专题二链表



专题二 链表

- ■基础知识回顾
- 链表的概念 (11.3.2)
- 单向链表的常用操作 (11.3.3)
- 链表的应用 (11.3.1)

基础知识回顾

■ 自定义类型typedef (12.1)

```
□定义变量
                       int num[10]
□变量名 → 新类型名
                       num → IntArray
□加上typedef
                       typedef int IntArray[10]
□用新类型名定义变量 IntArray a ←→ int a[10]
struct { // 无类型名的结构定义
                        FILE *fp; // 无类型名的结构指针定义
} file;
                             // 无类型名的结构指针定义
                        struct {
struct {
                        } *fp;
} FILE;
typedef struct {
                        (*fp).fd; // 通过结构变量访问结构成员
                             // 通过结构指针访问结构成员
                        fp->fd;
} FILE; (stdio.h)
```



基础知识回顾

free(ps);

- ■动态内存分配malloc和free
 - □虽然存储块是动态分配的,但它的大小在分配 后也是确定的,不要越界使用

```
typedef struct student {
  int num;
  char name[20];
  int score;
} Student;

struct student s;
Student s;
Student *ps = (struct student *) malloc(sizeof(struct student));
Student *ps = (Student *) malloc(sizeof(Student));
```



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- ■基础知识回顾
- 链表的概念 (11.3.2)
- 单向链表的常用操作 (11.3.3)
- 链表的应用 (11.3.1)



链表的概念

- 链表是一种常见且重要的动态存储分布的数据结构
 - 口由若干个同一结构类型的"结点"依次串接而成
 - □结构 = 结点内容 + 指向下一个结点的指针

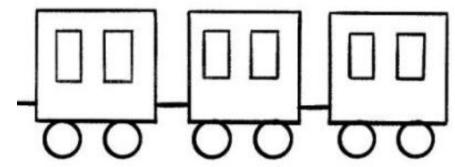
```
typedef struct node {
```

ElementType data; // 结点内容

struct node *next; // 指向下一个结点的指针

} Node;

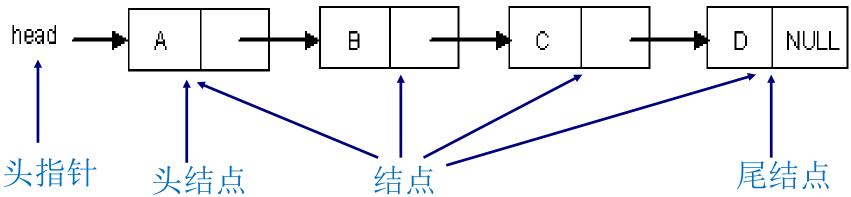
结构的递归定义

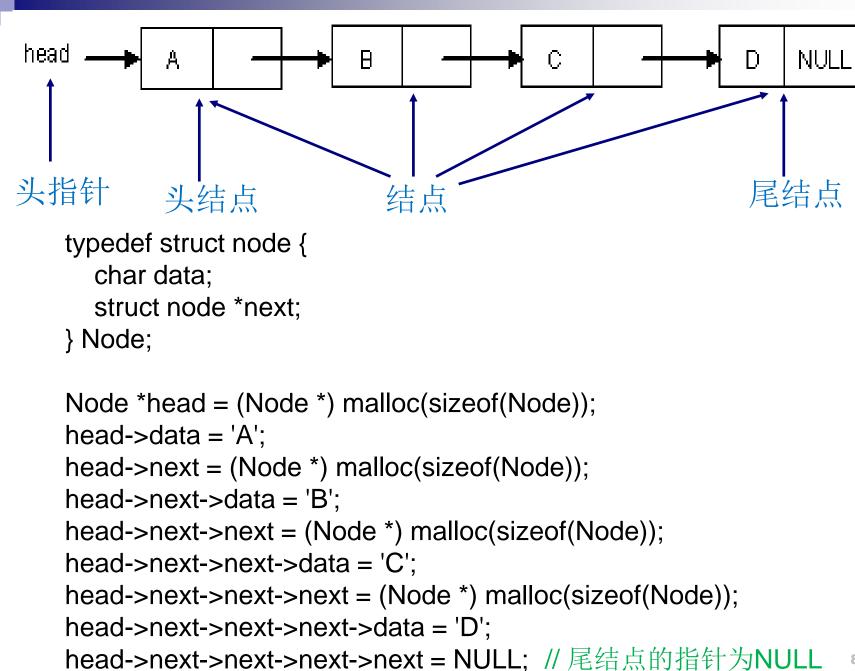


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链表的概念

- ■链表是由若干个同一结构类型的"结点"依 次串接而成
 - ■单向链表和双向链表
 - 数组 :数组名 = 链表:头指针
 - 数组 : a + i = 链表:通过next指针间接访问
 - 字符串:'\0' = 链表:next == NULL







数组 vs. 链表

■数组

- □事先定义固定长度的数组 (编译前,或运行时首次使用)
- □ 在数组元素个数不确定时,可能会发生浪费内存空间的情况 (连续内存空间)
- □插入和删除元素需要大量的数据移动
- □优点是随机存取:存取任一元素只需要少量时间

■链表

- □动态存储分配的数据结构,长度可以动态增长
- □根据需要动态开辟内存空间,比较方便地插入和删除元素/结点(非连续内存空间)
- □使用链表可以节省内存,操作效率高
- □缺点是不能随机存取:访问序号为i的元素需要遍历整表



专题二 链表

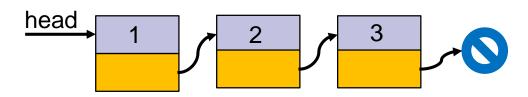
- ■基础知识回顾
- 链表的概念 (11.3.2)
- 单向链表的常用操作 (11.3.3)
 - □链表的建立
 - □链表的遍历
 - □结点插入
 - □结点删除
 - □链表的释放
- 链表的应用 (11.3.1)



单向链表的常用操作

- ■链表不要求逻辑上相邻的两个数据元素在物理内存上也相邻,通过"链"建立起数据元素之间的逻辑关系
- ■对链表的插入、删除不需要移动数据元素 ,只需要修改"链"
 - □数组的插入、删除需要移动数据元素
- ■常用操作
 - □链表的创建和释放
 - □链表的插入和删除
 - □链表的遍历





