

# Lab1实验报告

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## 实验题目

多项式计算器，本次实验选做三个部分：计算多项式在x处的值；求多项式导数；用类数学表达式表示输出的多项式。

## 实验平台

Ubuntu 20.04

gcc 9.4.0

## 代码分析

1. 我们定义了两个结构体Node和Poly，Node用来表示多项式的每一项，Poly用来表示多项式的项数以及Node的头指针。

```
typedef struct Node{
    int exp; //多项式的指数
    double co; //多项式系数
    struct Node *NextNode; //指向下一个节点
}Node;

typedef struct Poly{
    int n; //多项式的项数，0表示没有建立多项式
    Node *header; //指向头指针
}Poly;
```

2. CreatePoly

```
Poly *CreatePoly(){//该函数用于建立多项，并将多项式按照降幂的方式排列，并且会自动合并同类项
    Poly *poly;
    if((poly = (Poly *)malloc(sizeof(Poly)))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL;//尝试分配地址，如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
    }
    poly->header = NULL;
    poly->n = 0;//建立多项式的指针，并初始化

    double co;
    int exp;
    printf("请依次输入项的系数，空格后输入项的指数，例如3x^2，请输入“3 2”，输入”0“结束输入\n");
    scanf("%lf %d",&co,&exp);
    printf("%.2lfx^%d\n",co,exp);
```

```

//建立多项式
Node *node;
if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
else {
    printf("内存分配失败! \n");
    return NULL; //尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
}

while(co || exp){
    Node *p;
    p = poly->header;
    if(!p) {
        node->co = co;
        node->exp = exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        poly->header = node;
        poly->n++; //如果多项式为0, 则直接插入
    }
    else if(p->exp < exp){
        node->co = co;
        node->exp = exp;
        node->NextNode = p;
        poly->header = node;
        poly->n++; //判断是否需要在首项插入
    }
    else{
        while(p){
            if(p->exp == exp){
                p->co += co; //如果指数相同, 则系数相加
                break;
            }
            else if(p->exp > exp && (!p->NextNode || p->NextNode->exp <
exp)){
                node->co = co;
                node->exp = exp;
                node->NextNode = p->NextNode;
                p->NextNode = node;
                poly->n++; //判断是否需要在中间插入
                break;
            }
            p = p->NextNode;
        }
    }
}

printf("请继续输入, 输入“0 0”退出输入\n");
scanf("%lf %d",&co,&exp);
printf("%.2lf x^%d\n",co,exp);
if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
else {
    printf("内存分配失败! \n");
    return NULL; //尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
}
}

```

```
    return poly;
}
```

该函数用于建立多项式，首先会建立一个多项式的指针，然后会循环输入多项式的每一项，然后会判断是否需要在首项插入，中间插入，还是尾项插入，最后会返回多项式的指针，并且会自动合并同类项，将结果按照降幂的方式排列。

### 3. PrintPoly

```
void PrintPoly(Poly *poly){//打印多项式,并且会自动去除系数为0的项(因为系数是浮点数,则会自动略去系数足够小的项)
    int i = 0; //用于判断是否是第一项,如果是第一项则不需要输出“+”
    Node *node;
    node = poly->header;
    while(node){
        if(node->exp == 0){
            if(node->co <= 0.00001 && node->co >= -0.00001){
                node = node->NextNode;
            }
            else if(node->co < 0){
                printf(" - ");
                printf("%0.11f",-node->co);
                node = node->NextNode;
                i = 1;
            }
            else if(node->co > 0){
                if(i) printf(" + ");
                printf("%0.11f",node->co);
                node = node->NextNode;
                i = 1;
            }
        }
        else if(node->exp == 1){
            if(node->co <= 0.00001 && node->co >= -0.00001){
                node = node->NextNode;
            }
            else if(node->co <= (1+0.00001) && node->co >= (1-0.00001)){
                if(i) printf(" + ");
                printf("x");
                node = node->NextNode;
                i = 1;
            }
            else if(node->co <= (-1+0.00001) && node->co >= (-1-0.00001)){
                if(i) printf(" - ");
                printf("x");
                node = node->NextNode;
                i = 1;
            }
        }
        else if(node->co < 0){
            printf(" - ");
            printf("%0.11fx",-node->co);
        }
    }
}
```

```

        node = node->NextNode;
        i = 1;
    }
    else{
        if(i) printf(" + ");
        printf("%.11fx", node->co);
        node = node->NextNode;
        i = 1;
    }
}
else if(node->co <= 0.00001 && node->co >= -0.00001){
    node = node->NextNode;
}
else if(node->co <= (1+0.00001) && node->co >= (1-0.00001)){
    if(i) printf(" + ");
    printf("x^%d", node->exp);
    node = node->NextNode;
    i = 1;
}
else if(node->co <= (-1+0.00001) && node->co >= (-1-0.00001)){
    printf(" - ");
    printf("x^%d", node->exp);
    node = node->NextNode;
    i = 1;
}
else if(node->co < 0){
    printf(" - ");
    printf("%.11fx^%d", -node->co, node->exp);
    node = node->NextNode;
    i = 1;
}
else{
    if(i) printf(" + ");
    printf("%.11fx^%d", node->co, node->exp);
    node = node->NextNode;
    i = 1;
}
}
printf("\n");
}

