

《数据结构及其算法》往年题答案

陈镜舟

08-09第一学期

一

1. $(2/3)^n, 2^{100}, \log_2 n, n \log_2 n, n^{3/2}, n^n$
2. $\lfloor (n+1)/2 \rfloor$
3. 123, 132, 213, 231, 321
4. $(n+1)/2$
5. $2h-1$
6. 统计邻接矩阵第 $i-1$ 列中非0元素的个数
7. $37/12$
8. 47
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. D
14. C
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. B

二

1. (1) 3, 14, 6, 17, 32, 9, 31, 7, 12, 24, 20 (2) 3, 14, 17, 32, 9, 31, 6, 12, 7, 24, 20 (3) 20, 31, 32, 12, 3, 14, 24, 6, 17, 7, 9
2. 地址依次为: 100, 501, 1629
3. (1) (2) $(a + (b - c / ((d + e)^f))^g) - h$ (3) 8
4. (1) $V_1, V_2, V_5, V_8, V_6, V_7, V_3, V_4$ (2) $V_8, V_5, V_7, V_6, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_1$ (3)

事件	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8
ve	0	6	38	30	89	51	75	97
vt	0	27	38	30	89	51	75	97

活动	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8	a9	a10	a11	a12	a13
e(i)	0	0	0	6	30	6	6	38	30	30	51	51	89
l(i)	21	33	0	27	30	46	45	38	33	63	51	51	89

关键路径1: V1->V4->V3->V6->V7->V8 关键路径2: V1->V4->V3->V6->V5->V8

活动提前: a3、a5、a8

5. (1) (2)ASL=2.6 (3)

三

2. 题目描述有点模糊，故对其略作修改和补充: a.找到了返回指向该结点的指针，找不到返回 nullptr b.已知链表的最后一个结点（即参数high）由于空间复杂度 $O(1)$ 的限制，不能使用递归

```

//(1)
struct linkedListNode {
int data;
linkedListNode* next;
};
linkedListNode* BiSearch(linkedListNode* pHead, int key, linkedListNode* low,
linkedListNode* high) {
    linkedListNode* mid, * fast;
    mid = low;
    fast = low;
    while (high->next != low) {
        //快慢指针法找出中点的直接前驱，之所以要找直接前驱是因为方便得到(从数组视角
看)mid-1
        while (fast != high) {
            fast = fast->next;
            if (fast != high) {
                fast = fast->next;
                mid = mid->next;
            }
        }

        if (mid->next->data == key)return mid->next;
        else if (mid->next->data < key)low = mid->next->next;
        else high = mid;
    }
    return nullptr;
}

```

```

//(2)
//对(1)的算法略作修改即为(2)答案
void insert(linkedListNode* pHead, int key, linkedListNode* low, linkedListNode*
high) {
    linkedListNode* mid, * fast;
    mid = low;
    fast = low;
    while (high->next != low) {
        //快慢指针法找出中点的直接前驱，之所以要找直接前驱是因为方便得到(从数组视角
看)mid-1
        while (fast != high) {
            fast = fast->next;
            if (fast != high) {
                fast = fast->next;
                mid = mid->next;
            }
        }

        if (mid->next->data == key)return;
        else if (mid->next->data < key)low = mid->next->next;
        else high = mid;
    }
    //查找失败时，high指向目标插入位置的前一个结点
}

```

```

        linkedListNode* ptr = new linkedListNode;
        ptr->data = key;
        ptr->next = high->next;
        high->next = ptr;
    }

```

```

3. #include<queue>
using namespace std;
bool isCompleteBT(node* T) {
    queue<node*> Q;
    node* p = T;
    while (p) {
        Q.push(p->lchild);
        Q.push(p->rchild);
        p = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
    }
    while (!Q.empty()) {
        p = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        if (p)return false;
    }
    return true;
}

```

09-10第一学期

—

1. 对
2. 对
3. 错
4. 对
5. 错
6. 错
7. 对
8. 对
9. 对 (存疑)
10. 错 (存疑)

二

1. C
2. A
3. 不知道
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. 71
9. 4
10. 7;右;10;447

三

1. 优先选取序号小的结点，以边两端的结点对表示边 Kruskal: (v4,v6) (v2,v5) (v4,v7) (v3,v7) (v1,v2) (v4,v5) Prim: (v1,v2) (v2,v5) (v5,v4) (v4,v6) (v4,v7) (v7,v3)
2. (1)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ve	0	5	6	12	15	16	16	19	21	23
vt	0	9	6	12	15	19	16	19	21	23
(2)										
23										
(3)										
a2,a4,a6,a8,a9,a10,a11,a13										
(4)										
a2,a4,a6,a13										

3. (1)BST略，ASL=18/7 (2)8
4. 过程略，最终结果：

	S	D		P
v1	1	0		
v2	1	25		1,5,2
v3	1	43		1,5,2,3
v4	1	55		1,5,2,3,4
v5	1	10		1,5
故v1到v4最短路径:v1->v5->v2->v3->v4, 长度=55				

