

Assignment #5: 链表、栈、队列和归并排序

Updated 1348 GMT+8 Mar 17, 2025

2025 spring, Compiled by 同学的姓名、院系

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://typora.io.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:

代码:

```
# Definition for singly-linked list.
class ListNode(object):
    def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
        self.val=val
        self.next=None
class Solution(object):
    def mergeTwoLists(self, list1, list2):
        """
        :type list1: Optional[ListNode]
        :type list2: Optional[ListNode]
        :rtype: Optional[ListNode]
        """
        head=ListNode(-1)
        prev=head
        while list1 and list2:
            if list1.val<=list2.val:
```

```

        prev.next=list1
        list1=list1.next
    else:
        prev.next=list2
        list2=list2.next
    prev=prev.next
    prev.next=list1 if list1 is not None else list2
    return head.next

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



LC234.回文链表

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

请用快慢指针实现。

代码:

```

# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode(object):
#     def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
#         self.val = val
#         self.next = next
class Solution(object):
    def isPalindrome(self, head):
        """
        :type head: Optional[ListNode]
        :rtype: bool
        """
        if not head or not head.next:
            return True
        slow=fast=head
        while fast and fast.next:
            slow=slow.next
            fast=fast.next.next
        pre=None
        while slow:
            newnode=slow.next

```

```

slow.next=pre
pre=slow
slow=newnode
while pre:
    if head.val!=pre.val:
        return False
    head=head.next
    pre=pre.next
return True

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



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。

代码：

```

class ListNode:
    def __init__(self,url):
        self.url=url
        self.next=None
        self.prev=None

class BrowserHistory(object):

    def __init__(self, homepage):
        """

```

```

        :type homepage: str
        """
        self.cur=ListNode(homepage)

def visit(self, url):
    """
    :type url: str
    :rtype: None
    """
    newnode=ListNode(url)
    self.cur.next=newnode
    newnode.prev=self.cur
    self.cur=newnode

def back(self, steps):
    """
    :type steps: int
    :rtype: str
    """
    while steps and self.cur.prev:
        steps-=1
        self.cur=self.cur.prev
    return self.cur.url

def forward(self, steps):
    """
    :type steps: int
    :rtype: str
    """
    while steps and self.cur.next:
        steps-=1
        self.cur=self.cur.next
    return self.cur.url

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

通过 73 / 73 个通过的测试用例

犹能簸却 提交于 2025.03.21 16:45



华为面试冲刺

冲刺华为面试

🕒 执行用时分布

299 ms | 击败 5.34%

📊 复杂度分析

💾 消耗内存

15.05 MB

24591: 中序表达式转后序表达式

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

思路:

代码:

```
def trans(s):
    stack=[]
    record=[]
    num=''
    for i in s:
        if i in '0123456789' or i=='.':
            num+=i
        else:
            if num!='':
                stack.append(num)
                num=''
            if i=='(':
                record.append(i)
            elif i in '+-':
                while record!=[] and record[-1] in '/*+-':
                    stack.append(record.pop())
                record.append(i)
            elif i in '/*':
                while record!=[] and record[-1] in '/*':
                    stack.append(record.pop())
                record.append(i)
            elif i==')':
                while record!=[] and record[-1]!='(':
                    stack.append(record.pop())
                record.pop()
```

```

    if num:
        stack.append(num)
    while record:
        stack.append(record.pop())
    return stack

n=int(input())
for _ in range(n):
    s=input()
    ans=trans(s)
    print(*ans)

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

看

源代码

```

def trans(s):
    stack=[]
    record=[]
    num=''
    for i in s:
        if i in '0123456789' or i=='.':
            num+=i
        else:
            if num!='':
                stack.append(num)
                num=''
            if i=='(':
                record.append(i)
            elif i in '+-':
                while record!=[] and record[-1] in '/*+-':
                    stack.append(record.pop())
                record.append(i)
            elif i in '/*':
                while record!=[] and record[-1] in '/*':
                    stack.append(record.pop())
                record.append(i)
            elif i==')':
                while record!=[] and record[-1]!='(':
                    stack.append(record.pop())

```

03253: 约瑟夫问题No.2

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

请用队列实现。

感觉这道题是作业中最简单的一题了，是因为以前写过了还有点印象么

代码：

```

while True:
    n,p,m=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    if n==0:
        break
    ans=[]
    lst=[int(x) for x in range(p,n+1)]+[int(x) for x in range(1,p)]
    while lst:
        cnt=m
        while cnt!=1:
            cnt-=1
            lst.append(lst.pop(0))
        ans.append(lst.pop(0))
    print(','.join(map(str,ans)))

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

源代码

```

while True:
    n,p,m=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    if n==0:
        break
    ans=[]
    lst=[int(x) for x in range(p,n+1)]+[int(x) for x in range(1,p)]
    while lst:
        cnt=m
        while cnt!=1:
            cnt-=1
            lst.append(lst.pop(0))
        ans.append(lst.pop(0))
    print(','.join(map(str,ans)))

```

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20018: 蚂蚁王国的越野跑

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

思路:

不看答案自己写不出来.....

代码:

```

def merge(arr,temp,left,right):
    if left>=right:
        return 0
    mid=(left+right)//2
    cnt=merge(arr,temp,left,mid)+merge(arr,temp,mid+1,right)

```

```

i,j,k=left,mid+1,left
while i<=mid and j<=right:
    if arr[i]>=arr[j]:
        temp[k]=arr[i]
        i+=1
    else:
        temp[k]=arr[j]
        cnt+=(mid-i+1)
        j+=1
    k+=1
while i<=mid:
    temp[k]=arr[i]
    i+=1
    k+=1
while j<=right:
    temp[k]=arr[j]
    j+=1
    k+=1
for i in range(left,right+1):
    arr[i]=temp[i]
return cnt

n=int(input())
arr=[int(input()) for _ in range(n)]
temp=[0]*n
print(merge(arr,temp,0,n-1))

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
def merge(arr, temp, left, right):
    if left >= right:
        return 0
    mid = (left + right) // 2
    cnt = merge(arr, temp, left, mid) + merge(arr, temp, mid + 1, right)
    i, j, k = left, mid + 1, left
    while i <= mid and j <= right:
        if arr[i] <= arr[j]:
            temp[k] = arr[i]
            i += 1
        else:
            temp[k] = arr[j]
            cnt += (mid - i + 1)
            j += 1
        k += 1
    while i <= mid:
        temp[k] = arr[i]
        i += 1
        k += 1
    while j <= right:
        temp[k] = arr[j]
        j += 1
        k += 1
```

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。

还是感觉链表有点难懂，有的题不看答案根本做不出来.....

leetcode上链表题的代码该怎么在本地运行啊.....