

2 Stack Applications

1. Evaluating Postfix Expressions

2. Converting Infix to Postfix

$$3 \ 5 \ + \quad (3+5=8)$$

$$\underbrace{3 \ 8 \ 2 \ /}_{\text{operand stack}} \ + \ \underbrace{8 \ 5 \ 2 \ *}_{\text{operand stack}} \ - \ +$$

Read left to right, have a operand stack (numbers)

① If you get a ^{operand} # push it onto stack

② If you get an operator, ^(op) pop off 2 items, call them ~~op~~ y and x, respectively. Calculate $x \text{ op } y$ and push onto stack.

When you finish, if there's 1 # left on stack AND you never tried to pop an empty stack, that # is what the expression evaluates to

2	x	y		x	y	8	10				
8	8	/	2	4	3	+	4	8	8	-	2
<u>3</u>	→	4		<u>3</u>	=	7		<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	(5)
Stack				Stack				Stack	Stack	Stack	Stack

$\swarrow$ (5*2), (8-10) (7+-2)
 $\downarrow$

Infix to Postfix

$$(7 * (6 + 3) + (2 - 3) + 1) / 7$$

Read left to right, OPERATOR STACK

Sketches of various symbols and characters, including asterisks, parentheses, and underlines, with arrows indicating relationships or corrections.

Output: 7 6 3 + * 2 3 - + 1 + 7

Rules ① If open paren, push onto stack

② if a operand/number the output into expression.

③ if get operator, pop off each operator of equal or greater precedence, stopping only when you reach an operator of lower precedence, OR an open paren or empty stack.

④ if get ')' (close paren), pop off each item from stack + place it into the expression stopping when you hit matching open paren.
first

⑤ If stack is non-empty @ end, pop off each item and place into expression

Invalid Expressions

+ 2 3 4 -

2 3 + * 6

$$4 + (13 + 6) * 7 - 4 + 2 * (6 - 3) / 2$$

*			*	*	
(	*	(	(	*	
+	+	+	+	+	
<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	
Skch					

Output: 4 3 6 + 7 * 4 - 2 6 3 - * 2 / + +

4 59 3 + + 3

66 ✓