



2.1.2 线性表的存储结构

- ■定长的一维数组结构
 - 又称向量型的顺序存储结构
- 变长的线性表存储结构
 - ■链接式存储结构
 - 串结构、动态数组、以及顺序文 件

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Page 17

2.1.3 线性表运算分类

- 创建线性表的一个实例list(-)
- 线性表消亡(即析构函数)~list()
- 获取有关当前线性表的信息
- 访问线性表并改变线性表的内容 或结构
- 线性表的辅助性管理操作

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Page 18

2.2 顺序表—向量 (sequential list—vector)

- 采用定长的一维数组存储结构
- ■主要特性:
 - ■元素的类型相同
 - 元素顺序地存储在连续存储空间 中,每一个元素唯一的索引值
 - ■使用常数作为向量长度

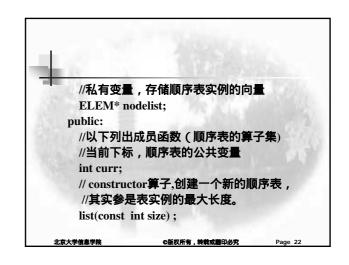
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Page 19

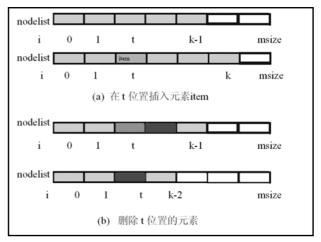


順序表类定义 enum Boolean {False,True}; //假定最大长度为100 //并假定顺序表的元素类型T为ELEM const int Max_length = 100; class list { //顺序表,向量 private: //私有变量,顺序表实例的最大长度 int msize; // 私有变量,顺序表实例的引前长度 int curr_len; 北京大学和集学版 の版权所有,特殊或期印必文 Page 21



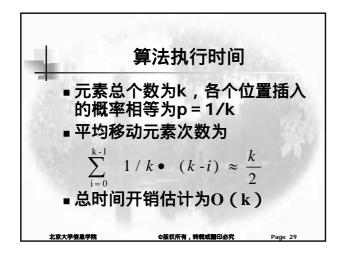
```
//在表尾增添一个新元素,顺序表的实际长度加1
 void append(const ELEM&);
 //在当前下标curr位置插入元素新值。
 void insert(const ELEM&);
 //当前下标curr位置的元素值作为返回值,并删去该元素
 ELEM remove();
 Boolean isEmpty();
                    //当线性表为空时,返回True
 ELEM currValue();
                   //返回当前curr位置的元素值。
                  //返回此顺序表的当前实际长度
 int length();
 void prev();
               //将当前下标curr上移一格,即curr-1
}
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```

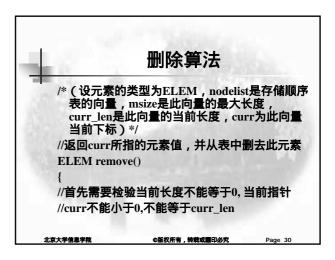


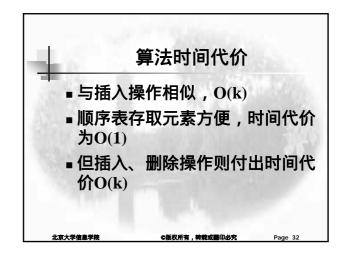




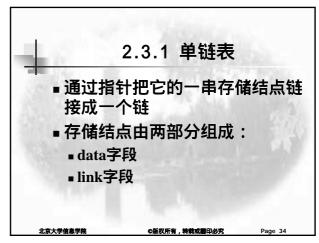


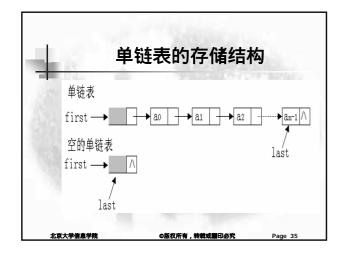




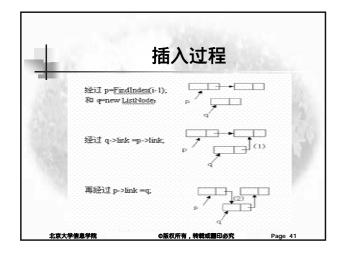


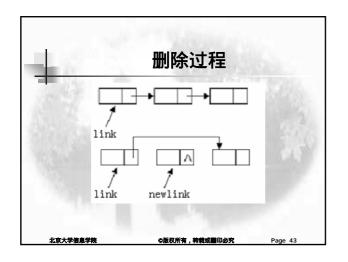