■输入n个整数,创建链表

```
typedef struct node {
   int data;
   struct node *next;
} Node;
```

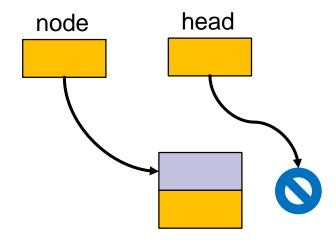
动态内存分配需检查是否成功 由于篇幅,课件代码省略检查 作业务必增加检查是否成功

```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     if (node == NULL) {
       printf("Memory Allocation Failed.");
       exit(0);
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```



■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

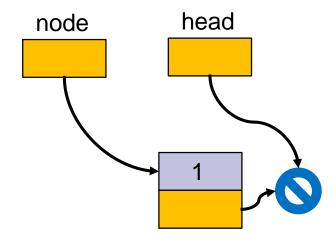
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```





■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

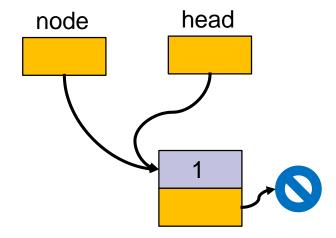
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```





■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

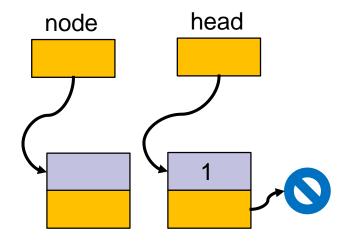
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```





■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

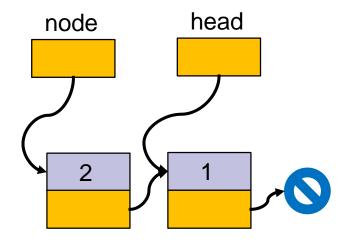
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```





■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

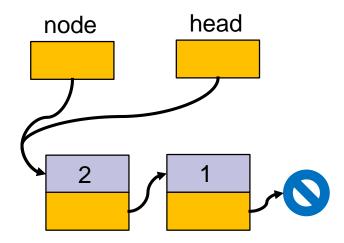
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```





■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

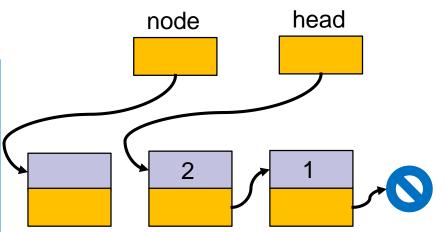
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```





■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

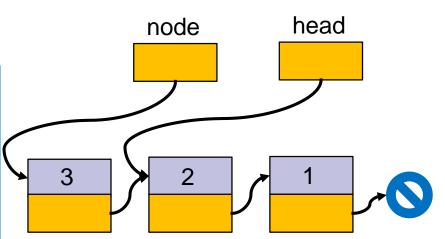
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```





■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

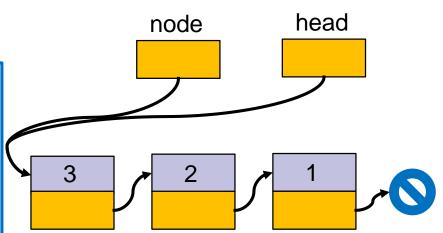
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```





■ 输入n个整数, 创建链表

```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```

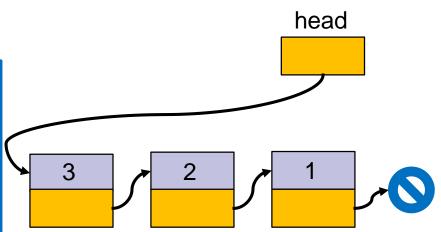




■输入n个整数,逆序创建链表

□3123

```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &data);
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```



- 输入n个整数,顺序创建链表
 - □思路1:每次插入链尾

```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data:
    node->next = NULL;
    Node *tail = head;
    while (tail->next != NULL)
       tail = tail->next指针需先判断后使用
    tail->next = node;空链表需要特殊处理
  return head;
```



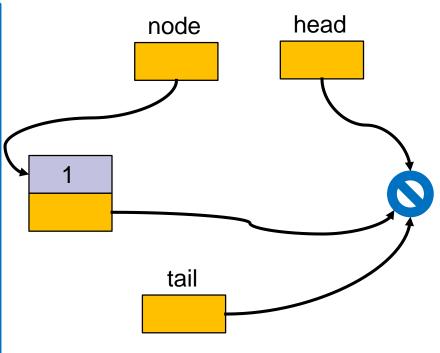
- 输入n个整数,顺序[/]
 - □思路1:每次插入链尾
 - 每次插入都需要遍历链表
 - □思路2:记录尾结点

```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data:
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
            // 非空链表
    else {
       Node *tail = head:
       while (tail->next != NULL)
         tail = tail->next;
       tail->next = node;
  return head;
```

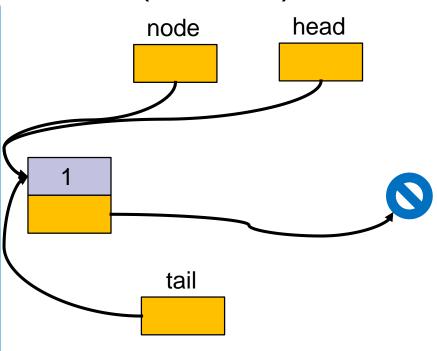
- 输入n个整数,顺序创建链表
 - □思路1:每次插入链尾
 - 每次插入都需要遍历链表
 - □思路2:记录尾结点
 - 使用变量记录额外信息

```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL:
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data:
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
                      # 非空链表
    else
       tail->next = node;
    tail = node; // 更新尾结点
  return head;
```

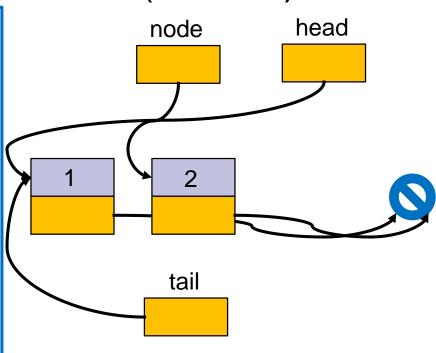
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data;
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
                      # 非空链表
    else
       tail->next = node;
    tail = node; // 更新尾结点
  return head;
```



