第一题:

(1) 代码(最后的打印结果为 arhc)

```
...
                          HW4-1
void main() {
 Stack S;
 char x,y;
 InitStack(S); // 初始化栈
 x= 'e ';
 y= 'c';
 Push(S, 'h'); //现在栈内情况: h
 Push(S, 'r'); //现在栈内情况: h、r
 Push(S,y);//现在栈内情况: h、r、c
 Pop(S,x); //栈顶元素不是e, 故将栈顶元素弹出,将栈顶元素赋值给x
 Push(S, x); //现在栈内的情况: h、r、c
 Pop(S,x); //现在栈内的情况: h、r、
 Push(S,'a'); //现在栈内的情况: h、r、a
 While (!SEmpty(S)) {
   Pop(S,y); printf(y);
 };
 printf(x); //最后打印的结果为 a r h c
```

(2) 代码(最后打印结果)

```
...
                           HW4-2
void main() {
 Queue S;
 char x,y;
 InitQueue(S); // 初始化队列
 x= 'e ';
 y= 'c';
 EnQueue(S, 'h'); //此时队列情况: h
 EnQueue(S, 'r'); //此时队列情况: h、r
 EnQueue(S,y);
 DeQueue(S,x); //队头元素不为e,故队头元素h出列,令 x = 'h'
 EnQueue(S, x); //此时队列情况: r、c、h
 DeQueue(S,x);
 EnQueue(S,'a'); //此时队列情况: c、h、a
 While (!SEmpty(S)) {
   DeQueue(S,y); printf(y);
 };
 printf(x); //最终打印结果为c h a r
```

第二题:

代码:

第三题: (核心思想,尾指针 rear->next 指向的是头节点)

代码:

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#define MaxSize 100
struct LNode{
 int data;
  struct LNode* next;
typedef struct {
 LNode* rear;
  int length;
void InitQueue(Queue &Q){
 LNode* head = (LNode*)malloc(sizeof(LNode));
  head->next = NULL;
  Q.rear = head;
void enQueue(int x, Queue Q) {
  LNode* newNode = (LNode*)malloc(sizeof(LNode));
  if (!newNode) return;
  newNode->data = x;
  newNode->next = Q.rear->next;
  Q.rear = newNode;
void deQueue(Queue Q) {
  LNode* p = Q.rear->next;
  p->next = p->next->next;
   free(p->next);
bool IsQueueEmpty(Queue Q) {
  if (Q.rear->next->next = NULL) return true;
void SetQueueEmpty(Queue Q) {
  if (IsQueueEmpty(Q)) {
   printf("当前队伍已经为空");
  return;
  LNode* p = Q.rear->next;
  do
    p = p->next;
    if (p = Q.rear) {
Q.rear = Q.rear->next;
    Q.rear->next = NULL;
    else Q.rear->next->next = p->next;
    free(p);
   } while (Q.rear->next->next != NULL);
int main() {
```

第四题: (可执行程序 HW4.4.cpp 文件)

代码:

```
#include <string.h>
struct Stack {
  int base;
  int top;
bool IsPalindrome(char stack[], Stack S, char a[], int length)
  inf (length % 2 == 0) j = length / 2;
else j = (length / 2) + 1;
for (int i = (S.top - 1); i > 0; i--) {
   if (stack[i] == a[j]) {
  return true;
int StringLength(char a[]) {
  int length = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < max; i++) {
   if (a[i] != '\0') {</pre>
            length++;
        }
else break;
  return length;
void InitStack(Stack& S) {
 S.base = 0;
  S.top = 0;
void PushStringInStack(char a[], Stack &S, int length, char
stack[]) {
  if (length % 2 == 0) {
    for (int i = 9; i < length / 2; i++)
        stack[i] = a[i];
S.top = i + 1;
     for (int i = 0; i < (length - 1) / 2; i++) {
    stack[i] = a[i];
    S.top = i + 1;</pre>
  Stack A;
  char stack[max];
InitStack(A);
   scanf("%s", c);
int length = StringLength(c);
//printf("%d", strlen(c) / sizeof(char));
   PushStringInStack(c, A, length, stack);
if (IsPalindrome(stack, A, c, length)) printf("该字符序列为回
文字符串");
else printf("不为回文字符串");
  return 0;
```

演示图片:



