



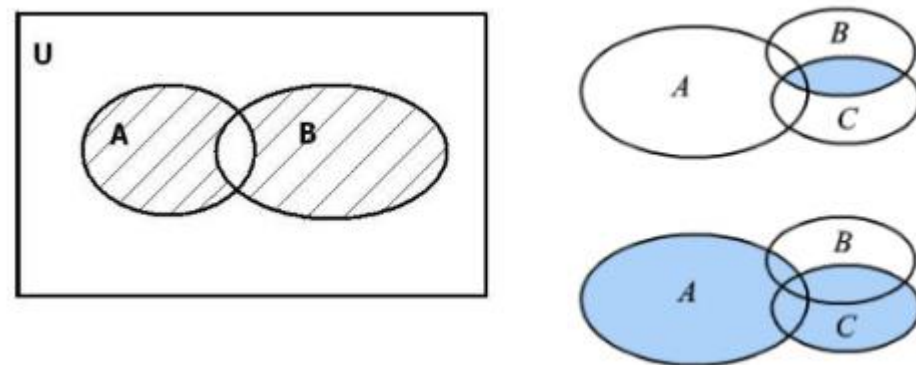
这世上从没有白费
的努力，也没有碰
巧的成功

3. 线性表的应用

□ 集合的表示与运算

□ 有序表的归并

□ 多项式链表



$(s + 1)$
$s^2 + 1.414s + 1$
$(s + 1)(s^2 + s + 1)$
$(s^2 + 0.7654s + 1)(s^2 + 1.8478s + 1)$
$(s + 1)(s^2 + 0.6180s + 1)(s^2 + 1.6180s + 1)$

3.1 有序表的归并

问题：已知线性表LA和LB中的数据元素按值非递减有序排列，将LA、LB归并成一个新的线性表LC，且LC中的数据元素按值非递减有序排列。

LA=(3, 5, 8, 11)

LB=(2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15, 20)

LC=(2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9, 11, 11, 15, 20)

顺序表实现

单链表实现

算法思想

while (LA和LB都未处理完)

{比较两个元素，写入小的}

while (LA为处理完)

{写入LA->LC}

while (LB未处理完)

