

# Assignment #5: 链表、栈、队列和归并排序

Updated 1348 GMT+8 Mar 17, 2025

2025 spring, Compiled by 任宇桐 物理学院

## 说明:

### 1. 解题与记录:

对于每一个题目，请提供其解题思路（可选），并附上使用Python或C++编写的源代码（确保已在OpenJudge, Codeforces, LeetCode等平台上获得Accepted）。请将这些信息连同显示“Accepted”的截图一起填写到下方的作业模板中。（推荐使用Typora <https://typoraio.cn> 进行编辑，当然你也可以选择Word。）无论题目是否已通过，请标明每个题目大致花费的时间。

2. **提交安排:** 提交时，请首先上传PDF格式的文件，并将.md或.doc格式的文件作为附件上传至右侧的“作业评论”区。确保你的Canvas账户有一个清晰可见的头像，提交的文件为PDF格式，并且“作业评论”区包含上传的.md或.doc附件。

3. **延迟提交:** 如果你预计无法在截止日期前提交作业，请提前告知具体原因。这有助于我们了解情况并可能为你提供适当的延期或其他帮助。

请按照上述指导认真准备和提交作业，以保证顺利完成课程要求。

## 1. 题目

### LC21.合并两个有序链表

linked list, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/merge-two-sorted-lists/>

思路:

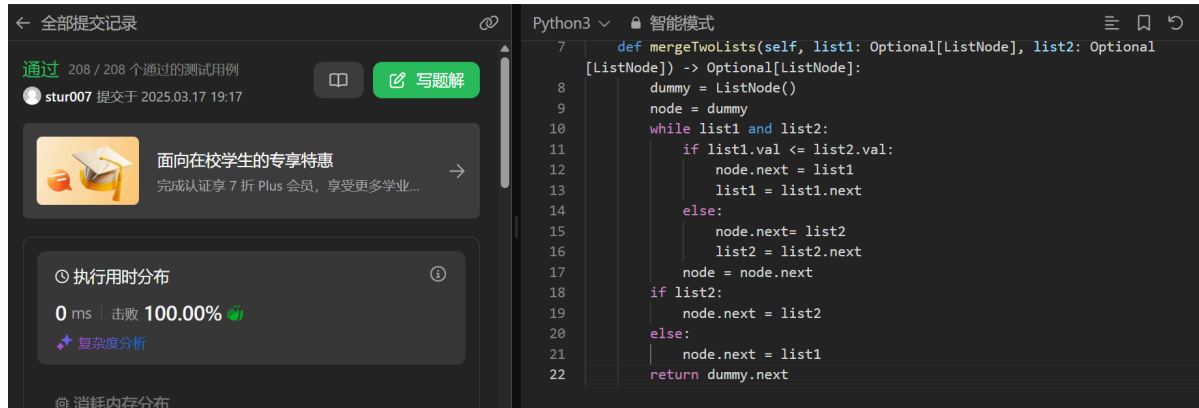
类似一次归并排序，注意到list1 与list2都有直接为空的情形。

代码:

```
class Solution:
    def mergeTwoLists(self, list1: Optional[ListNode], list2: Optional[ListNode])
-> Optional[ListNode]:
        dummy = ListNode()
        node = dummy
        while list1 and list2:
            if list1.val <= list2.val:
                node.next = list1
                list1 = list1.next
            else:
                node.next = list2
                list2 = list2.next
            node = node.next
        if list1:
            node.next = list1
        else:
```

```
node.next = list1
return dummy.next
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



```
Python3 智能模式
7 def mergeTwoLists(self, list1: Optional[ListNode], list2: Optional
  [ListNode]) -> Optional[ListNode]:
8     dummy = ListNode()
9     node = dummy
10    while list1 and list2:
11        if list1.val <= list2.val:
12            node.next = list1
13            list1 = list1.next
14        else:
15            node.next = list2
16            list2 = list2.next
17        node = node.next
18    if list1:
19        node.next = list1
20    else:
21        node.next = list2
22    return dummy.next
```

## LC234.回文链表

linked list, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-linked-list/>

请用快慢指针实现。

代码:

```
class Solution:
    def isPalindrome(self, head: Optional[ListNode]) -> bool:
        if not head or not head.next:
            return True