```
q->link = p->link;
q->data = value;
p->link = q;
if(q->link == NULL)
last=q;
return q;
}
```





```
求长度算法

int Length()
{
    ListNode *p=first->link;
    int count=0;
    while(p!=NULL)
    {
        p=p->link;
        count++;
    }
    return count;
}

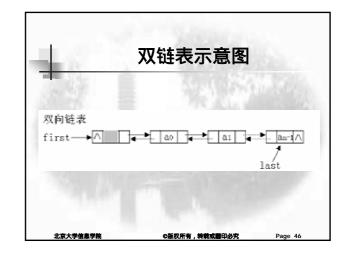
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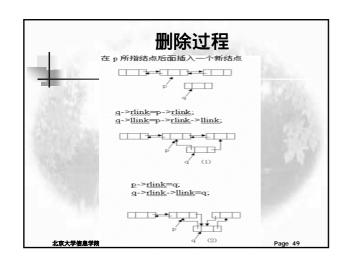
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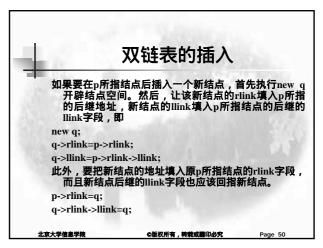
```
2.3.2 双链表 (double linked list)

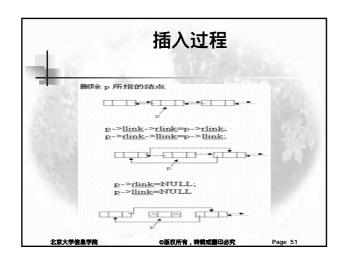
■ 单链表的主要不足之处是:
■ link字段仅仅指向后继结点,不能有效地找到前驱
■ 双链表弥补了上述不足之处
■ 增加一个指向前驱的指针
```





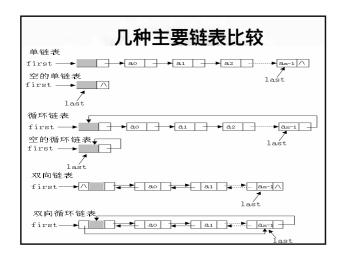


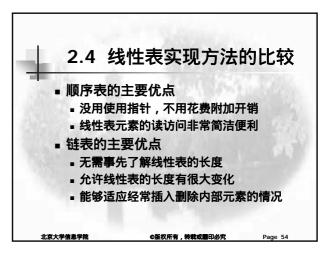


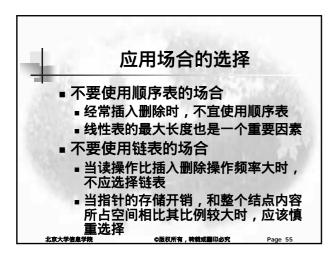


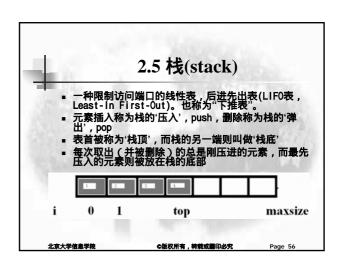
2.3.3 循环链表
(circularly linked list)