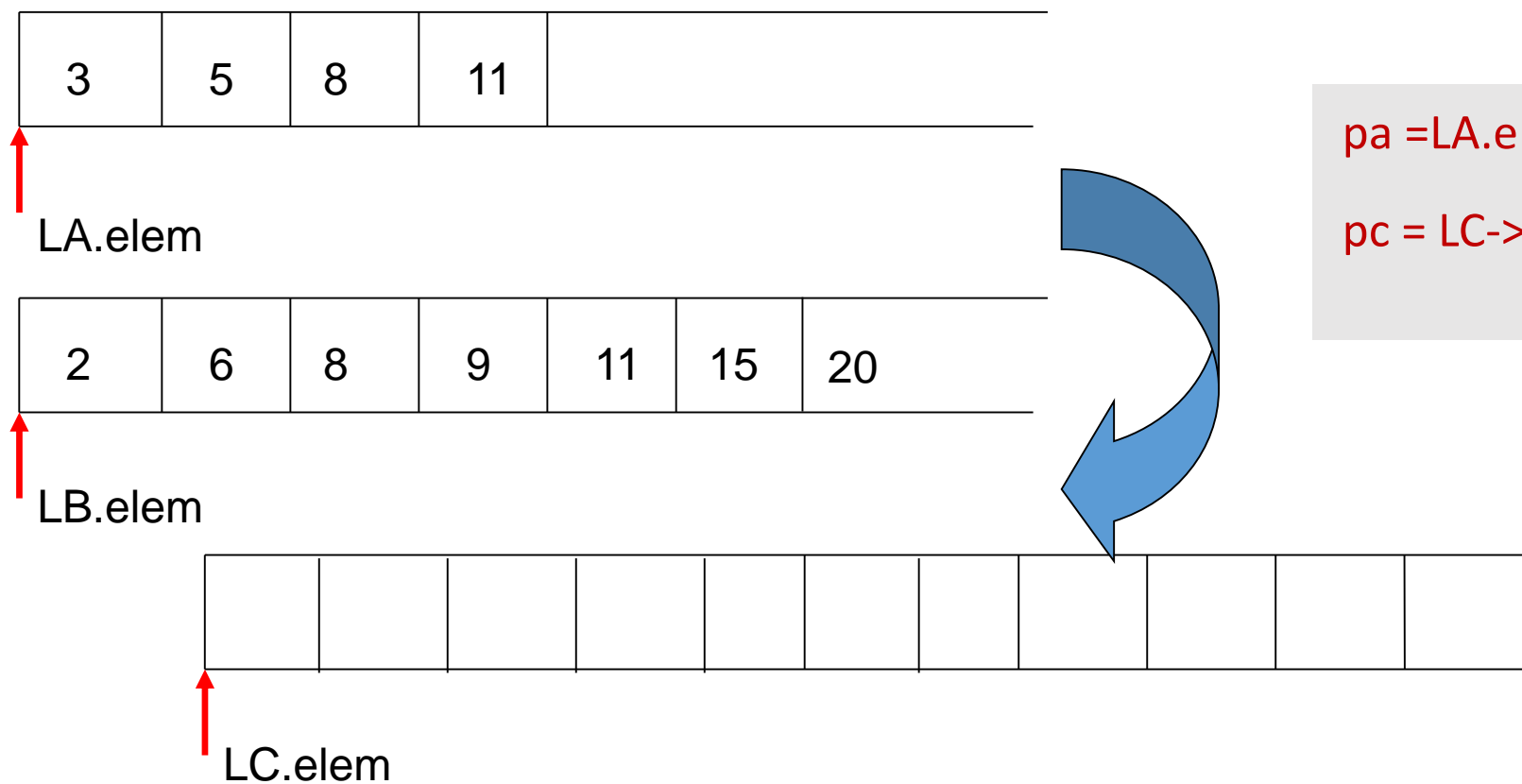
{写入LB->LC}

(1) 顺序表的归并

顺序表数据结构定义

```
# define MAXLEN  
typedef struct {  
    ElemType *elem;    // 存储空间基址  
    int    length;    // 当前长度  
    int    listsize;    // 当前分配的存储容量  
} SqList;
```

