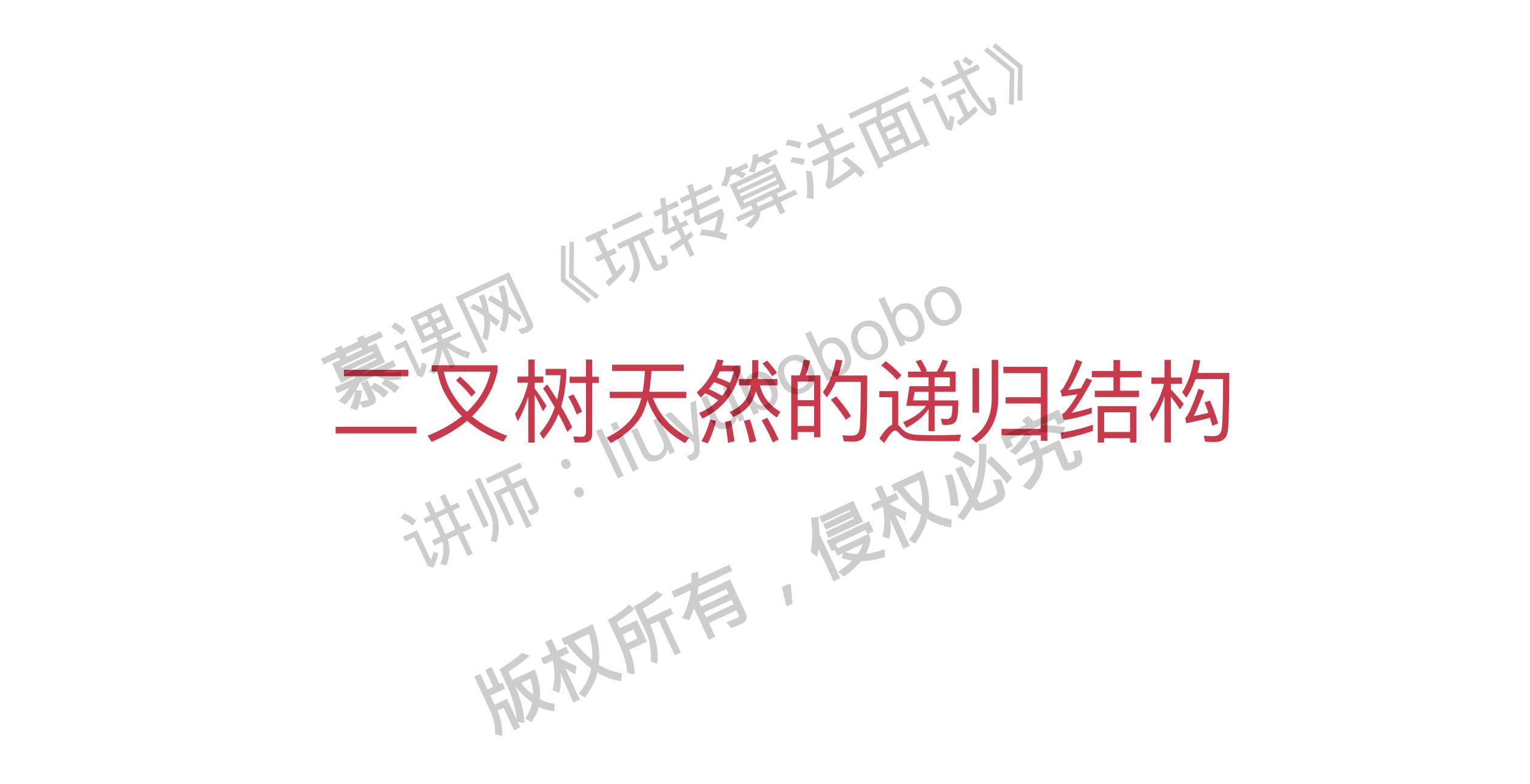
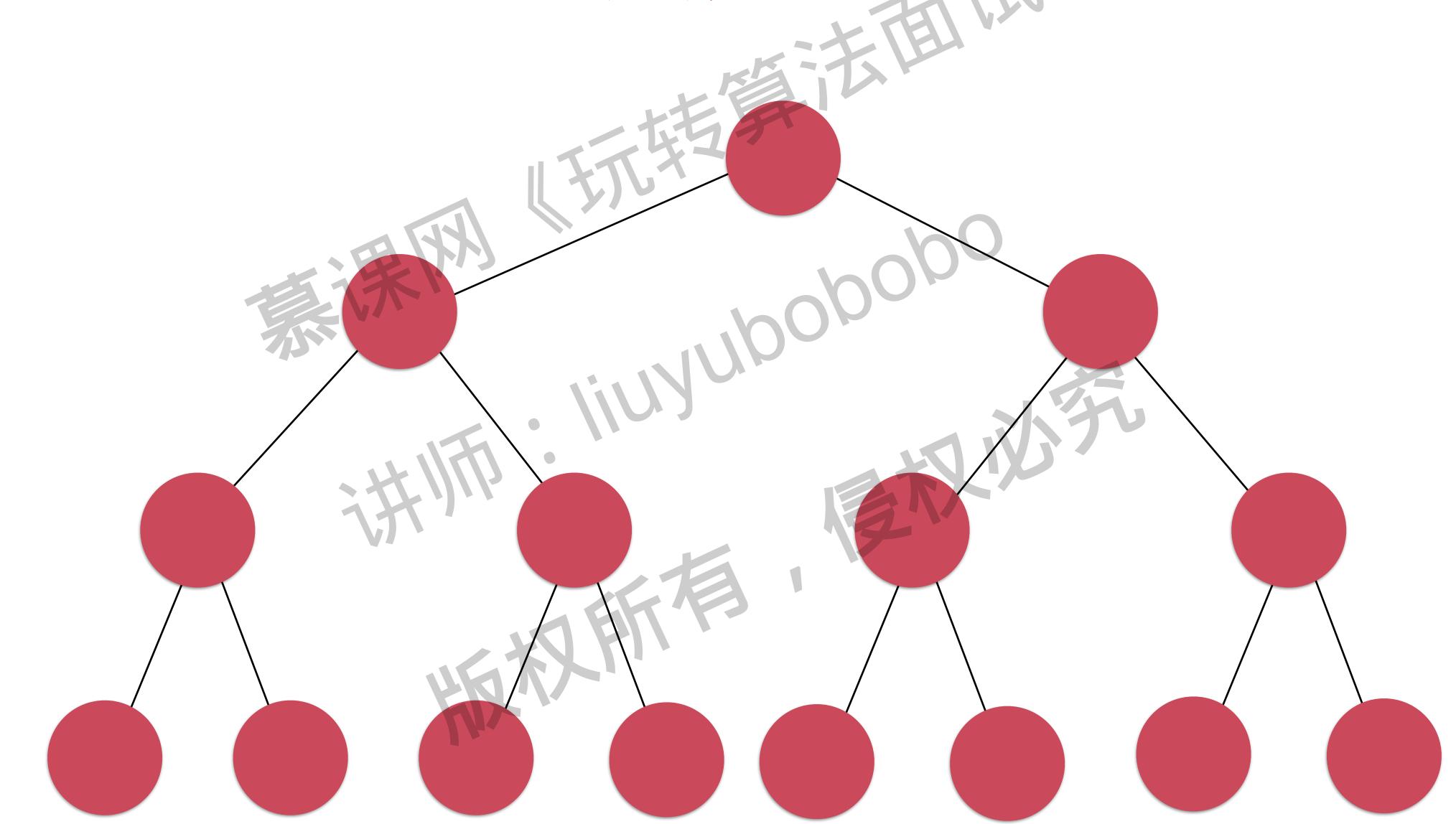
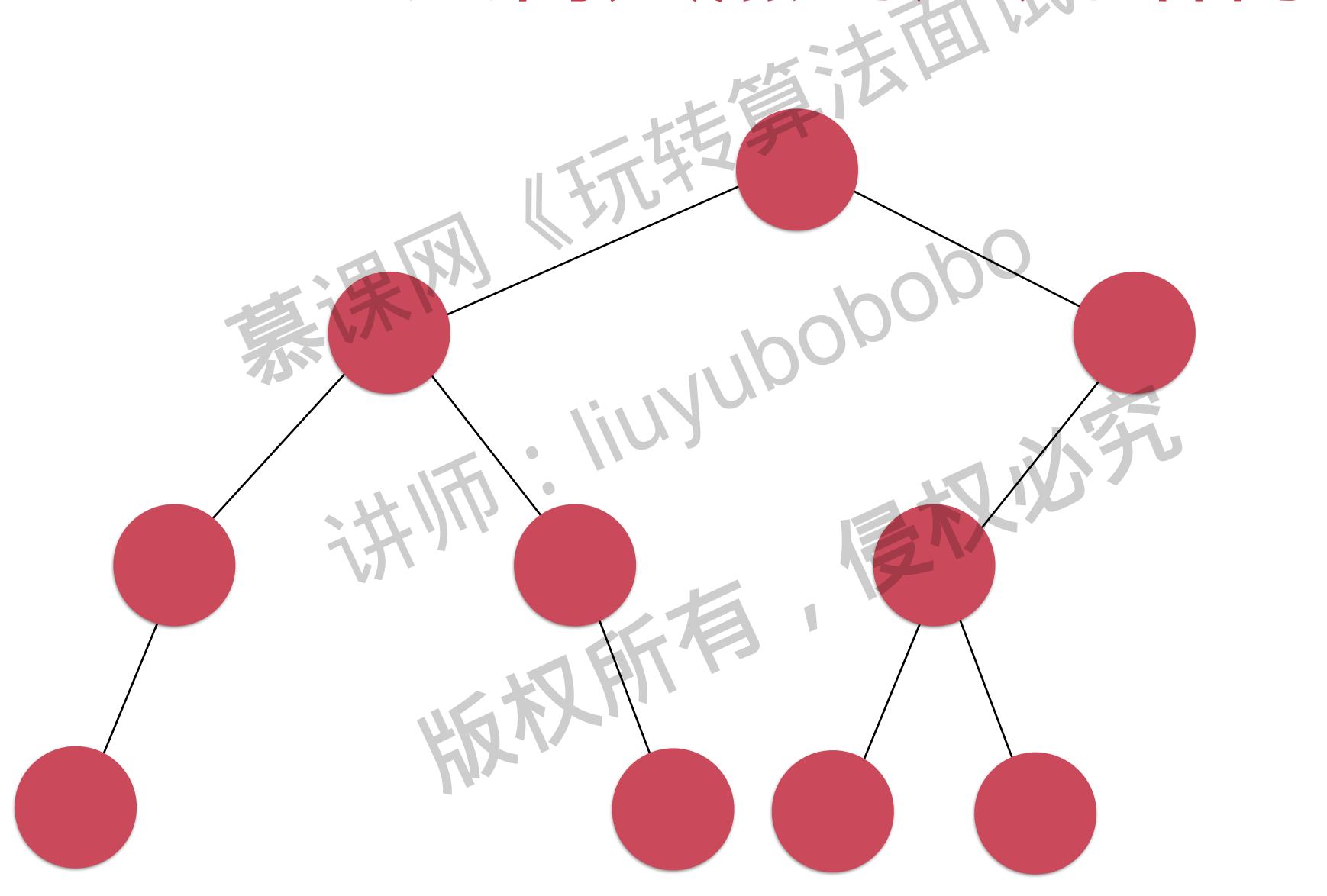
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意识的 二又材和递归 读拟所









```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
       if( node ){
    cout << node->val;
    preorder( node->left );
    preorder( node->right );
```

```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
        node == NUL
        return;
   cout << node->val;
    preorder( node->left );
    preorder( node->right );
```

```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
   if( node == NULL
                                          递归终止条件
       return;
   cout << node->val;
   preorder( node->left);
   preorder( node->right );
```





```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
   if( node == NULL
                                          递归终止条件
       return;
   cout << node->val;
   preorder( node->left);
   preorder( node->right );
```

```
bool contain(Node* node, Key key){
    if( node == NULL )
         return false;
    if ( key == node->key
         return true;
    if( contain(node->left, key) ||
    contain(node->right, key) )
         return true;
    return false;
```

```
void destroy(Node* node){
if( node == NULL)
              return;
   destroy(node->left);
destroy(node->right);
delete node;
       count ---
```