```

该函数用于打印具有类数学表达式格式的多项式，首先会判断是否是常数项，然后会判断是否是一次项，然后会判断是否是其他项，最后会输出多项式。并且能够正确处理+-号；鉴于浮点数的精度有限，精度小于0.00001的项会被自动忽略。

#### 4. AddPoly&&subPoly

```

Poly* AddPoly(Poly *poly1, Poly *poly2){//多项式相加
    Node *node1, *node2;
    Poly *poly;
    if((poly = (Poly *)malloc(sizeof(Poly)))) ;

```

```
else {
    printf("内存分配失败! \n");
    return NULL; //尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
}
poly->n = 0;
poly->header = NULL;

Node *node, *tail; //建立一个新的多项式
if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node))) ;
else {
    printf("内存分配失败! \n");
    return NULL; //尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
}

node1 = poly1->header;
node2 = poly2->header;
while(node1 && node2){
    if(node1->exp == node2->exp){
        if(node1->co + node2->co <= 0.00001 && node1->co + node2->co >=
-0.00001){
            node1 = node1->NextNode;
            node2 = node2->NextNode;
        }
        else{
            node->co = node1->co + node2->co;
            node->exp = node1->exp;
            node->NextNode = NULL;
            if(poly->n == 0){
                poly->header = node;
                tail = node;
            }
            else{
                tail->NextNode = node;
                tail = node;
            }
            poly->n++;
            node1 = node1->NextNode;
            node2 = node2->NextNode;
        }
    }
    else if(node1->exp > node2->exp){
        node->co = node1->co;
        node->exp = node1->exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        if(poly->n == 0){
            poly->header = node;
            tail = node;
        }
        else{
            tail->NextNode = node;
            tail = node;
        }
        poly->n++;
        node1 = node1->NextNode;
```

```
    }
    else{
        node->co = node2->co;
        node->exp = node2->exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        if(poly->n == 0){
            poly->header = node;
            tail = node;
        }
        else{
            tail->NextNode = node;
            tail = node;
        }
        poly->n++;
        node2 = node2->NextNode;
    }
    if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL;//尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
    }
}
while(node1){
    node->co = node1->co;
    node->exp = node1->exp;
    node->NextNode = NULL;
    if(poly->n == 0){
        poly->header = node;
        tail = node;
    }
    else{
        tail->NextNode = node;
        tail = node;
    }
    poly->n++;
    node1 = node1->NextNode;
    if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL;//尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
    }
}
while(node2){
    node->co = node2->co;
    node->exp = node2->exp;
    node->NextNode = NULL;
    if(poly->n == 0){
        poly->header = node;
        tail = node;
    }
    else{
        tail->NextNode = node;
        tail = node;
    }
}
```

```

        poly->n++;
        node2 = node2->NextNode;
        if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
        else {
            printf("内存分配失败! \n");
            return NULL; //尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
        }
    }
    return poly;
}

Poly* SubPoly(Poly *poly1, Poly *poly2){ //多项式相减
    Node *node1, *node2;
    Poly *poly;
    if((poly = (Poly *)malloc(sizeof(Poly)))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL; //尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回NULL
    }
    poly->n = 0;
    poly->header = NULL;

    Node *node, *tail; //建立一个新的多项式
    if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL; //尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回空值
    }

    node1 = poly1->header;
    node2 = poly2->header;
    while(node1 && node2){
        if(node1->exp == node2->exp){
            if(node1->co - node2->co <= 0.00001 && node1->co - node2->co >=
-0.00001){
                node1 = node1->NextNode;
                node2 = node2->NextNode;
                continue; //如果系数相减后系数为0, 则不插入
            }
            else if(!poly->header){
                node->co = node1->co - node2->co;
                node->exp = node1->exp;
                node->NextNode = NULL;
                poly->header = node;
                poly->n++;
                tail = node;
                node1 = node1->NextNode;
                node2 = node2->NextNode;
            }
            else{
                node->co = node1->co - node2->co;
                node->exp = node1->exp;
                node->NextNode = NULL;
                poly->n++;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        tail->NextNode = node;
        tail = node;
        node1 = node1->NextNode;
        node2 = node2->NextNode;
    }
}
else if(node1->exp > node2->exp){
    if(!poly->header){
        node->co = node1->co;
        node->exp = node1->exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        poly->header = node;
        poly->n++;
        tail = node;
        node1 = node1->NextNode;
    }
    else{
        node->co = node1->co;
        node->exp = node1->exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        poly->n++;
        tail->NextNode = node;
        tail = node;
        node1 = node1->NextNode;
    }
}
else{
    if(!poly->header){
        node->co = -node2->co;
        node->exp = node2->exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        poly->header = node;
        poly->n++;
        tail = node;
        node2 = node2->NextNode;
    }
    else{
        node->co = -node2->co;
        node->exp = node2->exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        poly->n++;
        tail->NextNode = node;
        tail = node;
        node2 = node2->NextNode;
    }
}
if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node))) ;
else {
    printf("内存分配失败! \n");
    return NULL; //尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回空值
}
}

if(!node1 && node2){