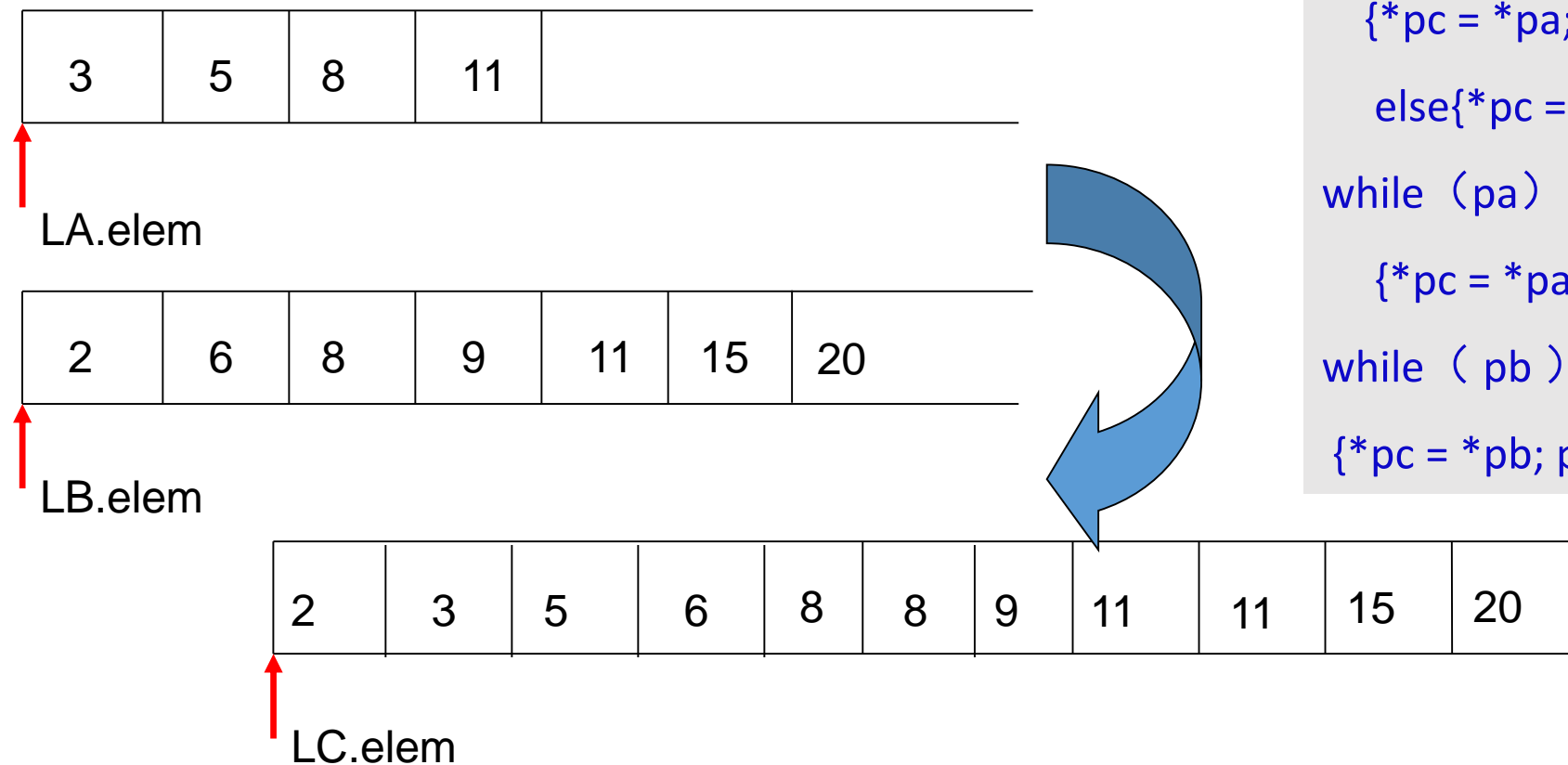
顺序存储结构



`pa = LA.elem; pb = LB.elem;`

`pc = LC->elem;`

顺序存储结构



```
while (pa && pb)
```

```
{if(*pa <= *pb)
```

```
{*pc = *pa; pa++; pc++; }
```

```
else{*pc = *pb; pb++; pc++; }}
```

```
while (pa)
```

```
{*pc = *pa; pa++; pc++; }
```

```
while (pb)
```

```
{*pc = *pb; pb++; pc++; }
```

算法实现

```
void Merge_sq (SqList LA, SqList LB, SqList *LC)
```

```
{
```

```
    pa = LA.elem; pb = LB.elem;
```

```
    pc = LC->elem;
```

```
    pa_last = LA.elem + LA.length - 1;
```

```
    pb_last = LB.elem + LB.length - 1;
```

```
    LC->len = LA.length + LB.length;
```

```
    while(pa <= pa_last && pb <= pb_last)
```

```
        *pa < *pb ? *pc++ = *pa++ : *pc++ = *pb++;
```

```
    while(pa <= pa_last)
```

```
        *pc++ = *pa++;
```

```
    while(pb <= pb_last)
```

```
        *pc++ = *pb++;
```

```
}//merge_sq
```

