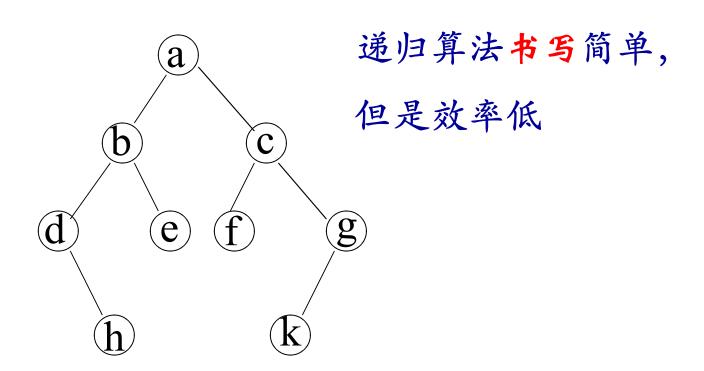
## 6.3二叉树遍历的非递归算法







## 先(根)序遍历算法:

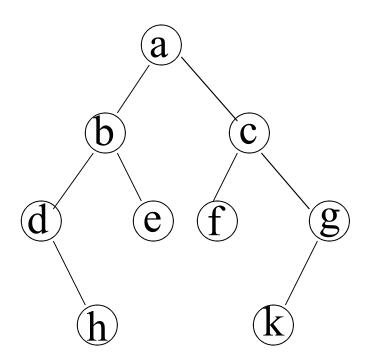
## 若二叉树为空树,则空操作;否则,

- (1) 访问根结点;
- (2) 光序遍历左子树;





## 先序遍历: abdhecfgk







s.data[4]

s.data[4]

s.data[3]

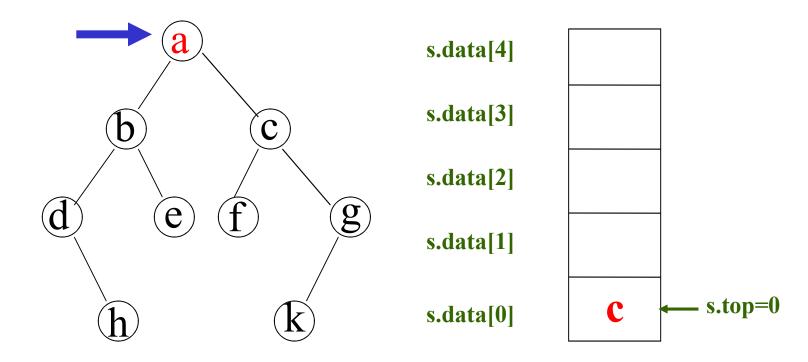
s.data[2]

s.data[1]

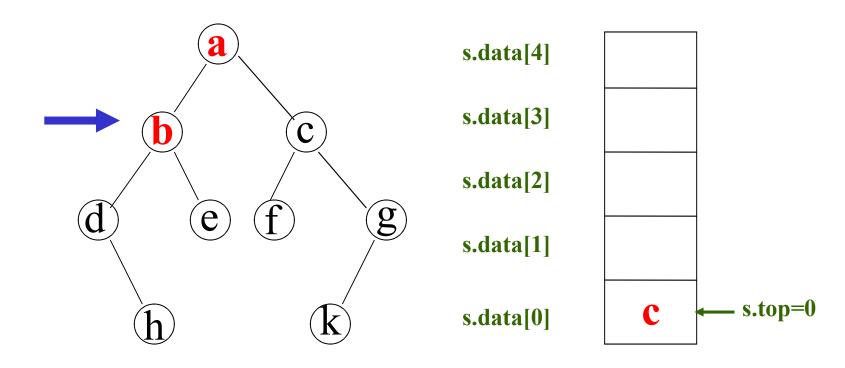
k
s.data[0]