模拟递归程序的运行

理解递归程序的语意

# 104. Maximum Depth of Binary Tree





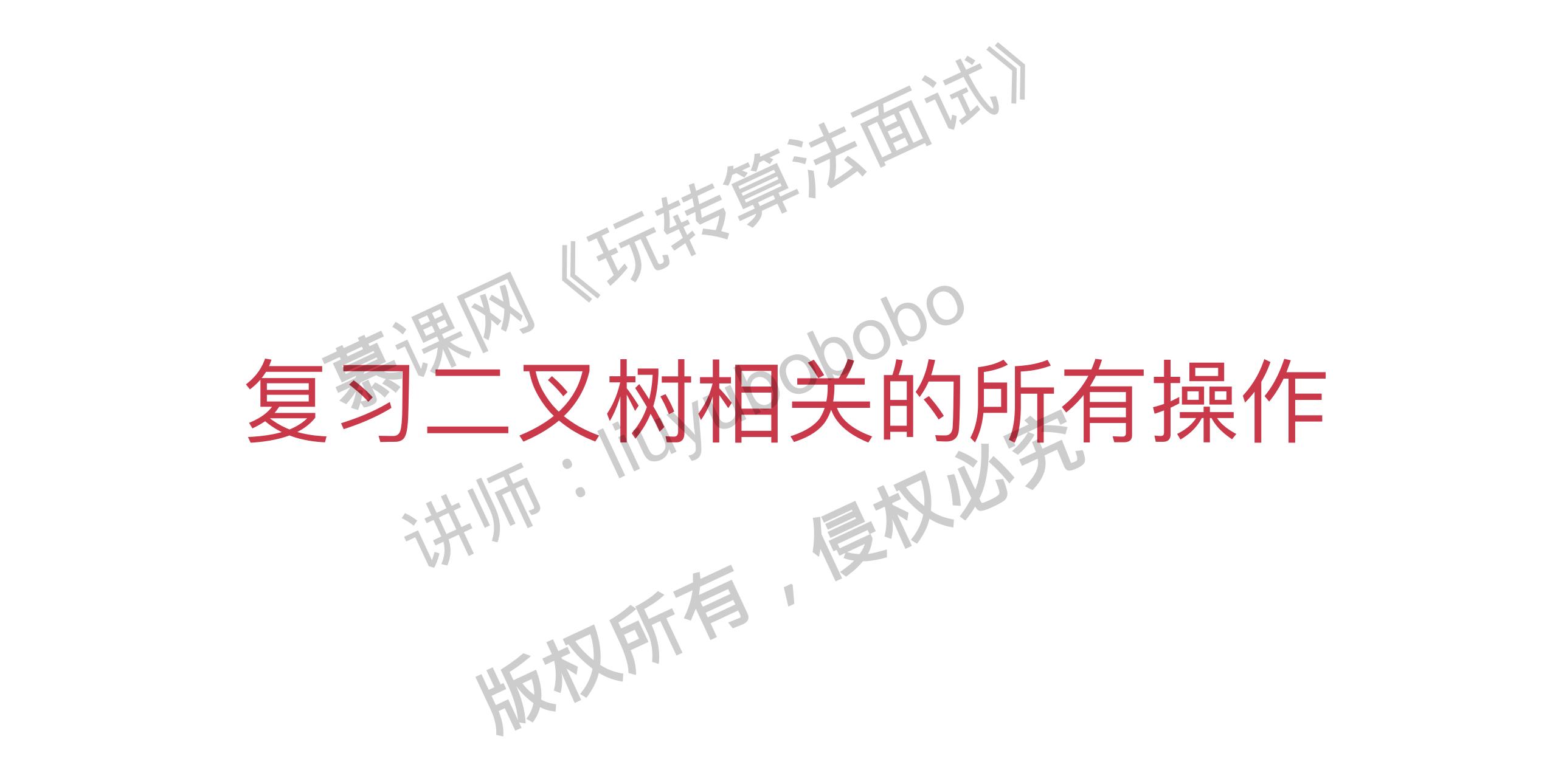




求一棵二叉树的最高深度

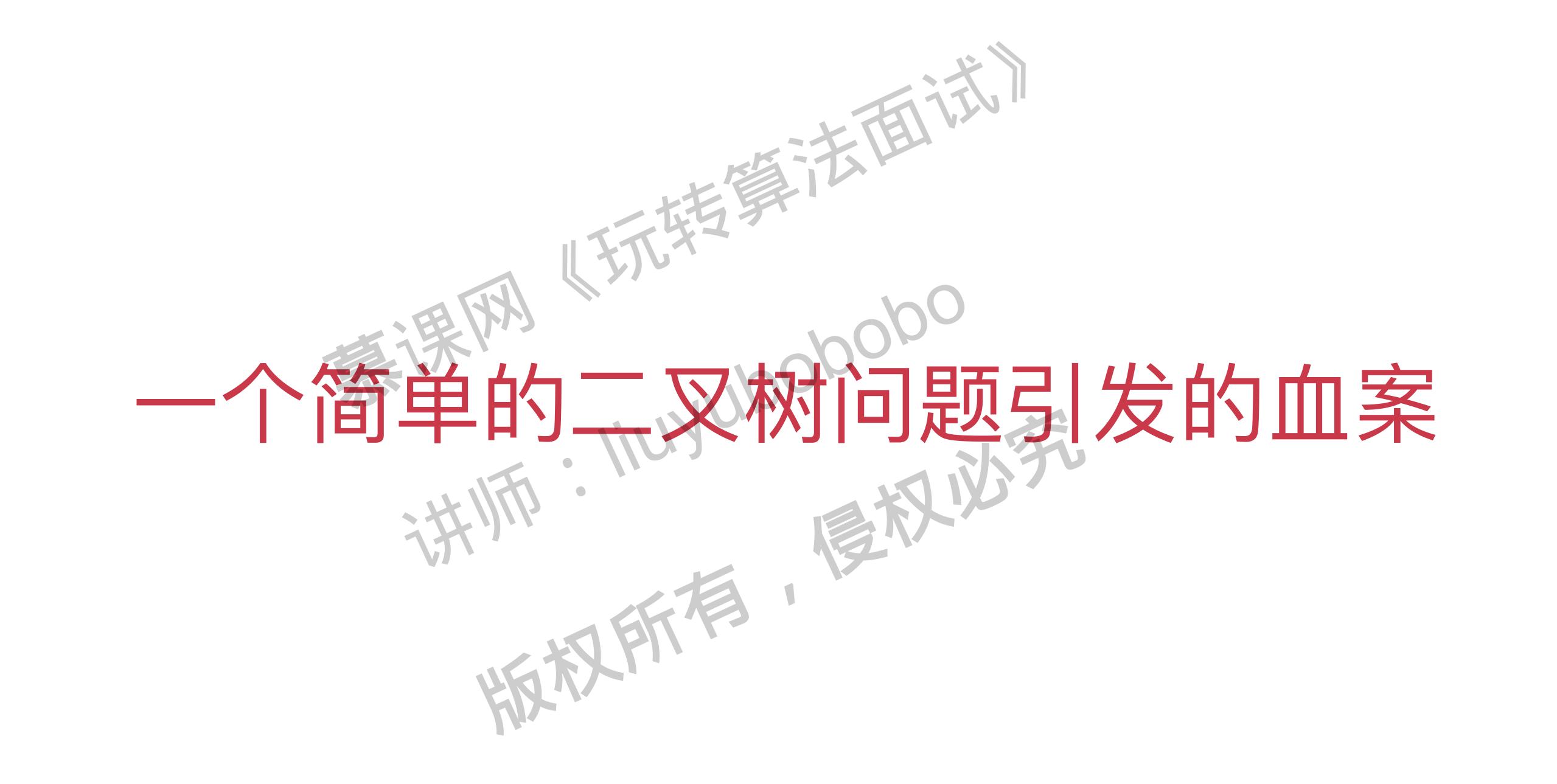
从根节点到叶子节点的最长路径长度

实践,解决104



# 111. Minimum Depth of Binary Tree

求一棵二叉树的最低深度。 从根节点到叶子节点的最短路径长度



# 226. Invert Binary Tree





Google: 90% of our engineers use the software you wrote (Homebrew), but you can't invert a binary tree on a whiteboard so fuck off.

实践;解决226

# 100. Same Tree

Bloomberg (1997)

给出两棵二叉树,判断这两棵二叉树是否完全一样

# 101. Symmetric Tree



给出一棵二叉树,判断其是否是左右对称的。

```
3 4 4 3
```

## 222. Count Complete Tree Nodes

给定一棵完全二叉树,求完全二叉树的节点个数。

完全二叉树:除了最后一层,所有层的节点数达到最大,与此同

时,最后一层的所有节点都在最左侧。(堆使用完全二叉树)

满二叉树:所有层的节点数达到最大。

## 110. Balanced Binary Tree

## Bloomberg

判断一棵二叉树是否为平衡二叉树

平衡二叉树:每一个节点的左右子树的高度差不超过1

港意递归的终止条件

#### 112. Path Sum



给出一棵二叉树以及一个数字sum,判断在这

棵二叉树上是否存在一条从根到叶子的路径,

其路径上的所有节点和为sum。

```
5
7 2 1
```

实践,解决112

### 注意递归终止条件

```
bool hasPathSum(TreeNode* root, int sum) {
                                                        sum
   if( root == NULL)
        return sum == 0;
   if( hasPathSum( root->left), sum - root->val))
        return true;
   if( hasPathSum( root->right , sum - root->val ) )
        return true;
    return false;
```

## 注意递归终止条件

给出一棵二叉树以及一个数字sum,判断在这

棵二叉树上是否存在一条从根到叶子的路径,

其路径上的所有节点和为sum。

递归终止条件:

node == NULL?

5 8 / \ 实践,解决112

# 111. Minimum Depth of Binary Tree

求一棵二叉树的最低深度。 从根节点到叶子节点的最短路径长度

### 404. Sum of Left Leaves

#### facebook

求出一棵二叉树所有左叶子的和。

- 如右图所示的二叉树,有两个左叶子,分别
  - 为9和15
- 答案为 9+15 = 24

3

/ \

9 20

/ \

15 7

意识的 定义递归问题 读机



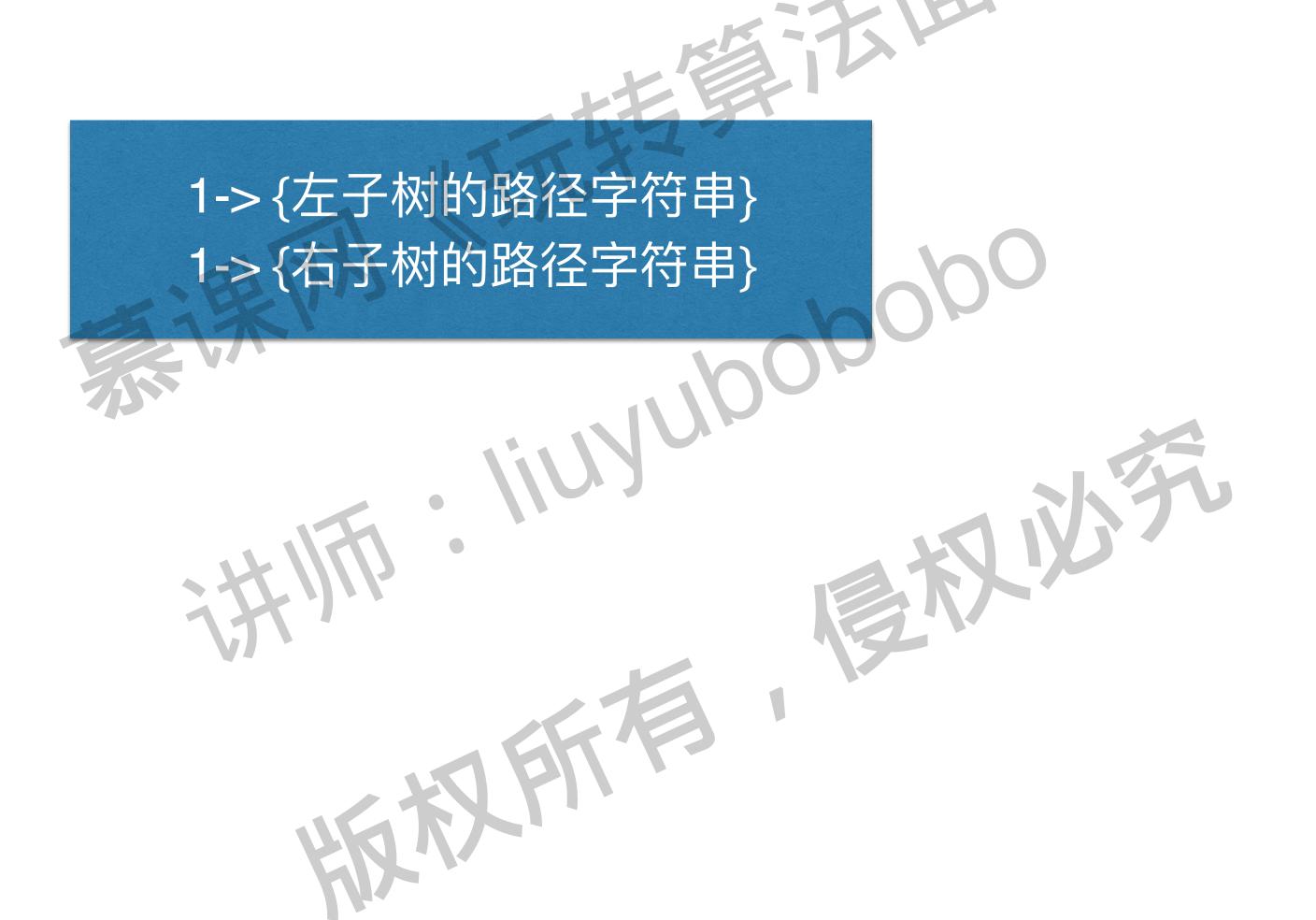


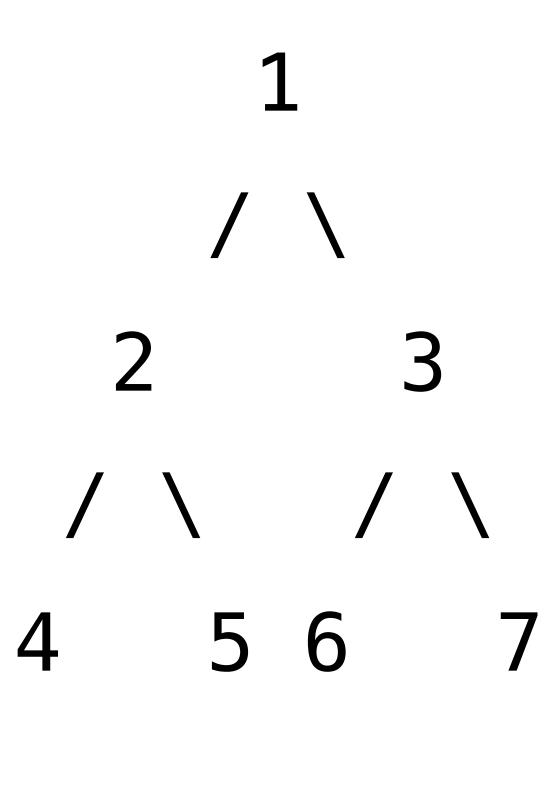
给定一棵二叉树,返回所有表示从根节点到叶子节

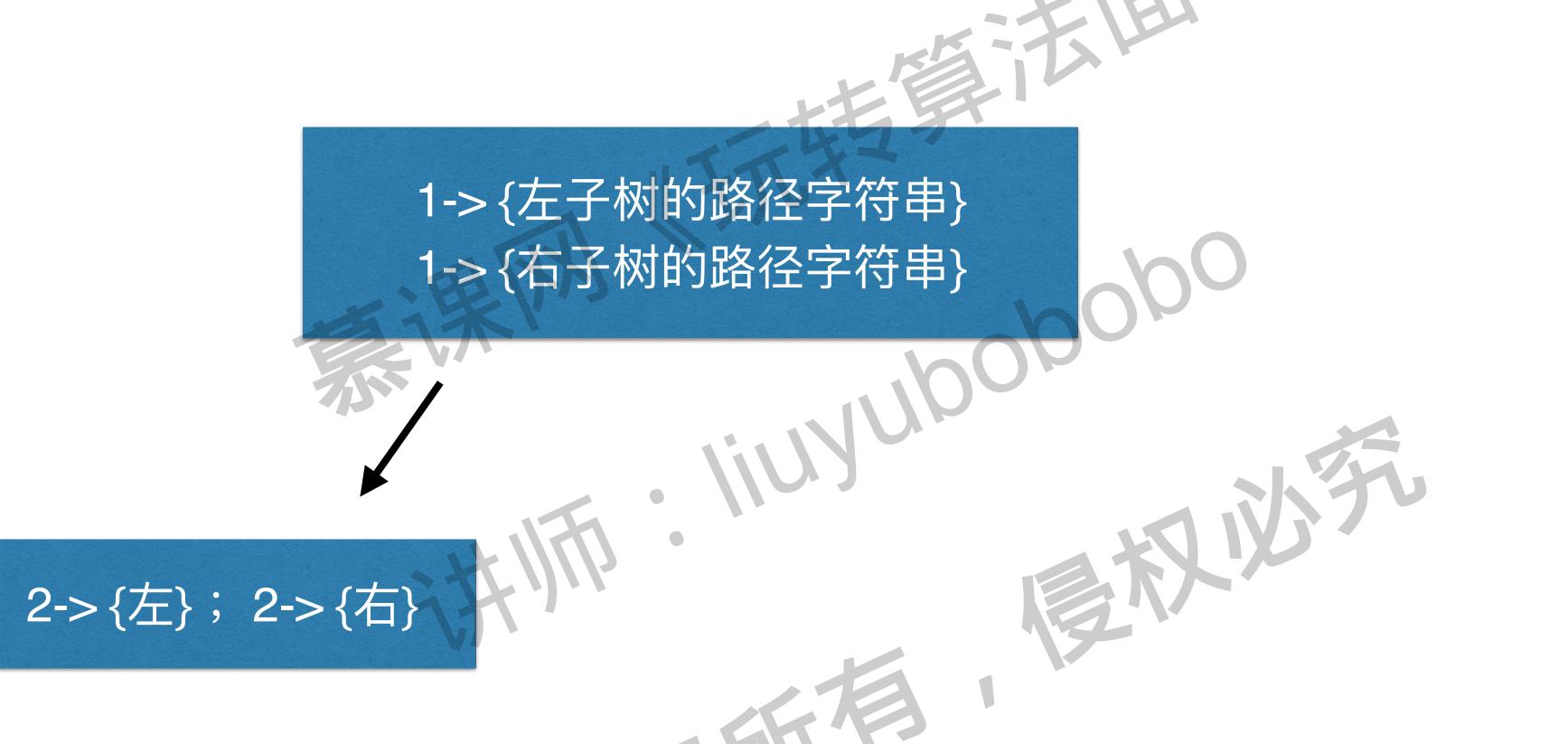
点路径的字符串。

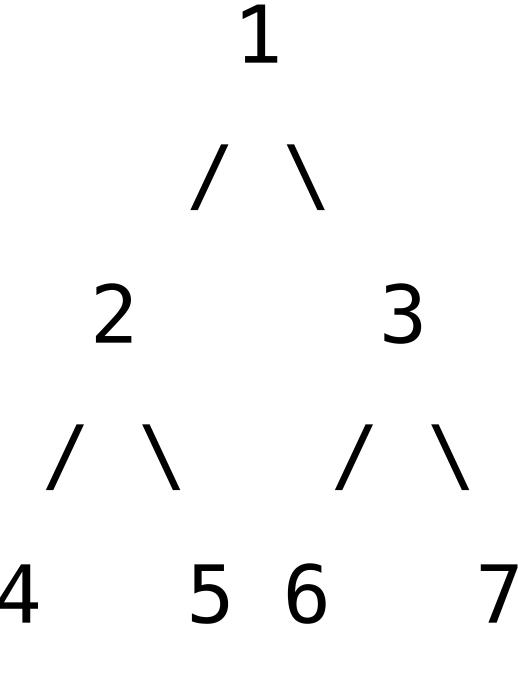
- 如右图所示的二叉树
- 结果为 ["1->2->5", "1->3"]