```



```
if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
else {
    printf("内存分配失败! \n");
    return NULL;//尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回空值
}
while(node2){
    if(!poly->header){
        node->co = -node2->co;
        node->exp = node2->exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        poly->header = node;
        poly->n++;
        tail = node;
        node2 = node2->NextNode;
    }
    else{
        node->co = -node2->co;
        node->exp = node2->exp;
        node->NextNode = NULL;
        poly->n++;
        tail->NextNode = node;
        tail = node;
        node2 = node2->NextNode;
    }
    if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL;//尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回空值
    }
}
}
else if(!node2 && node1){
    if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL;//尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回空值
    }
    while(node1){
        if(!poly->header){
            node->co = node1->co;
            node->exp = node1->exp;
            node->NextNode = NULL;
            poly->header = node;
            poly->n++;
            tail = node;
            node1 = node1->NextNode;
        }
        else{
            node->co = node1->co;
            node->exp = node1->exp;
            node->NextNode = NULL;
            poly->n++;
            tail->NextNode = node;
            tail = node;
        }
    }
}
```

```

        node1 = node1->NextNode;
    }
    if((node = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL;//尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回空值
    }
}
}
return poly;
}

```

理论上, addpoly和subpoly的代码是相似的, 但是我为了锻炼下自己的代码能力, 故意写出了两种风格的代码 (主要是写完sub后觉得有优化空间, 可以让代码可读性更高, 但又懒得改sub代码了, 但是add用了我觉得比较优秀的代码风格, 区别不大, 主要是合并了一些冗余的表达式)

## 5. DiffPoly

```

Poly *DiffPoly(Poly *poly){
    Poly *poly1;
    Node *node1, *node2, *tail;
    if((poly1 = (Poly *)malloc(sizeof(Poly))) ;
    else {
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return NULL;//尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回空值
    }
    poly1->header = NULL;
    poly1->n = 0;
    node1 = poly->header;
    while(node1){
        if(node1->exp == 0){
            node1 = node1->NextNode;
            continue;
        }
        else{
            if((node2 = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node))) ;
            else {
                printf("内存分配失败! \n");
                return NULL;//尝试分配地址, 如果地址分配失败则返回空值
            }
            node2->co = node1->co * node1->exp;
            node2->exp = node1->exp - 1;
            node2->NextNode = NULL;
            if(!poly1->header){
                poly1->header = node2;
                poly1->n++;
                tail = node2;
            }
            else{
                poly1->n++;
                tail->NextNode = node2;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        tail = node2;
    }
    node1 = node1->NextNode;
}
}
return poly1;
}