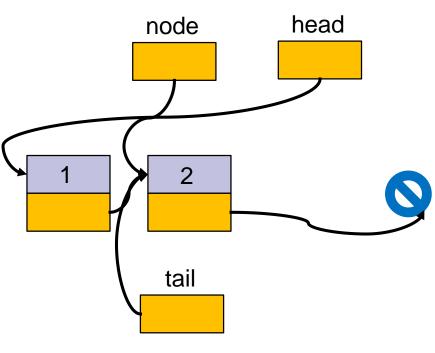
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data;
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
                      # 非空链表
    else
       tail->next = node;
    tail = node; // 更新尾结点
  return head;
```



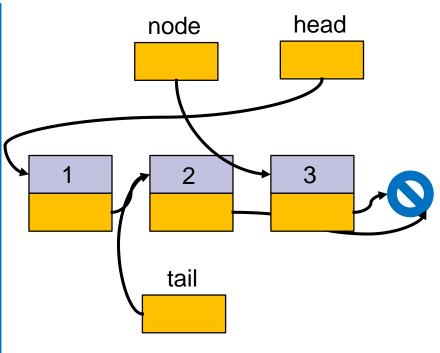
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data;
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
                      # 非空链表
    else
       tail->next = node;
    tail = node; // 更新尾结点
  return head;
```



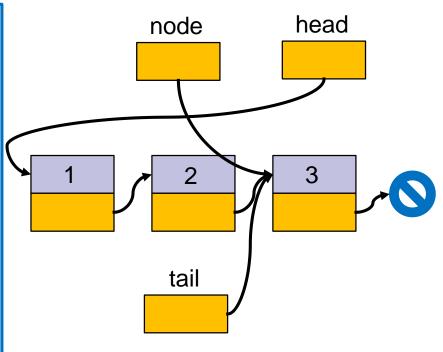
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data;
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
                     # 非空链表
    else
      tail->next = node;
    tail = node; // 更新尾结点
  return head;
```



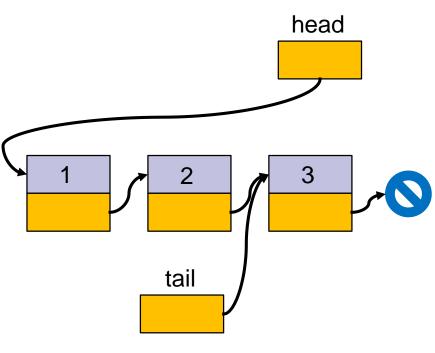
```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data;
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
                      # 非空链表
    else
       tail->next = node;
    tail = node; // 更新尾结点
  return head;
```



```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data;
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
                      # 非空链表
    else
      tail->next = node;
    tail = node; // 更新尾结点
  return head;
```



```
Node * inputList() {
  int i, n, data;
  Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    scanf("%d", &data);
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = data:
    node->next = NULL;
    if (head == NULL) // 空链表
       head = node;
                      # 非空链表
    else
       tail->next = node;
    tail = node; // 更新尾结点
  return head;
```





■以-1结尾的一串整数(不包含-1),创建链表

```
Node * inputList() {
  Node *node = NULL;
  Node *head = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
  scanf("%d", &head->data);
  head->next = NULL:
  if (head->data == -1)
    return NULL:
  while (1) {
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     scanf("%d", &node->data);
     if (node->data == -1)
       break;
     node->next = head;
     head = node;
  return head;
```

逆序 vs. 顺序? 是否有问题?

存在内存泄漏

考虑多种测试情况

- 空链表
- 单个元素链表
- 多个元素链表

■以-1结尾的一串整数(不包含-1),创建链表

```
Node * inputList() {
                                            Node * inputList() {
  int data;
                                               int data;
                                               Node *head = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *head = NULL, *node = NULL;
  while (1) {
                                               Node *node = NULL;
     scanf("%d", &data);
                                               while (1) {
     if (data == -1)
                                                 scanf("%d", &data);
                                                 if (data == -1) break;
       break;
                                                  node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->data = data;
                                                 node->data = data;
     node->next = head;
                                                 node->next = NULL;
                                                 if (head == NULL)
     head = node;
                                                    head = node;
  return head;
                                                 else
                                                    tail->next = node;
                                                 tail = node;
                                               return head;
```



- ■链表的遍历
 - □查找元素
 - □计算链表的长度
 - □打印链表
 - □复制链表

```
void traversalList(Node *head) {
   while (head != NULL) {
     head->data;
     head = head->next;
   }
}
```

修改head,会影响主调函数的头指针?

```
Node * searchList(Node *head, int value) {
   while (head) {
    if (head->data == value)
       break;
   head = head->next;
   }
   return head;
}
```

while (head != NULL) → while (head)

```
int lengthOfList(Node *head) {
   int length = 0;
   while (head) {
      length++;
      head = head->next;
   }
   return length;
}
```



- ■链表的遍历
 - □查找元素
 - □计算链表的长度
 - □打印链表
 - □复制链表
 -

```
void printList(Node *head) {
    while (head) {
        printf("%d ", head->data);
        head = head->next;
    }
}
```

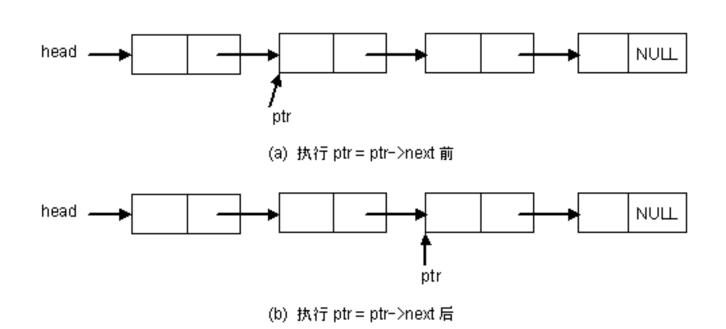
链表复制 = 旧链表遍历 + 新链表创建