s.top=-1

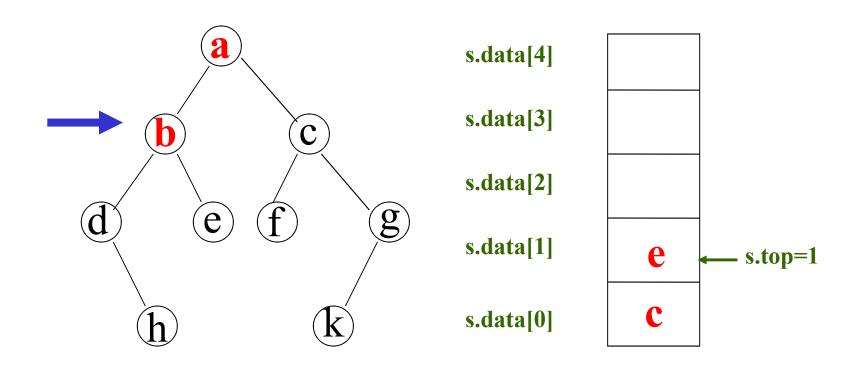






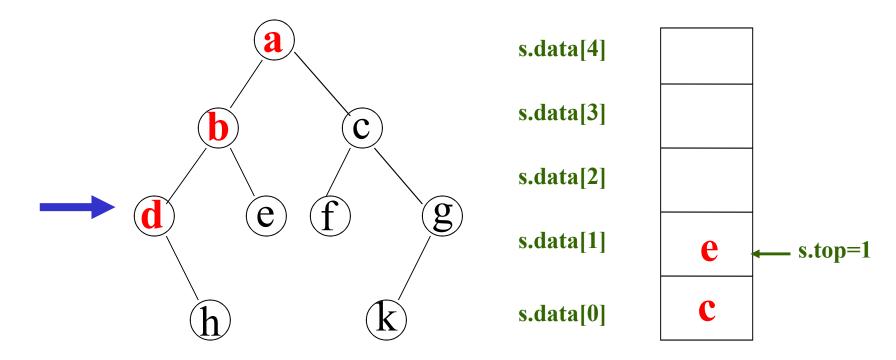






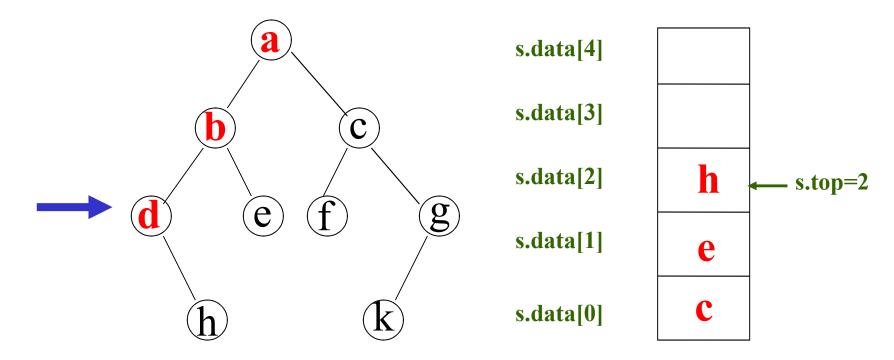


#### abd



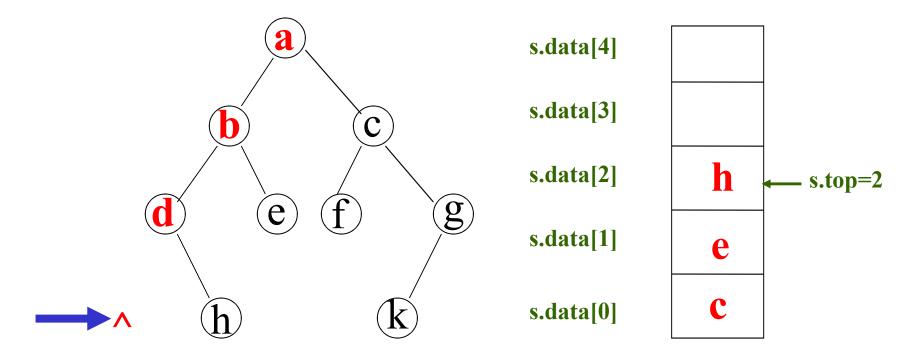


#### abd



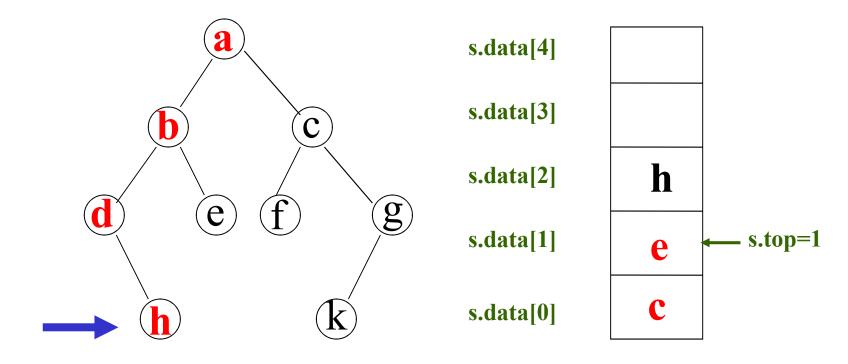


#### abd



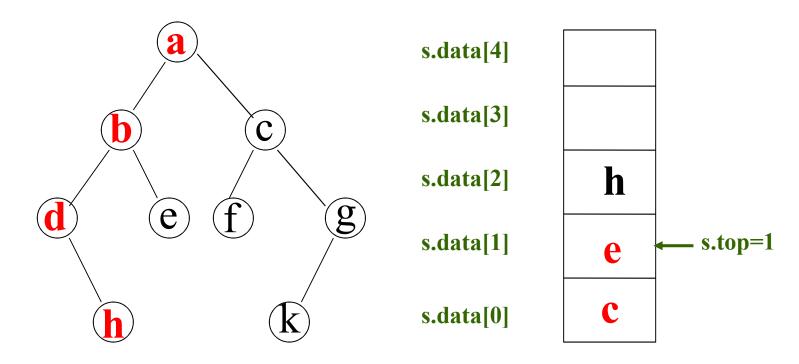


