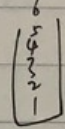
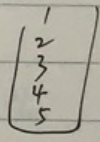
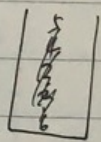
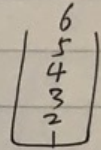
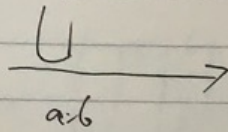
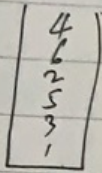


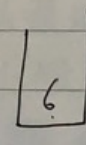
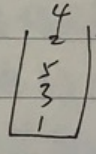
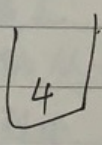
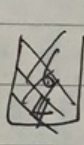
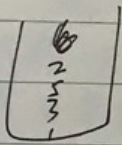
用一个栈实现另一个栈的排序

将该栈从顶到底按从大到小的顺序排列

4 6 2 5 3 1

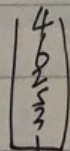
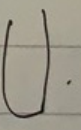
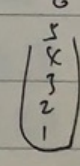
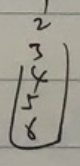
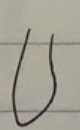
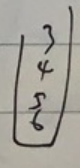
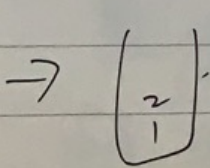
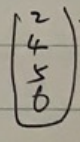
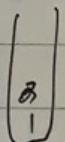
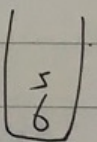
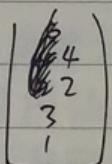
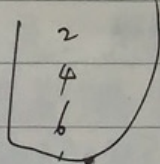
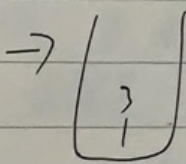


a:6

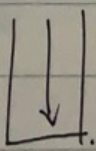


5

3



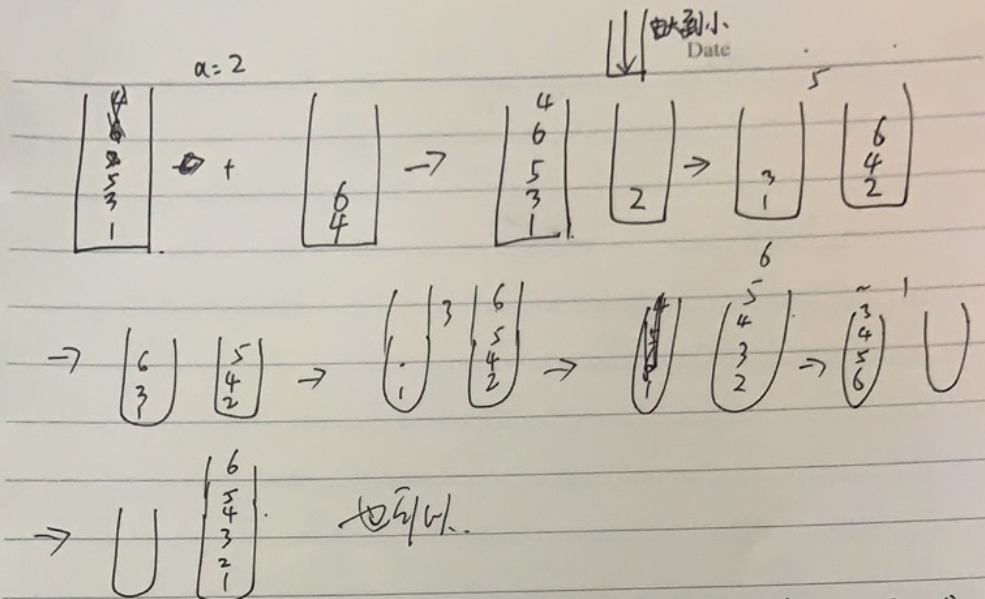
+



由小到大，或者另一个栈直接

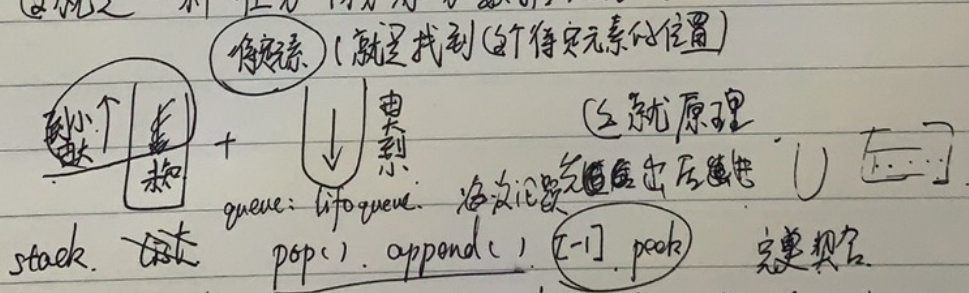
由大到小，也应该可以

(tm)



这个方法精髓是：把个栈的元素从顶由底向另一个栈倒，选择这个另一个栈的从栈顶到底的大小顺序。白黑直接，题目要求顺序，由大到小。所以往里倒入要求越来越大，如果发现倒入的数不大了，那么就倒回B栈直到拿出的元素大于B栈栈顶，那就放入并继续。

这就是一种往另一个栈添加数据的方式。



def. f(stack1, stack2): 将 stack1 倒入 stack2, 并 stack2 顶→底

while stack1:

a = stack1.pop()

while a < stack2[-1] and stack2:

stack1.append(stack2.pop())

stack2.append(a)