```
Node * copyList(Node *head) {
  Node *another = NULL, *tail = NULL;
  Node *node = NULL;
  while (head) {
    node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
    node->data = head->data;
    node->next = NULL:
    if (another == NULL)
       another = node;
    else
       tail->next = node;
    tail = node;
    head = head->next:
  return another;
```



链表的遍历 (图11.12)

for(ptr = head; ptr != NULL; ptr = ptr->next)
 printf("%d\t%s\t%d\n", ptr->num, ptr->name, ptr->score);





■无序链表的插入

插入到链表头

插入到链表尾

```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
                                           Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = NULL;
                                             Node *node = NULL;
  node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
                                             node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
  if (node == NULL) {
                                             node->data = value;
                                             node->next = NULL;
     printf("Memory Allocation Failed.\n");
     exit(0);
                                             while (head->next != NULL)
                                                  head = head->next;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = head;
                                             head->next = node;
  return node;
                                             return head;
```

动态内存分配需检查是否成功由于篇幅,课件代码省略检查

空链表需要特殊处理指针使用前需先判断



■无序链表的插入

插入到链表头

Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) { Node *node = NULL; node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)); if (node == NULL) { printf("Memory Allocation Failed.\n"); exit(0); } node->data = value; node->next = head; return node;

插入到链表尾

```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = NULL:
  node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL:
  if (head == NULL) // 空链表
    head = node;
                    # 非空链表
  else {
    Node *tail = head:
    while (tail->next != NULL)
       tail = tail->next;
    tail->next = node;
  return head;
```

■有序链表的插入

□插入2

```
head 1 3 5 node 2
```

```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL;
  if (head == NULL) // 空链表
    head = node;
  else {
           // 非空链表
    while (curr->next->data < value && curr->next != NULL)
       curr = curr->next;
    curr->next = node;
  return head;
```

■有序链表的插入

□插入2

```
head 1 3 5 Node 2
```

```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL;
  if (head == NULL) // 空链表
    head = node;
  else {
           // 非空链表
    while (curr->next->data < value && curr->next != NULL)
       curr = curr->next;
    curr->next = node;
                                   先断后连
    node->next = curr->next;
  return head;
```

■有序链表的插入

□插入2

```
head 1 3 5 Node 2
```

```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL;
  if (head == NULL) // 空链表
    head = node;
  else {
           // 非空链表
    while (curr->next->data < value && curr->next != NULL)
       curr = curr->next;
    node->next = curr->next; // 先连后断
    curr->next = node;
  return head;
```

■有序链表的插入

□插入4

```
head 1 3 5 node 4
```

```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL;
  if (head == NULL) // 空链表
    head = node;
  else {
           // 非空链表
    while (curr->next->data < value && curr->next != NULL)
       curr = curr->next;
    node->next = curr->next; // 先连后断
    curr->next = node;
  return head;
```

■有序链表的插入

head

□插入6

```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL;
  if (head == NULL) // 空链表
    head = node;
          // 非空链表
  else {
    while (curr->next->data < value && curr->next != NUL
      curr = curr->next;
                                          指针需先判断是否有效
    node->next = curr->next; // 先连后断
                                          如果有效才能继续访问
    curr->next = node;
  return head;
```

curr

node

3

段错误

■有序链表的插入

node->data = value;

node->next = NULL;

head = node;

curr = curr->next;

curr->next = node;

node->next = curr->next; // 先连后断

else {

return head;

□插入6

```
head
                                                node
                                                              6
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  if (head == NULL) // 空链表
          // 非空链表
    while (curr->next != NULL && curr->next->data < value) // 先判断后使用
```

■有序链表的插入

□插入0

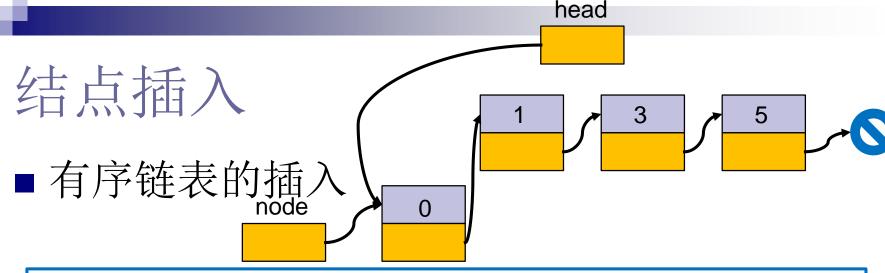
```
*head, int value) {

**nead, int value) {

**nead (size of (Nodo)) **eurr = boad;

**nead (size of (Nodo)) **eurr = boad;
```

```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL;
  if (head == NULL) // 空链表
    head = node;
                                        X 跳过了head节点的判断
          // 非空链表
  else {
    while (curr->next != NULL && curr->next->data < value) // 先判断后使用
      curr = curr->next;
    node->next = curr->next; // 先连后断
    curr->next = node;
  return head;
```



```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL;
                           // 空链表
  if (head == NULL)
    head = node;
  else if (head->data > data) { // 非空链表, 插入链表头
    node->next = head; // 先连后断
    head = node;
                           ##空链表,插入链表中间或末尾
  } else {
    while (curr->next != NULL && curr->next->data < value) // 先判断后使用
      curr = curr->next;
    node->next = curr->next; // 先连后断
    curr->next = node;
```

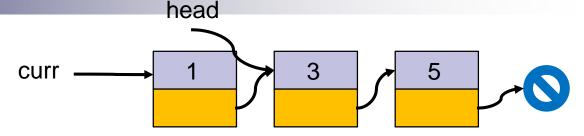
м

结点插入 (单指针实现)

■ 有序链表的插入(空链表,插入链表头、中间、末尾)

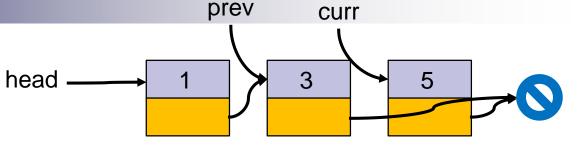
```
Node * insertList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *node = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node)), *curr = head;
  node->data = value;
  node->next = NULL;
                          // 空链表
  if (head == NULL)
    head = node;
  else if (head->data > data) { // 非空链表,插入链表头
    node->next = head; // 先连后断
    head = node;
                           ##空链表,插入链表中间或末尾
  } else {
    while (curr->next != NULL && curr->next->data < value) // 先判断后使用
      curr = curr->next;
    node->next = curr->next; // 先连后断
    curr->next = node;
  return head;
```





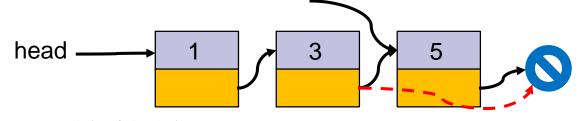
■空链表、头结点、其他情况(删除1)