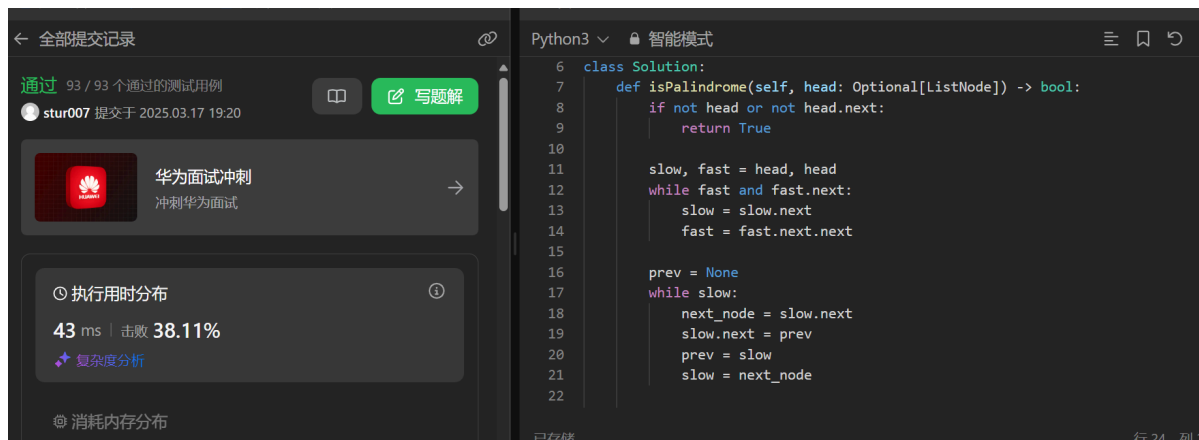
        slow, fast = head, head
        while fast and fast.next:
            slow = slow.next
            fast = fast.next.next

        prev = None
        while slow:
            next_node = slow.next
            slow.next = prev
            prev = slow
            slow = next_node

        left, right = head, prev
        while right:
            if left.val != right.val:
                return False
            left = left.next
            right = right.next

        return True
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



```
6 class Solution:
7     def isPalindrome(self, head: Optional[ListNode]) -> bool:
8         if not head or not head.next:
9             return True
10
11         slow, fast = head, head
12         while fast and fast.next:
13             slow = slow.next
14             fast = fast.next.next
15
16         prev = None
17         while slow:
18             next_node = slow.next
19             slow.next = prev
20             prev = slow
21             slow = next_node
22
```

## LC1472.设计浏览器历史记录

doubly-lined list, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/design-browser-history/>

请用双链表实现。

双链表应该比直接使用列表访问索引要慢？

代码：

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.next = None
        self.pre = None

class BrowserHistory:

    def __init__(self, homepage: str):
        self.homepage = Node(homepage)
        self.currentnode = self.homepage

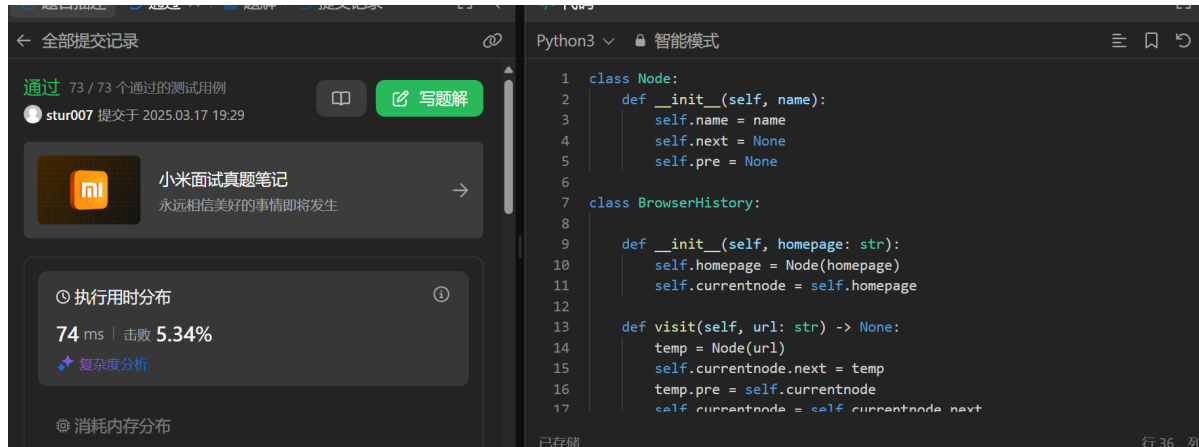
    def visit(self, url: str) -> None:
        temp = Node(url)
        self.currentnode.next = temp
        temp.pre = self.currentnode
        self.currentnode = self.currentnode.next

    def back(self, steps: int) -> str:
        for i in range(steps):
            if self.currentnode.pre:
                self.currentnode = self.currentnode.pre
        return self.currentnode.name

    def forward(self, steps: int) -> str:
        for i in range(steps):
            if self.currentnode.next:
                self.currentnode = self.currentnode.next
```

```
return self.currentnode.name
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



## 24591: 中序表达式转后序表达式

stack, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24591/>

思路:

优先级是在比较的过程中确定的, 出现后边的运算符才知道应不应该处理这个表达式。

代码:

```
n = int(input())
for _ in range(n):
    s = input()
    stack = []
    buffer = []
    num= ''

    for char in s:
        if char.isnumeric() or char == '.':
            num += char
        else:
            if num:
                buffer.append(num)
                num= ''
            if char in '*/':
                while stack and stack[-1] in '*/':
                    buffer.append(stack.pop())
                stack.append(char)
            elif char in '+-':
                while stack and stack[-1] in '+-*/':
                    buffer.append(stack.pop())
                stack.append(char)
            elif char in '(':
                stack.append(char)
            elif char in ')':
                while stack[-1] in '+-*/':
```

```

        buffer.append(stack.pop())
    stack.pop()
    if num:
        buffer.append(num)
    while stack:
        buffer.append(stack.pop())

    print(*buffer, sep = ' ')

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

源代码