```

这个函数的代码比较简单，就是对每个节点的指数进行减一操作，然后乘以系数，就是求导的结果了

## 6. ValuePoly

```

double ValuePoly(Poly *poly, double x){
    double sum = 0;
    Node *node;
    node = poly->header;
    while(node){
        sum += node->co * pow(x, node->exp);
        node = node->NextNode;
    }
    return sum;
}

```

求值函数，依次计算即可，注意调用了math.h中的pow函数

## 7. main

```

int main(){
    double x;
    Poly *poly1,*poly2;
    printf("请输入多项式a\n");
    if((poly1 = CreatePoly())) ;
    else{
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return 1;
    } //尝试创建一个多项式
    printf("您输入的多项式是: \n");
    PrintPoly(poly1);

    printf("请输入多项式b\n");
    if((poly2 = CreatePoly())) ;
    else{
        printf("内存分配失败! \n");
        return 1;
    } //尝试创建一个多项式
    printf("您输入的多项式是: \n");
    PrintPoly(poly2);

    printf("\na是: ");
    PrintPoly(poly1);
}

```

```
printf("b是: ");
PrintPoly(poly2);
printf("a-b是: ");
PrintPoly(SubPoly(poly1,poly2));
printf("a+b是: ");
PrintPoly(AddPoly(poly1,poly2));

printf("a的导数是: ");
PrintPoly(DiffPoly(poly1));

printf("计算多项式在x处的值: \n请输入x: ");
scanf("%lf",&x);
printf("a在x=%0.21f处的值是: %0.21f\n",x,ValuePoly(poly1,x));
}
```

main函数提供了一个简单的界面，可以输入两个多项式，然后进行加减乘除，求导，求值操作

## 编译运行

源代码提供了我已经写好的脚本文件`source2run.sh`，直接在Ubuntu环境下运行即可

同时我也提供已经编译好的二进制文件`Polynomial`，在Ubuntu环境下运行即可

注意：我使用的是Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS，gcc版本为9.4.0，如果你的环境不同，可能会出现编译错误，如果出现编译错误，可以尝试自己编译，或者联系我

## 运行结果

```

请输入多项式a
请依次输入项的系数，空格后输入项的指数，例如3x^2，请输入“3 2”，输入”0 0“结束输入
3 2
3.00x^2
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
3 1
3.00x^1
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
5 3
5.00x^3
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
9 112
9.00x^112
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
8 4
8.00x^4
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
0 0
0.00x^0
您输入的多项式是：
9.0x^112 + 8.0x^4 + 5.0x^3 + 3.0x^2 + 3.0x
请输入多项式b
请依次输入项的系数，空格后输入项的指数，例如3x^2，请输入“3 2”，输入”0 0“结束输入
234 123
234.00x^123
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
-43 12
-43.00x^12
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
-43 12
-43.00x^12
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
86 12
86.00x^12
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
-23 -23
-23.00x^-23
请继续输入，输入“0 0”退出输入
0 0
0.00x^0
您输入的多项式是：
234.0x^123 - 23.0x^-23

a是： 9.0x^112 + 8.0x^4 + 5.0x^3 + 3.0x^2 + 3.0x
b是： 234.0x^123 - 23.0x^-23
a-b是： - 234.0x^123 + 9.0x^112 + 8.0x^4 + 5.0x^3 + 3.0x^2 + 3.0x + 23.0x^-23
a+b是： 234.0x^123 + 9.0x^112 + 8.0x^4 + 5.0x^3 + 3.0x^2 + 3.0x - 23.0x^-23
a的导数是： 1008.0x^111 + 32.0x^3 + 15.0x^2 + 6.0x + 3.0
计算多项式在x处的值：
请输入x: 1
a在x=1.00处的值是： 28.00

```