#### abdh



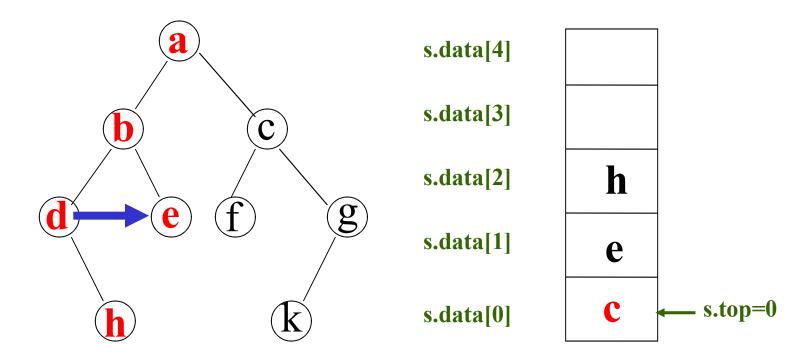


#### abdh



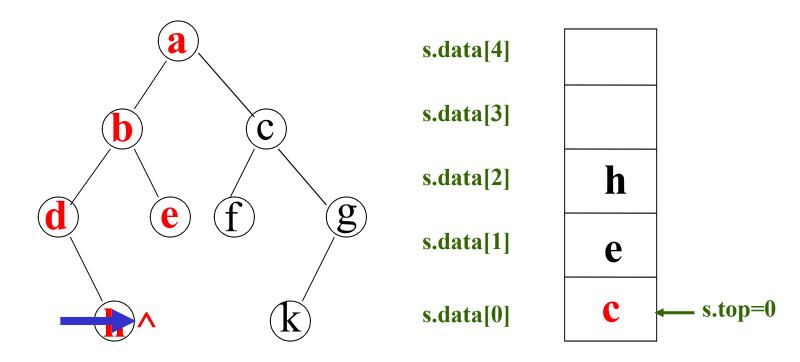


#### abdhe



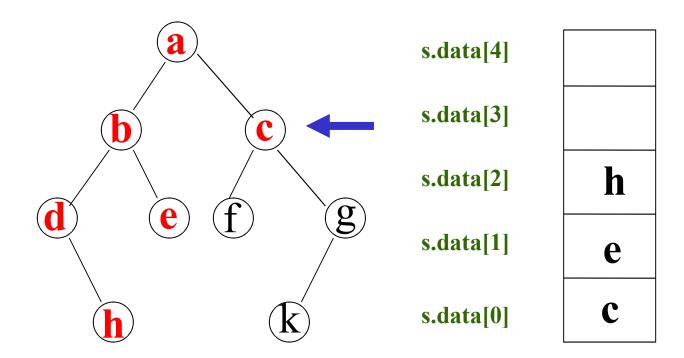


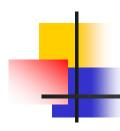
#### abdhe



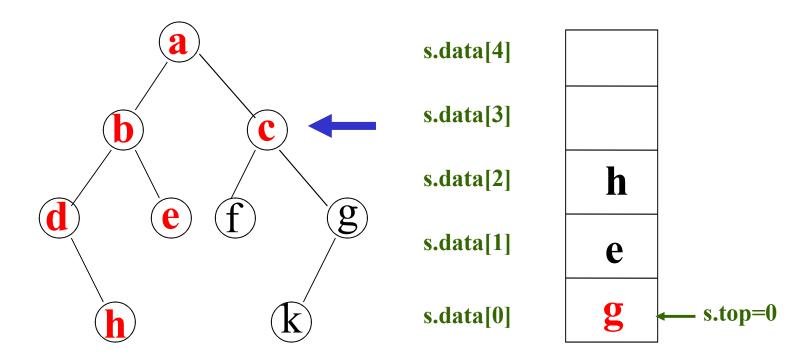