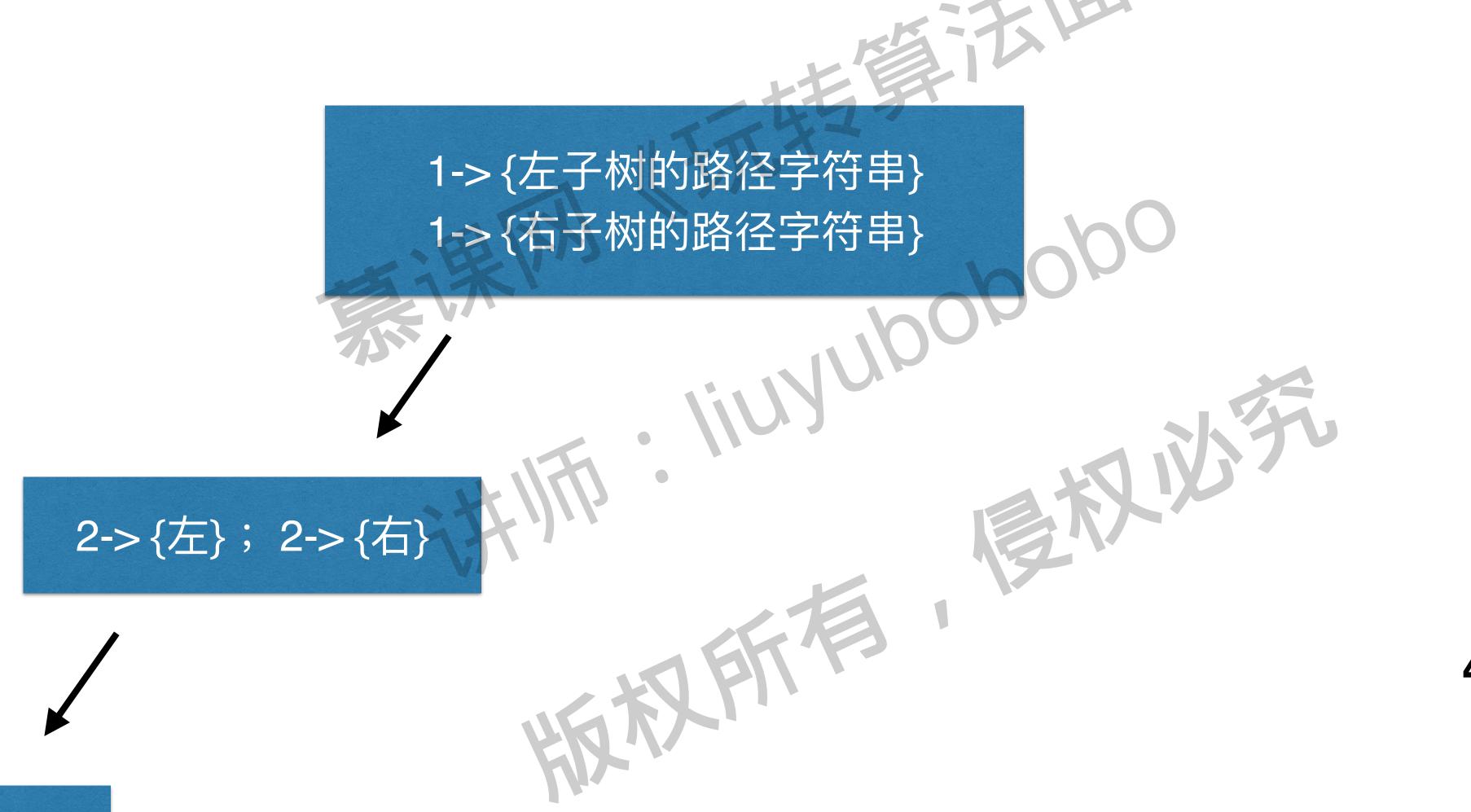
5

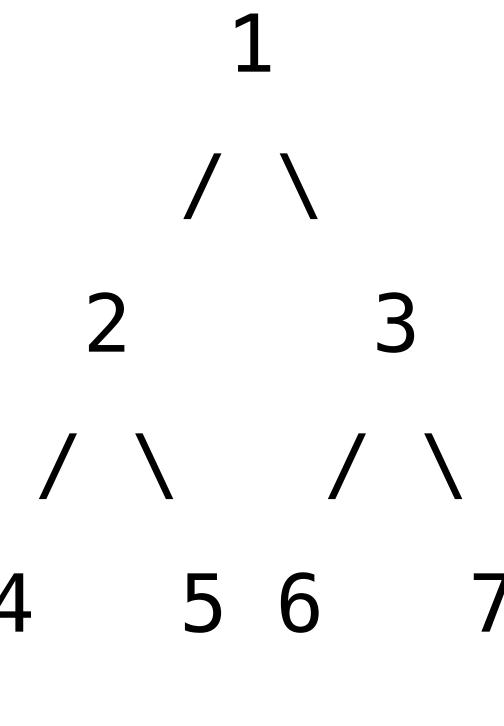


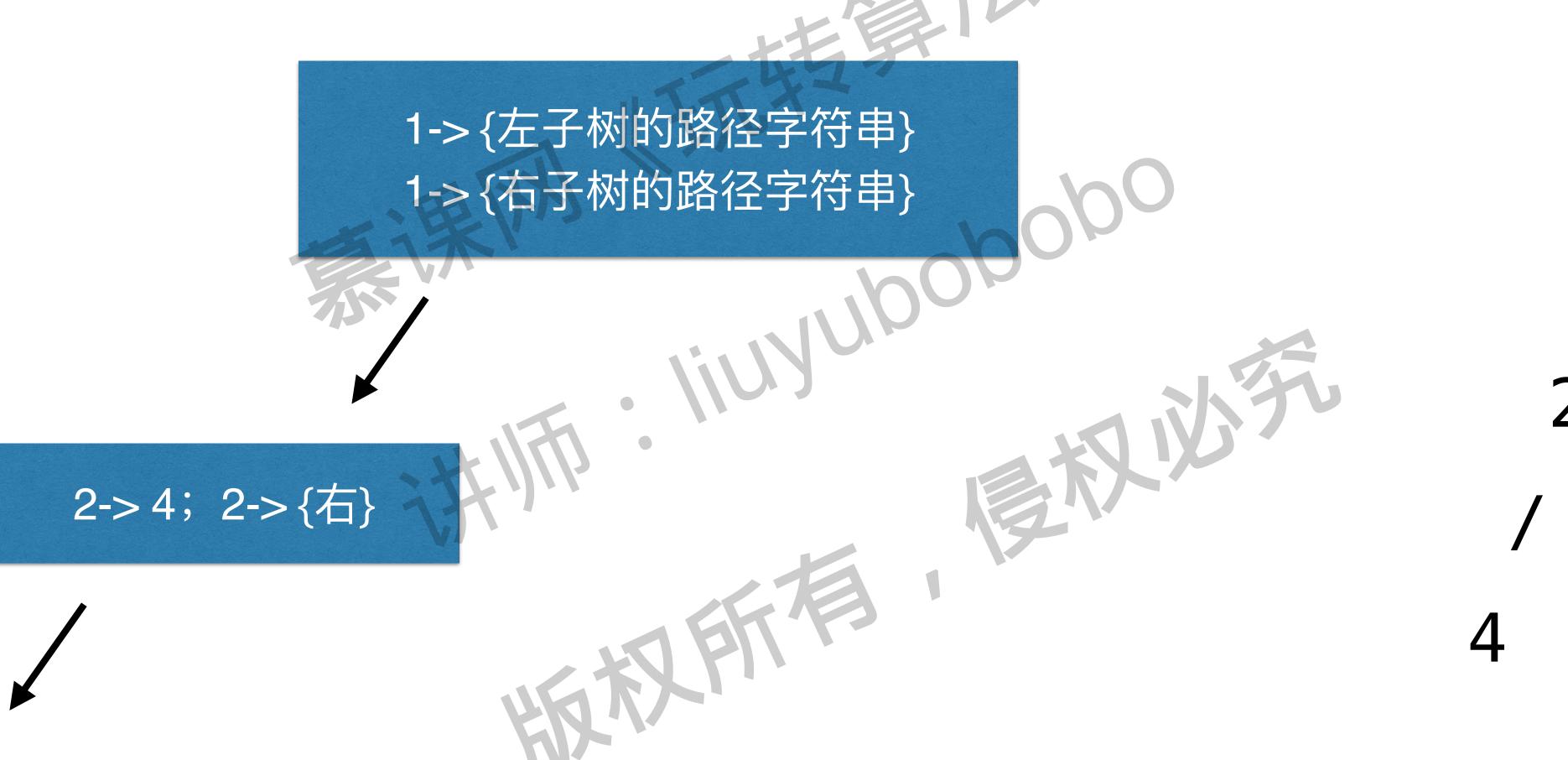


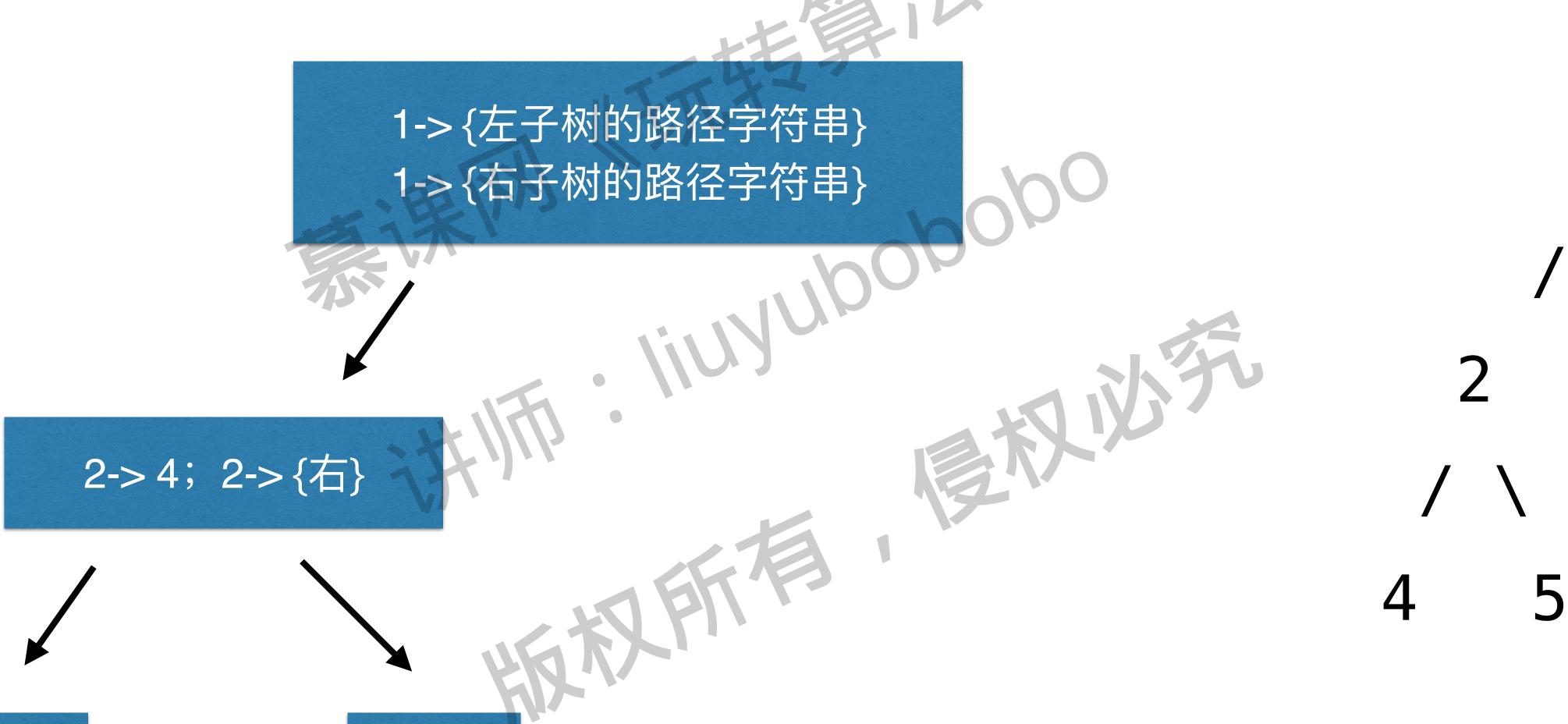


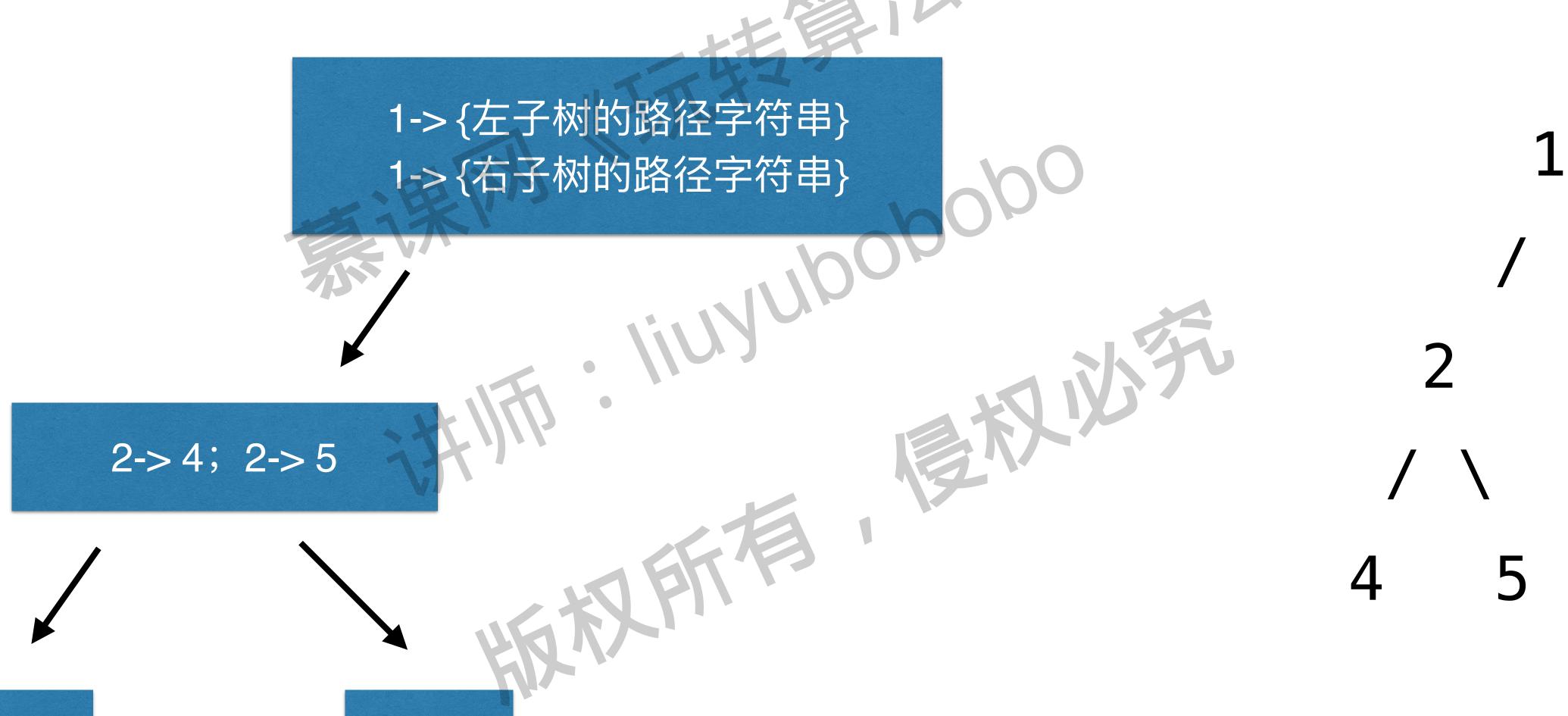


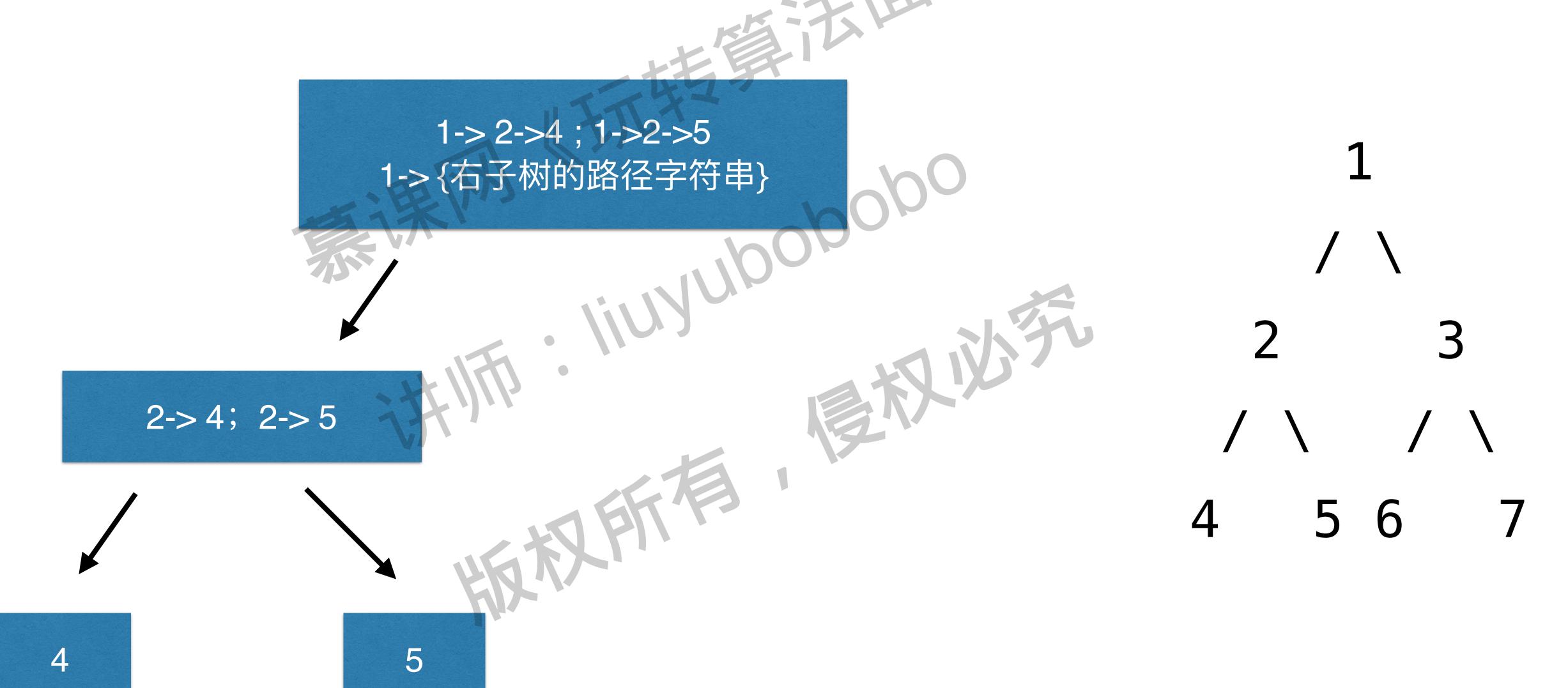


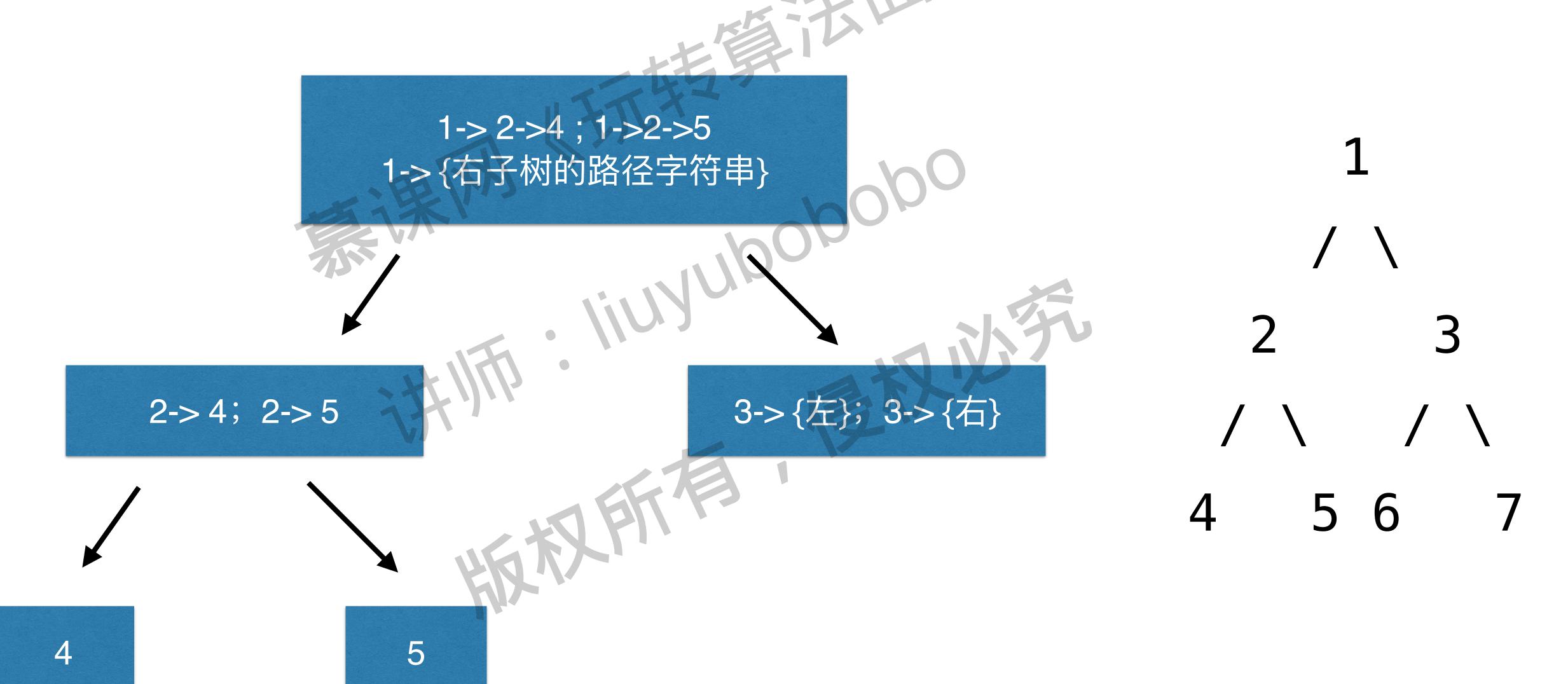


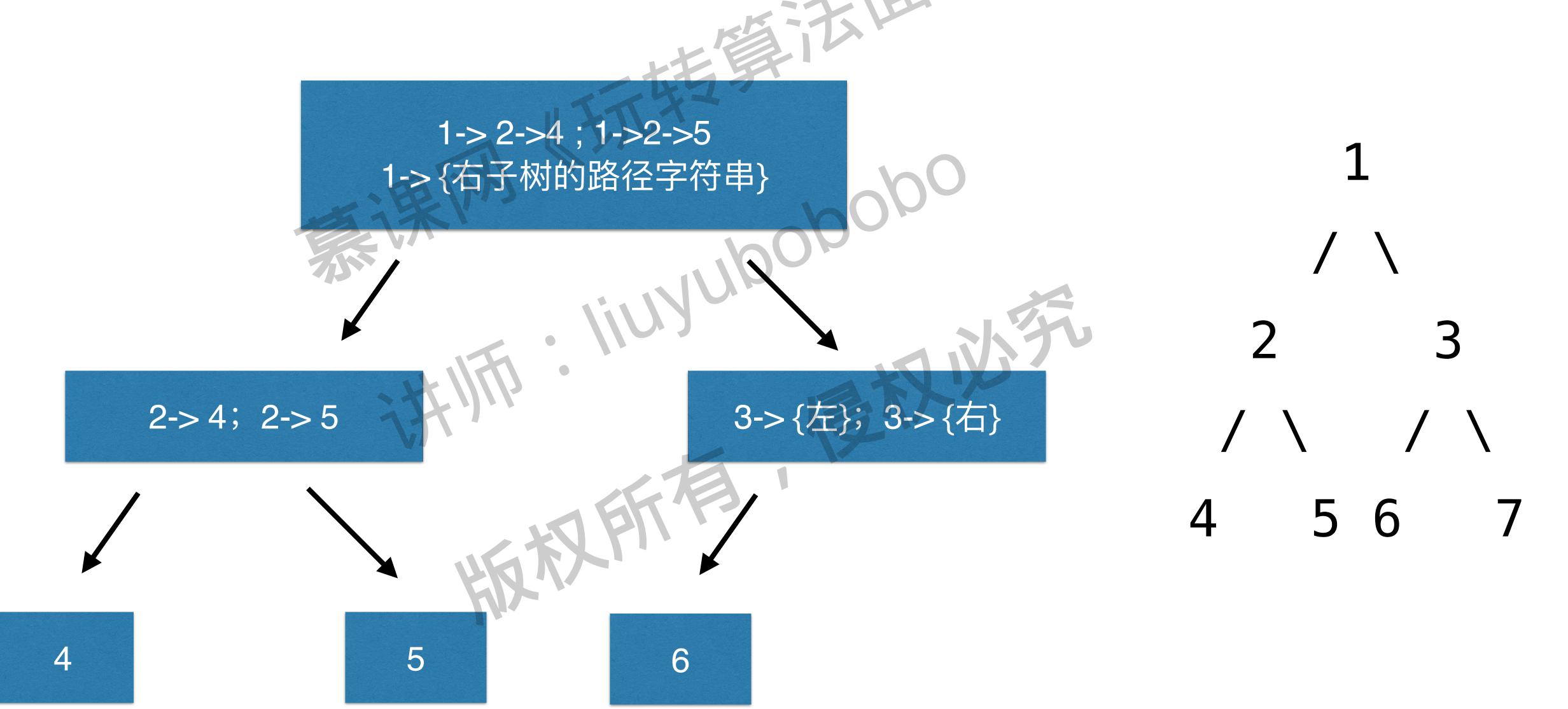