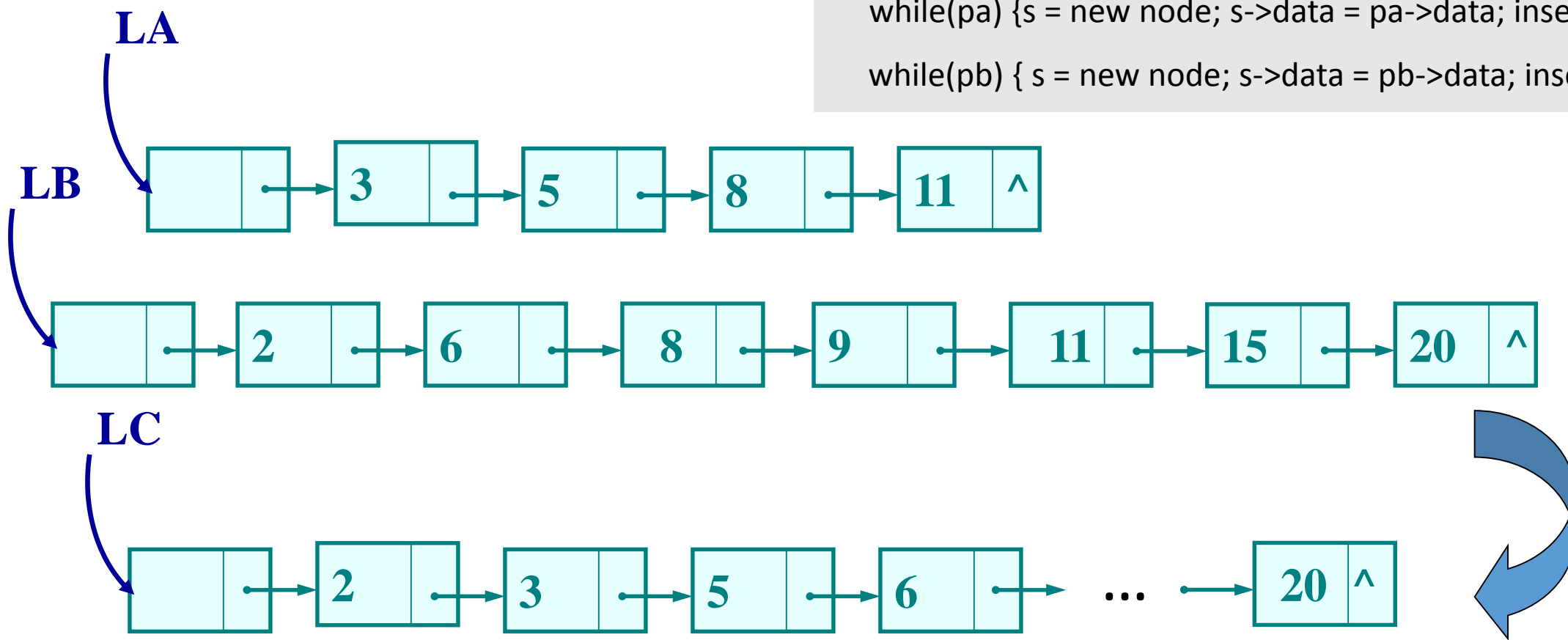

思考：如何修改程序，使合并后的顺序表不包含重复的元素？

修改:

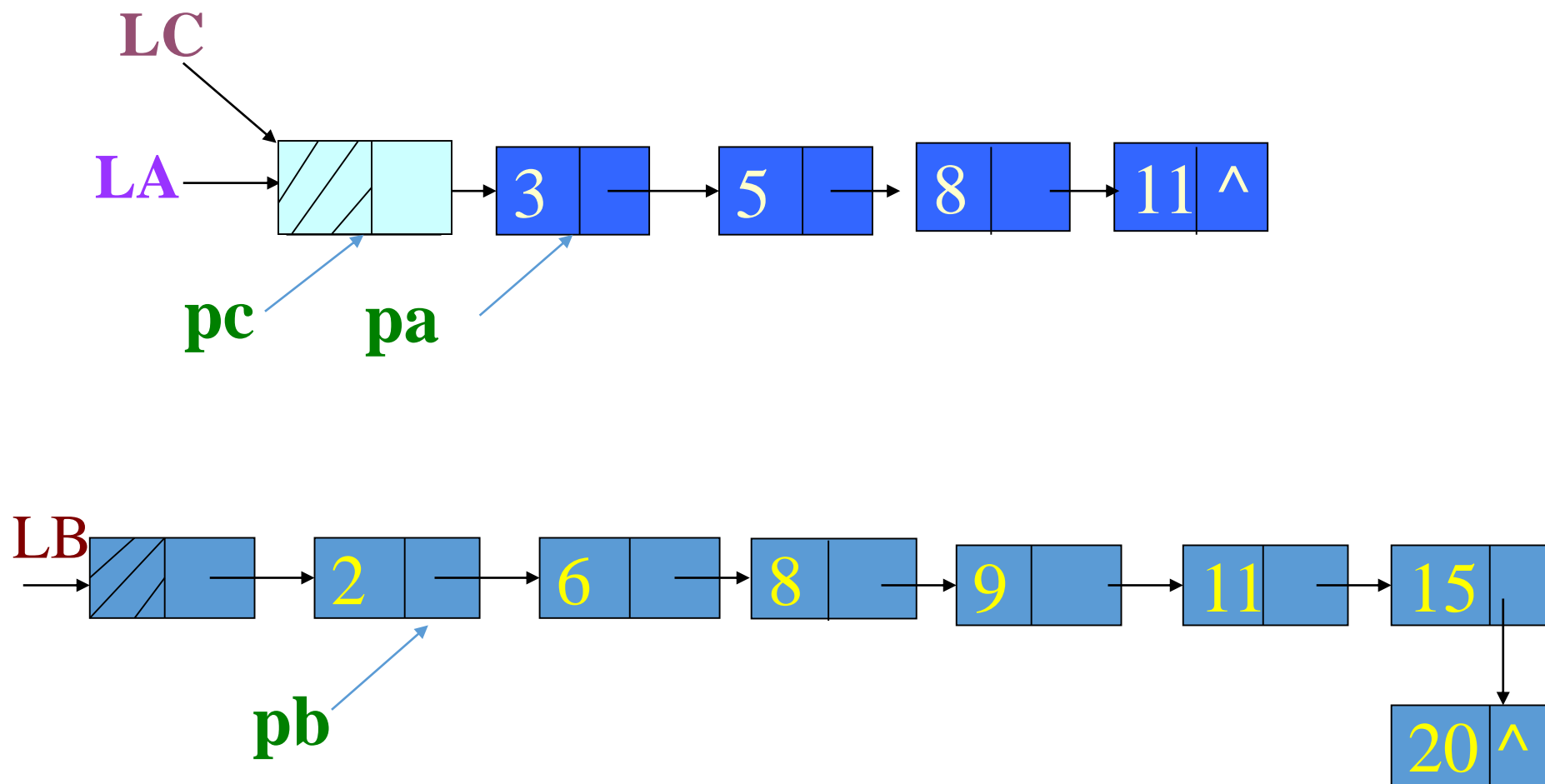
```
while(pa<=pa_last && pb <= pb_last)
{
    if(*pa<*pb) *pc++=*pa++;
    else if(*pa>*pb) *pc++=*pb++;
    else {*pc++ = *pa; pa++;pb++; LC->length--;}
}
```