#### abdhec



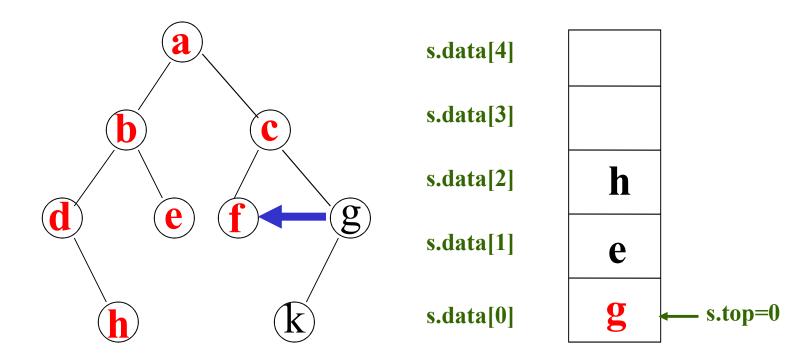


#### abdhec



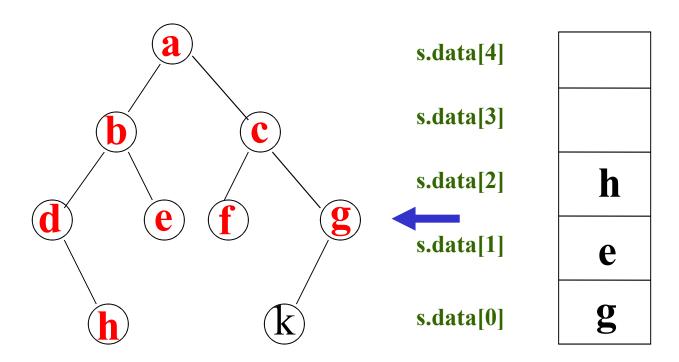


#### abdhecf





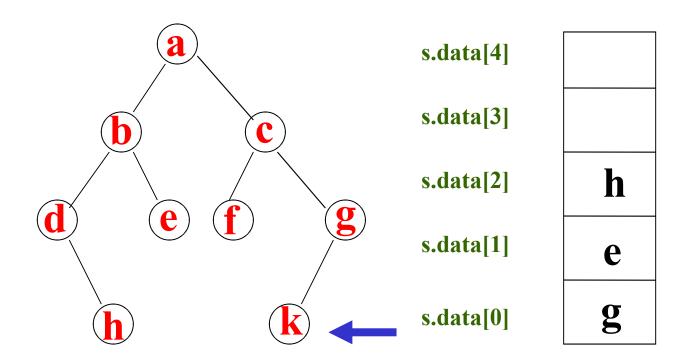
### abdhecfg



先序遍历非递归算法的实现:访问根结点后,在访问左子树前,应保存其非立为\$P\$\$\overline{\text{phy}}-1\$
图中a的右子树先于b的右子树被保存,但是其访问要在b的右子树被访问后进行----先保存后访问----先进后出----借助栈实现



