
     scanf("%d", &m);
64
      for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) {
65
          scanf("%d", &cmd1);
66
67
          remove(cmd1);
68
      traverse();
70
      return 0;
71 }
```

7.2. P1996 约瑟夫问题.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
using namespace std;

const int N = 100010;
int val[N], prv[N], nxt[N], idx;
int n, m;

void init(int n) {
    // 0 表示左端点, 1 表示右端点
    nxt[0] = 1;
```

```
prv[1] = 0;
12
      idx = 2; // 从2开始
13
     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
14
        val[i] = i;
15
        if (i != n) nxt[i] = i + 1;
16
17
        else nxt[i] = 1; // 形成环
18
        if (i != 1) prv[i] = i - 1;
         else prv[i] = n; // 形成环
19
21 }
23 // 删除内存池里面编号为 x 的节点
24 inline void remove(int x) {
     nxt[prv[x]] = nxt[x];
      prv[nxt[x]] = prv[x];
27 }
28
29 int main() {
      scanf("%d %d", &n, &m);
      init(n);
32
     int current = 1;
33
     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
34
        // 找到第 m 个要出列的人
35
         for (int j = 1; j < m; ++j) {
36
             current = nxt[current];
37
        }
38
         // 输出该人的编号
39
40
         printf("%d ", val[current]);
41
         // 删除该人
42
         remove(current);
         // 更新 current 为下一个人的编号
43
         current = nxt[current];
44
45
46
47
      return 0;
48 }
```

7.3. UVA11988 破碎的键盘.

```
#include <cstdio>
      #include <cstring>
2
      const int maxn = 100000 + 5;
4
      int last, cur, next[maxn];
     char s[maxn];
      int main() {
        while (scanf("%s", s + 1) == 1) {
10
             int n = strlen(s + 1);
11
             last = cur = 0;
12
              next[0] = 0;
              for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
13
                  char ch = s[i];
14
                  if (ch == '[') {
15
                     cur = 0;
16
                  } else if (ch == ']') {
17
                     cur = last;
18
                 } else {
```

```
next[i] = next[cur];
20
                       next[cur] = i;
21
                       if (cur == last) {
22
                           last = i;
23
                       }
24
25
                       cur = i;
26
               }
27
               for (int i = next[0]; i != 0; i = next[i]) {
                   printf("%c", s[i]);
29
30
31
               printf("\n");
          }
32
33
          return 0;
```

7.4. UVA12657 盒子排队.

```
#include <cstdio>
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
5 const int maxn = 100005;
6 int nxt[maxn], prv[maxn];
7 int n, m;
8 bool reversed;
10 void init(int n) {
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
11
12
        nxt[i] = i + 1;
         prv[i] = i - 1;
13
     }
14
     nxt[0] = 1;
15
     prv[n + 1] = n;
16
      reversed = false;
17
18 }
19
20 void remove(int x) { // 删除
21
     nxt[prv[x]] = nxt[x];
22
      prv[nxt[x]] = prv[x];
23 }
24
25 void insert(int 1, int r) {
    if (nxt[1] == r || 1 == r) return;
26
27
     remove(1);
    nxt[prv[r]] = 1;
28
29
    prv[1] = prv[r];
30
    prv[r] = 1;
31
      nxt[1] = r;
33
34 void swp(int 1, int r) {
     int k = nxt[1];
35
      insert(l, nxt[r]);
36
37
      insert(r, k);
38 }
40 long long sumOddPositions() {
long long sum = 0;
```

```
int current = nxt[0];
42
43
       int pos = 1;
       while (current != n + 1 && current != 0) {
44
          if (pos % 2 != 0) sum += current;
45
           current = nxt[current];
46
47
           pos++;
       }
48
49
       return sum;
50 }
51
52 int main() {
53
      int caseNum = 1;
       while (scanf("%d %d", &n, &m) != EOF) {
54
55
          init(n);
          long long ans = 0;
56
          for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) {
57
               int x, 1, r;
58
               scanf("%d", &x);
59
               if (x == 1) {
                   scanf("%d %d", &l, &r);
62
                   if (!reversed) insert(1, r);
63
                   else insert(1, nxt[r]);
              } else if (x == 2) {
64
                   scanf("%d %d", &l, &r);
65
                   if (!reversed) insert(l, nxt[r]);
66
67
                   else insert(1, r);
               } else if (x == 3) {
68
                   scanf("%d %d", &l, &r);
69
70
                   swp(1, r);
71
               } else if (x == 4) {
72
                   reversed = !reversed;
73
          }
74
           if (reversed) {
75
               swap(prv[n + 1], nxt[0]);
76
               for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) swap(prv[i], nxt[i]);</pre>
77
           }
78
           ans = sumOddPositions();
79
80
           printf("Case \%d: \%lld\n", caseNum++, ans);\\
81
82
       return 0;
83 }
```