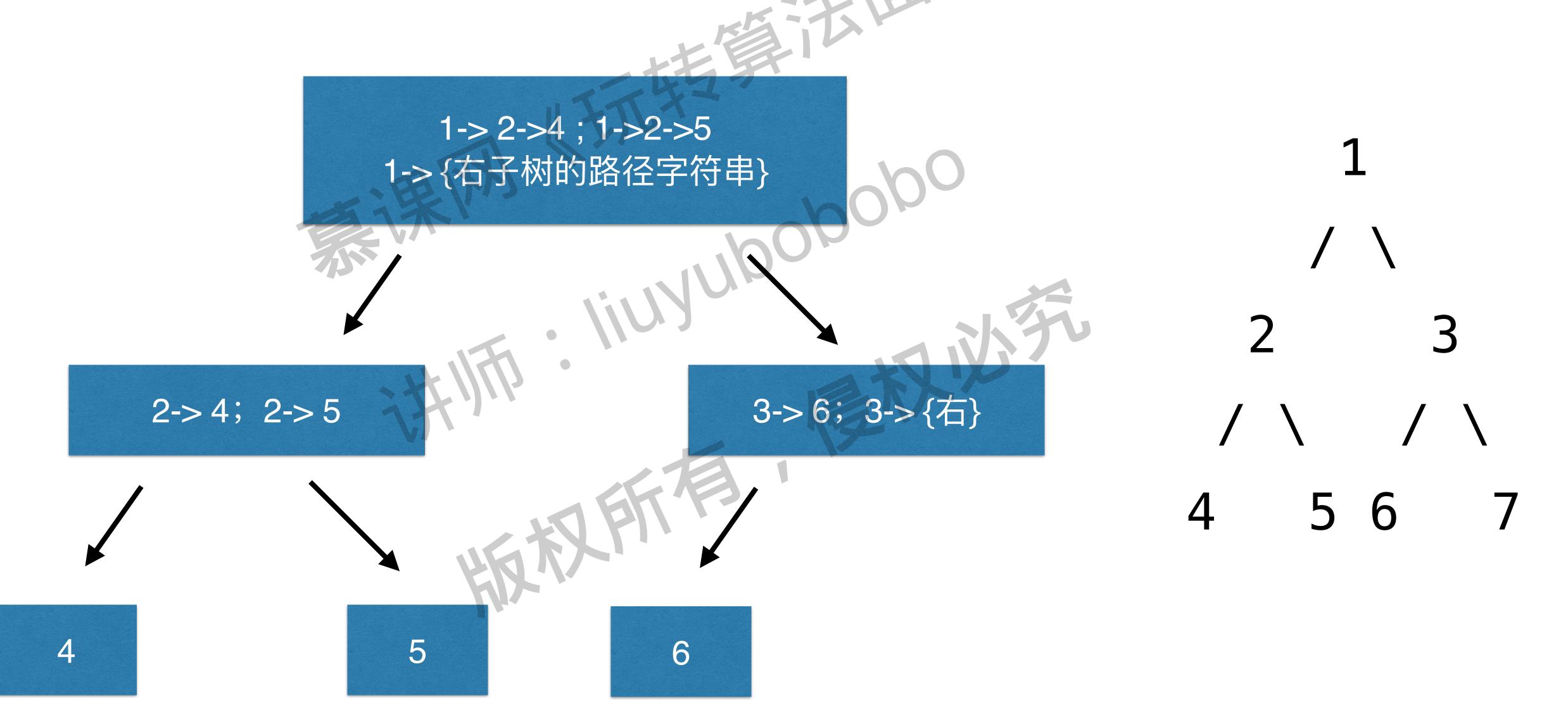


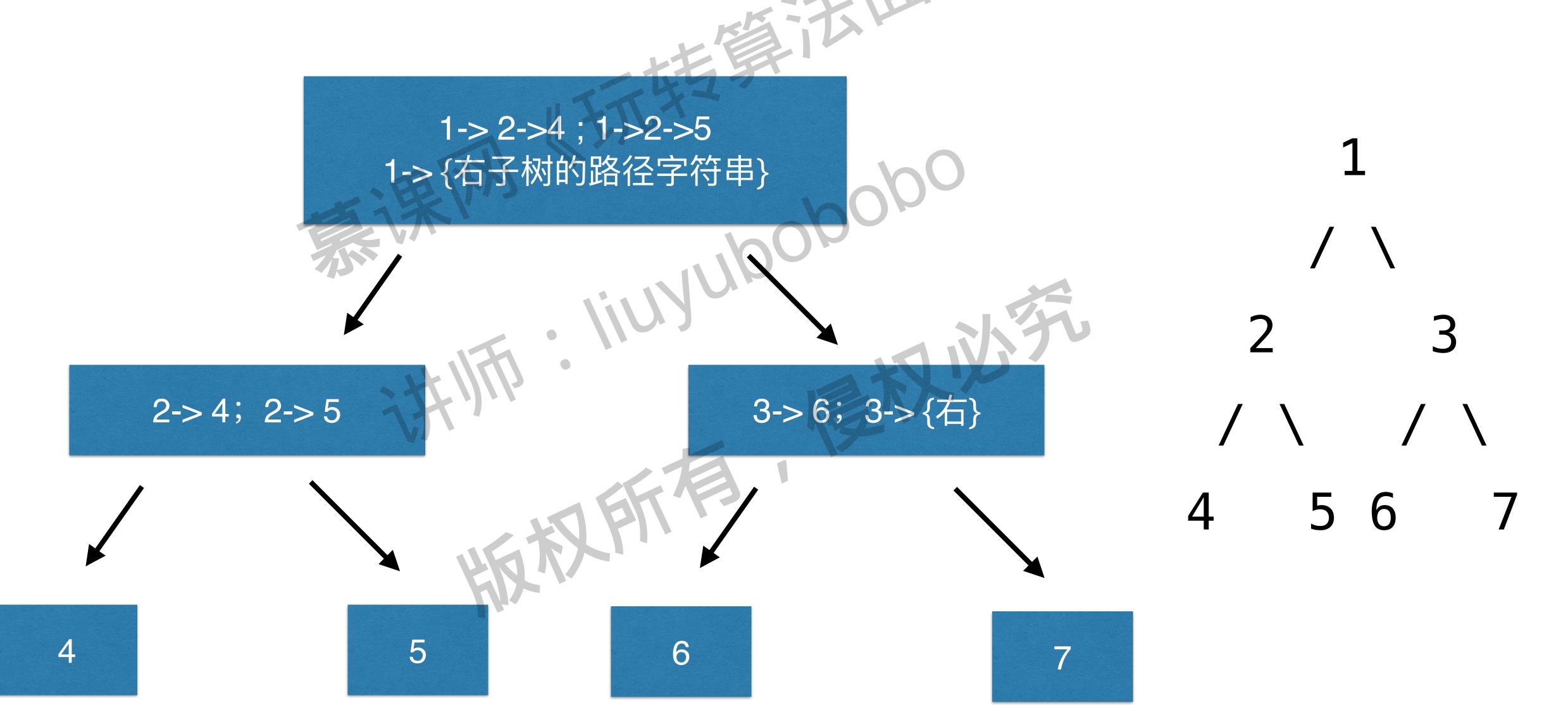


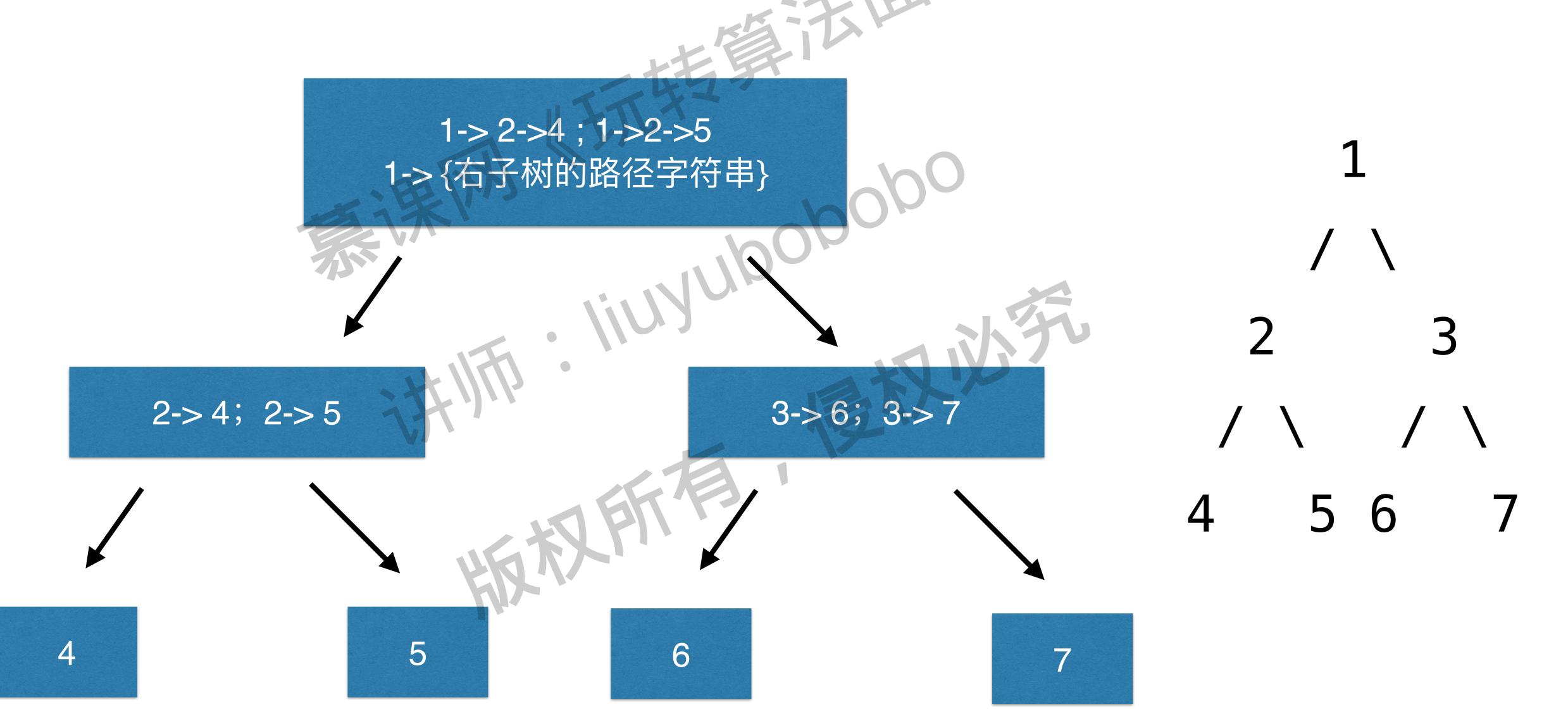


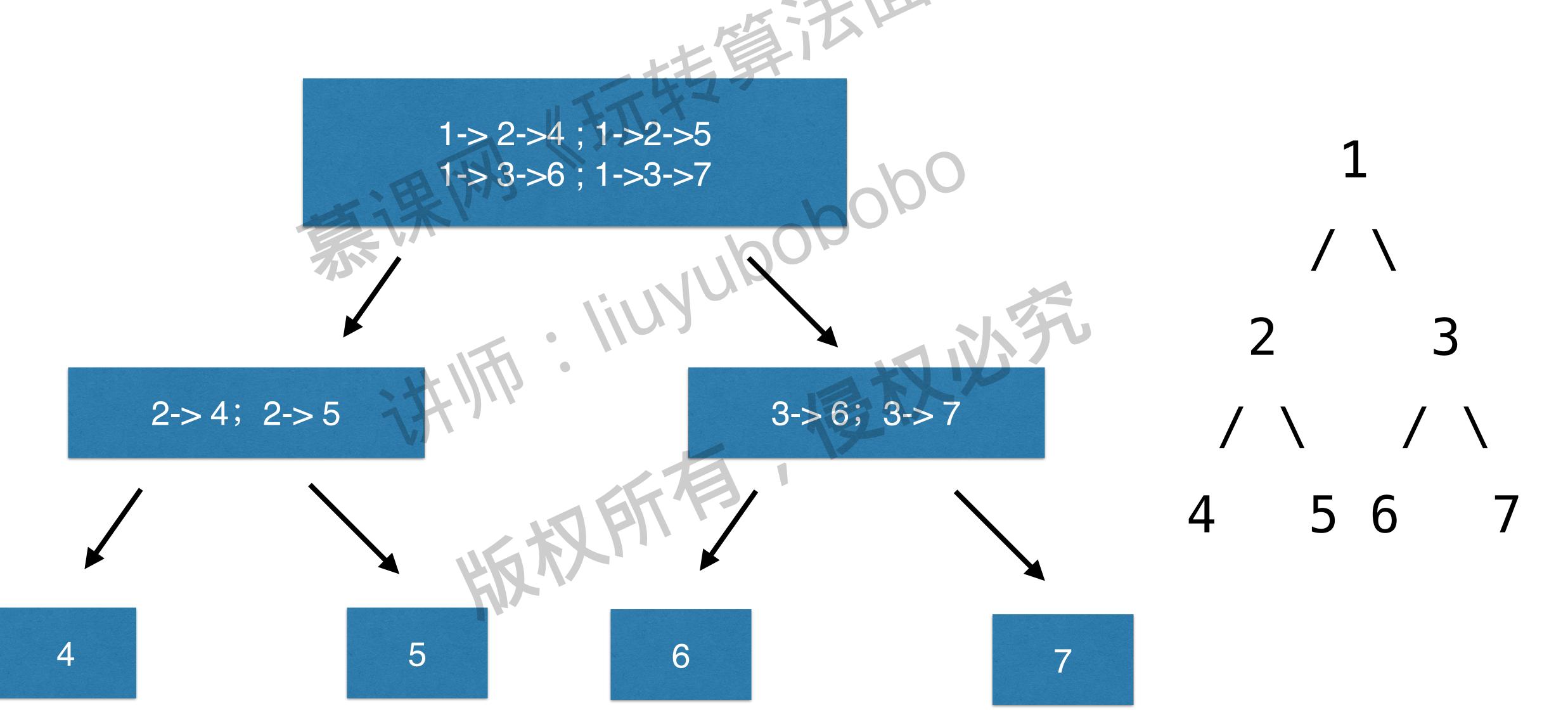












实践,解决257

#### Bloomberg

给定一棵二叉树,返回所有从根节点到叶

子节点的路径,其和为sum。

- 对右侧二叉树, sum=22, 结果为:
- [[5,4,11,2],[5,8,4,5]]

```
7 2 5 1
```

#### 129. Sum Root to Leaf Numbers

给定一棵二叉树,每个节点只包含数字0-