#### abdhecfgk



## 

□ 采用顺序栈:

```
#define MAX 10000
typedef struct
{ BiTree data[MAX];
  int top;
}SeqStack;
```

- □ 非递归算法的步骤:
- 1. p=T;初始化空栈;//T为二叉树的根结点
- 2. 若p 存在,则访问p,将p的非空右孩子入栈,p=p→lc,后转至2; 否则转3;
- 3. 若栈不空,取栈顶元素→p,转2;否则结束。



## 

```
void PreorderTraverse(BiTree T) {//T为二叉树的根结点
 SeqStack s;
 s.top=-1; p = T;
 while(p){
   while(p){printf("%c",p->data); // 访问p结点
           if(p->rc) //将p结点的非空右孩子入栈保存
             if(s.top==MAX-1) exit(0);
             else s.data[++s.top]=p->rc;
              p =p->lc; //访问p的左孩子
   if (s.top!=-1) p=s.data[s.top--];
```



# 中(根)序的遍历算法:

## 若二叉树为空树,则空操作;否则,

- (1) 中序遍历左子树;
- (2) 访问报结点:
- (3) 中序遍历右子树。

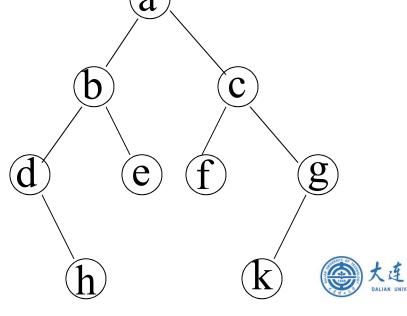




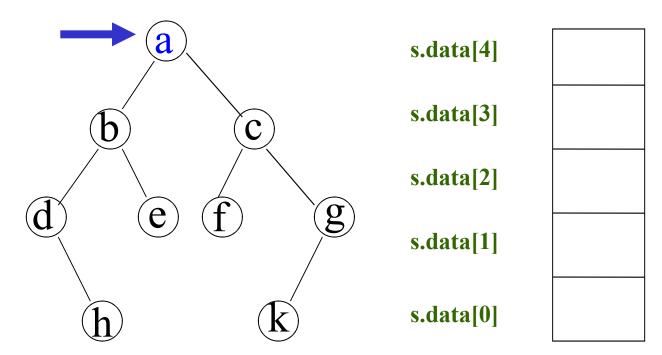
中序遍历非递归算法的实现: 访问根结点的左子树前, 应保存其根结点,以便左子树访问结束后,访问根和根 的右子树

