# 我将我在面试中遇到的各种算法题总结如下,希望对找工作的同学有帮助!\*表示遇到的次 数

\*1,用递归的方式判断某个字符串是不是回文字符串(正反读都一样),比如("abcdcba")

```
public static boolean is回文(String s) {
    if (s.length() == 0 || s.length() == 1) {
        return true;
    }
    if (s.charAt(0) == s.charAt(s.length()-1)) {
        return is回文(s.substring(1, s.length()-1));
    }
    return false;
}
```

2, 加法运算得到一个整型数字比如说是10

```
有如下几种情况:
1+9=10
2+8=10
```

1+2+7=10 1+2+3+4=10

1+1+1+1+1+5=10

. . . . . . . .

很多种情况(4+6 与 6+4 相同)

```
public static void split(int num, int result, int begin, StringBuffer sbf) {
    if(result==num){//如果结果为指定的结果,则直接打印并退出
        System.out.println(num+"="+sbf.toString());
        return;
    }
    for(int i=begin;i<=num-result;i++){
        String str="";
        if(sbf.length()==0){
            str=""+i;
        }else{
            str="+"+i;
        }
        sbf.append(str);
        split(num,result+i,i,sbf);
        sbf.delete(sbf.length()-str.length(), sbf.length());
    }
}</pre>
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 10;
    int begin = 1;
    int result = 0;
    StringBuffer sbf = new StringBuffer();
    split(num, result, begin, sbf);
}
```

## \*3,递归几个题

```
//求阶乘,如4!=24
   public static long factorial(int i) {
       if (i < 0)
           return -1;
       else if (i == 0 || i == 1)
           return 1;
       else
           return i * factorial(i - 1);
   }
   //求和运算,如1+2+3+...=?
   public static int sum(int i) {
       if (i == 0)
           return 0;
       else
           return i + sum(i - 1);
   }
   //求斐波那契数列,如1,1,2,3,5,8,13....
   public static int fibonacci(int i) {
       if (i == 0 || i == 1)
           return 1;
       else
           return fibonacci(i - 1) + fibonacci(i - 2);
   }
//非递归求斐波那契数列
   public static void fibonacci(int m) {
       long x = 1, y = 1;
       for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {</pre>
```

```
y = x + y;
x = y - x;
}
```

\*4,一个农夫养了一头牛,三年后,这头牛每年会生出1头牛,生出来的牛三年后,又可以每年生出一头牛......问农夫10年后有多少头牛?n年呢?(用 JAVA 实现)

## 方法1:

```
public class Cow {
   private static int count = 1;
   public void feedCow(int year, int age) {
       year++;
       age++;
       if (year <= 10) {
           if (age >= 3) {
               count++;
               feedCow(year, 0);
           }
           feedCow(year, age);
       }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       new Cow().feedCow(0, 0);
       System.out.println(count);
   }
```

# 方法二:

```
public class Cow {
   public static int count = 0;
   public Cow(int year) {
       count++;
       for (int i = 3 + year; i <= 10; i++) {
            new Cow(i);
       }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       new Cow(0);
       System.out.println(count);
   }
}</pre>
```

## 方法三:

```
public class Cow {
   private int age;
   public Cow() {
       age = 0;
   }
   public Cow play() {
       age++;
       return age > 3 ? new Cow() : null;
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       List<Cow> list = new ArrayList<Cow>();
       list.add(new Cow());
       for (int i = 0; i <= 10; i++) {</pre>
           for (int j = 0; j < list.size(); j++) {</pre>
               Cow cow = list.get(j).play();
               if (cow != null)
                   list.add(cow);
           }
       }
       System.out.println("10年后, 共有:" + list.size());
   }
```