(2) 单链表的归并

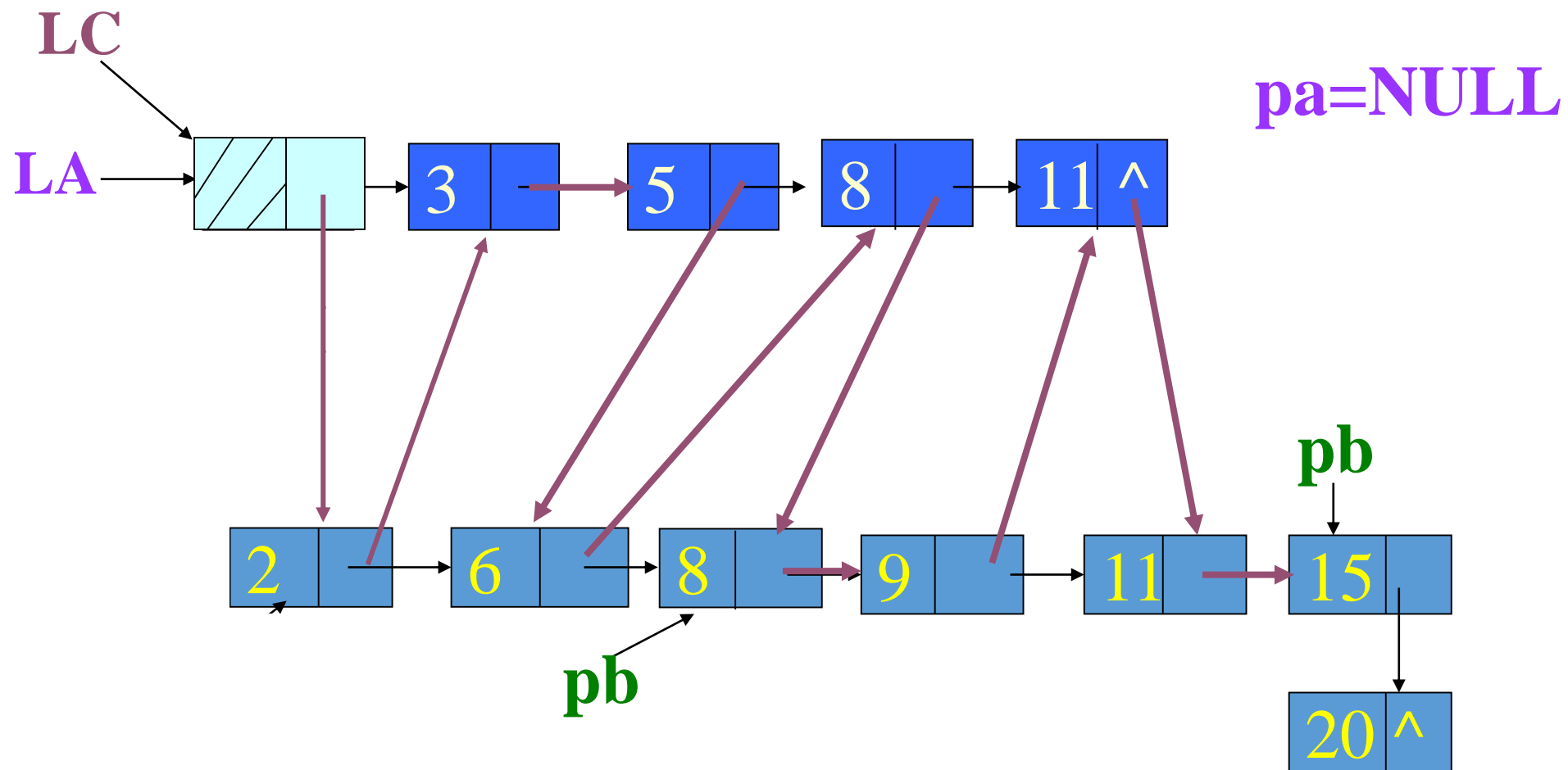
```
while(pa&&pb)
{ if(pa->data<pb->data)
  { s = new node; s->data = pa->data; insertTail(LC,s);
  else {s= new node; s->data = pb->data; insertTail(LC,S); }
  while(pa) {s = new node; s->data = pa->data; insertTail(LC,s);
  while(pb) { s = new node; s->data = pb->data; insertTail(LC,s);
```



