

天津大学研究生院一九九二年招收硕士生入学试题 55233

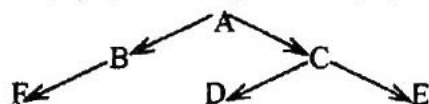
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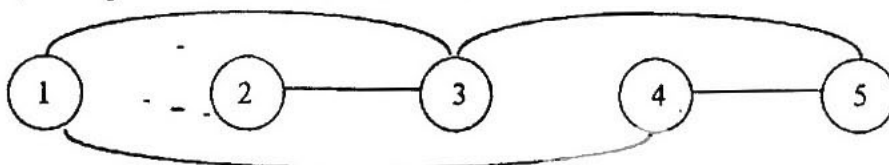
考试科目：数据结构程序设计(PASCAL, C任选)

答题须知：凡程序设计题，必须先进行设计思想的描述，可以用框图或结构化汉语进行说明，然后再编程。在程序中用到的数据结构和变量必须加以说明，过程也应适当加以注释。卷面要求书写整齐，字迹清晰。本卷共九题。

一. (10分) 请写出遍历下面的二叉树的三种结果。



二. (10分) 请写出下面图的二种存储结构。



三. (10分) 举例说明拓扑排序的方法。

四. (10分) 如果用链表作为栈的存储结构，请写出相应的运算过程。

(1) 初始化 (2) 进栈 (3) 退栈

五. (10分) 举例说明堆排序的方法。

六. (10分) 基于恒等式 $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$ ，仅利用加法操作，可以设计出如下程序，它能计算出平方值不超过给定的非负整数 A ($A \leq 10000$) 的最大整数，即求出 $\text{Root}(A)$ ，使满足 $\text{Root}^2(A) \leq A < (\text{Root}(A)+1)^2$ ，其中 $0 \leq A \leq 10000$ 。试填空完成此程序。(Pascal 或 C 语言任选一题，共五空)

program RootDemo;

var

A: Integer;

function RootN(W: Integer): Integer;

var

X, Y, Z: Integer;

begin

X := 0;

Y := ①;

Z := ②;

while (Y <= W) do

begin

X := ③;

Z := ④;

Y := ⑤;

end;

RootN := X;

end;

#include <stdio.h>

int a;

int rootn(w)

int w;

{

int x,y,z;

x=0;

y= ①;

z= ②;

while (y<=w) {

x= ③;

z= ④;

y= ⑤;

}

return(x);

}

main()

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```
begin
    WriteLn;
    WriteLn;
    WriteLn(' This is a example. ');
    WriteLn('Please input integer A:');
    Write(' ( 0 <= A <= 10000 ) A := ');
    Read(A);
    if (A >= 0) and (A <= 10000) then
        WriteLn(' Input = ',A, ' Root = ',RootN(A));
    end.
```

```
{
    printf("\n\n");
    printf(" This is a example. \n");
    printf("Please input integer A:\n");
    printf("( 0 <= A <= 10000 ) A := ");
    scanf("%d",&a);
    if ((a>=0)&&(a<=10000))
        printf(" Input = %d Root = %d",a,rootn(a));
}
```

七.(12分)下面的程序是一个改进的冒泡排序程序,其主要改进是每次扫描都要排好两个元素.假定初始被排序的元素个数永远是奇数个,试填空完成下面的程序.(Pascal或C语言任选一题,共六空)

```
program SortDemo;
const
    Max = 9;
var
    A: Array[1..Max] of Integer;
    M: Integer;

procedure SortN;
var
    I, J, K, STemp, LTemp: Integer;
begin
    for I := 1 to (Max - 1) DIV 2 do
        begin
            if A[I+1] <= A[I+1+1] then
                begin
                    STemp := A[I+1];
                    LTemp := A[I+1+1];
                end else
                begin
                    STemp := A[I+1+1];
                    LTemp := A[I+1];
                end;
            J := I + 1 - 1;
            while _____ ① _____ do
                begin
                    A[ _____ ② _____ ] := _____ ③ _____;
                    J := J - 1;
                end;
            A[J+2] := LTemp;
            K := J;
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define Max 9
int a[Max+1];