```

n = int(input())
for _ in range(n):
    s = input()
    stack = []
    buffer = []
    num = ''

    for char in s:
        if char.isnumeric() or char == '.':
            num += char
        else:
            if num:
                buffer.append(num)
                num = ''
            if char in '*/':
                while stack and stack[-1] in '*/':

```

基本信息

#: 48121892

题目: 24591

提交人: 24n2400011498

内存: 4016kB

时间: 30ms

语言: Python3

提交时间: 2025-01-16 20:52:20

## 03253: 约瑟夫问题No.2

queue, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/03253/>

请用队列实现。

似乎使用deque比alist.pop()慢?

代码:

```

#37ms AC
from collections import deque
while True:
    n,p,m=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    if n == 0 and p == 0 and m == 0:
        break
    children =deque([i for i in range(1,n+1)])
    ans = []
    for a in range(p-1):
        children.append(children.popleft())
    while len(children) > 1:
        for b in range(m-1):
            children.append(children.popleft())
        ans.append(children.popleft())
    ans.append(children.popleft())
    print(*ans,sep=', ')
# 21ms AC
while True:
    n,p,m=[int(x) for x in input().split()]

```

```

if n == 0 and p == 0 and m == 0:
    break
children = [i for i in range(1,n+1)]
ans = []
for a in range(p-1):
    children.append(children.pop(0))
while len(children) > 1:
    for b in range(m-1):
        children.append(children.pop(0))
    ans.append(children.pop(0))
ans.append(children.pop(0))
print(*ans,sep=',')

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#48608257提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

源代码

```

from collections import deque
while True:
    n,p,m=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    if n == 0 and p == 0 and m == 0:
        break
    children =deque([i for i in range(1,n+1)])
    ans = []
    for a in range(p-1):
        children.append(children.popleft())
    while len(children) > 1:
        for b in range(m-1):
            children.append(children.popleft())
        ans.append(children.popleft())
    ans.append(children.popleft())
    print(*ans,sep=',')

```

基本信息

#:

48608257

题目:

03253

提交人:

24n2400011498

内存:

3640kB

时间:

37ms

语言:

Python3

提交时间:

2025-03-17 19:53:57

## 20018: 蚂蚁王国的越野跑

merge sort, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20018/>

思路:

直接使用归并排序即可, 注意先出现的数字在队列的后面。

代码:

```

ans = 0
def mergesort(arr):
    global ans
    if len(arr) > 1:
        mid = len(arr)//2
        left = arr[:mid]
        right = arr[mid:]
        mergesort(left)
        mergesort(right)

        ptr = Lptr = Rptr = 0
        while Lptr < len(left) and Rptr < len(right):
            if left[Lptr] <= right[Rptr]:
                arr[ptr] = left[Lptr]

```

```

        ptr += 1
        Lptr += 1
    else:
        arr[ptr] = right[Rptr]
        ptr += 1
        Rptr += 1
        ans += len(left) - Lptr
    while Lptr < len(left):
        arr[ptr] = left[Lptr]
        ptr += 1
        Lptr += 1
    while Rptr < len(right):
        arr[ptr] = right[Rptr]
        ptr += 1
        Rptr += 1
n = int(input())
s = []
for i in range(n):
    s.append(int(input()))
s.reverse()
mergesort(s)
print(ans)

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#48608507提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

源代码

```

ans = 0
def mergesort(arr):
    global ans
    if len(arr) > 1:
        mid = len(arr)//2
        left = arr[:mid]
        right = arr[mid:]
        mergesort(left)
        mergesort(right)

        ptr = Lptr = Rptr = 0
        while Lptr < len(left) and Rptr < len(right):
            if left[Lptr] <= right[Rptr]:
                arr[ptr] = left[Lptr]
                ptr += 1
                Lptr += 1
            else:
                arr[ptr] = right[Rptr]
                ptr += 1
                Rptr += 1
        while Lptr < len(left):
            arr[ptr] = left[Lptr]
            ptr += 1
            Lptr += 1
        while Rptr < len(right):
            arr[ptr] = right[Rptr]
            ptr += 1
            Rptr += 1
    return arr

```

基本信息

#:

48608507

题目:

20018

提交人:

24n2400011498

内存:

8564kB

时间:

701ms

语言:

Python3

提交时间:

2025-03-17 20:12:16

## 2. 学习总结和收获

如果发现作业题目相对简单，有否寻找额外的练习题目，如“数算2025spring每日选做”、LeetCode、Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。

感觉这次作业的内容比较简单，基本可以完全独立完成（当然应该也和寒假看了一点点链表有关.....）

