王欢 学号: 220181499 github: https://github.com/njustwh2014/data structure example

## 线性结构

令A是一个长度为n的正整数序列。试设计一个时间和空间复杂度分别为O(n)和O(1)的算法,判断A中是否存在这样的元素x,x在序列中出现次数超过n/3。若存在这样的x,则将其输出。

```
def findA(A):
   #最多同时出现两个元素超过三分之一
   reg1=0;
   counter1=0;
   reg2=0;
   counter2=0;
   ret=[];
   for item in A:
        if(counter1==0 or item==reg1):
            counter1=counter1+1;
            reg1=item;
        elif(counter2==0 or item==reg2):
            counter2=counter2+1;
            reg2=item;
        else:
            counter1=counter1-1;
            counter2=counter2-1;
   counter1=0;
   counter2=0:
    for item in A:
        if(item==reg1):
            counter1=counter1+1;
        elif(item==reg2):
            counter2=counter2+1;
   if(counter1>len(A)/3):
        ret.append(reg1);
   if(counter2>len(A)/3):
        ret.append(reg2);
   return ret;
```

在长度为n的一维数组A中,数组元素为互不相同的整型数。若存在这样的数x,它大于它左侧所有数,小于右侧所有数,则称x为A中的一个中间数。例如:若数组A={3, 1, 6, 4, 5, 7, 9, 8, 10, 14, 12},则A中有中间数7和10。试设计一个线性时间复杂度的算法,找出给定数组A中的所有中间数。

```
import sys
def finMid(A):
    lenA=len(A);
    Amin=[sys.maxsize]*lenA;
    Amax=[0]*lenA;
    Amin[lenA-1]=A[lenA-1];
```

```
Amax[0]=A[0];
ret=[];
for i in range(lenA-^2,-^1,-^1):
    if(A[i]<Amin[i+1]):</pre>
        Amin[i]=A[i];
    else:
        Amin[i]=Amin[i+1];
for i in range(1,lenA):
    if(A[i]>Amax[i-1]):
        Amax[i]=A[i];
    else:
        Amax[i]=Amax[i-1];
for i in range(lenA):
    if(Amax[i]==A[i] and Amin[i]==A[i]):
        ret.append(A[i])
return ret;
```

S是一个正整数序列,试设计一个算法,判断S能否被划分成m份,使得每份的和相等。若可以,给出划分出的m个序列。

例如,若S为[6, 1, 3, 7, 4, 4, 5, 4, 1, 1],当m为3时,划分: [1, 1, 4, 6],[5, 4, 3],[4, 7, 1] 的每个部分的和相等(为 12);当m为4时,划分: [1, 1, 7],[4, 5],[4, 4, 1],[3, 6] 的每个部分的和相等(为 9)。

```
def divequal(data,m):
    sum data=sum(data);
    if(sum_data%m!=0):
        return False;
    aux = [0] * len(data);
    ret=[[]]*m;
    flag,aux= testdivequal(data, m, sum_data, sum_data/m, aux, sum_data/m, 1);
    print(aux);
    if(flag):
        temp=[];
        for i in range(m):
            temp=[];
            for j in range(len(aux)):
                if(aux[j]==i+1):
                    temp.append(data[j]);
            ret[i]=temp.copy();
        return ret;
    return False;
def testdivequal(data,m,sum_data,groupsum,aux,goal,groupId):
    if(goal<0):
        return False, aux;
    if(goal==0):
        groupId=groupId+1;
        goal=groupsum;
        if(groupId==m+1):
            return True, aux;
```

```
for i in range(len(data)):
    if(aux[i]!=0):
        continue;
    aux[i]=groupId;
    flag,_=testdivequal(data,m,sum_data,groupsum,aux,goal-data[i],groupId);
    if(flag):
        return True,aux;
    aux[i]=0;#当前data[i]分配失败,将其置为分配失败

return False,aux;
```