7.5. B3614 栈.

```
#include <cstdio>
      #include <cstring>
      #include <iostream>
      using namespace std;
6
      const int maxn = 100000 + 5;
      unsigned long long stack[maxn];
      int top;
9
10
11
      void push(unsigned long long x) {
12
          stack[++top] = x;
13
14
```

```
void pop() {
           if (top == 0) \{
16
               printf("Empty\n");
17
           } else {
18
19
               top--;
20
           }
       }
21
22
23
       void query() {
          if (top == 0) {
24
25
               printf("Anguei!\n");
           } else {
26
27
               printf("%llu\n", stack[top]);
28
      }
29
30
       void size() {
31
           printf("%d\n", top);
32
33
34
35
       int main() {
36
          int T;
           scanf("%d", &T);
37
           while (T--) {
38
              int n;
39
               scanf("%d", &n);
40
               top = 0; // 重置栈顶
41
               while (n--) {
42
43
                   char operation[10];
44
                   scanf("%s", operation);
45
                   if (strcmp(operation, "push") == 0) {
                        unsigned long long x;
46
                        scanf("%llu", &x);
47
                        push(x);
48
                   } else if (strcmp(operation, "pop") == 0) {
49
                        pop();
50
                   } else if (strcmp(operation, "query") == 0) {
51
                        query();
53
                   } else if (strcmp(operation, "size") == 0) {
                        size();
               }
57
           }
58
           return 0;
59
```

7.6. P1739 表达式括号匹配.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
using namespace std;

#define MAX_SIZE 1000 // 定义栈的最大大小

char stack[MAX_SIZE]; // 使用数组来模拟栈
int top = -1; // 栈顶指针

void push(char c) {

if (top < MAX_SIZE - 1) {
```

```
12
13 }
          stack[++top] = c;
14 }
15
16 void pop() {
if (top >= 0) {
       top--;
19 }
20 }
22 bool isEmpty() {
23 return top == -1;
24 }
25
26 int main() {
char input;
     while (cin >> input && input != '@') {
28
        if (input == '(') push(input);
29
        if (input == ')') {
31
             if (isEmpty()) {
32
                printf("NO\n");
33
                 return 0;
34
35
             pop();
         }
36
    }
37
    if (isEmpty()) cout << "YES";</pre>
38
     else cout << "NO";
39
40
     return 0;
41 }
```

7.7. UVA514 铁轨.

