

* 数据结构

一、

1. D
2. D
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. B

二、

1. 一个好的散列函数会造成较少的冲突，并且将关键字均匀的分布在散列表上。

一个散列函数可能会将两个关键字映射到同一位置，这种现象称为冲突。

开放地址法，链地址法

2、

(1), (2) 是大堆

(4) 是小堆

(3) → 100, 98, 66, 85, 80, 60, 40, 82, 77, 10, 26

三、

1.

```
#include<iostream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;

struct BTreeNode
{
    int data;
    BTreeNode *left;
    BTreeNode *right;
};

int BTHHeight(BTreeNode *a)
{
    int height=0,lheight,rheight;
    if(a==NULL)
        return 0;
    else
    {
        height++;
        lheight=BTHHeight(a->left);
        rheight=BTHHeight(a->right);
        height+=lheight>rheight?lheight:rheight;
    }
    return height;
}

int main()
{
    BTreeNode *node17=(BTreeNode*)malloc(sizeof(BTreeNode));
    node17->left=NULL;
    node17->right=NULL;
    node17->data=7;
```

```

BTnode *node16=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node16->left=NULL; node16->
right=NULL; node16->data=6;
BTnode *node15=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node15->left=NULL; node15->
right=NULL; node15->data=5;
BTnode *node14=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node14->left=node16; node14->
right=node17; node14->data=4;
BTnode *node13=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node13->left=NULL; node13->
right=NULL; node13->data=3;
BTnode *node12=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node12->left=node14; node12->
right=node15; node12->data=2;
BTnode *node11=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node11->left=node12; node11->
right=node13; node11->data=1;
/*
BTnode *node15=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node15->left=NULL; node15->
right=NULL; node15->data=5;
BTnode *node14=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node14->left=node15; node14->
right=NULL; node14->data=4;
BTnode *node13=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node13->left=NULL; node13->
right=NULL; node13->data=3;
BTnode *node12=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node12->left=node14; node12->
right=NULL; node12->data=2;
BTnode *node11=(BTnode*)malloc(sizeof(BTnode)); node11->left=node12; node11->
right=node13; node11->data=1;
*/
cout<<BTHeight(node11);
}

```

2.

```

#include<iostream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;

struct List
{
    int data;
    List *next;
};

List* Create()
{
    int tem;
    List *head=(List*)malloc(sizeof(List));
    List *temNode1=head;
    List *temNode2,*temNode3;
    while(cin>>tem,tem!=-1)//输入-1结束
    {
        temNode1->data=tem;
        temNode2=(List*)malloc(sizeof(List));
        temNode3=temNode1;
        temNode1->next=temNode2;
        temNode1=temNode2;
    }
    temNode3->next=NULL;

    return head;
}

void PrintList(List *a)
{
    while(a)
    {
        cout<<a->data<<" ";
        a=a->next;
    }
    cout<<endl;
}

List* Reverse(List *a)
{
    List *L1=NULL,*L2=NULL,*L3=NULL;
    while(a)
    {
        L1=a;
        L2=a->next;
        a=a->next;
        L1->next=L3;
        L3=L1;
    }
    return L3;
}

int main()
{
    List *a=Create();
    PrintList(a);
    a=Reverse(a);
    PrintList(a);
}

```

数据库实验

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C

1.

