

برای دسترسی به نسخه کامل حل المسائل، روی لینک زیر کلیک کنید و یا به وبسایت "ایبوک یاب" مراجعه بفرمایید

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<https://ebookyab.ir/solution-manual-for-data-structures-and-algorithms-in-c-michael-goodrich-roberto-tamassia/>

Data Structures and Algorithms in C++

(Second Edition)

M. T. Goodrich, R. Tamassia, and D. M. Mount

John Wiley & Sons

Solution of Exercise R-1.1

All are valid except the one containing a \$ sign.

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Solution of Exercise R-1.3

```
struct Pair {  
    int first;  
    double second;  
};
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.4

After execution, `s` contains "abcabcdabc". The last seven characters, "abcdabc", arises from operation `s + t[1] + s`, and the first "abc" arises from the fact that the assignment uses `+=` to concatenate the contents to `s`.

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Solution of Exercise R-1.5

$(y + (2 * (z ++))) < (3 - (w / 5)).$

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Solution of Exercise R-1.6

Each pointer `dp[i]` points to a variable that first needs to be allocated before being initialized. Once allocated, we need to use `*dp[i]` to access the double.

```
double* dp[10]
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    dp[i] = new double;
    *dp[i] = 0.0;
}
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.7

```
int sumToN(int n) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
        sum += i;  
    return sum;  
}
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.8

```
[bool isMultiple(long n, long m) if (n else return false
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.9

```
void printArray(int** A, int m, int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
            std::cout << A[i][j] << ' ';  
        }  
        std::cout << endl;  
    }  
}
```


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Solution of Exercise R-1.10

Both functions produce the same output. Because its argument is called by reference, the function `g` modifies the contents of its actual argument (by incrementing it). In contrast, the argument to function `f` is passed by value, and hence its value does not change.

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Solution of Exercise R-1.12

```
bool CreditCard::charge(double price) {  
    if ((price <= 0) || (price + balance > double(limit)))  
        return false; // price not positive or limit is met  
    balance += price;  
    return true; // the charge goes through  
}  
  
void makePayment(double payment) {  
    if (payment <= 0) return; // ignore negative payment  
    balance -= payment;  
}
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.13

This solution assesses a fixed interest rate. A better solution would involve creating an interest rate member variable, which could be adjusted.

```
void makePayment(double payment) {           // pay with interest
    const double interestRate = 0.10;        // 10 percent interest
    if (payment <= 0) return;                 // ignore negative payment
    balance -= payment * (1 + interestRate);
}
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.14

Processing of dates would involve a number of additional elements. To simplify things, let us assume that there is a special class `Date`, which has a comparison function `isLaterThan`. Each payment transaction is provided with two additional arguments, the due date and the payment date. Finally, we assume a fixed late fee of \$10.00.

```
void makePayment(  
    double payment,                // payment amount  
    const Date& dueDate,           // payment due date  
    const Date& paymentDate)      // date of payment  
{  
    const double lateFee = 10.00; // 10 dollar late fee  
    if (payment <= 0) return;      // ignore negative payment  
    balance -= payment;  
    if (paymentDate.isLaterThan(dueDate)) // past due?  
        balance -= lateFee;  
}
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.15

The following functions can be added to the end of the class definition.

```
class CreditCard {  
    // ... add these new modifier functions in the public section  
    void setNumber(const string& newNumber) { number = newNumber; }  
    void setName(const string& newName) { name = newName; }  
    void setBalance(double newBalance) { balance = newBalance; }  
    void setLimit(int newLimit) { limit = newLimit; }  
};
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.16

```
for (int j=1; j <= 58; j++) {  
    wallet[0] -> charelt(double(i));  
    wallet[1] -> charelt(2.0 * i);  
    wallet[2] -> charelt(double(3 * i));  
}
```

This change will cause credit card 2 to go over its limit.

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Solution of Exercise R-1.17

```
class AllKinds {  
private:  
    int   intMem;  
    long  longMem;  
    float floatMem;  
public:  
    AllKinds() { intMem = 4; longMem = 23L; floatMem = 3.14159F; }  
    void setInt(int i) { intMem = i; }  
    void setLong(long l) { longMem = l; }  
    void setFloat(float f) { floatMem = f; }  
    int getInt() const { return intMem; }  
    long getLong() const { return longMem; }  
    float getFloat() const { return floatMem; }  
    long addIntLong() const { return long(intMem) + longMem; }  
    float addIntFloat() const { return float(intMem) + floatMem; }  
    float addLongFloat() const { return float(longMem) + floatMem; }  
    float addAll() const { return float(intMem) + float(longMem) + floatMem; }  
};
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.18

```
bool isMultiple(long n, long m) {  
    if (n % m == 0)  
        return true;  
    else  
        return false;  
}
```


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Solution of Exercise R-1.19

The following remarkably short and tricky function determines whether a nonnegative integer i is a power of 2.

```
bool isTwoPower(int i) {  
    return (i != 0) && (((i-1) & i) == 0);  
}
```

The function makes use of the fact that the binary representation of a of $i = 2^k$ is a 1 bit followed by k 0 bits. In this case, the binary representation of $i - 1$ is a 0 bit followed by i 1 bits. Thus, when we take the bitwise “and” of the two bit strings, all the bits cancel out.

$$\begin{aligned} i = 1024_{10} &= 000010000000000_2 \\ i - 1 = 1023_{10} &= 000001111111111_2 \\ i \& (i - 1) &= 000000000000000_2 \end{aligned}$$

If i is not a power of 2 and $i > 0$, then the bit strings for i and $i - 1$ share at least one bit in common, the highest order bit, and so their bitwise “and” will be nonzero. We need to include a special check for zero, since it will pass this test but zero is not a power of 2.

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Solution of Exercise R-1.20

Here is a solution based on the use of a for loop.

```
int sumToN(int n) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) sum += i;  
    return sum;  
}
```

Here is a different solution, based instead on recursion.

```
int sumToN(int n) {  
    if (n <= 0)  
        return 0;  
    else  
        return (n-1 + sumToN(n-1));  
}
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.21

Here is a solution based on the use of a for loop.

```
int sumOdd(int n) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i+=2) sum += i;  
    return sum;  
}
```

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Solution of Exercise R-1.22

```
int divideByTwo(double x) {  
    int result = 0;  
    while (x >= 2) {  
        x = x/2;  
        result++;  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

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Solution of Exercise C-1.3

```
bool allDistinct(const vector<int>& a) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < a.size()-1; i++) {  
        for (int j = i+1; j < a.size(); j++) {  
            if (a[i] == a[j]) return false;  
        }  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```