```
#include <cstdio>
2 #include <cstring>
4 const int MAXN = 1010;
5 int train[MAXN];
6 int stack[MAXN];
7 int top;
9 void push(int x) {
10 stack[++top] = x;
11 }
12
13 void pop() {
14 top--;
15 }
17 int query() {
18 return stack[top];
19 }
21 int main() {
22 int n, A, B, ok;
    while (scanf("%d", &n), n) {
23
24
     while (1) {
           scanf("%d", &train[1]);
25
      if (train[1] == 0) break;
```

```
for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
27
                    scanf("%d", &train[i]);
28
29
30
               A = B = ok = 1;
31
32
               top = 0;
33
               while (B <= n) \{
34
35
                    if (A == train[B]) {
                        A++;
36
                        B++;
37
                    }else if (top > 0 && stack[top] == train[B]) {
38
                        pop();
39
                        B++;
40
                    }else if (A <= n) {
41
                        push(A++);
42
                    }else {
43
                        ok = 0;
44
                        break;
                    }
46
47
48
               printf("%s\n", ok ? "Yes" : "No");
49
50
           printf("\n");
51
52
       return 0;
53 }
```

7.8. P1449 后缀表达式.

```
#include < iostream >
       #include < cstdio >
       using namespace std;
       long long stk[1000];
4
       int main() {
5
           long long i=0,now=0;
6
           char operators;
           while((operators=getchar())!='@') {
                if(operators>='0'&&operators<='9') now*=10,now+=operators-'0';</pre>
               else if(operators=='.') {
10
                    stk[++i]=now;
11
                    now=0;
12
               } else if(operators=='+') {
13
                    stk[i-1] = stk[i-1] + stk[i];
14
                    stk[i]=0;
15
                    i--;
16
               } else if(operators=='-') {
17
                    stk[i-1]=stk[i-1]-stk[i];
18
19
                    stk[i]=0;
20
                    i--;
21
               } else if(operators=='*') {
22
                    stk[i-1]=stk[i-1]*stk[i];
                    stk[i]=0;
23
                    i--;
24
25
               } else if(operators=='/') {
26
                    stk[i-1]=stk[i-1]/stk[i];
27
                    stk[i]=0;
28
                    i--;
               }
```

```
30 }
31 cout << stk[1];
32 return 0;
33 }
```

7.9. P1175 表达式转换.

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <string.h>
4 #include <ctype.h>
5 #include <math.h>
 6 #define int long long
8 int priority(char ch) {
      switch(ch) {
          case '(': case ')': return 0;
          case '+': case '-': return 1;
11
          case '*': case '/': return 2;
12
13
          case '^': return 3;
14
     }
15
      return -1;
16 }
17
18 int rassoc(char ch){
19
   return ch == '^';
20 }
21
23 char* suffix(const char* str) {
24
      char* s = (char*)malloc(strlen(str) * sizeof(char));
       char* tmp = (char*)malloc((strlen(str) + 1) * sizeof(char));
25
      int s_{top} = -1, tmp_{len} = 0;
26
27
      for(int i = 0; i < strlen(str); ++i) {</pre>
28
          if(isdigit(str[i])) {
29
               tmp[tmp_len++] = str[i];
31
           } else if(str[i] == '(') {
               s[++s_{top}] = str[i];
           } else if(str[i] == ')') {
33
               while(s_top >= 0 && s[s_top] != '(') {
34
                   tmp[tmp_len++] = s[s_top--];
35
               }
36
37
               --s_top;
           } else {
38
               while(s_top >= 0 \&\&
39
40
                     priority(s[s_top]) >= priority(str[i]) &&
41
                     !rassoc(str[i])) {
42
                   tmp[tmp_len++] = s[s_top--];
               }
44
               s[++s_top] = str[i];
45
           }
46
       while(s_{top} >= 0) {
47
           tmp[tmp_len++] = s[s_top--];
48
49
50
       tmp[tmp_len] = '\0';
51
       free(s);
    return tmp;
```

```
53 }
54
int applycalc(char ident, int num1, int num2) {
       switch(ident) {
56
           case '+': return num1 + num2;
57
58
           case '-': return num1 - num2;
           case '*': return num1 * num2;
59
           case '/': return num1 / num2;
           case '^': return (int) pow(num1, num2);
61
       }
62
63
       return -1;
64 }
65
66 void prtsuffix(const char* tmp) {
       for(int i = 0; i < strlen(tmp); ++i) {</pre>
67
           printf("%c ", tmp[i]);
68
69
       printf("\n");
70
71 }
72
73 void calcPrint(const char* str) {
74
       int* ls = (int*)malloc(strlen(str) * sizeof(int));
       int ls_len = 0;
75
       prtsuffix(str);
76
77
       for(int i = 0; i < strlen(str); ++i) {</pre>
78
          if(isdigit(str[i])) {
79
               ls[ls_len++] = str[i] - '0';
80
           } else {
81
82
              int num1 = ls[--ls_len];
83
               int num2 = 1s[--1s_len];
               ls[ls_len++] = applycalc(str[i], num2, num1);
84
85
               for(int j = 0; j < ls_len; ++j) {
86
                    printf("%d ", ls[j]);
87
88
               for(int j = i + 1; j < strlen(str); ++j) {</pre>
89
                    printf("%c ", str[j]);
90
               }
91
               printf("\n");
92
93
94
95
       free(ls);
96 }
97
98 signed main() {
       char str[100];
99
       scanf("%s", str);
100
       char* psuffix = suffix(str);
101
102
       calcPrint(psuffix);
103
       free(psuffix);
104
       return 0;
105 }
```

