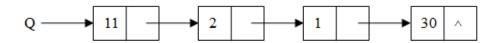
用链表存储一组不重复的整数,如13、1、14三个数被存储到链表P:



函数SUM(P, Q, n)功能如下:参数P和Q分别指向两个链表(表示两组数),函数返回一个新链表R(注意R和P、Q的结点结构不同),表示从P、Q两组数中各取一个数,相加之和等于n的一个组合。例如当n为15,假设Q如下:



执行SUM(P, Q, 15), 结果如下(结点在链表中的排列次序任意,下图只是一例):



要求:

- 1、写出P、R链表结点定义
- 2、编写完成函数SUM,实现题目要求的功能

```
struct S1
      int num;
      struct S1 *next;
};
struct S2
      int p;
      int q;
      struct S2 *next;
};
```

```
struct S2 * SUM(struct S1 *P, struct S1 *Q, int n)
 struct S1 *p = P, *q = Q;
 struct S2 *head=NULL, *node;
 while (p != NULL)
     q = Q;
     while (q != NULL)
     {
         if (p->num + q->num == n)
            node = (struct S2*)malloc(sizeof(struct S2));
            node->p = p->num;
            node \rightarrow q = q \rightarrow num;
            node->next = head;
            head = node;
         q = q->next;
     p = p->next;
 return head;
```