9, 从根节点到叶子节点的每条路径可以表

示成一个数,求这些数的和。

- 对右侧二叉树, 结果为
- -12+13=25

1

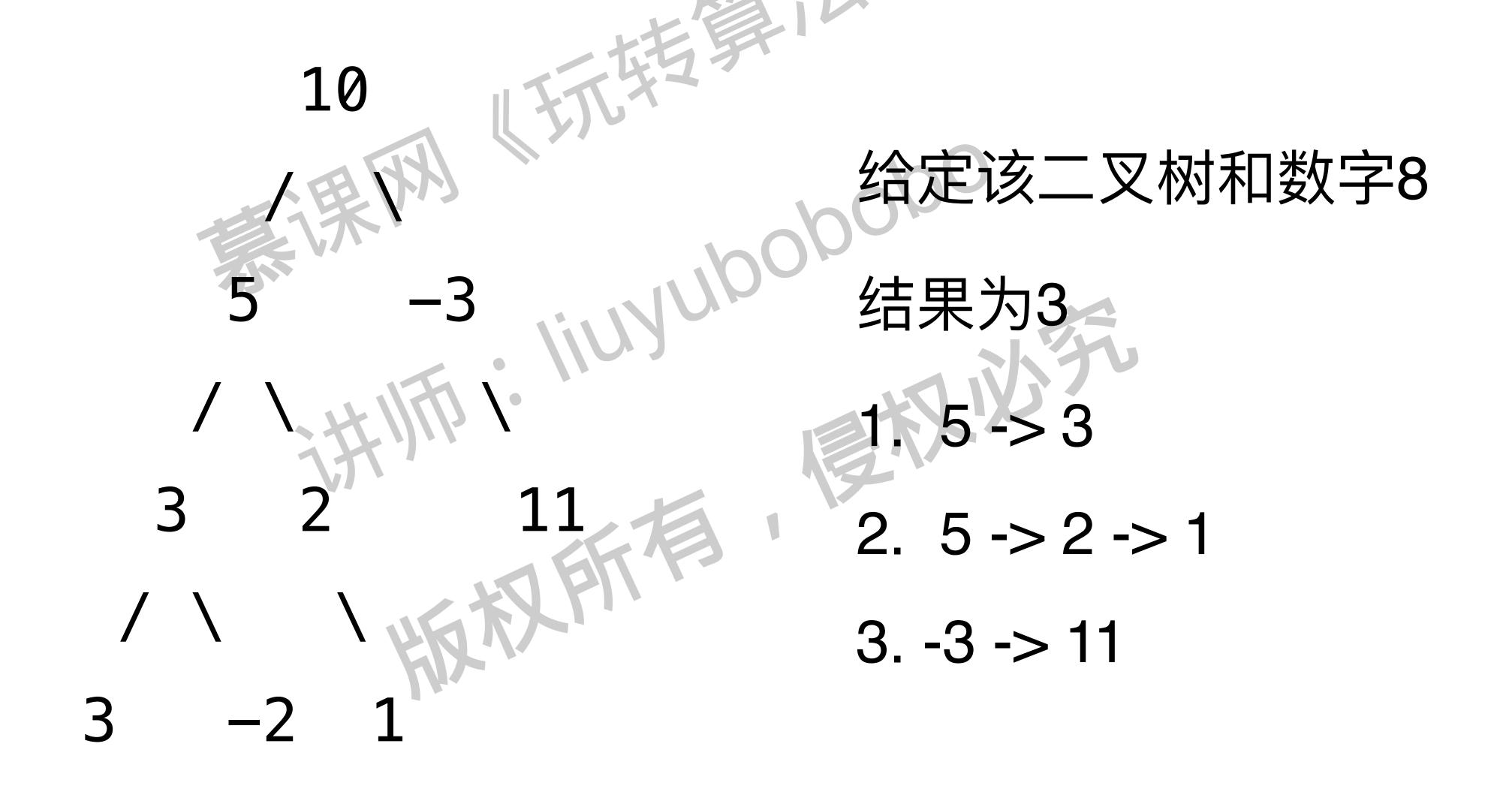
/ \

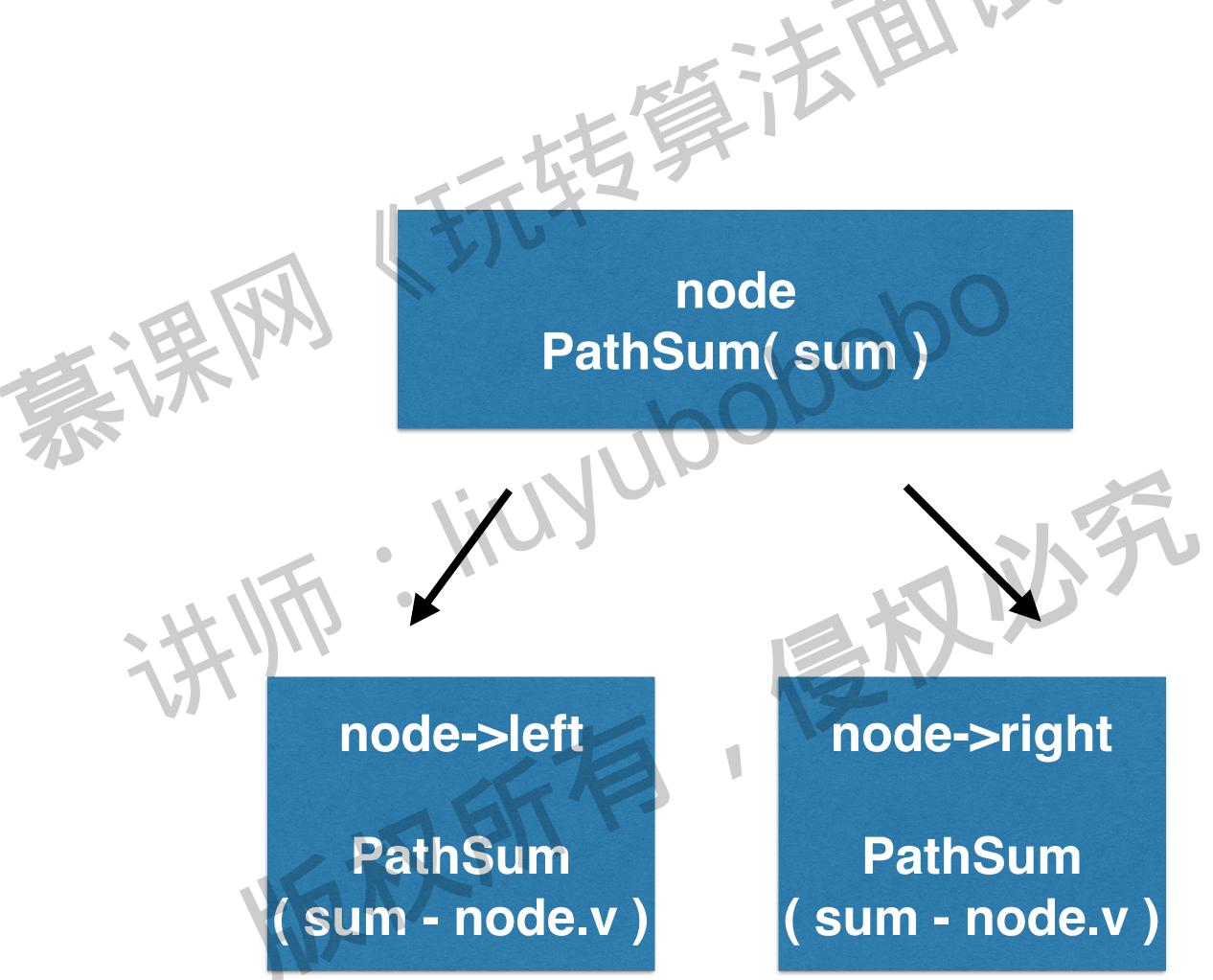
2 3

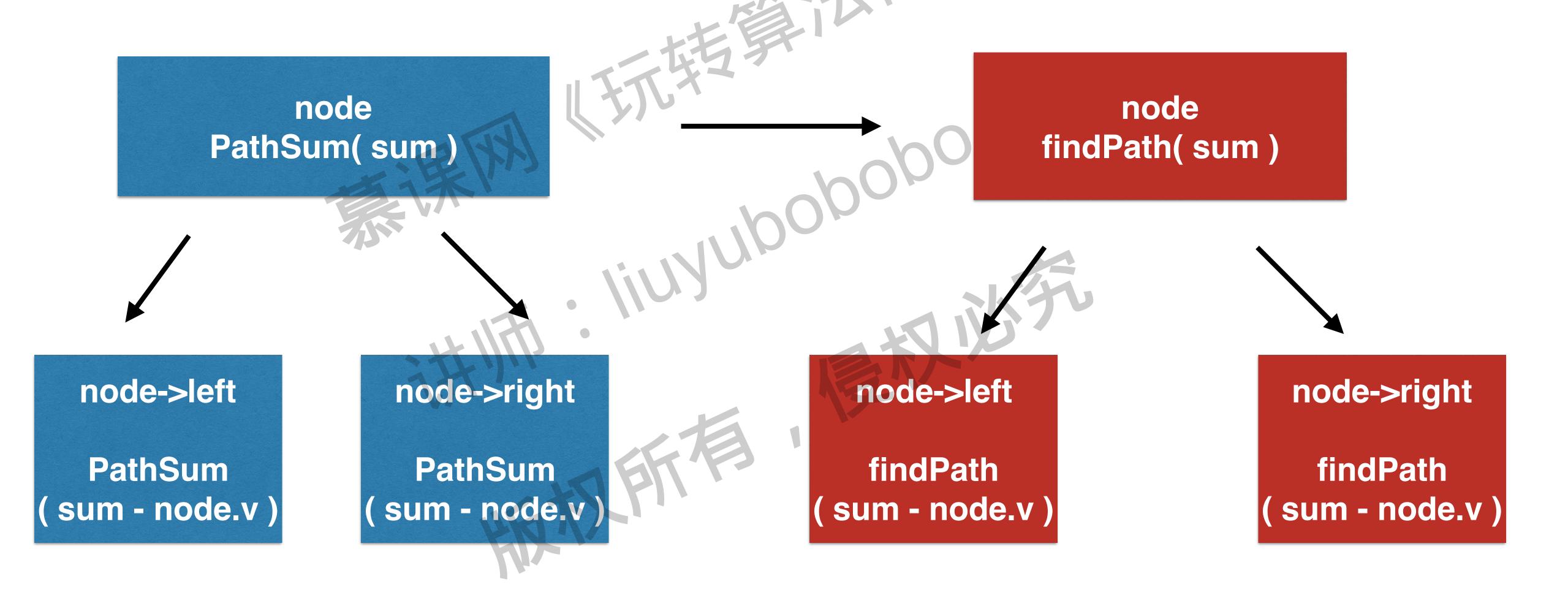
更复杂的递归逻辑

给出一棵二叉树以及一个数字sum,判断在这棵二叉树上存在多少条路径,其路径上的所有节点和为sum。

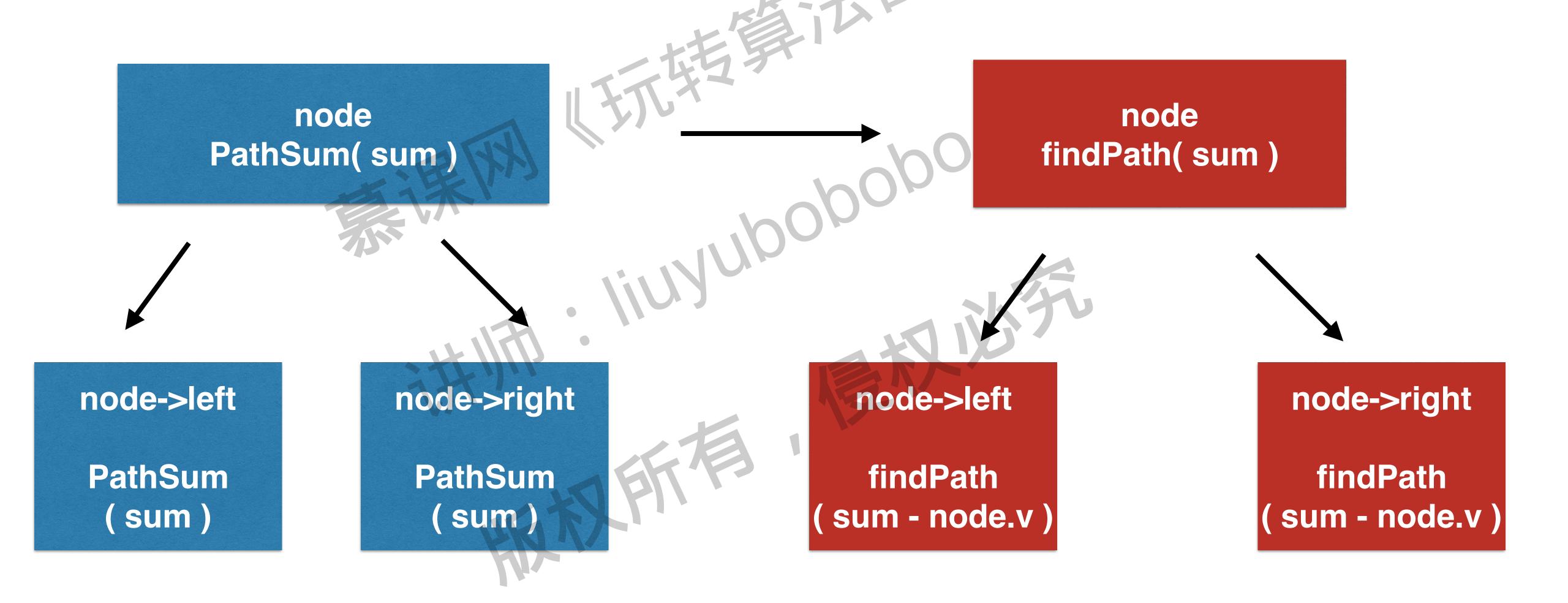
- 其中路径不一定要起始于根节点;终止于叶子节点。
- 路径可以从任意节点开始,但是只能是向下走的。