7.10. B3616 队列.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
```

```
5 #define NR_DAT 10003
7 struct cqueue {
      int data[NR_DAT];
      int front, rear;
10
11
      bool init() {
12
         front = rear = 0;
          return true;
13
14
15
16
      int size() {
         return (rear - front + NR_DAT) % NR_DAT;
17
18
19
      bool isempty() {
20
         return (size() == 0);
21
22
24
      bool push(int e) {
25
          if ((rear + 1) % NR_DAT == front) return false; // full!
26
          data[rear] = e;
27
          rear = (rear + 1) % NR_DAT;
28
          return true;
      }
29
30
      bool pop(int &e) {
31
32
         if (front == rear) return false;
          e = data[front];
34
          front = (front + 1) % NR_DAT;
35
          return true;
36
37
      int getfront() {
38
          if (front == rear) return -1; // indicate empty queue
39
          return data[front];
40
41
42 };
43
44 int main() {
      int n;
      cin >> n;
47
      cqueue q;
      q.init();
48
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
49
50
          int op;
51
          cin >> op;
          if (op == 1) {
52
53
              int x;
54
              cin >> x;
55
              q.push(x);
          } else if (op == 2) {
57
              int x;
58
              if (q.pop(x)) {
59
                  // cout << x << endl;
              } else {
60
                   cout << "ERR_CANNOT_POP" << endl;</pre>
61
              }
62
          } else if (op == 3) {
```

