4.栈与队列 栈混洗

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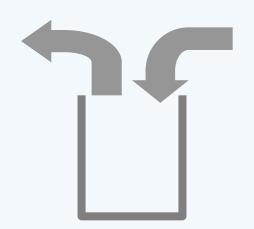
栈混洗

- ❖ 考查栈 $A = \langle a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n \rangle$ 、 $B = S = \emptyset$
- ❖ 只允许 将▲的顶元素弹出并压入⑤,或
 将⑤的顶元素弹出并压入⑥
- ❖ 若经过一系列以上操作后,A中元素全部转入B中

$$B = [a_{k1}, \ldots, a_{kn} >$$

则称之为A的一个栈混洗 (stack permutation)

$$B = [a_{k1}, \ldots, a_{kn} >$$



//左端为栈顶

// 右端为栈顶

1 2 3 4

$$< a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n] = A$$

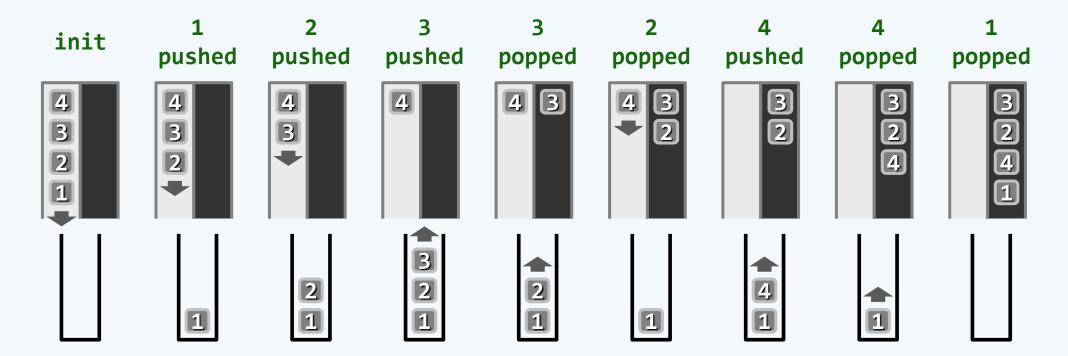
计数

❖ 同一输入序列,可有多种栈混洗

[1, 2, 3, 4 >, [4, 3, 2, 1 >, [3, 2, 4, 1 >, ...]

❖ 长度为n的序列,可能的混洗总数SP(n) = ?

//显然, SP(n) <= n!



计数

$$\Leftrightarrow SP(1) = 1$$

❖ 设栈S在第 k 次pop()之后 首次 重新变空

则k无非n种情况:

$$SP(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} SP(k-1) \cdot SP(n-k)$$

$$= Catalan(n) = (2n)! / (n+1)! / n!$$

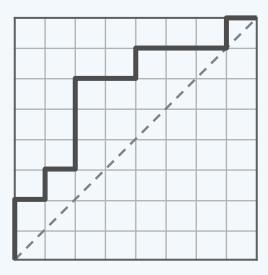
$$\Rightarrow$$
 SP(2) = 4! / 3! / 2! = 2