■将单链表或者双链表的头尾结点链接起来,就是一个循环链表。
■不增加额外存储花销,却给不少操作带来了方便
■从循环表中任一结点出发,都能访问到表中其他结点。



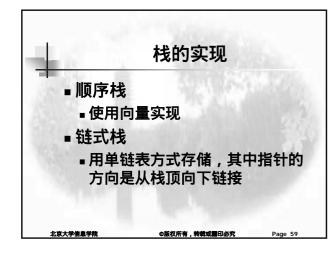






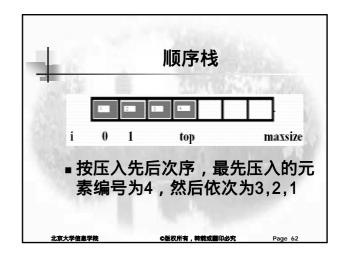






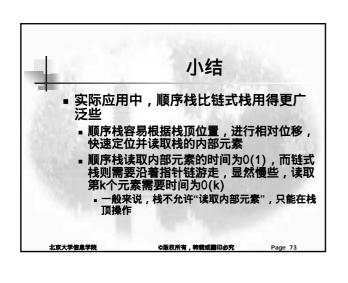


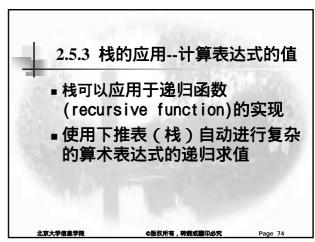
```
int top;//该变量指示栈顶在该向量的位置,下标值
//当新元素压入或栈内容弹出,top值随之增减
int maxsize; //栈的最大长度
//构建函数,创建栈的实例,向量空间长度为size
Stack(int size);
...
};
```

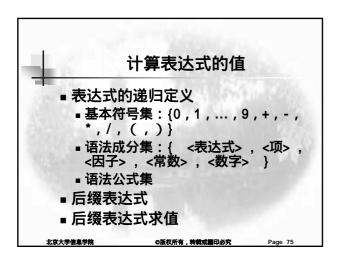


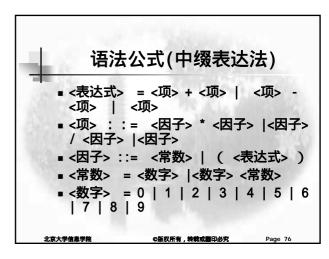
```
从栈顶弹出
float Stack::Pop()
{
    //判栈非空,否则断言栈空异常,退
    //出运行
    assert(!IsEmpty());
    return ElmList[top--];
}
```

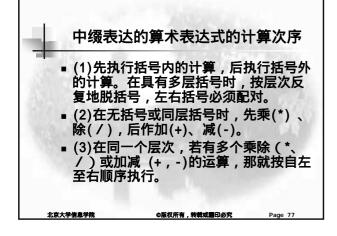
```
从栈顶读取,但不弹出
float Stack::GetTop()
{
    //判栈非空,否则断言栈空异常,退
    //出运行
    assert(!IsEmpty());
    return ElmList[top];
}
```













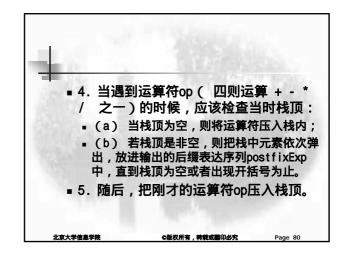
中缀表达式转换成等价的后缀 表达式

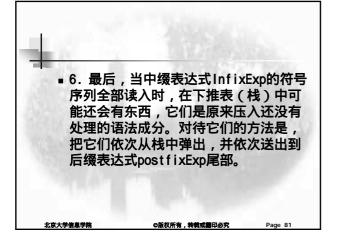
- 1. 当输入的是操作数时,则压入下推表 (压入栈顶)。
- 2. 当遇到开括号,也把它压入下推表。
- 3. 当输入遇到闭括号时,应该检查当时的栈顶内容,看栈顶是否为对应的开括号(以前压入的)。若不是,则开括号和闭括号肯定不配对,应该作为错误异常处理,清栈退出。

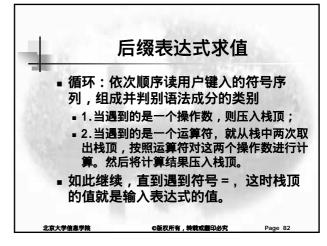
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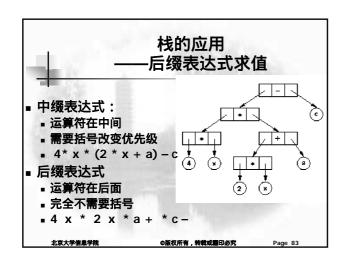
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Page 79







