

- (1) 将两个递增的有序链表合并为一个递增的有序链表。要求结果链表仍使用原来两个链表的存储空间，不另外占用其他的存储空间。表中不允许有重复的数据。

```
void Mergelist_L(Linklist &La, Linklist &Lb, Linklist &Lc)
```

```
{
    pa = La->next;
    pb = Lb->next;
    Lc = pc = pa;
    while (pa && pb)
    {
        if (pa->data > pb->data)
        {
            pc->next = pb;
            pc = pb;
            pb = pb->next;
        }
        else if (pa->data < pb->data)
        {
            pc->next = pa;
            pc = pa;
            pa = pa->next;
        }
        else
        {
            pc->next = pa;
            pc = pa;
            pa = pa->next;
            q = pb->next;
            delete pb;
            pb = q;
        }
    }
    pa->next = pa ? pa : pb;
    delete Lb;
}
```

- (2) 将两个非递减的有序链表合并为一个非递增的有序链表。要求结果链表仍使用原来两个链表的存储空间，不另外占用其他的存储空间。表中允许有重复的数据。

```
void MergeList_L(Linklist &La, Linklist &Lb, Linklist &Lc)
```

```
{
    pa = La->next;
    pb = Lb->next;
    Lc = pc = La;
    Lc->next = NULL;
    while (pa || pb)
```

```

{
    if (!pa)
    {
        q = pb;
        pa = pa->next;
    }
    else if (!pb)
    {
        q = pa;
        pb = pb->next;
    }
    else if (pa->data >= pb->data)
    {
        q = pb;
        pb = pb->next;
    }
    else
    {
        q = pa;
        pa = pa->next;
    }
    q->next = Lc->next;
    Lc->next = q;
}

```

(6) 设计一个算法，通过一趟遍历在单链表中确定值最大的结点
void Maximum_L(Linklist &La)

```

{
    pa = La->next;
    pmax = pa;
    while(pa->next != NULL)
    {
        pa = pa->next;
        if (pmax->data < pa->data)
        {
            pmax = pa;
        }
    }
    return pmax->data
}

```

(7) 设计一个算法，通过一趟遍历，将链表中所有结点的链接方向逆转，且仍利用原表的存储空间。
void reverse_L(Linklist &La)

```
{  
    p = L->next;  
    l->next = NULL;  
    while (p != NULL)  
    {  
        q = p->next;  
        p->next = L->next;  
        L->next = p;  
        p = q;  
    }  
}
```