```
if (q.isempty()) {
64
                    cout << "ERR_CANNOT_QUERY" << endl;</pre>
65
                } else {
66
67
                    cout << q.getfront() << endl;</pre>
                }
68
69
           } else if (op == 4) {
70
                cout << q.size() << endl;</pre>
71
72
       }
      return 0;
73
74 }
```

7.11. P1886 滑动窗口.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
4 const int MAXN = 1000009;
5 int num[MAXN];
6 int n, k;
8 struct Deque {
     int q[MAXN]; // 存储队列元素的数组
      int head, tail;
10
11
12
     Deque() {
13
        head = 0;
         tail = -1;
14
15
16
     // 检查队列是否为空
17
     bool empty() {
18
         return head > tail;
19
20
21
      // 获取队头元素
22
      int front() {
23
24
         return q[head];
25
26
      // 获取队尾元素
27
      int back() {
28
         return q[tail];
29
30
31
      // 弹出队头元素
32
33
      void pop_front() {
         if (!empty()) head++;
34
35
37
      // 弹出队尾元素
38
      void pop_back() {
          if (!empty()) tail--;
39
40
41
      // 向队尾添加元素
42
      void push_back(int val) {
43
         q[++tail] = val;
44
45
```

```
46
       // 清空队列
47
       void clear() {
48
          head = 0;
49
           tail = -1;
50
51
       }
52 };
53
54 int main() {
      cin >> n >> k;
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
56
57
          cin >> num[i];
58
59
60
      Deque minDeque, maxDeque;
61
      // 最小值队列处理
62
       int t = 0;
63
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
           while (!minDeque.empty() && num[minDeque.back()] >= num[i]) minDeque.
       pop_back();
66
          minDeque.push_back(i);
67
           if (i - t >= k && minDeque.front() == t) {
68
               t++:
69
70
               minDeque.pop_front();
           }
71
           if (i - t >= k && minDeque.front() != t) t++;
72
73
74
           if (i >= k - 1) cout << num[minDeque.front()] << ' ';</pre>
75
       }
       cout << endl;</pre>
76
77
       // 最大值队列处理
78
      t = 0;
79
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
80
          while (!maxDeque.empty() && num[maxDeque.back()] <= num[i]) maxDeque.</pre>
81
       pop_back();
82
           maxDeque.push_back(i);
           if (i - t >= k && maxDeque.front() == t) {
84
86
               maxDeque.pop_front();
87
           if (i - t >= k && maxDeque.front() != t) t++;
88
89
           if (i >= k - 1) cout << num[maxDeque.front()] << ' ';</pre>
90
       }
91
92
93
       return 0;
```

7.12. 求 m 区间的最小值.

```
#include<cstdio>
int n,m,a[2000000],q[2000000],l=1,r=0;
int main(){
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) scanf("%d",&a[i]);</pre>
```

```
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
    printf("%d\n",a[q[1]]);
    if(i-q[1]+1>m && 1<=r) 1++;
    while(a[i]<a[q[r]] && 1<=r) r--;
    q[++r]=i;
}
</pre>
```

7.13. P3378 堆.

```
#include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 using namespace std;
5 const int MAXN = 1e6 + 10;
7 struct MinHeap {
      int size;
      int heap[MAXN];
9
10
      MinHeap() : size(0) {}
11
12
13
      void push_up(int i, int val) {
          while (i > 1 && val < heap[i / 2]) {
14
              heap[i] = heap[i / 2];
15
16
               i /= 2;
17
          }
18
          heap[i] = val;
19
20
21
      void push_down(int i, int val) {
          int ch = i * 2;
22
          while (ch <= size) {
23
               if (ch < size && heap[ch + 1] < heap[ch]) ch++;
24
               if (val <= heap[ch]) break;</pre>
25
               heap[i] = heap[ch];
27
               i = ch;
               ch *= 2;
29
           }
          heap[i] = val;
30
31
32
      void insert(int val) {
33
          int i = ++size;
34
           push_up(i, val);
35
      }
36
37
      void delete_min() {
38
          int i = 1;
40
           int val = heap[size--];
41
           push_down(i, val);
42
43
      int get_min() const {
44
45
          return heap[1];
46
47 };
49 int main() {
```

```
50
       int n;
51
       cin >> n;
       MinHeap minHeap;
52
53
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
54
55
          int opt, x;
56
          cin >> opt;
57
          if (opt == 1) {
               cin >> x;
               minHeap.insert(x);
59
          } else if (opt == 2) {
60
61
               cout << minHeap.get_min() << endl;</pre>
           } else if (opt == 3) {
62
               minHeap.delete_min();
63
           }
64
      }
65
66
67
       return 0;
```