给定一个单链表L: A0→A1→…→An-1→An, 将它重排为: A0→An→A1→An-1→A2→An-2→…。要求原地(inplace)操作且不改变结点中的内容。例如:给定1→2→3→4,重排为1→4→2→3

对于一个单链表L,设计算法(原地)判断L中结点的值是否是对称的。例如: 1→2→3→4→5→4→3→2→1 就是对称的(可以对L进行重构,判定原L是否是对称的)。

```
class Node():
    def __init__(self,data=0,next=0):
        self.data=data;
        self.next=next;
class LinkList():
    def init (self):
        self.head=0;
        self.length=0;
    def is empty(self):
        if(self.head==0):
            return True;
        else:
            return False;
    def get item(self,data):
        if(self.is_empty()==True):
            print("The LinkList is empty!");
            return -1;
        else:
            j=0;
            p=self.head;
            while(p.next!=0):
                if(data==p.data):
                    return j;
                else:
                    p=p.next;
                    j=j+1;
            if (data == p.data):
                return j;
            print("Objects that do not exist in the linked list!");
            return -1;
```

```
def append(self,data):
    if(self.is_empty()==True):
        newNode=Node(data);
        self.head=newNode;
        self.length=self.length+1;
    else:
        newNode=Node(data);
        p=self.head;
        while(p.next!=0):
            p=p.next;
        p.next=newNode;
        self.length=self.length+1;
def insert(self,data,index):
    if(index<0 and index>self.length):
        print("the index is wrong!");
        return False;
    j=0;
    p=self.head;
    while(j<index):</pre>
        p=p.next;
        j=j+1;
    newNode=Node(data);
    pnext=p.next;
    p.next=newNode;
    newNode.next=pnext;
    self.length=self.length+1;
    return True;
def get_length(self):
    return self.length;
def delete(self,data):
    if(self.get_item(data)==-1):
        print("Objects that do not exist in the linked list!");
        return False;
    p=self.head;
    pfront=0;
    if(self.head.data==data):
        self.head=0;
        self.length=0;
        return True;
    pfront=p;
    p=p.next;
    while(p.next!=0):
        if(p.data==data):
            pfront.next=p.next;
            self.length=self.length-1;
            return True;
        else:
            pfront=p;
            p=p.next;
    if(p.data==data):
        pfront.next = p.next;
```

```
self.length = self.length - 1;
        return True;
    return False;
def printAll(self):
    if(self.length==0):
        print("the linklist is empty!");
        return ;
    p=self.head;
    print("there are {} nodes:".format(self.length));
    while(p.next!=0):
        print(p.data,end=" ");
        p=p.next;
    print(p.data);
    return;
def reorderList(self):
    if self.head == 0 or self.head.next == 0:
        return
    pre = self.head
    lat = self.head.next
    while lat != 0 and lat.next != 0:
        pre = pre.next
        lat = lat.next.next
    # self.printAll();
    p = pre.next
    pre.next = 0
    # reverse
    cur = 0
    while p != 0:
        q = p.next
        p.next = cur
        cur = p
        p = q
    # self.printAll();
    pre = self.head
    while pre != 0 and cur != 0:
        tmp = cur.next
        cur.next = pre.next
        pre.next = cur
        pre = pre.next.next
        cur = tmp
    # self.printAll();
def reverseLinkList self(self):
    curNode = self.head;
    prevNode = 0;
    nextNode = ∅;
    reversedHead = 0;
    while (curNode != ∅):
        nextNode = curNode.next;
        if (nextNode == ∅):
            reversedHead = curNode;
        curNode.next = prevNode;
```

```
prevNode = curNode;
        curNode = nextNode;
    self.head=reversedHead;
def reverseLinkList(self,head):
    curNode=head;
    prevNode=0;
    nextNode=0;
    reversedHead=0;
    while(curNode!=0):
        nextNode=curNode.next;
        if(nextNode==0):
            reversedHead=curNode;
        curNode.next=prevNode;
        prevNode=curNode;
        curNode=nextNode;
    return reversedHead;
def reorderLinkList(self):
    #1->2->3->4->5->None reorder 1->5->2->4->3->None
    #find mid Node
    #split LinkList to two parts
    #reverse later LinkList part
    #insert one by one
    if(self.length<2):</pre>
        return;
    slowNode=self.head;
    fastNode=self.head.next;
    while(fastNode!=0 and fastNode.next!=0):
        fastNode=fastNode.next.next;
        slowNode=slowNode.next;
    # find mid node
    midNode=slowNode.next;
    slowNode.next=0;
    midNode=self.reverseLinkList(midNode);
    slowNode=self.head;
    tempSlow=0;
    tempMid=0;
    while(slowNode!=0 and midNode!=0):
        tempSlow=slowNode.next;
        slowNode.next=midNode;
        tempMid=midNode.next;
        midNode.next=tempSlow;
        slowNode=tempSlow;
        midNode=tempMid;
def SymmetryLinkList(self):
    if(self.length==0):
        return True;
    j=0;
    stack_prev=stack();
    p=self.head;
    jIndex=(int)(self.length/2);
    while(j<jIndex):</pre>
        stack prev.push(p.data);
```

```
j=j+1;
    p=p.next;
if(self.length%2==0):
    if(p.data!=stack_prev.pop()):
        return False;
p=p.next;
while(p!=0):
    if(p.data!=stack_prev.pop()):
        return False;
    p=p.next;
return True;
```