算法思想（不分配新结点）



动画演示



算法实现

```
void mergeLink(LinkList La, LinkList Lb, LinkList *Lc)
{
    pa = La->next;  pb = Lb->next;  *Lc = pc = La;
    while (pa && pb) {
        if (pa->data <= pb->data)
            { pc->next = pa; pc = pa; pa = pa->next; }
        else
            { pc->next = pb; pc = pb; pb = pb->next; }
    }
    if (pa) pc->next = pa;
    else pc->next = pb;
} // mergeLink
```

思考：如何修改算法，使合并后的表不包含重复的元素？

```
while (pa&&pb){  
    if( pa->data < pb->data)  
        { pc->next= pa; pc= pa; pa=pa->next;}  
    else if(pa->data > pb->data)  
        {pc->next= pb; pc= pb; pb=pb->next;}  
    else  
        { pc->next = pa; pc = pa; pa = pa->next;  
          pu = pb; pb = pb->next; free(pu); 有问题吗?  
        }  
}
```

3.2 一元多项式的表示

如何用计算机表示一个一元多项式

$$p_n(x) = p_0 + p_1x + p_2x^2 + \dots + p_nx^n$$

可以用一个线性表来表示 $P = (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n)$

那么，形如 $S(x) = 1 + 3x^{10000} - 2x^{20000}$ 的多项式如何表示？

一般的表示形式

一般情况下的一元稀疏多项式可写成

$$P_n(x) = p_1x^{e_1} + p_2x^{e_2} + \dots + p_mx^{e_m}$$

其中： p_i 是指数为 e_i 的项的非零系数

$$0 \leq e_1 < e_2 < \dots < e_m = n$$

可以下列线性表表示： $((p_1, e_1), (p_2, e_2), \dots, (p_m, e_m))$

抽象数据类型一元多项式的定义

ADT Polynomial {

数据对象:

$$D = \{ a_i \mid a_i \in \text{TermSet}, i=1,2,\dots,m, m \geq 0 \}$$

TermSet 中的每个元素包含一个表示系数的实数和表示指数的整数 }

数据关系:

$$R1 = \{ \langle a_{i-1}, a_i \rangle \mid a_{i-1}, a_i \in D, i=2,\dots,n \text{ 且 } a_{i-1} \text{ 中的指数值} < a_i \text{ 中的指数值} \}$$

基本操作：

CreatPolyn (*P, m)

DestroyPolyn (*P)

PrintPolyn (P)

PolynLength(P)

AddPolyn (Pa,Pb,*Pc)

SubtractPolyn (Pa, Pb,*Pc)

MultiPolyn(Pa,Pb,*Pc)