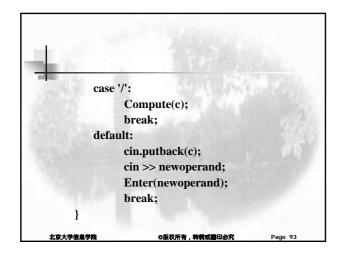




```
//后缀表达式的读入,在遇到 = 符号,
//启动求值计算
void Run (void);
//计算器的清除,为随后的下一次计算作准备
void Clear (void);
//-----//
//计算器类class Calculator的程序实现
void Calculator::Enter(double num)
{
S.Push(num);
}
```

```
case '+': S.Push(operand2 + operand1);
break;
case '-': S.Push(operand2 - operand1);
break;
case '*': S.Push(operand2 * operand1);
break;
case '/': if(operand1 == 0.0)
{
cerr<<''Divided by 0!''<<endl;
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Page 90
```

```
S.ClearStack();
}
else
S.Push(operand2 / operand1);
break;
}
else
S.ClearStack();
}
```

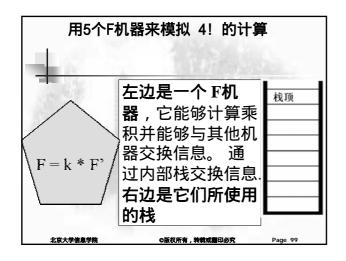


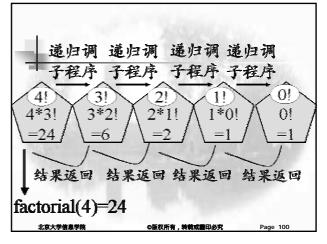
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2.5.4 栈与递归
(recursion with stack)

