<<数据结构与问题求解>>

图书基本信息

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前言

This book is designed for a two-semester sequence in computer science,beginning with what is typically known as Data Structures and continuingwith advanced data structures and algorithm analysis. It is appropriate for thecourses from both the two-course and three-course sequences in "B.1 Intro-ductory Tracks," as. outlined in the final report of the Computing Curricula2001 project （CC2001）——-a joint undertaking of the ACM and the IEEE.The content of the Data Structures course has been evolving for sometime. Although there is some general consensus concerning topic coverage,considerable disagreement still exists over the details. One uniformlyaccepted topic is principles of software development, most notably the con-cepts of encapsulation and information hiding. Algorithmically, all DataStructures courses tend to include an introduction to running-time analysis,recursion, basic sorting algorithms, and elementary data structures. Many uni-versities offer an advanced course that covers topics in data structures, algo-rithms, and running-time analysis at a higher level. The material in this texthas been designed for use in both levels of courses, thus eliminating the needto purchase a second textbook.

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内容概要

《数据结构与问题求解（Java语言版）（第4版）（影印版）》是专为计算机科学专业的两个学期课程而设计的，从介绍什么是数据结构开始，继而对高级数据结构与算法进行分析。
《数据结构与问题求解（Java语言版）（第4版）（影印版）》以独特的方式，清晰地将每种数据结构的接口与其实现分离开来，即将如何使用数据结构与如何对数据结构编程相分离。

作者简介

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章节摘录

插图：As discussed in Section 6.9, the priority queue supports the access and deletion ofthe minimum item with findMi n and de] eteMi n, respectively. We could use a sim-ple linked list, performing insertions at the front in constant time, but then findingand/or deleting the minimum would require a linear scan of the list. Alternatively,we could insist that the list always be kept sorted. This condition makes the accessand deletion of the minimum cheap, but then insertions would be linear.Another way of implementing priority queues is to use a binary searchtree. which gives an O（log N） average running time for both operations. How-ever. a binary search tree is a poor choice because the input is typically notsufficiently random. We could use a balanced search tree, but the structuresshown in Chapter 19 are cumbersome to implement and lead to sluggish per-formance in practice. （In Chapter 22, however, we cover a data structure, thesplay tree. that has been shown empirically to be a good alternative in somesituations.

编辑推荐

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