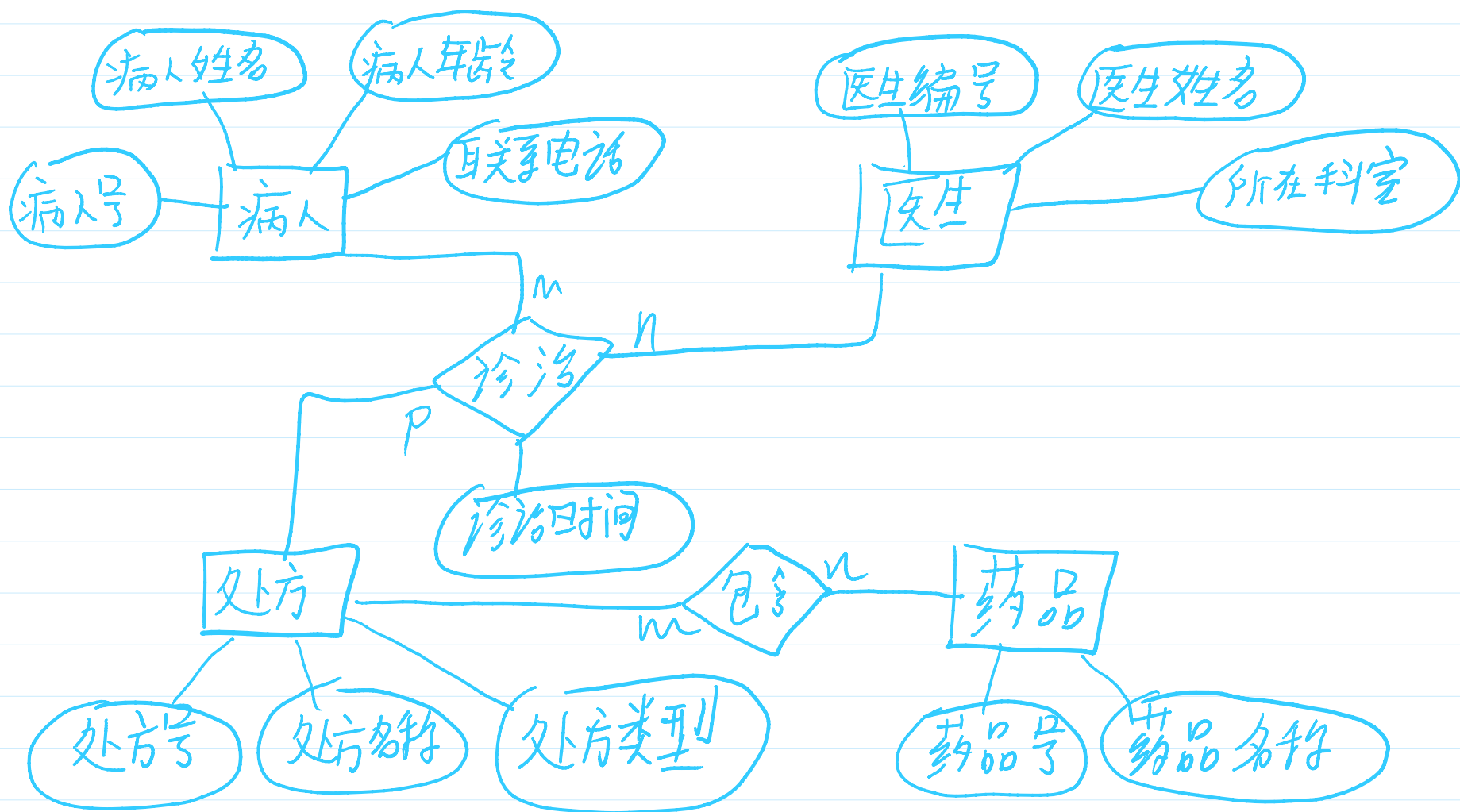
$\pi_{S\#,SNAME}(\sigma_{(NAME='C语言程序' \wedge GRADE > 90 (S \bowtie SC \bowtie C)))$

2.

$\pi_{S\#,SNAME}(S \bowtie (\sigma_{2='C语言程序' \wedge 4='数据库系统原理'}(\pi_{S\#,CNAME}(SC \bowtie C)) \bowtie$

$\pi_{S\#}(CNAME(SC\bowtie C)))$

3. $select\ C.CNAME, AVG(GRADE) from\ SC, C\ where$
 $SC.C\# = (C.C\# group\ by(CNAME) having\ AVG(GRADE) > 85)$



2

医生 (医生编号, 医生姓名, 所在科室)

病人 (病人号, 病人姓名, 病人年龄, 联系电话)

处方 (处方号, 处方名称, 处方类型)

药品 (药品号, 药品名称)

R1 (处方号, 药品号)

R2 (医生号, 病人号, 处方号, 治疗时间)