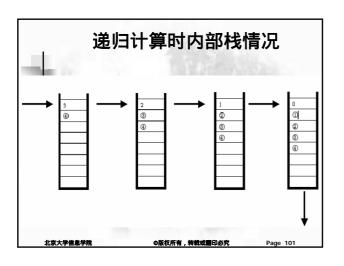
■ 函数的递归定义
■ 主程序和子程序的参数传递
■ 栈在实现函数递归调用中所发挥的作用
```

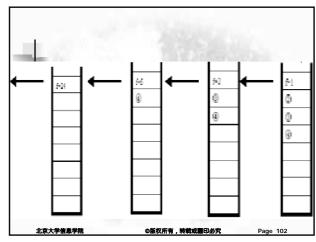


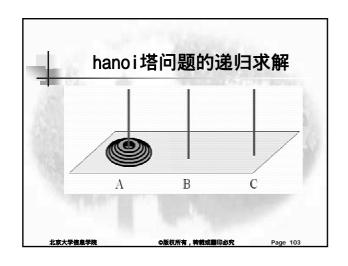
```
//递归定义的计算阶乘n!的函数
long factorial(long n)
{
    if (n==0)
        return 1;
    else
        return n * factorial(n-1); //递归调用
}
```

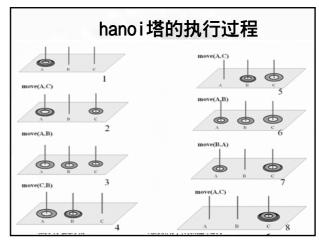






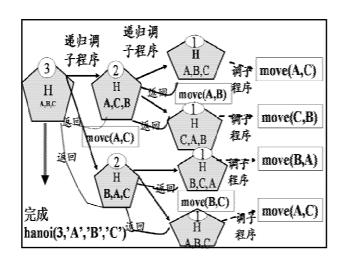


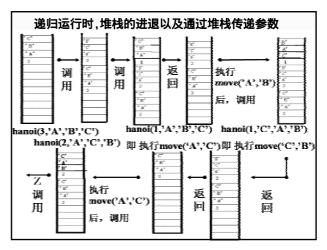


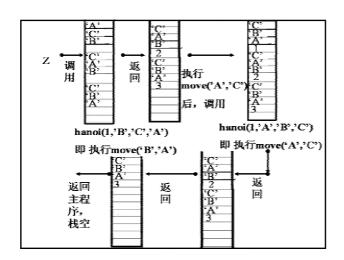


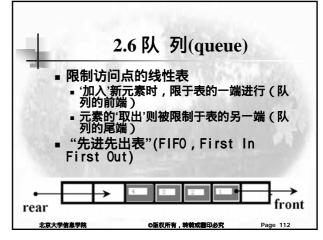


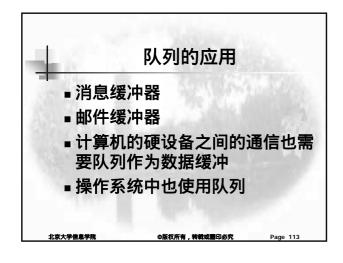


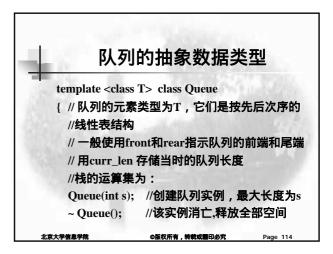




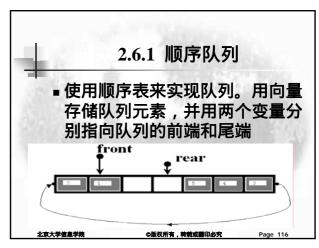




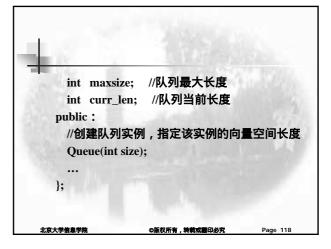


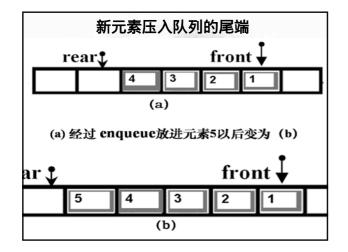




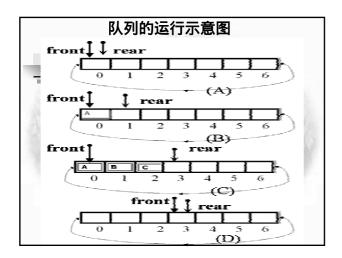


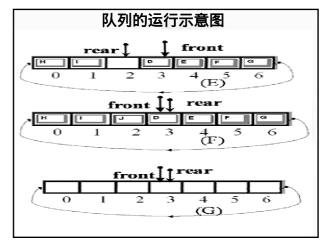


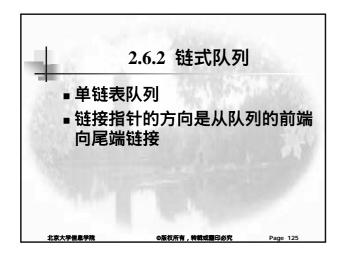












```
将元素加入队列前端

void Queue::EnQueue(ELEM item)
{
    ListPtr temp;
    temp = new ListNode;
    assert(!temp==NULL); //若无存储空间则异常
    temp->data = item;
    temp->link = NULL;
    if(curr_len != 0) { //队列尾端指针rear非NULL
```

```
rear->link = temp;
rear = temp; //新队列尾端指针
}
else
//只有一个结点时,队列前端和尾端指针相同
front = rear = temp;
curr_len++;
}
```

```
自单链队列前端取出

ELEM Queue:: DeQueue()
{

//判队列非空,否则队空异常退出
assert(curr_len!=0);

//暂存队列顶内容
ELEM result = front->data;
ListPtr temp;
temp = front;

//老前端指针
```

```
front = front->link; //新前端指针
delete temp;
curr_len--;
if (curr_len == 0)
rear = front = NULL;
return result;
}
```

```
2.6.3 顺序队列与链式队列的比较

■ 顺序队列

■ 固定的存储空间

■ 方便访问队列内部元素

■ 链式队列

■ 可以满足浪涌大小无法估计的情况

■ 访问队列内部元素不方便
```