```
Node * deleteList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *curr = head;
  if (head == NULL) return head; // 空链表
  if (head->data == data) { // 非空链表,删除头结点
    head = head->next; // 先连接后释放内存
    free(curr);
                             // 非空链表,删除中间或尾结点
  } else {
   Node *prev = head;
   curr = head->next;
   while (curr != NULL && curr->data != value) { // 先判断后使用
      prev = curr;
      curr = curr->next;
    if (curr != NULL) {
                         // 找到带删除的结点
      prev->next = curr->next; // 先连接后释放内存
      free(curr);
  } return head:
```



■ 空链表、头结点、其他情况(删除5)

```
Node * deleteList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *curr = head;
  if (head == NULL) return head; // 空链表
  if (head->data == data) { // 非空链表,删除头结点
    head = head->next; // 先连接后释放内存
    free(curr);
                             // 非空链表, 删除中间或尾结点
  } else {
   Node *prev = head;
   curr = head->next;
   while (curr != NULL && curr->data != value) { // 先判断后使用
      prev = curr;
      curr = curr->next;
    if (curr != NULL) {
                        // 找到带删除的结点
      prev->next = curr->next; // 先连接后释放内存
      free(curr);
  } return head:
```

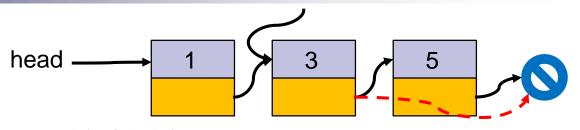


curr

■ 空链表、头结点、其他情况(删除5)

```
Node * deleteList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *curr = head;
  if (head == NULL) return head; // 空链表
  if (head->data == data) { // 非空链表,删除头结点
    head = head->next; // 先连接后释放内存
    free(curr);
                             // 非空链表,删除中间或尾结点
  } else {
    while (curr != NULL && curr->data != value) // 先判断后使用
      curr = curr->next;
    ?->next = curr->next;
    free(curr);
  return head;
```





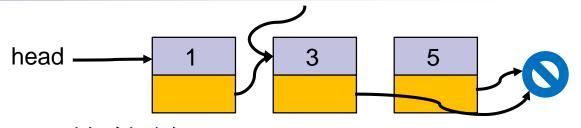
curr

■空链表、头结点、其他情况(删除5)

```
Node * deleteList(Node *head, int value) {
  Node *curr = head;
  if (head == NULL) return head; // 空链表
  if (head->data == data) { // 非空链表,删除头结点
    head = head->next;
                            // 先连接后释放内存
    free(curr);
                            // 非空链表,删除中间或尾结点
  } else {
    while (curr->next != NULL && curr->next->data != value) // 先判断后使用
      curr = curr->next;
    free(curr->next);

★ curr->next指向的结点内存已释放

    curr->next = curr->next->next;
  return head;
```



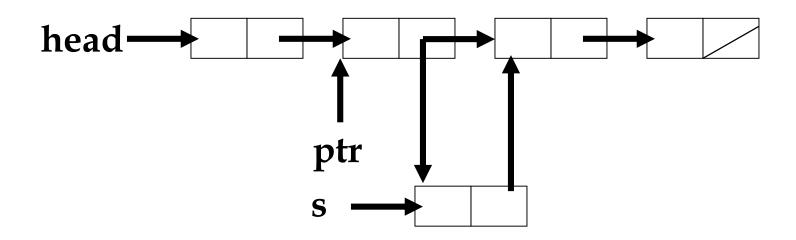
curr

■ 空链表、头结点、其他情况(删除5)

```
Node * deleteList(Node *head, int value) {
 Node *curr = head;
 if (head == NULL) return head; // 空链表
                    // 非空链表,删除头结点
 if (head->data == data) {
   head = head->next;
                        // 先连接后释放内存
   free(curr);
                         // 非空链表,删除中间或尾结点
 } else {
   while (curr->next != NULL && curr->next->data != value) // 先判断后使用
     curr = curr->next;
   curr->next = curr->next->next;
                // 先连接后释放内存
   free(curr->next);
             结点插入与结点删除 (双指针实现和单指针实现)
 return head;
               考虑四/五种情况/测试 (空链表,链表头、中、尾,不存在)
             • 先连后断,先连后删
               (先保存信息,再删除,否则导致信息丢失)
```



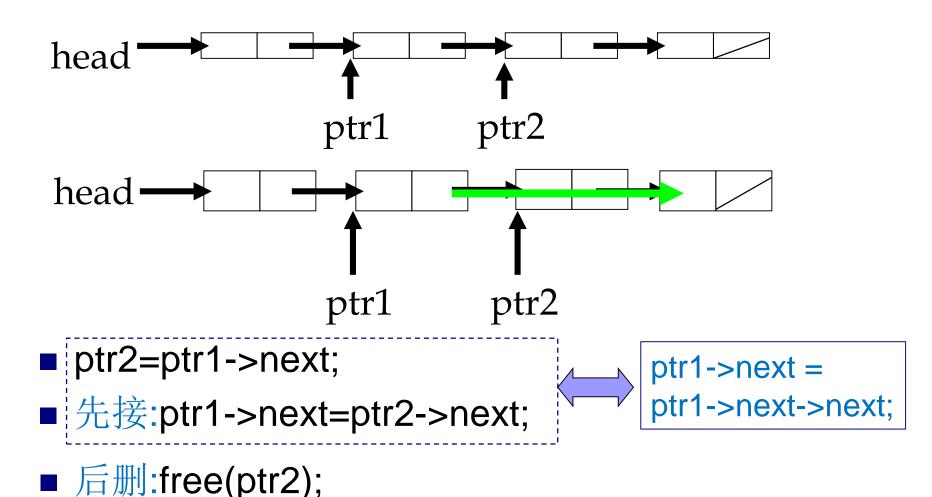
插入结点 (图11.13)



- 先连: s->next = ptr->next;
- 后断: ptr->next = s;

м

删除结点 (图11.14)





链表的删除

- ■链表的删除
 - □free函数不会递归删除节点,需要逐个删除
 - □结点内存释放后, 其内容可能失效