} ADT Polynomial

采用链表存储多项式

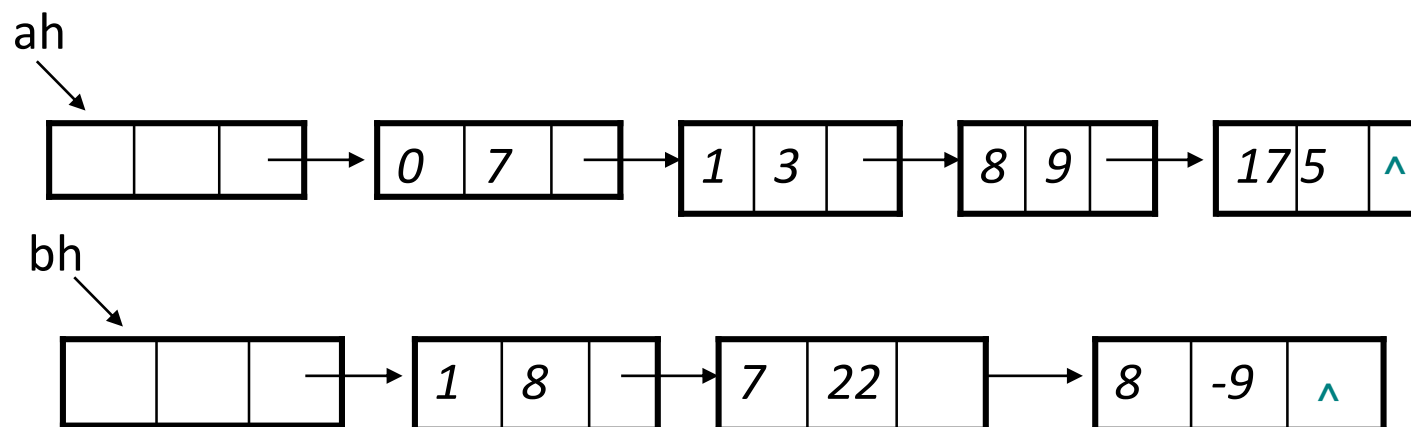
结点结构

exp	coef	next
-----	------	------

```
typedef struct node {  
    int exp;  
    double coef;  
    struct node *next;  
}node,*LinkedList;  
typedef LinkedList Polynomial;
```

$$A_{17}(x) = 7 + 3x + 9x^8 + 5x^{17}$$

$$B_8(x) = 8x + 22x^7 - 9x^8$$



多项式链表的生成

Polynomial CreatPolyn (int m)

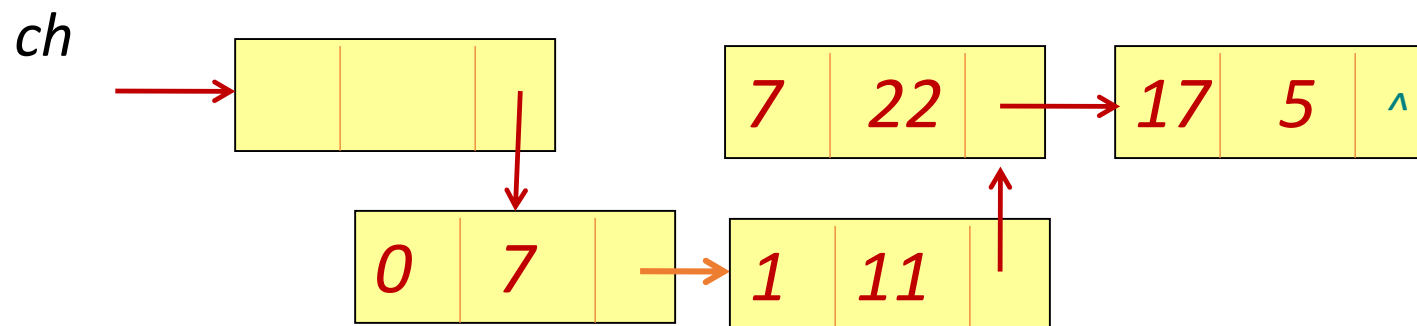
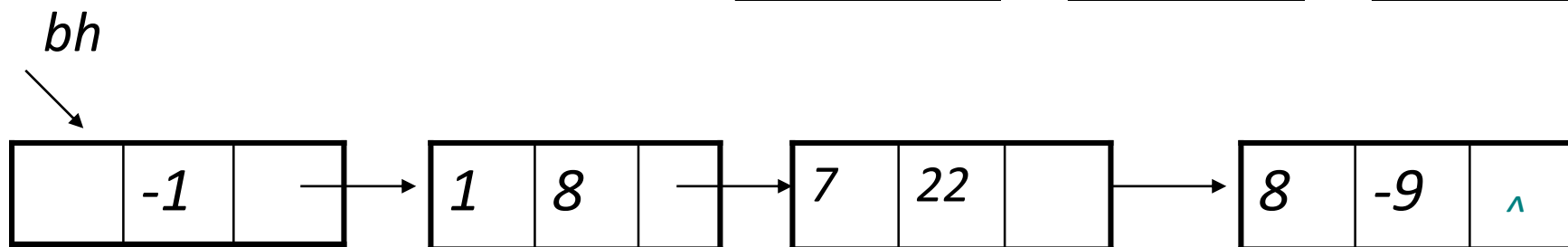
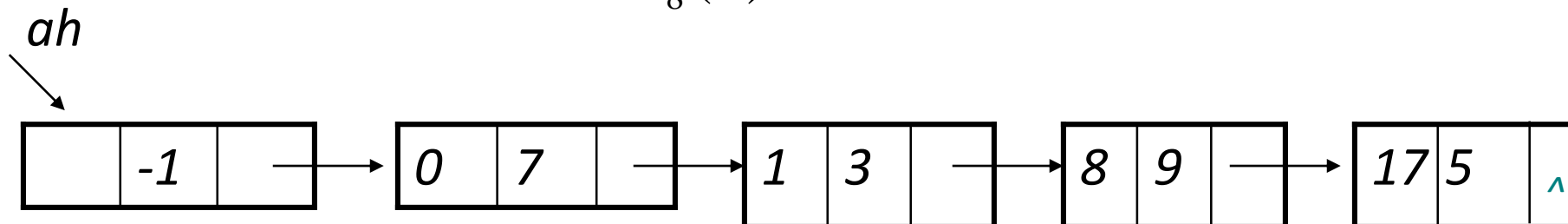
```
{ node * phead, * s, *k;  
    //头指针、指向新结点、尾指针  
    int e;  
    double a;  
    s = ( node *)malloc(sizeof(node));  
    s->next = NULL; //生成头结点  
    phead = s; //表头指针  
    k = s;    //表尾指针
```

```
for(i=1;i<=m;++i) //循环输入多项式每一项  
{ scanf("%d%1f", &e, &a);  
    s = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));  
    s->exp = e; s->coef = a;  
    s->next = NULL;  
    k->next = s; k = s;  
}  
return phead;  
}
```