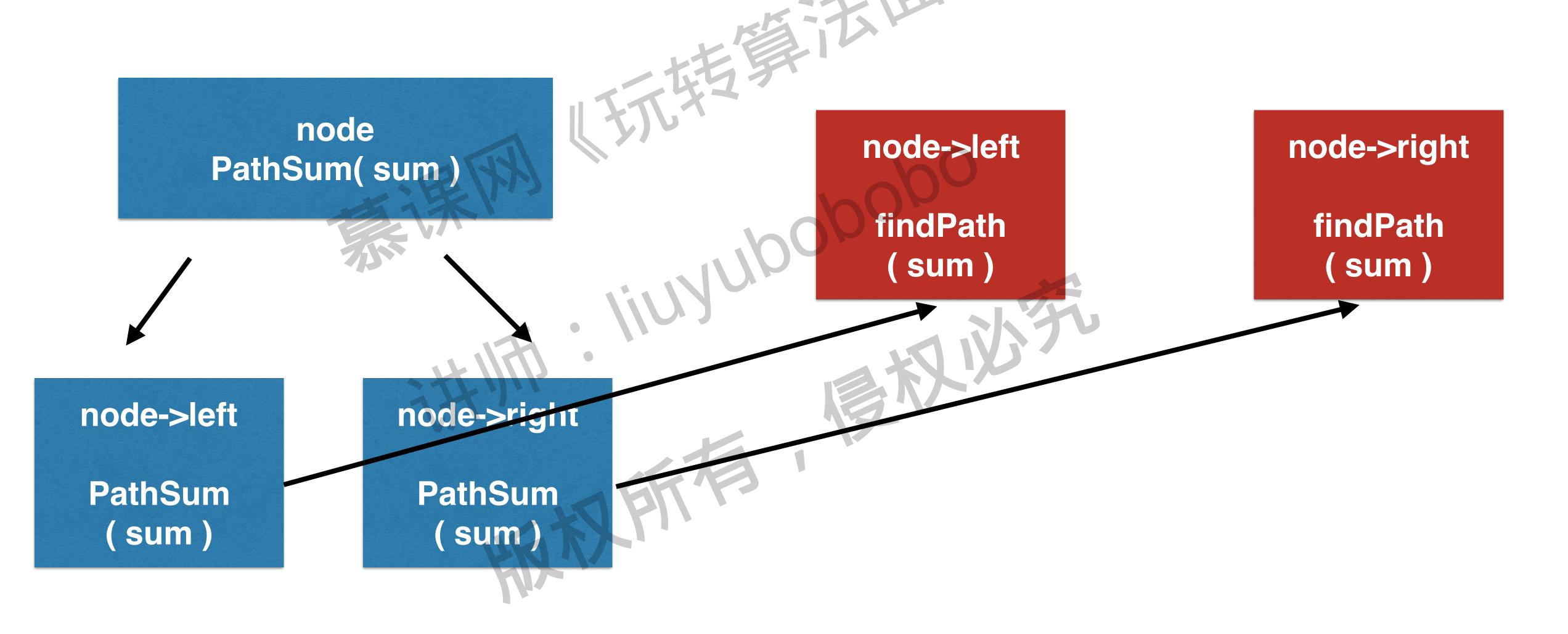




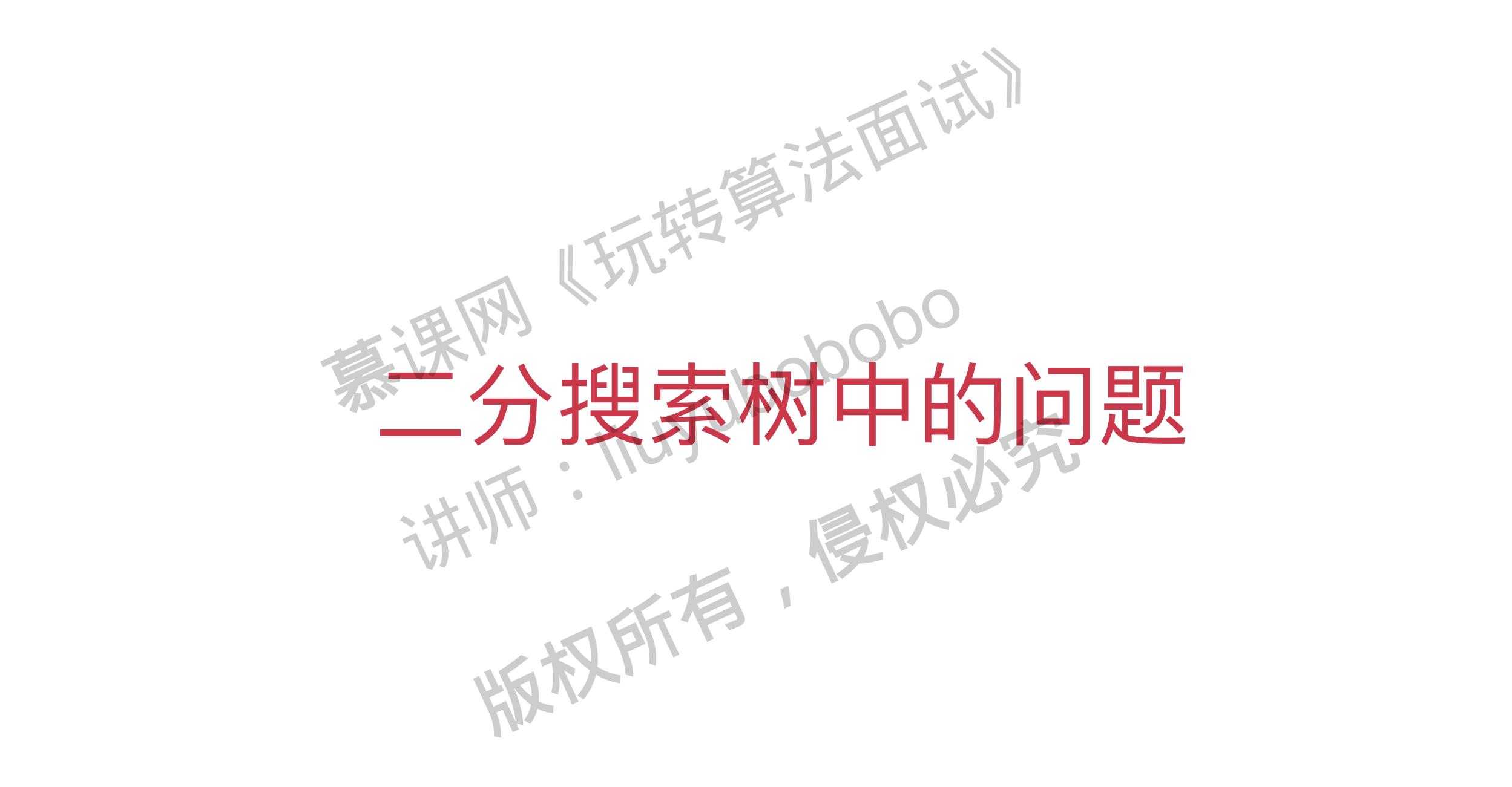
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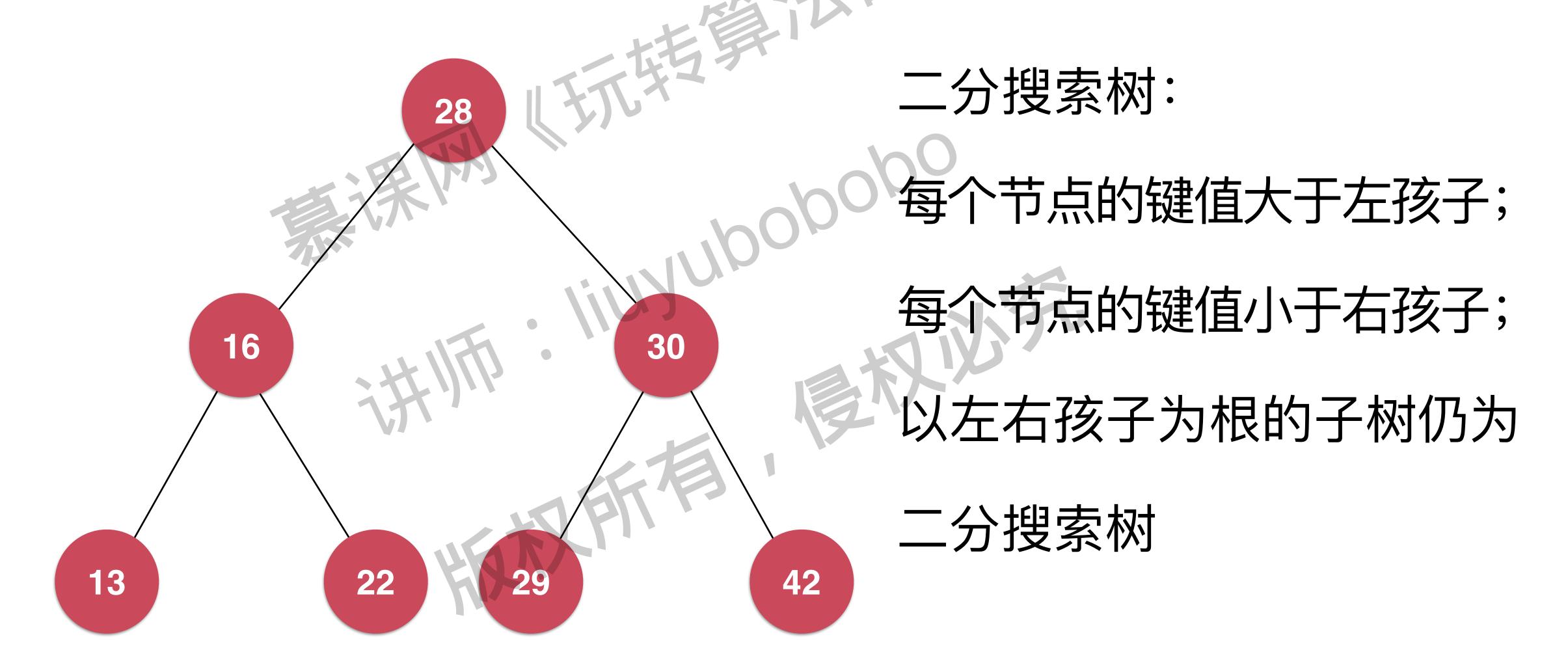
...