```
void deleteList(Node *head) {
   free(head);
}
```

```
void deleteList(Node *head) {
    while (head) {
       Node *node = head->next;
       free(head);
       head = node;
    }
}
```

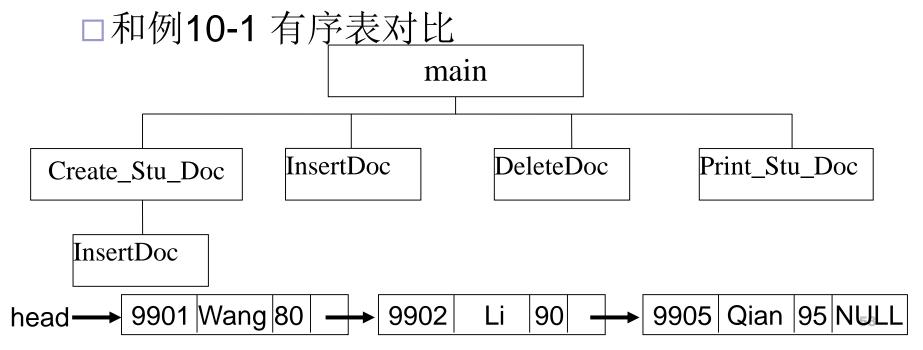
```
void deleteList(Node *head) {
   while (head) {
    free(head);
   head = head->next;
  }
}
```



专题二 链表

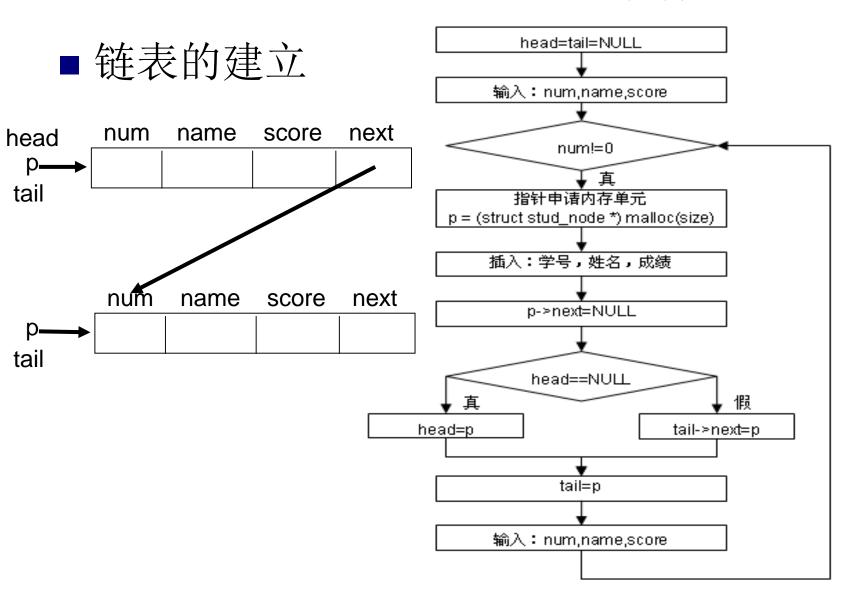
- ■基础知识回顾
- 链表的概念 (11.3.2)
- 单向链表的常用操作 (11.3.3)
- 链表的应用 (11.3.1)
 - □学生信息成绩 (11.3.1)
 - □一元多项式及其运算 (数据结构的选择)
 - □猴子选大王 (用数组模拟链表,循环链表)

■ [例11-10] 建立一个学生成绩信息(包括学号、姓名、成绩)的单向链表,学生记录按学号由小到大顺序排列,要求实现对成绩信息的插入、修改、删除和遍历操作





通常使用结构来定义单向链表结点的数据类型 struct stud_node { int num; char name[20]; int score; struct stud_node *next; 功能 struct stud_node * Create_Stu_Doc(); /* 新建链表 */ struct stud_node * InsertDoc(struct stud_node * head, struct stud_node * stud); /* 插入 */ struct stud_node * DeleteDoc(struct stud_node * head, /* 删除 */ int num); void Print_Stu_Doc(struct stud_node * head); /* 遍历 */





■ 链表的建立

```
head = tail = NULL:
scanf("%d%s%d", &num, name, &score);
while(num != 0) {
 p = (struct stud_node *) malloc(size);
 p->num = num;
 strcpy(p->name, name);
 p->score = score;
 p->next = NULL;
 if(head == NULL)
    head = p;
                    尾部插入
 else
    tail->next = p;
 tail = p;
 scanf("%d%s%d", &num, name, &score);
```

头部插入 p->next = head; head = p;

```
struct stud_node *ptr ,*ptr1, *ptr2;
                                  例11-1 源程序
ptr2 = head;
        /* ptr指向待插入的新的学生记录结点 */
ptr = stud;
if(head == NULL) { /* 原链表为空时的插入 */
                                             学生信息插入
           /* 新插入结点成为头结点 */
  head = ptr;
  head->next = NULL;
         /* 原链表不为空时的插入 */
} else {
 while((ptr->num > ptr2->num) && (ptr2->next != NULL)) {
   ptr1 = ptr2; /* ptr1, ptr2各后移一个结点 */
   ptr2 = ptr2->next;
  if(ptr->num <= ptr2->num) { /* 在ptr1与ptr2之间插入新结点 */
   if(head == ptr2)
     head = ptr;
   else
     ptr1->next = ptr;
   ptr->next = ptr2;
         /* 新插入结点成为尾结点 */
 } else {
   ptr2->next = ptr;
   ptr->next = NULL;
                                                       62
```

```
struct stud_node *ptr1, *ptr2;
                               例11-1 源程序
/* 要被删除结点为表头结点 */
while(head != NULL && head->num == num) {
 ptr2 = head;
                                         学生信息删除
 head = head->next;
 free(ptr2);
if(head == NULL) /*链表空 */
 return NULL;
/* 要被删除结点为非表头结点 */
ptr1 = head;
ptr2 = head->next; /*从表头的下一个结点搜索所有符合删除要求的结点 */
while(ptr2 != NULL) {
 ptr1->next = ptr2->next;
   free(ptr2);
 } else {
   ptr1 = ptr2; /* ptr1后移一个结点 */
 ptr2 = ptr1->next; /* ptr2指向ptr1的后一个结点 */
```

例11-1 源程序