若入栈元素属于任意符号集合S,入栈序列是S中集合元素的一个排列C。试设计算法,判定S的另一个不同于 C的排列,是否可能是一个对应于S的出栈序列。

试设计算法,将栈S中的元素排序。要求不用辅助数据结构,仅通过对S自身的操作完成S中元素的排序。

现有栈S,试设计算法,将S中的元素逆置。要求不用辅助数据结构,仅通过对S自身的操作完成S中元素的逆置。

以上三题代码实现

```
class Node():
    def __init__(self,data=0,next=0):
        self.data=data;
        self.next=next;
class stack():
    def __init__(self):
        self.top=0;
    def is empty(self):
        if(self.top==0):
            return True;
        else:
            return False;
    def TopItem(self):
        if(self.is_empty()):
            return;
        else:
            return self.top.data;
    def push(self,x):
        newNode=Node(x,self.top);
        self.top=newNode;
    def pop(self):
        if(self.is_empty()):
            return;
        else:
            ret=self.top.data;
            self.top=self.top.next;
            return ret;
```

```
def printAll(self):
    # just used for debug
    if(self.is_empty()):
        print("the stack is empty!");
        return ;
    tempStack=stack();
    while(self.top!=0):
        print(self.top.data,end=" ");
        tempStack.push(self.pop());
    while(tempStack.top!=∅):
        self.push(tempStack.pop());
    print("");
    return ;
def sort(self):
    if (self.is_empty()):
        print("the stack is empty!");
    tempStack=stack();
    tempStack.push(self.pop());
    while(not self.is_empty()):
        x=self.pop();
        j=0;
        while(x<tempStack.TopItem()):</pre>
            j=j+1;
            self.push(tempStack.pop());
            if(tempStack.is_empty()):
                break;
        tempStack.push(x);
        while(j!=0):
            tempStack.push(self.pop());
            j=j-1;
    while(not tempStack.is_empty()):
        self.push(tempStack.pop());
def getStackBottomAndRemove(self):
    #use recursion
    #get stack bottom Item and remove it.
    x=self.TopItem();
    self.pop();
    if(self.is_empty()):
        return x;
    last=self.getStackBottomAndRemove();
    self.push(x);
    return last;
def reverseStack(self):
    # reverse Stack by recursion
    if(self.is_empty()):
        return;
    i=self.getStackBottomAndRemove();
    self.reverseStack();
    self.push(i);
    return;
```

设计算法,将指定的广义表的内容原地逆置。例如:若广义表GL为[1, [2, 3], 4, [5, [6, 7], 8], 9],逆置后GL为[9, [8, [7, 6], 5], 4, [3, 2], 1]。