\*\*5,一个整数数组,包含正数和负数,从该数组中找一个子数组,该子数组所有元素的和最大。例如数组:6,-1,9,3,-2,0,-8,4,7,1它和最大为19,就是这个数组本身。写出代码。

```
      public class Test {
      private static int calculate(int[] array) {

      int start = 0; //起始索引

      int end = 0; //结束索引

      int max = array[0]; // 子数组的和

      int remax = array[0]; // 子数组和的最大值

      for (int i = 1; i < array.length; i++) {</td>

      if (max > 0) { //若子数组的和的值大于0 , 则继续加max += array[i];

      } else { //否则舍去max = array[i];

      start = i;

      }
```

```
if (max > remax) {
           remax = max;
           end = i;
       }
   }
   /*当输入数组中所有整数都是负数时,子数组和的最大值就是数组中的最大元素。*/
   if (remax < 0) {
       remax = array[0];
       start = end = 0;
       for (int i = 1; i < array.length; i++) {</pre>
           if (remax < array[i]) {</pre>
               remax = array[i];
               start = i;
               end = i;
           }
       }
   }
   System.out.println("从" + start + "到" + end + "最大,最大为:" + remax);
   return remax;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
   int[] array = {6, -1, 9, 3, -2, 0, -8, 4, 7, 1};
   calculate(array);
}
```

# \*6,实现一个二叉排序树

```
left.add(node);
       } else {
           if (right == null)
               right = node;
           else
               right.add(node);
       }
   }
   void printBiTree() {
       if (left != null) {
           left.printBiTree();
       }
       System.out.print(data + " ");
       if (right != null) {
           right.printBiTree();
       }
   }
}
class BiTree {
   Node root;//根结点
   BiTree addNode(Node node) {
       if (root == null)
           root = node;
       else
           root.add(node);
       return this;
   }
   BiTree addNode(int... datas) {
       for (int data : datas) {
           Node node = new Node(data);
           if (root == null)
               root = node;
           else
               root.add(node);
       }
       return this;
   }
   void printBiTree() {
       root.printBiTree();
   }
```

```
public class TreeTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BiTree tree = new BiTree();
        tree.addNode(8, 9, 12, 6, 3, 7);
        tree.printBiTree();
    }
}
```

## \*7, 折半查找的非递归算法

```
class BinarySearch {
    static int search(int key, int... datas) {
        int start = 0;
        int end = datas.length - 1;
        int pos;
        while (start <= end) {</pre>
           pos = (start + end) / 2;
           if (datas[pos] == key)
               return pos;
           else if (datas[pos] > key)
               end = pos - 1;
           else
               start = pos + 1;
        }
       return -start;
   }
public class BinarySearchTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int [] datas = {3, 7, 8, 9, 12};
       System.out.println(BinarySearch.search(10, datas));
   }
```

## 8, 折半查找的递归算法

```
class BinarySearch {
    static int search(int key, int start , int end, int... datas) {
    if (start > end)
        return -start;
    int pos = (start + end) / 2;
```

## \*8,快速排序

```
class QuickSort {
   /*调用此方法将确定start所指的值的最后排好序的位置*/
   private static int sort(int start, int end, int... datas) {
       int key = datas[start];
       while (start < end) {</pre>
           while (start < end && key <= datas[end]) {</pre>
               end--;
           datas[start] = datas[end];
           while (start < end && key >= datas[start]) {
               start++;
           }
           datas[end] = datas[start];
       }
       datas[start] = key;
       return start;
   }
   static void qSort(int start, int end, int... datas) {
       if (start < end) {</pre>
           int pos = sort(start, end, datas);
           qSort(start, pos - 1, datas); //递归调用
           qSort(pos + 1, end, datas);
       }
```

```
}
```

### 冒泡排序

```
class BubbleSort {
   /* 从大到小*/
   public static void sort(int... datas) {
       boolean flag = true;
       for (int i = datas.length - 1; i > 0 && flag; i--) {
           flag = false;
           for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {</pre>
               if (datas[j] < datas[j+1]) { //改成>则从小到大排序
                   int temp = datas[j];
                  datas[j] = datas[j+1];
                  datas[j+1] = temp;
                  flag = true;
               }
           }
       }
   }
```

### 9,简单选择排序

# 10,插入排序