```
void Print_Stu_Doc(struct stud_node * head)
                                                         学生信息打印
  struct stud_node * ptr;
  if(head == NULL) {
    printf("\nNo Records\n");
    return;
  printf("\nThe Students' Records Are: \n");
  printf(" Num Name Score\n");
  for(ptr = head; ptr!=NULL; ptr = ptr->next)
    printf("%8d %20s %6d \n", ptr->num, ptr->name, ptr->score);
         9901 | Wang | 80
                              9902
                                                    9905
                                                          Qian 95 NULL
head-
                                           90
```



链表的应用2 - 一元多项式

- 一元多项式 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_n x^n$
 - □关键数据:项数n和每一项系数a_i
 - □主要运算:相加、相减、相乘等

- ■方法1: 采用有序表存储
 - $□ 例如 f(x) = 4x^5 3x^2 + 1$

下标:	0	1	2	3	4	5	•••••
a[i]	1	0	-3	0	0	4	•••••



链表的应用2 - 一元多项式

■方法1:采用有序表存储所有项

 \Box 例如 $f(x) = 4x^5 - 3x^2 + 1$

下标i	0	1	2	3	4	5	•••••
a[i]	1	0	-3	0	0	4	•••••

■方法2: 采用有序表存储非零项

数组下标i	0	1	2	• • • • • •
系数	9	15	3	_
指数	12	8	2	_

数组下标i	0	1	2	3	
系数	26	<u>–4</u>	-13	82	_
指数	19	8	6	0	_

(a) $P_1(x)$

(b) $P_2(x)$



■方法2:采用有序表存储非零项,相加运算

- □ 比较(9, 12)和(26, 19),将(26, 19)移到结果多项式
- □ 继续比较(9, 12)和(-4, 8),将(9, 12)移到结果多项式
- □ 比较(15, 8)和(-4, 8),15 + (-4) = 11,不为0,将新的一项(11, 8)增加到结果多项式
- □ 比较(3, 2)和(-13, 6),将(-13, 6)移到结果多项式
- □ 比较(3, 2)和(82, 0),将(3, 2)移到结果多项式
- □ 将(82,0)直接移到结果多项式
- □ 最后得到的结果多项式是: ((26,19), (9,12), (11, 8), (-13, 6), (3, 2), (82, 0))

$$P_1(x) = 9x^{12} + 15x^8 + 3x^2$$

$$P_2(x) = 26x^{19} - 4x^8 - 13x^6 + 82$$

数组下标i	0	1	2	• • • • •
系数	9	15	3	_
指数	12	8	2	

(a) $P_1(x)$

数组下标i	0	1	2	3	•••••
系数	26	<u>-4</u>	-13	82	_
指数	19	8	6	0	_

(b) $P_2(x)$



链表的应用2 - 一元多项式

- 方法3: 采用链表存储非零项
 - □每个链表结点存储多项式中的一个非零项,包 括系数和指数两个数据域以及一个指针域

```
例如:
typedef struct PolyNode *Polynomial;
typedef struct PolyNode {
                                           P_1(x) = 9x^{12} + 15x^8 + 3x^2
         int coef;
                                           P_2(x) = 26x^{19} - 4x^8 - 13x^6 + 82
         int expon;
         Polynomial link;
                                            链表存储形式为:
               12
                           15
                                8
                                                2
                                                     NULL
                                8
          26
               19
                                                 6
                                                            82
                                                                 ()
                                                                       NULL
```



- 一群猴子要选新猴王。新猴王的选择方法是: 让n只候选猴子围成一圈,从某位置起顺序编号为1~n号。从第1号开始报数(从1到3),凡报到3的猴子即退出圈子,接着又从紧邻的下一只猴子开始同样的报数。如此不断循环,最后剩下的一只猴子就选为猴王。请问是原来第几号猴子当选猴王?
- 输入一个正整数n (n <= 10000), 写一个程序来模拟这个过程,输出猴王的序号

序号	输入	输出
1	1	The king is monkey[1].
2	3	The king is monkey[2].
3	11	The king is monkey[7].
4	100	The king is monkey[91].

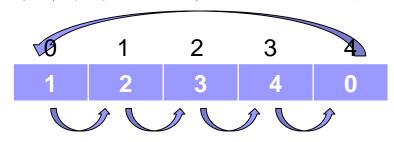


- ■方法1:数组存储
 - □int monkey[M],标记是否在列

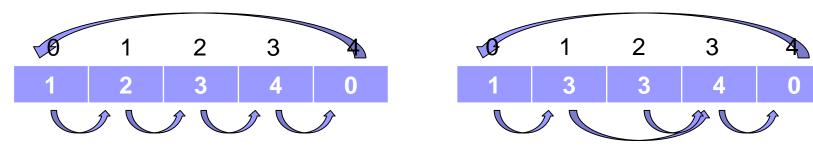
```
int find_next(int index, int monkey[M], int n) {
                                               猴子选大王
  int next = (index + 1)%n;
  while (monkey[next] == 0) /* 查找未出列的下一只猴子 */
    next = (next + 1)%n;
  return next;
int main() {
  int monkey[M];
  int i, n, index = 0;
                                            /* index为当前报数的猴子 */
  scanf("%d", &n);
                                            /* n为猴子数量 */
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    monkey[i] = 1;
                                            /* 所有猴子都在圈内*/
                                            /* 共需出列n - 1只猴子 */
  for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
                                            /* 报数为2的猴子 */
    index = find_next(index, monkey, n);
                                                   /* 报数为3的猴子 */
    index = find_next(index, monkey, n);
    monkey[index] = 0;
                                            /* 报数为3的猴子出列 */
                                            /* 报数为1的猴子 */
    index = find_next(index, monkey, n);
  printf("The king is monkey[%d].\n", index + 1);
  return 0;
```



- ■方法1:数组存储
 - □int monkey[M],标记是否在列
 - □与[例11-6]随机发牌的int temp[52]比较
 - □find_next随着猴子不断出列,效率降低
- ■方法2:数组模拟链表法
 - □把n只猴子用0~n-1编号,数组的下标表示猴子的编号,数组元素的值表示相邻下一只在圈子中的猴子编号。比如,n=5时,初始的数组



- ■方法2:数组模拟链表法
 - □当2号猴子(M[2],报数轮到3)退出圈子时,1号 猴子的下一只相邻猴子就是3号猴子了,实现 时只需一个赋值M[1]=M[2](即原来2号猴子的下 一只相邻猴子成了1号猴子的下一只相邻猴子)



□优点: (1) 第i号猴子的下一只相邻猴子就是M[i] ,不需要用一个循环去查找,(2)不用当心数组 M下标的访问会越界

