## 武汉大学数学与统计学院2017-2018学年第一学期期末考试 数据结构与算法 (B卷)

姓 名.	<b>学号</b> ·
工心	J 1.

- 1. (20分) Python相关
  - (a) (5分) 编写一段代码,用while循环计算100以内所有奇数之和。
  - (b) (5分) 仔细阅读以下程序,写出运行结果:

```
alist = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
print(alist[3:5])
print(alist[:4:2])
print(alist[-3:])
print('ABCDEFG'[:3])
print('ABCDEFG'[::2])
```

(c) (5分) 用列表生成式(list comprehension)将下面列表中所有的字符串变成小写:

```
list = ['Hello', 'World', 'IBM', 'Apple']
```

- (d) (5分) 给半径(ratio),编写圆(Circle)的类,其中包括求面积(area)和周长(circum)的方法。
- 2. (15分) 对于有序链表,设其结点类为

```
class Node(object):
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None
```

补充以下代码,以实现有序链表类:

```
class OrderedList:
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None
    def search(self,item):
        current =self.head
        found = False
        stop = False
        while ...:
            if current.data == item:
                found = True
            else:
                if current.data > item:
                    stop = True
                else:
        return found
    def add(self,item):
        previous = None
        stop = False
        while current != None and not stop:
            if current.data > item:
```

```
stop = True
else:
    previous = current
    current = current.next

temp = Node(item)
if previous == None:
    ...
else:
    temp.next = current
    previous.next = temp
```

3. (15分) 假设有以下栈类的定义

```
class Stack(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []
    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.items == []
    def push(self, item): //入栈
        ***
    def pop(self): //出栈
        ***
```

试补充以下函数,实现后缀表达式的求值:

```
def postfixEval(postfixExpr):
    stack = Stack()
    tokenList = postfixExpr.split()
    for token in tokenList:
        if token in "0123456789":
            . . .
        else:
            . . .
            . . .
    return stack.pop()
def doMath(op, op1, op2):
    if op == "*":
       return op1 * op2
    elif op == "/":
       return op1 / op2
    elif op == "+":
       return op1 + op2
    else:
      return op1 - op2
```

- 4. (15分)
  - (a) (5分) 编写完整程序实现二叉树的后序遍历:

```
class BinaryTree(object):
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.lchild = None
        self.rchild = None

    def postorder(self):
        ...
```

(b) (10分) 编写完整程序,往二叉查找树中插入节点:

```
class BinarySearchTree(object):
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.lchild = None
        self.rchild= None

    def insert(self, data):
        ...
```

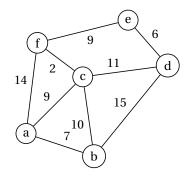
- 5. (20分)
  - (a) (10分) 写出完整程序,实现有序列表的折半查找:

```
def binarySearch(alist, item):
    found = False
    ...
    return found
```

(b) (10分) 写出完整程序,实现列表的选择排序:

```
def selectionSort(alist):
    ...
```

6. (15分) 给定无向图



- (a) (5分) 写出邻接矩阵;
- (b) (4分) 以字典的形式,写出每个顶点的度;
- (c) (6分) 根据该邻接矩阵,写出从顶点 a 出发,深度优先和广度优先搜索的结果。