实践;解决437



# 二分搜索树 Binary Search Tree



### 请大家复习二分搜索树中的基本操作

插入 insert

查找 find

删除 delete

最大值,最小值 minimum, maximum

前驱,后继 successor, predecessor

上界,下界 floor, ceil

某个元素的排名 rank

寻找第k大(小)元素 select





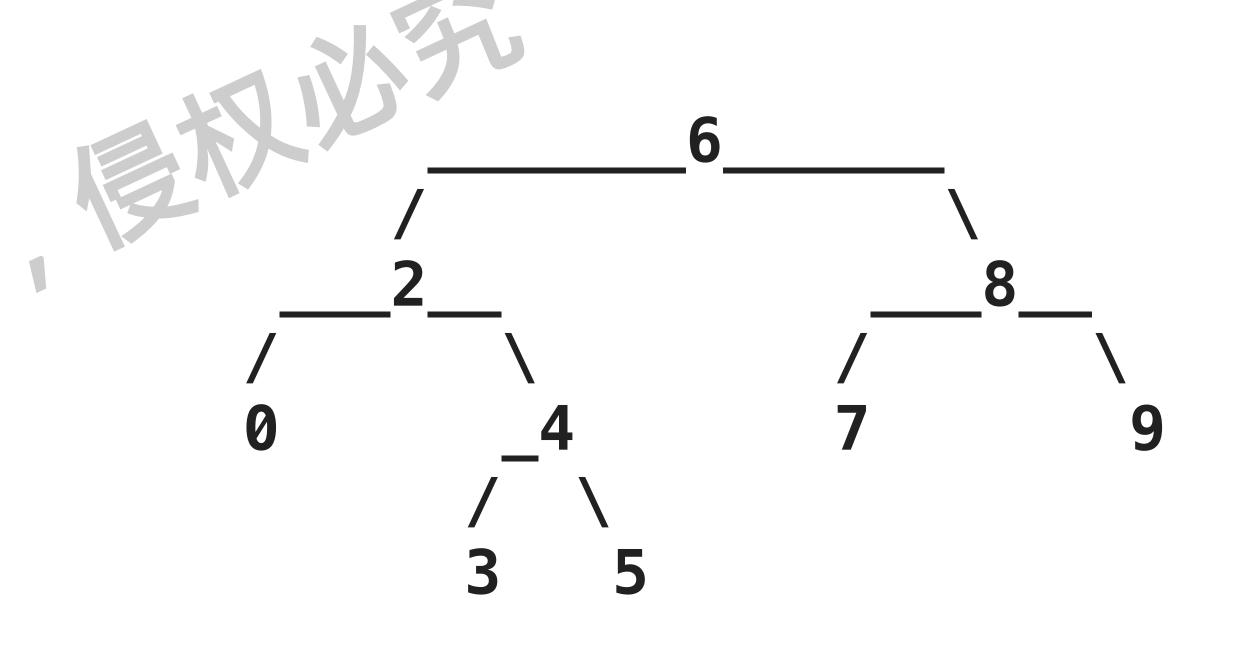


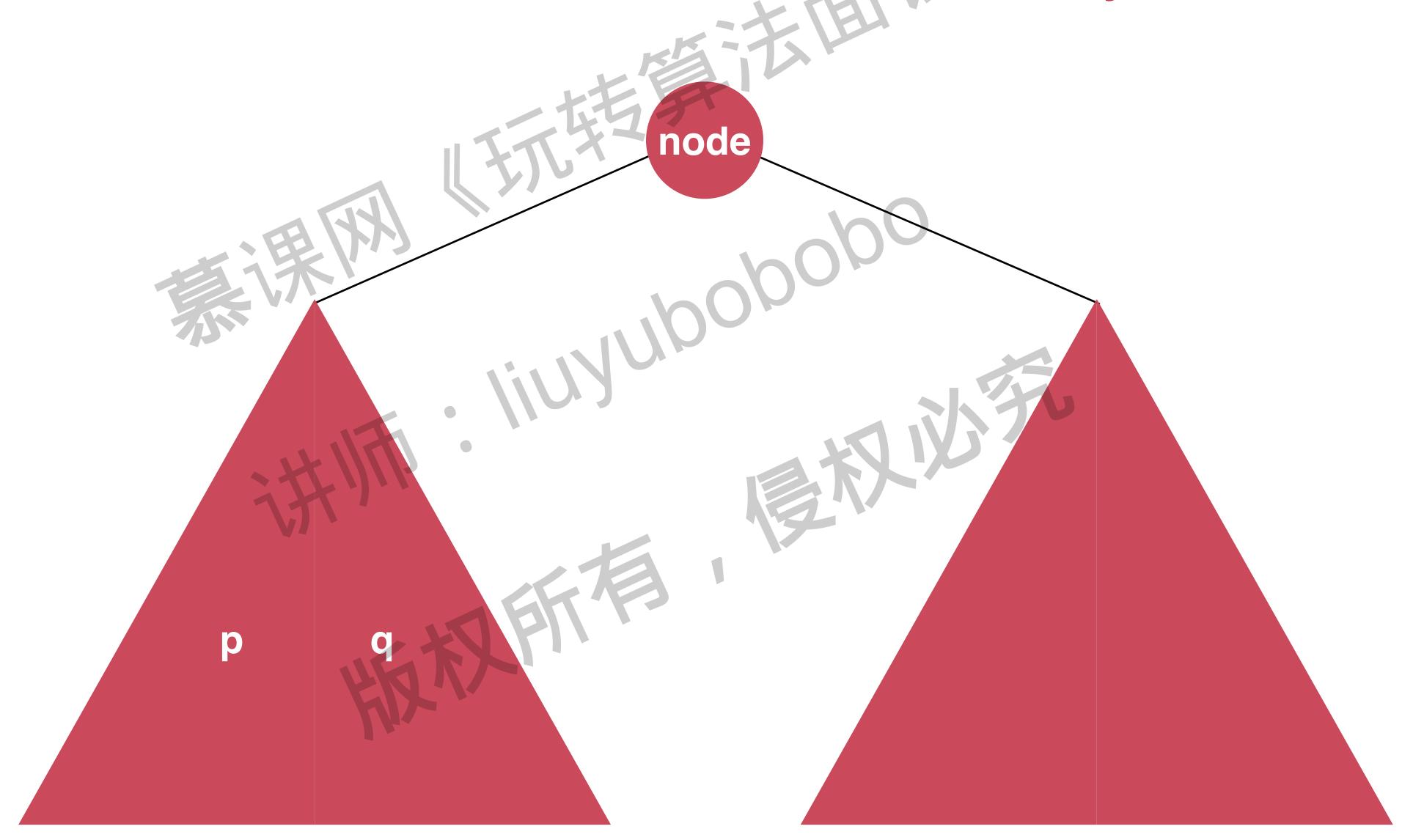


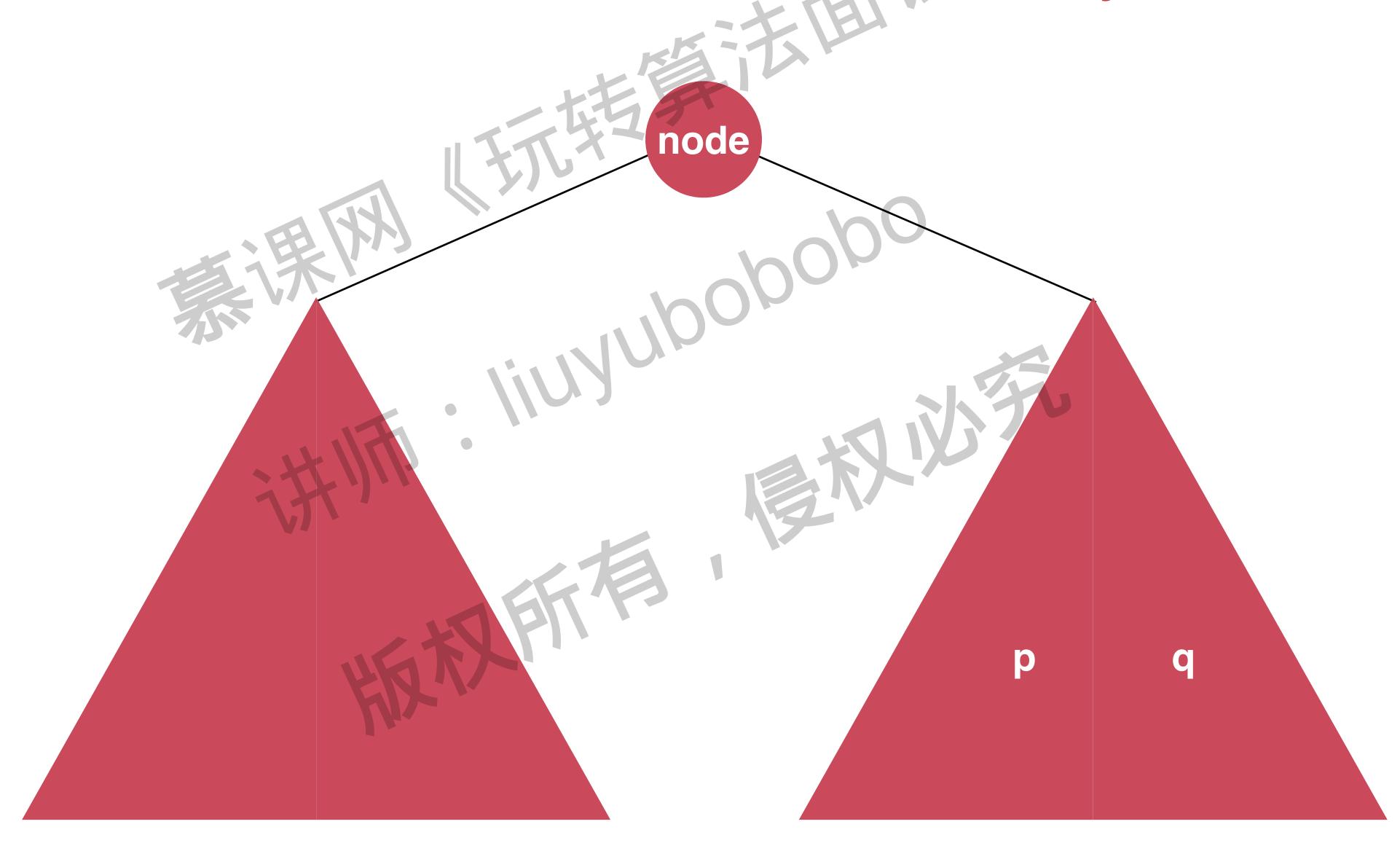
给定一棵二分搜索树和两个节点,寻找这两个节点

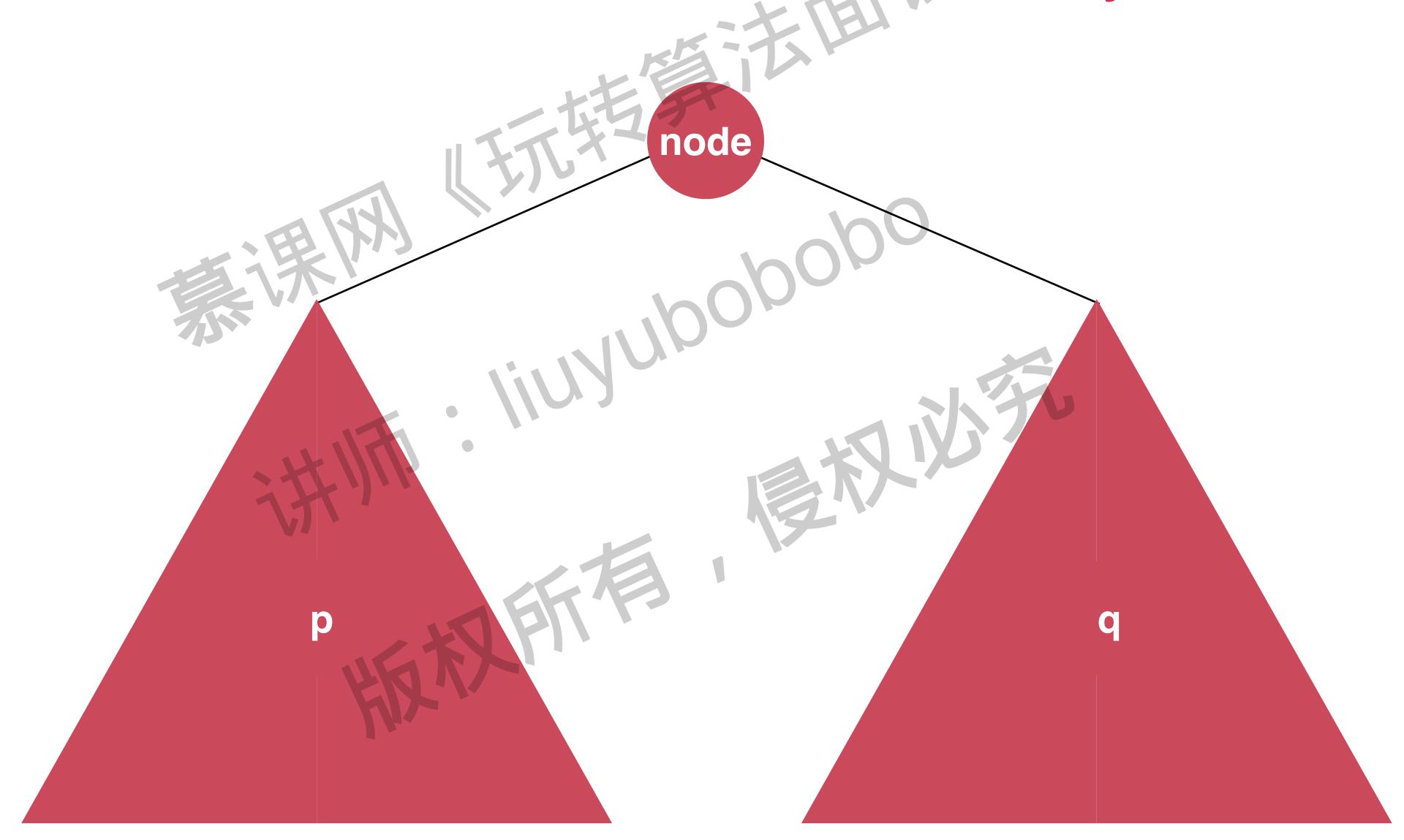
的最近公共祖先。

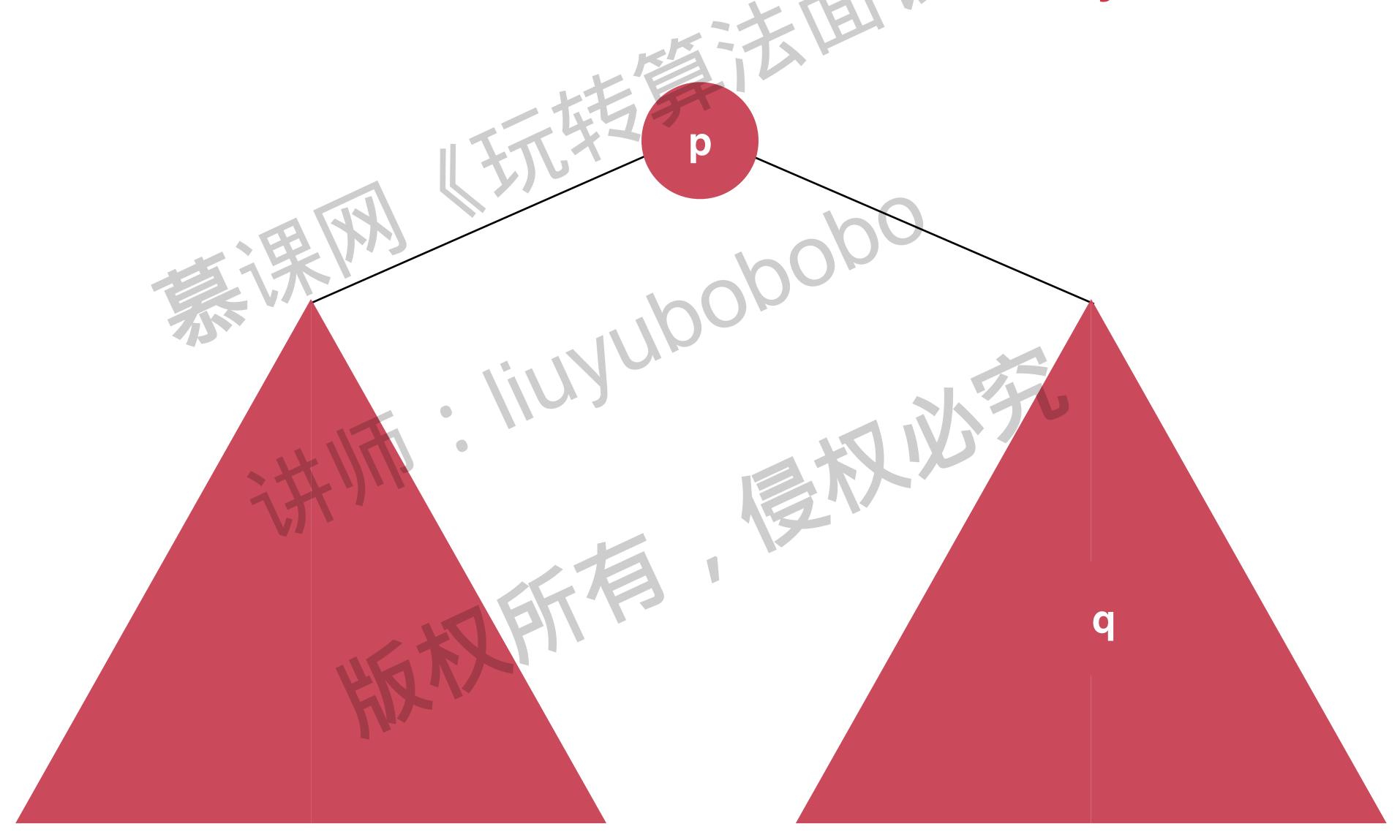
- 如右图所示二分搜索树
- 2和8的最近公共祖先为6
- 2和4的最近公共祖先为2

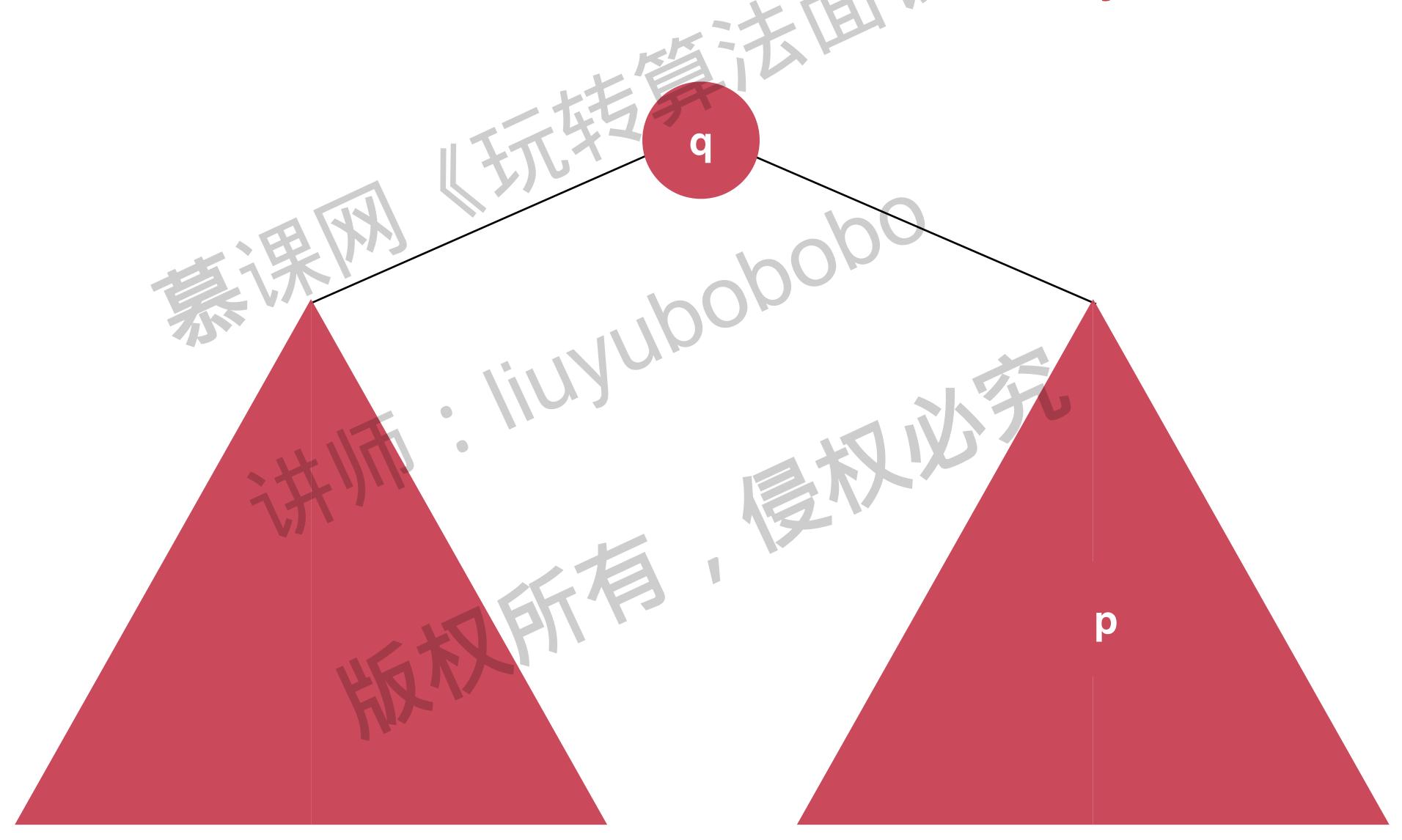