7.14. P1168 中位数.

```
#include <cstdio>
3 const int MAXN = 100100;
5 struct Heap {
     int heap[MAXN];
      int size;
      bool (*cmp)(int, int);
9
      Heap(bool (*cmpFunc)(int, int)) : size(0), cmp(cmpFunc) {}
10
11
      void push(int val) {
12
          heap[++size] = val;
13
          int i = size;
14
           while (i > 1 && cmp(heap[i], heap[i / 2])) {
15
               swap(heap[i], heap[i / 2]);
17
               i /= 2;
           }
18
19
20
21
      void pop() {
          heap[1] = heap[size--];
22
          int i = 1;
23
          while (i * 2 <= size) {
24
25
              int j = i * 2;
               if (j < size && cmp(heap[j + 1], heap[j])) j++;</pre>
26
27
               if (cmp(heap[i], heap[j])) break;
               swap(heap[i], heap[j]);
29
               i = j;
30
          }
31
32
33
      int top() {
34
          return heap[1];
35
36
     bool empty() {
```

```
return size == 0;
38
39
40
      void swap(int &a, int &b) {
41
          int temp = a;
42
43
          a = b;
          b = temp;
44
45
46 };
47
48 bool cmp1(int a, int b) {
49
     return a > b;
50 }
51
52 bool cmp2(int a, int b) {
return a < b;
54 }
55
56 int main() {
      int n, x, y;
58
      scanf("%d", &n);
      Heap que1(cmp1); // max-heap
60
61
      Heap que2(cmp2); // min-heap
62
      scanf("%d", &x);
63
64
      que1.push(x);
      printf("%d\n", x);
65
66
67
      for (int i = 3; i <= n; i += 2) {
68
         scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
69
          if (x > y) que1.swap(x, y);
          que1.push(x);
70
71
          que2.push(y);
72
          if (que1.top() > que2.top()) {
73
              int a = que1.top(), b = que2.top();
74
               que1.pop();
75
               que1.push(b);
               que2.pop();
78
               que2.push(a);
79
80
           printf("%d\n", que1.top());
81
82
83
      return 0;
84 }
```

7.15. P1631 序列合并.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 100100;

struct Data {
   int value;
   int index;
```

```
bool operator<(const Data &other) const {</pre>
11
          return value > other.value;
12
13 };
14
15 struct Heap {
      Data heap[MAXN];
16
17
      int size;
18
      bool (*cmp)(Data, Data);
19
      Heap(bool (*cmpFunc)(Data, Data)) : size(0), cmp(cmpFunc) {}
20
21
      void push(Data val) {
22
          heap[++size] = val;
23
          int i = size;
24
          while (i > 1 && cmp(heap[i], heap[i / 2])) {
25
               swap(heap[i], heap[i / 2]);
26
               i /= 2;
27
          }
28
29
      }
30
31
      void pop() {
          heap[1] = heap[size--];
32
33
          int i = 1;
          while (i * 2 <= size) {
34
             int j = i * 2;
35
              if (j < size && cmp(heap[j + 1], heap[j])) j++;</pre>
36
              if (cmp(heap[i], heap[j])) break;
37
38
              swap(heap[i], heap[j]);
               i = j;
40
          }
41
      }
42
43
      Data top() {
          return heap[1];
44
45
46
      bool empty() {
47
48
          return size == 0;
49
51
      void swap(Data &a, Data &b) {
52
          Data temp = a;
          a = b;
53
54
          b = temp;
55
56 };
57
58 bool minHeap(Data a, Data b) {
   return a.value < b.value;
62 int a[MAXN], b[MAXN], t[MAXN];
63 int n;
64 Heap q(minHeap);
65 int main() {
      // 读取 n 的值
      cin >> n;
67
69 // 读取数组 a 的值
```

```
for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
70
71
         cin >> a[i];
72
73
     // 读取数组 b 的值
74
     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
75
         cin >> b[i];
76
          t[i] = 1;
77
          q.push({a[1] + b[i], i});
78
79
80
     // 输出结果并更新堆
81
     while (n--) {
82
        Data top = q.top();
83
        printf("%d ", top.value);
int i = top.index;
84
85
         q.pop();
86
         q.push({a[++t[i]] + b[i], i});
87
90
     return 0;
91 }
```