void sortn()
{
    int i,j,k,stemp,ltemp;

    for (i=1; i<=(Max-1)/2; i++) {
        if (a[i+1]<=a[i+1+1]) {
            stemp=a[i+1];
            ltemp=a[i+1+1];
        } else {
            stemp=a[i+1+1];
            ltemp=a[i+1];
        }
        j=i+1-1;
        while _____ ① _____ {
            a[ _____ ② _____ ] = _____ ③ _____;
            j--;
        }
        a[j+2]=ltemp;
        k=j;
        while _____ ④ _____ {
            a[ _____ ⑤ _____ ] = _____ ⑥ _____;
            k--;
        }
        a[k+1]=stemp;
    }
}
```

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```

while ④ do
begin
    A[⑤] := ⑥;
    K := K - 1;
end;
A[K+1] := STemp;
end;
end;

begin
    WriteLn;
    WriteLn(' This is a example: ');
    WriteLn(' Please initialize A array: ');
    for M := 1 to Max do
    begin
        Write(' A['M,']:= ');
        Read(A[M]);
    end;
    SortN;
    WriteLn(' The sort result is: ');
    for M := 1 to Max do
    begin
        Write(' A['M,']:= ');
        Write(A[M]);
    end;
    WriteLn;
end.
    
```

```

}

main()
{
    int m;

    printf("\n This is a example: ");
    printf("\n Please initialize A array: \n");
    for (m=1; m<=Max; m++) {
        printf(" a[%d]:= ",m);
        scanf("%d",&a[m]);
    }
    sortn();
    printf("\n The sort result is: \n");
    for (m=1; m<=Max; m++) {
        printf(" A[%d]:= ",m);
        printf("%d",a[m]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}
    
```

八. (16分) 下面的程序是一个打印出在A[1],A[2],.....A[n]共n个元素中取出m个元素的所有组合情况的程序。(1)试填空完成下面的程序。(2)写出当n=5,m=3时该程序的运行结果。(Pascal或C语言任选一题 共六空)

```

program CombinDemo;
const
    N = 5;
    M = 3;
var
    A: Array[1..N] of Integer;
    K, Count: Integer;

procedure Combin(Start,Endn,Total,Take:Integer);
var
    I, J: Integer;
begin
    if Take <= 0 then
        begin
            
```

```

#include <stdio.h>
#define N 5
#define M 3
int a[N+1], count;

void combin(start, endn, total, take)
int start, endn, total, take;
{
    int i, j;

    if (take <= 0) {
        count++;
        printf("\n");
    }
    else {
        
```

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```

Count := Count + 1;
WriteLn;
end else
begin
    for I := 1 to ① do
        begin
            if I <> 1 then
                for J := 1 to N-Total do
                    Write(' ');
                    Write(A[ ② ], ' ');
                    Combin( ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥ );
                end;
            end;
        end;
    end;
begin
    for K := 1 to N do
        A[K] := K;
        Count := 0;
        WriteLn;
        WriteLn("This is a example:");
        Combin(1, N, N, M);
        WriteLn(' Total = ', Count);
    end.

```

```

for (i=1; i<= ①; ++i) {
    if (i != 1)
        for (j=1; j<=N-total; j++)
            printf(" ");
    printf("%d ", a[ ② ]);
    combin( ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥ );
}
}

main()
{
    int k;

    for (k=1; k<=N; ++k)
        a[k] = k;
    count = 0;
    printf("n");
    printf("This is a example:\n");
    combin(1, N, N, M);
    printf(" total = %d\n", count);
}

```

九. (12分) 假定排序二叉树t的每个节点的存储结构如下图所示, 其中Left为指向左子树的指针, Right为指向右子树的指针. 试编写一程序, 完成从排序二叉树上删除键值为x (即Key=x, 并假定值x在排序二叉树t上最多只出现一次) 的节点的功能. 注意: 删除后仍需保持排序二叉树的固有特性.