```
猴子选大王
```

```
int find_next(int index, int monkey[], int n) {
  return monkey[index];
int main() {
  int monkey[M];
  int i, n, prev, index = 0;
                                            /* index为当前报数的猴子 */
                                            /* n为猴子数量 */
  scanf("%d", &n);
  /* 下标表示猴子的编号,元素的值表示相邻下一只在圈子中的猴子编号 */
  for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
    monkey[i] = i + 1;
  monkey[i] = 0;
  for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
                                           /* 共需出列n - 1只猴子 */
                                           /* 报数为2的猴子 */
    prev = find_next(index, monkey, n);
    index = find_next(prev, monkey, n);
                                           /* 报数为3的猴子 */
                                            /* 出列,更新下一猴子编号 */
    monkey[prev] = monkey[index];
                                            /* 报数为1的猴子 */
    index = find_next(index, monkey, n);
  printf("The king is monkey[%d].\n", index + 1);
  return 0;
```

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链表的应用3-猴子选大王

/* 如果只需要给出猴王是谁,猴子选大王问题是经典的**约瑟夫环**问题。用以下递 推算法: 令f[i]表示i个猴子时最后的大王,则需推出f[n] f[1]=0;f[i] = (f[i-1]+3)%i; /* 容易推广到报数 m */ 最后输出f[n]+1 即可。 时间复杂度为n,无需数组,空间复杂度也很低,程序简单 int main() int n, m, i, s=0; scanf("%d", &n); m = 3; for $(i = 2; i \le n; i++)$ s = (s + m) % i;printf ("The King is mondey[%d].\n", s+1);



■ 一群猴子要选新猴王。新猴王的选择方法是: 让n只候选猴子围成一圈,从某位置起顺序编号为1~n号。每只猴子预先设定一个数(或称定数),用最后一只猴子的定数d,从第一只猴子开始报数,报到d的猴子即退出圈子; 当某只猴子退出时,就用它的定数决定它后面的第几只猴子将在下次退出。如此不断循环,最后剩下的一只猴子就选为猴王。请输出猴子退出圈子的次序以及当选的猴王编号

序号	输入	输出
1	1	The king is monkey[1].
2	5 3 2 1 4 3	3 4 5 1 The king is monkey[2].
3	1133333333333	3 6 9 1 5 10 4 11 8 2 The king is monkey[7].
4	100。。。余略	略

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链表的应用3-猴子选大王改进

- ■方法1:数组存储
 - □int monkey[M],标记是否在列
 - □与[例11-6]随机发牌的int temp[52]比较
 - □find_next随着猴子不断出列,效率降低
- ■方法2:数组模拟链表法
 - □把n只猴子用0~n-1编号,数组的下标表示猴子的编号,数组元素的值表示相邻下一只在圈子中的猴子编号
- ■方法3: 动态链表存储

```
/* 这个结构类型包括三个域 * 猴子选大王
typedef struct node {
  int number;
               /* 猴子的定数 */
  int mydata;
  struct node *next; /* 指向下一只猴子的指针 */
} linklist;
linklist *CreateCircle(int n) {
  int i;
  linklist *head,*p,*s;
                                       /*首节点创建*/
  head = (linklist *) malloc(sizeof(linklist));
  p = head; p->number = 1;
  scanf("%d", &p->mydata); /* 定数(正整数),确定下一只出局的猴子*/
  p->next = NULL;
  for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
                    /* 链表创建*/
    s = (linklist*) malloc(sizeof(linklist));
    s->number = i + 1;
    scanf("%d",&s->mydata); /* 定数(正整数),确定下一只出局的猴子*/
    p->next=s;
    p = s;
                          /*链表首尾相接构成循环链表*/
  p->next = head;
            /* 返回最后一只猴子的指针,因为它指向第一只猴子 */
  return p;
                                                           78
```

```
int KingOfMonkey(linklist *head, int n) {
                      /* head指向最后一只猴子结点 */
 linklist *p = head;
 int i, j, steps = p->mydata; /*用最后一只猴子的定数开始 */
                    /*重复该过程n - 1次*/
 for (j = 1; j < n; j++) {
   for (i = 1; i < steps; i++)
     p = p->next; /* 将p所指的下一个节点删除, 删除前取其定数 */
   steps = p->next->mydata;
   printf("%d ", p->next->number);
    linklist *temp = p->next; /* 删除p所指的下一个结点 */
    p->next = p->next->next;
   free(temp);
                              链表动态申请的内存是否都已释放?
  return p->number;
                              能否用方法2实现该改进的问题?
                              如何检测链表是否存在环?
int main() {
 linklist *head;
 int n;
  printf("请输入猴子的总数和每只猴子的定数(必须是正整数): ");
 scanf("%d", &n);
 head = CreateCircle(n); /*创建单循环链表,返回最后一个结点的指针 */
 printf("\nThe king is monkey[%d].\n", KingOfMonkey(head, n));
                                                           79
  return 0; }
```

专题二 链表

- 基础知识回顾 (结构、动态内存分配)
- 链表的概念 (11.3.2)
- 单向链表的常用操作 (11.3.3)
 - □链表的创建 (顺序/逆序)、遍历与释放
 - □结点插入 (先连后断)与结点删除 (先连后删)
 - 单指针实现 (curr->next->value)和双指针实现 (prev)
- 链表的应用 (11.3.1)
 - □学生信息成绩 (11.3.1)
 - □一元多项式及其运算(数据结构的选择)
 - □猴子选大王 (用数组模拟链表,循环链表)



数据结构的选择:数组 vs. 链表链表创建、插入和删除的不同实现方案链表的实现:数组模拟 vs. 动态链表