5. (1)返回值为4 (2)求树深

四

```
1. void nodeNum(node* root, int depth, int L, int& sum) {
    if (!root) return;
    if (depth == L) sum++;
    nodeNum(root->left, depth + 1, L, sum);
    nodeNum(root->right, depth + 1, L, sum);
}

int nodeNum(node* root, int L) {
    int sum = 0;
    nodeNum(root, 1, L, sum);
    return sum;
}
```

2. 咕咕咕

17-18第一学期

—

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. A

7. B
8. A
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. D
14. A

二

1. head->next=null
2. 归并排序
3. 13
4. Kruskal
5. $O(n)$
6. 6;[2][3][2]
7. 不知道
8. 环
9. 之后
10. 4
11. n

三

1. 1)TR 2)993个 3)Tx是完全二叉树，从上往下，从左到右表示为：251, 503, 504, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 2015, 2016

2.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	22	46	13	01	70			41	31	30
	成功的ASL: 15/8										
	失败的ASL: 56/11										

3. (1)排出之前: 95,85,49,72,34,40,43,58,65,20 排出并调整后: 85,72,49,65,34,40,43,58,20,95 (2) 85,72,43,34,95,58,49,40,65,20 (3) 72,95,65,49,85,43,34,58,40,20
4. $k=3i+j-n$ ($n-1 \leq i+j \leq n$ 且 $i! = 0$ 时) $k=0$ ($i=0, j=n-1$ 时)

5.

序号	S		D		P
0	1		0		
1	0		20		0,3,4,1
2	1		19		0,3,4,2
3	1		10		0,3
4	1		17		0,3,4
5	0		25		0,3,4,5

四

1.

```

//(1)
void createLinkedList(int* A, int n) {
    for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i++) {
        node* ptr = new node;
        ptr->val = A[i];
        ptr->next = pHead->next;
        pHead->next = ptr;
    }
}

//(2)
void reverse(node* pHead) {
    if (!pHead || !pHead->next) return;
    node* pre = nullptr, * cur = pHead->next, * next = cur->next;
    while (cur) {
        cur->next = pre;
        pre = cur;
        cur = next;
        next = cur->next;
    }
    pHead->next = pre;
}

```



```

2.  //(1)
    bool isBST(node* p) {
        if (!p) return true;
        if ((p->left && p->val < p->left->val) || (p->right && p->val > p->right->val)) return false;
        return isBST(p->left) && isBST(p->right);
    }
    //(2)
    int totalLen(node* p, int len, int& sum) { //返回值是结点总数，len是当前结点的路径长度，sum是这棵树路径长度之和
        if (!p) return 0;
        sum += len;
        return 1 + totalLen(p->left, len + 1, sum) + totalLen(p->right, len + 1, sum);
    }

    double ASL(node* p) {
        int sum = 0;
        int nodeNum = totalLen(p, 1, sum);
        return sum / (double)nodeNum;
    }

```

18-19第一学期

—

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. A
13. A

=

1. S==null
2. O(nd)
3. O(n^2)
4. n+1;2
5. O(n^0.5)
6. 9
7. 994
8. 73
9. 5
10. 3



1. (1)7 (2)4 (3)1388

2.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	33	11	35	13	01	48			19	20	30
	成功的ASL=17/8										

3. (1)126 (2)504,2018,1009,252,126,506,1013,253 (3)假设是完全二叉树，缺失的结点用#表示：
504,252,1009,126,253,506,2018,##,##,##,##,1013

4. DFS时优先选择序号小的结点 DFS序列：V1,V2,V3,V7,V5,V6,V8,V4 生成树：(V1,V2),(V2,V3),
(V3,V7),(V7,V5),(V7,V6),(V7,V8),(V2,V4)

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8
VE	0	6	14	9	29	25	18	20
VL	0	6	14	10	29	25	18	20

	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8	a9	a10	a11	a12	a13
e(i)	0	0	6	6	9	9	14	14	6	18	20	18	18
l(i)	0	5	7	6	10	13	15	14	6	18	20	18	20
关键 路径 共四 条， 懒得 打了													

5.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
56	53	40	47	35	38	25	41	23	17	27	31

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53	47	40	41	35	38	25	31	23	17	27	56

6. 什么鸟题，不写了

四

```

1. void GetMinVal(node* pHead, int& minx) {
    if (!pHead) return;
    while (pHead->next) {
        pHead = pHead->next;
        if (pHead->val < minx) minx = pHead->val;
    }
}
//(2)
void SortLinkedList(node* pHead) {
    if (!pHead) return;
    node* pre = pHead, * tmp, * cur; //pre指向已排序部分的最后一个结点, cur指向被选择的结点的直接前驱
    while (pre->next) {
        tmp = pre->next;
        cur = pre;
        while (tmp->next) { //此处tmp用于遍历尚未排序的部分
            if (tmp->next->val > cur->next->val) cur = tmp;
            tmp = tmp->next;
        }
        tmp = cur->next; //此处tmp指向被选择的结点
        cur->next = cur->next->next;
        tmp->next = pre->next;
        pre->next = tmp;
        pre = pre->next;
    }
}

```

2. 和上一年的题目一样