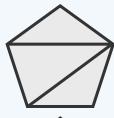
$$SP(3) = 6! / 4! / 3! = 5$$

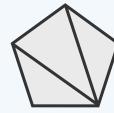
$$SP(6) = 12! / 7! / 6! = 132$$

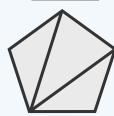


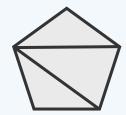


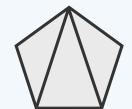




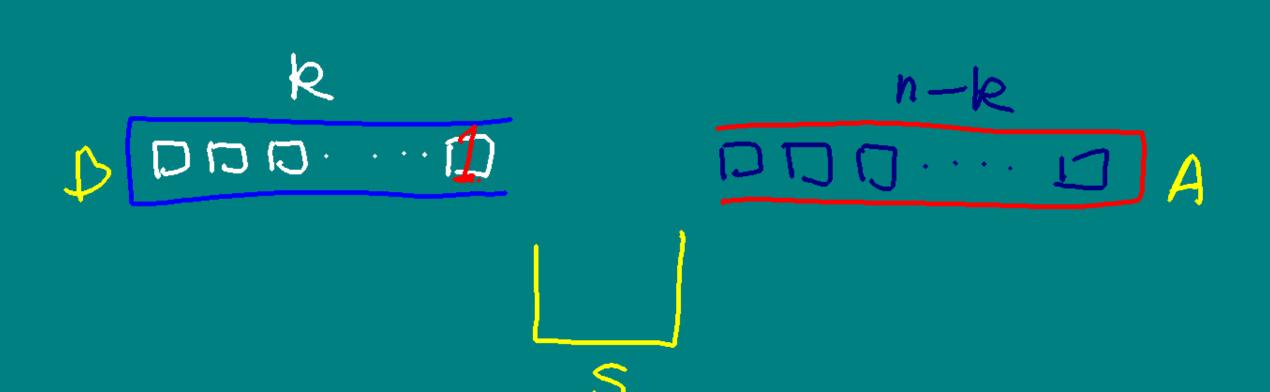








$$SP(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} SP(k-1) \cdot SP(n-k)$$



甄别

- **❖输入序列< 1**, 2, 3, ..., n]**的任**一排列[p₁, p₂, p₃, ..., pₙ >是否为栈混洗?
- ❖简单情况: < 1, 2, 3], n = 3
 - 栈混洗共 6! / 4! / 3! = 5 种
 - 全排列共 3! = 6 种

//少了一种...

♦ [3, 1, 2 →

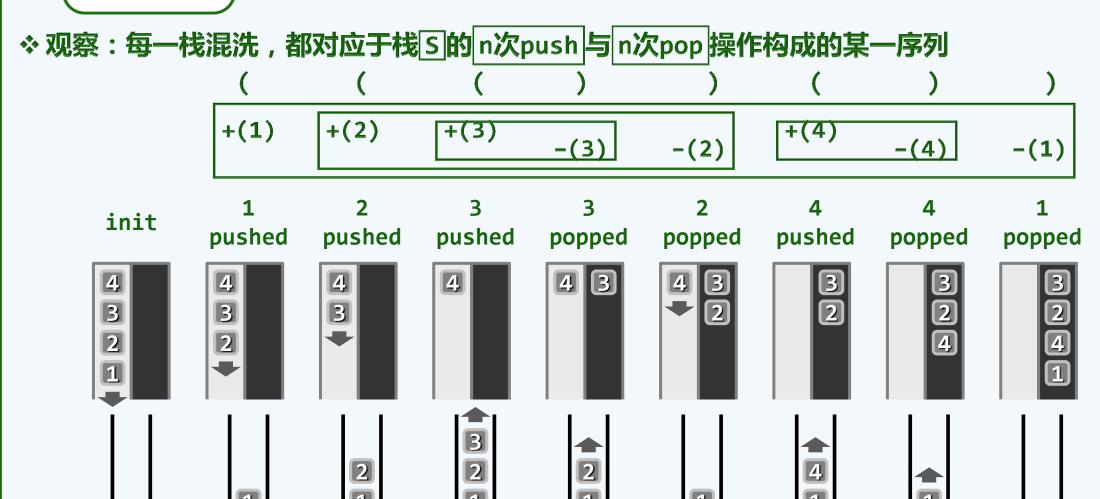
- //为什么是它?
- ❖观察:任意三个元素能否按某相对次序出现于混洗中,与其它元素无关 //故可推而广之...
- ❖对于任何1 ≤ i < j < k ≤ n</p>
 - [..., k , ..., i , ..., j , ... > 必非栈混洗
- ❖ 反过来,不存在"312"模式的序列,一定是栈混洗吗?

甄别

- ❖充要性: A permutation is a stack permutation iff _____
 - (Knuth, 1968) it does NOT involve the permutation 312 //习题[4-3]
- \Leftrightarrow 如此,可得一个 $o(n^3)$ 的甄别算法 //进一步地...
- ❖[p₁, p₂, p₃, ..., pₙ >是< 1, 2, 3, ..., n]的栈混洗, 当且仅当
 对于任意i < j, 不含模式[..., j + 1, ..., i , ..., j , ... >
- \diamond 如此,可得一个 $o(n^2)$ 的甄别算法 //再进一步地...
- ❖ 👩(n) 算法:直接借助栈A、B和S,模拟混洗过程 //为何可行?

每次S.pop()之前,检测S是否已空;或需弹出的元素在S中,却非顶元素

括号匹配



❖ n个元素的栈混洗,等价于n对括号的匹配