

4. 2. 设四维数组  $B[1..3, 2..8, 0..5, 1..8]$  以行主序顺序方法存储在一个连续的存储空间内, 每一个数据元素占 2 个存储单元, 且  $B[1, 2, 4, 1]$  的存储地址是 2000, 则  $B[2, 3, 4, 5]$  的存储地址是 \_\_\_\_\_。

若为列主序存储, 则  $[2, 3, 4, 5]$  的存储地址是 \_\_\_\_\_。

解答:

行序存储,  $B[2, 3, 4, 5]$  的存储地址是:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2000 + ((2-1) \times (8-2+1) \times (5-0+1) \times (8-1+1) + (3-2) \times (5-0+1) \times (8-1+1) + (4 \\ & -4) \times (8-1+1) + (5-1)) \times 2 \\ & = 2000 + (336 + 48 + 0 + 4) \times 2 = 2776 \end{aligned}$$

列序存储,  $B[2, 3, 4, 5]$  的存储地址是:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2000 + ((5-1) \times (5-0+1) \times (8-2+1) \times (3-1+1) + (4-4) \times (8-2+1) \times (3-1+1) + (3 \\ & -2) \times (3-1+1) + (2-1)) \times 2 \\ & = 2000 + (504 + 0 + 3 + 1) \times 2 = 3016 \end{aligned}$$

4.3. 已知广义表  $A = ((a, (b, c)), (a, (b, c), d))$ ,  
则运算  $\text{head}(\text{head}(\text{tail}(A)))$  的结果是\_\_\_\_\_。

解答:

$$\begin{aligned}& \text{head}(\text{head}(\text{tail}(A))) \\&= \text{head}(\text{head}((a, (b, c), d))) \\&= \text{head}((a, (b, c), d)) \\&= a\end{aligned}$$

4.4. 利用广义表的 Head(L) 和 Tail(L) 的运算, 将元素 c 从广义表  $L = (((a, b), e, (c, d)))$  中分离出来, 其运算表达式为\_\_\_\_\_。

解答:

$$\begin{aligned}& \text{Head}(\text{Head}(\text{Tail}(\text{Tail}(\text{Head}(\text{Head}(L)))))) \\&= \text{Head}(\text{Head}(\text{Tail}(\text{Tail}(\text{Head}(((a, b), e, (c, d))))))) \\&= \text{Head}(\text{Head}(\text{Tail}(\text{Tail}((a, b), e, (c, d))))) \\&= \text{Head}(\text{Head}(\text{Tail}((e, (c, d))))) \\&= \text{Head}(\text{Head}((c, d))) \\&= \text{Head}(c)\end{aligned}$$