作业五

```
1. 计算下列串的 next 数组:
 (1) "ABCDEFG"
-1000000
(2) "AAAAAAAA"
-10123456
(3) "BABBABAB"
-10011232
 (4) "AAAAAAB"
-1012345
(5) "ABCABDAAABC"
-10001201112
(6) "ABCABDABEABCABDABF"
-100012012012345678
(7) "ABBACXY"
-1000100
2. 要求输入两个字符串 s 和 t, 统计 s 包含串 t 的个数。
void GetNext(char* p, int* nextarr)
{
   nextarr[0] = -1;
   int j = 0;
    int k = -1;
    int len = strlen(p);
   while (j < 1en - 1)
    {
       if (k == -1 || p[j] == p[k])
           nextarr[++j] = ++k;
       else
           k = nextarr[k];
int KMP(char* s, char* p)
{
   int i = 0;
    int j = 0;
    int slen = strlen(s);
    int plen = strlen(p);
    int* nextarr = new int[plen];
   GetNext(p, nextarr);
   while (i \leq slen && j \leq plen)
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if (j == -1 || s[i] == p[j])
           i++;
            j++;
        else
           j = nextarr[j];
    if (j == plen)
        return i - j;
   else
       return -1;
int NumOfSubstr(char* ss, char* p)
   int sum = 0;
    int pos = 0;
    int plen = strlen(p);
    char* s = new char[strlen(ss) + 1];
    strcpy(s, ss);//避免损失原串
   while (1)
        pos = KMP(s, p);
        if (pos != −1)
            sum++;
            strcpy(s, s + pos + plen);
        else
            break;
   return sum;
}
3. 编写从串 s 中删除所有与串 t 相同的子串的算法
void DeleteAllSubstr(char* s, char* p)
    int pos = 0;
    int plen = strlen(p);
   while (1)
        pos = KMP(s, p);//KMP重复部分不再粘贴
        if (pos != -1)
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strcpy(s + pos, s + pos + plen);
        else
             break;
    }
}
4. 试给出求串 s 和串 p 的最大公共子串的算法
string longestCommonSubstring(const string& s1, const string& s2)
    int len1 = s1.length();
    int len2 = s2. length();
    int start1 = -1;
    int start2 = -1;
    int longest = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < len1; ++i)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < 1en2; ++ j)
             int len = 0;
             for (int m = i, n = j; m < len1 && n < len2;)
                 if (s1[m] == s2[n])
                     m++, n++, len++;
                 else
                     break;
             if (len > longest)
                 longest = len;
                 start1 = i;
                 start2 = j;
            }
        }
    if (longest == 0)
        return "";
    return s1. substr(start1, longest);
```

5. 编写一个函数来颠倒单词在字符串里的出现顺序。例如,把字符串"Do or do not, there is no try. "转换为"try. no is there not do, or Do"。假设所有单词都以空格为分隔符,标点符号也当做字母来对待。请对你的设计思路做出解释,并对你的解决方案的执行效率进行评估。

效率 O(n^2),解释如注释

```
void ReverseWords(char* str)
   int i, j, k = 0;
   int len = strlen(str);
   char* tmp = new char[len + 1];
   int index = len - 1;//index记录复制的上界
   for (i = len - 1; i >= 0; i--)
   {
       if (str[i] == ' ')//遇到空格开始复制
           for (j = i + 1; j <= index; j++) // 从空格后一个开始复制到index
           {
               tmp[k++] = str[j];
           tmp[k++] = ' ';
           index = i - 1;//改变index, 使其到达下一个字母处
           i = index - 1;//i置于index前
       if (i == 0)//遇到首位开始收尾
           for (j = i; j \le index; j++)
               tmp[k++] = str[j];
           tmp[k] = 0;//末尾添加\0
       }
   strcpy(str, tmp);//tmp内容移到原字符串
   delete []tmp;//释放tmp
6. 设有三对角矩阵 A_{n \times n},将其按行优先顺序压缩存储于一维数组 b[3*n-2]中,使得
   a_{ii}=b[k],请用 k 表示 i, i 的下标变换公式。
   i=(k+1)/3;
   j=(k+1)\%3+(k+1)/3-1;
7. 若在矩阵 A_{mxn} 中存在一个元素 a_{ij} (0\leqi\leqm-1, 0\leqj\leqn-1)满足: a_{ij}是第 i 行元素中最小
   值,且又是第 j 列元素中最大值,则称此元素值为该矩阵的一个马鞍点。假设以二维数
   组存储矩阵 Amxn,试编写求出矩阵中所有马鞍点的算法。
void SaddlePoint(int** A, int M, int N)
   int *min=new int[M], *max=new int[N];
   int i, j;
   for (i = 0; i < M; i++) //求出每行最小数
       min[i] = A[i][0];
       for (j = 1; j < N; j++)
           if (min[i] > A[i][j])
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min[i] = A[i][j];
    for (j = 0; j < N; j++) //求出每列最大数
        \max[j] = A[0][j];
        for (i = 1; i < M; i++)
            if (max[j] < A[i][j])</pre>
                max[j] = A[i][j];
   for (i = 0; i < M; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
            if (min[i] == max[j])//比较可求出
                cout << "[" << i << "]" << "[" << j << "] = " << A[i][j] << endl;
8. 编写算法计算一个稀疏矩阵的对角线元素之和,要求稀疏矩阵用三元组顺序表表示。
template <class T>
struct Tri
{
   int row, col;
   T ele;
};
struct TSM
{
   struct Tri* data;
    int mu, nu, tu;//行, 列, 元素数
};
template ⟨class T⟩
T DiagonalSum(struct TSM& M)
{
   T sum = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < M.tu; i++)
        if (M. data[i].row == M. data[i].col)
            sum += M.data[i].ele;
   return sum;
}
```