多项式求和

$$A_{17}(x) = 7 + 3x + 9x^8 + 5x^{17}$$

$$B_8(x) = 8x + 22x^7 - 9x^8$$



Polynomial AddPoly(Polynomial ah, Polynomial bh)

```
{ node *s, *pa, *pb; //新结点指针、指向ah当前结点、指向bh当前结点
```

```
    node *ch, *pc; // 结构多项式链表ch表头指针, 尾指针
```

```
    int e; double d; //指数、系数
```

```
    s = (node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
```

```
    s->next = NULL; ch = s; pc = s;
```

```
    pa = ah->next; pb = bh->next;
```

```
while (pa && pb)
{
    if (pa->exp == pb->exp)
    {
        d = pa->coef + pb->coef;
        e = pa->exp;
        pa = pa->next; pb = pb->next;
    }
    else if (pa->exp < pb->exp)
    {
        d = pa->coef; e = pa->exp;
        pa = pa->next;
    }
    else{
        d = pb->coef; e = pb->exp;
        pb = pb->next;
    }
}
```

```
if (d!=0)
{
    s = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
    s->exp = e;    s->coef =d;
    s->next = NULL;  pc->next = s;
    pc = s;
}
} //while
```



```
//将ah的剩余结点依次复制到ch中
while(pa)
{ s=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
  s->coef=pa->coef;
  s->exp = pa->exp;
  s->next=NULL;
  pc->next=s; pc=s;
  pa=pa->next;
}
```

```
//将bh的剩余结点依次复制到ch中
while(pb)
{ s=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
  s->coef=pb->coef;
  s->exp = pb->exp;
  s->next=NULL;
  pc->next=s;pc=s;
  pb=pb->next;
}
return ch;
}
```

自学部分：参考教材，请同学们自己学习
多项式乘法，有问题及时答疑~

思考

1. 在顺序表的表尾插入或删除一个元素的操作？
2. 在单链表的表头插入或删除一个结点的操作？
3. 在顺序表的表尾插入，表头删除一个元素的操作？
4. 在单链表（带头，不带头）的表尾插入，表头删除一个元素的操作？

练习

1. 定义整型单链表结点结构
2. 初始化创建一个不带头结点的单链表
3. 在表头插入一个结点
4. 删除第一个结点

延伸学习

1. 约瑟夫环问题
2. 字符串的表示与模式匹配
3. 广义表的表示

子曰：温故而知新，可以为师矣