实践;解决235

### 98. Validate Binary Search Tree





facebook Microsoft amazon Bloomberg

给定一棵二叉树,验证其是否为二分搜索树。

#### 450. Delete Node in a BST

UBER

给定一棵二分搜索树,删除其中的一个节点。

- 若删除的节点不存在?
- 是否可能有多个需要删除的节点
- 删除的节点是否需要返回?

## 108. Convert Sorted Array to Binary Search Tree



给定一个有序数组,将其转换为一棵平衡的二分搜索树。

#### 230. Kth Smallest Element in a BST



给定一棵二分搜索树,在这棵二分搜索树上寻找第k小元素。





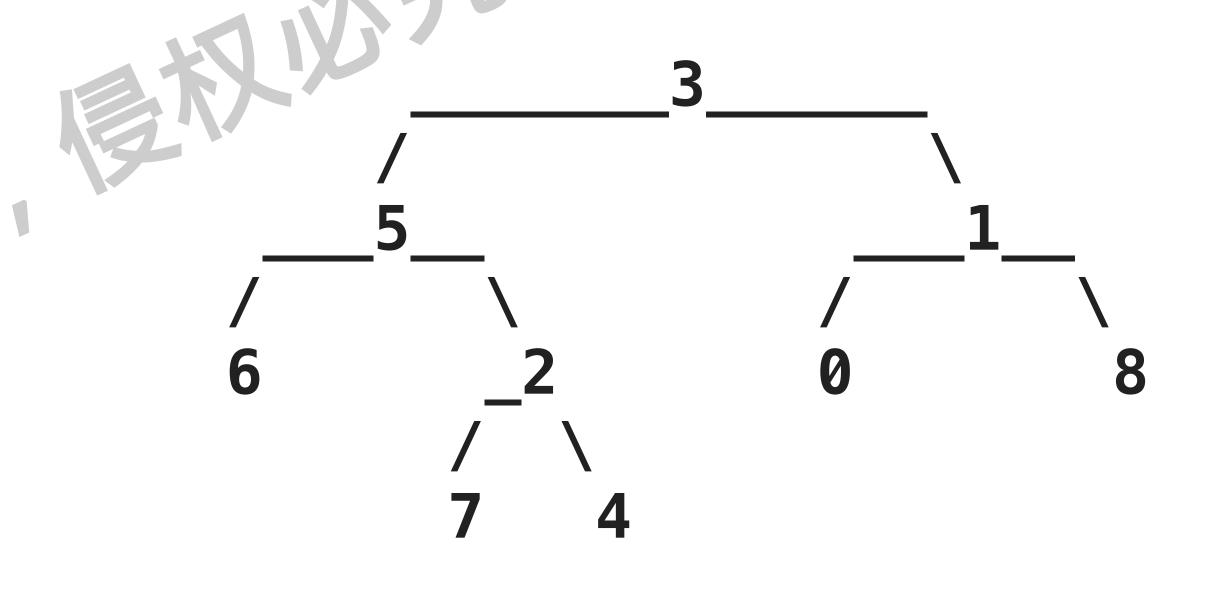






给定一棵二叉树和两个节点,寻找这两个节点的最近公共祖先。

- 如右图所示二叉树
- 5和1的最近公共祖先为3
- 5和4的最近公共祖先为5



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