# 4. 栈与队列

(c3) 栈应用:栈混洗

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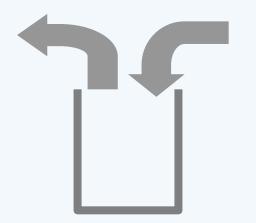
### 栈混洗

- ❖ 考查栈 A = <  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ , ...,  $a_n$ ] 、B = S =  $\emptyset$
- ❖ 只允许 将A的顶元素弹出并压入S,或 将S的顶元素弹出并压入B
- ❖ 若经过一系列以上操作后, A中元素全部转入B中

$$B = [a_{k1}, \ldots, a_{kn} >$$

则称之为A的一个栈混洗 (stack permutation)

$$B = [a_{k1}, \ldots, a_{kn} >$$



#### //左端为栈顶

//右端为栈顶

$$< a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n ] = A$$

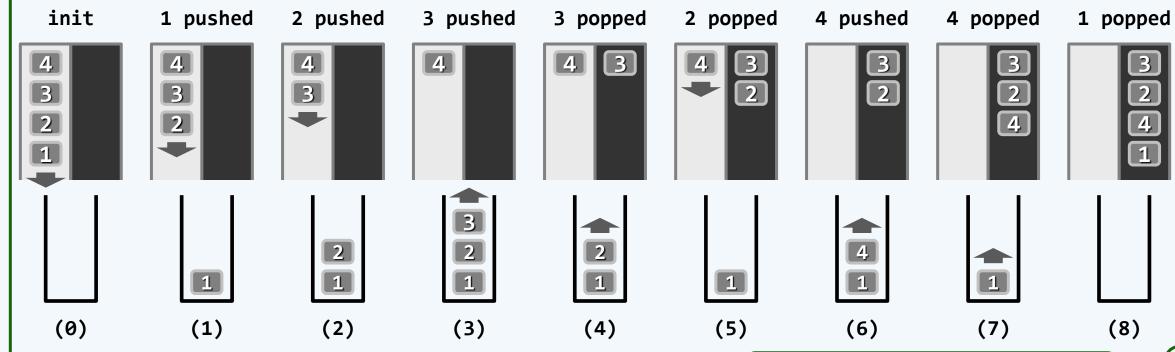
## 计数

❖ 同一输入序列,可有多种栈混洗

[1, 2, 3, 4 >, [4, 3, 2, 1 >, [3, 2, 4, 1 >, ...]

❖ 长度为n的序列,可能的混洗总数SP(n) = ?

//显然 , SP(n) <= n!



2

## 计数

$$\Rightarrow$$
 SP(1) = 1

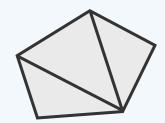
❖ 设栈S在第k次pop()之后重新变空,则k无非n种情况:

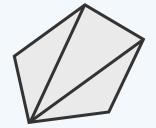
$$SP(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} SP(k-1) \cdot SP(n-k) = Catalan(n) = (2n)! / (n+1)! / n!$$

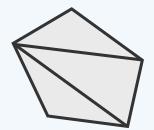
$$\Rightarrow$$
 SP(2) = 4! / 3! / 2! = 2

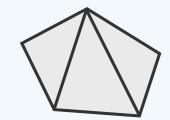
$$SP(3) = 6! / 4! / 3! = 5$$

$$SP(6) = 12! / 7! / 6! = 132$$









#### 甄别

- ❖输入序列1, 2, 3, ..., n]的任一排列[p₁, p₂, p₃, ..., pₙ >是否为栈混洗?
- ❖简单情况: < 1, 2, 3 ], n = 3</p>
  栈混洗共 6! / 4! / 3! = 5 种
  全排列共 3! = 6 种
- **\***[3,1,2 >
- ❖观察:任意三个元素能否按某相对次序出现于混洗中,与其它元素无关 //故可推而广之...
- ❖对于任何1 ≤ i < j < k ≤ n,[ ..., k , ..., i , ..., j , ... > 必非栈混洗
- ❖ 反过来,不存在"312"模式的序列,一定是栈混洗吗?

//少了一种...

//为什么是它?

#### 甄别

- ◆充要性: A permutation is a stack permutation iff

  (Knuth, 1968) it does NOT involve the permutation 312 //习题[4-3]
- $\diamond$  如此,可得一个 $o(n^3)$  的甄别算法//进一步地...
- ❖[p₁, p₂, p₃, ..., pₙ >是< 1, 2, 3, ..., n]的栈混洗, 当且仅当</li>
   对于任意i < j, 不含模式[ ..., j + 1, ..., i ], ..., j , ... >
- $\Leftrightarrow$  如此,可得一个 $o(n^2)$  的甄别算法 //再进一步地...
- ❖ 𝒪(n) 算法: 直接借助栈A、B和S,模拟混洗过程 //为何可行?

每次S.pop()之前,检测S是否已空;或需弹出的元素在S中,却非顶元素

## 括号匹配

❖ 观察:每一栈混洗,都对应于栈S的 n次push 与 n次pop 操作构成的序列 push(1) push(2) push(3) push(4) pop(3) pop(4) pop(2)pop(1) init 1 pushed 2 pushed 3 pushed 4 pushed 3 popped 2 popped 4 popped 1 popped 3 2 2 3

❖ n个元素的栈混洗,等价于n对括号的匹配