图中a结点先于b结点被保存,但是其访问要在b及其右子 树被访问后进行----先保存后访问----先进后出----借助栈实

现



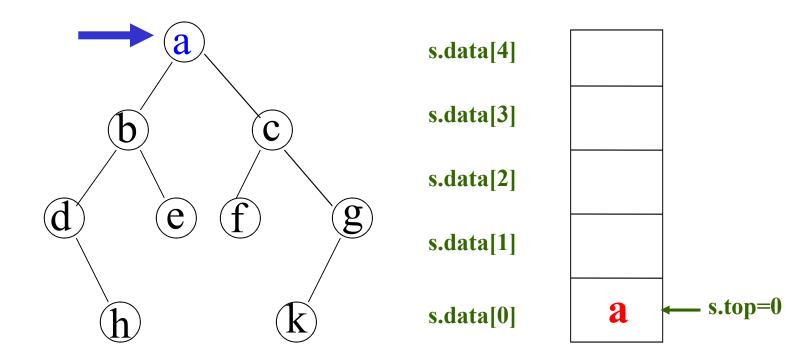




**s.top=-1** 

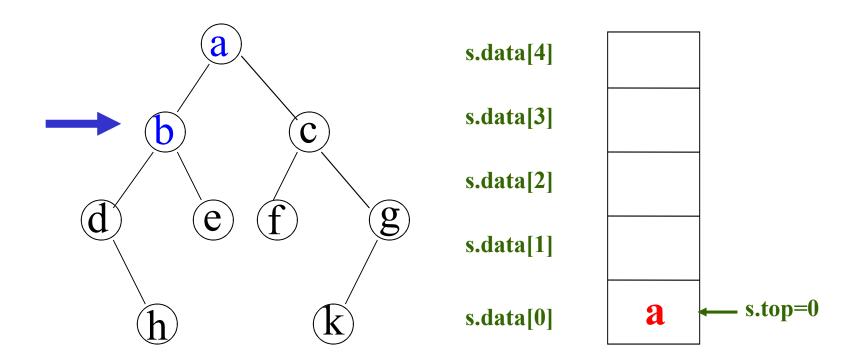






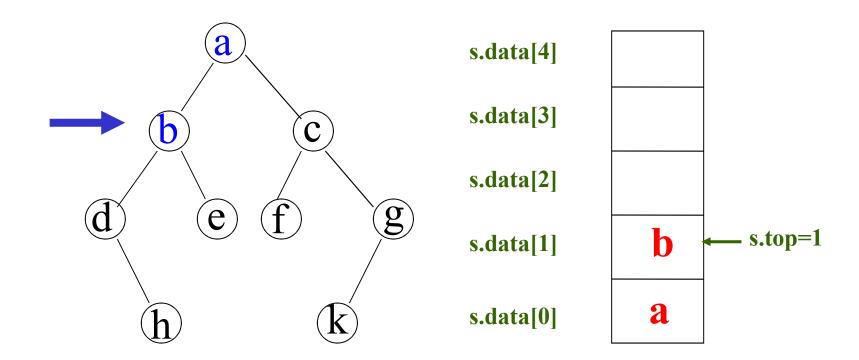






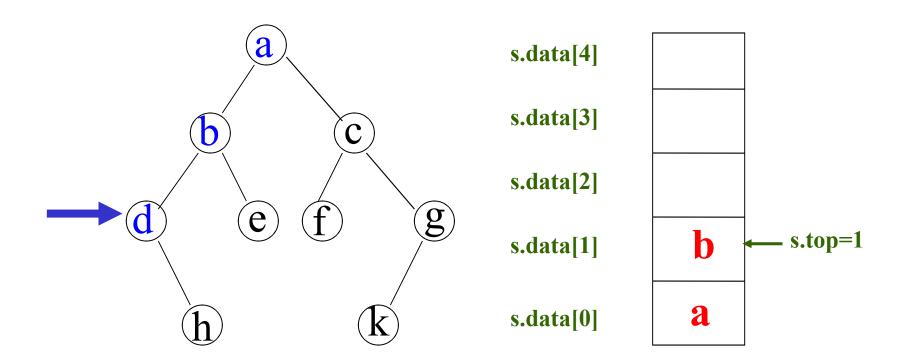




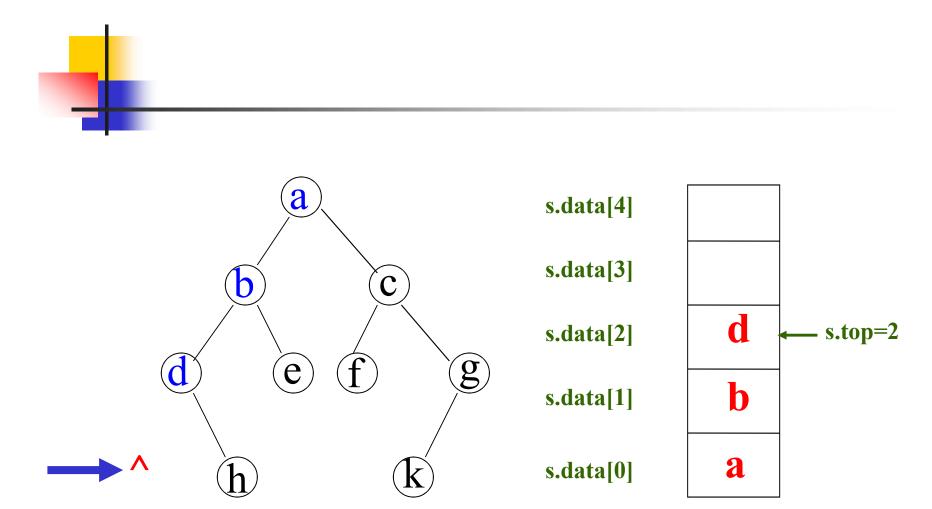






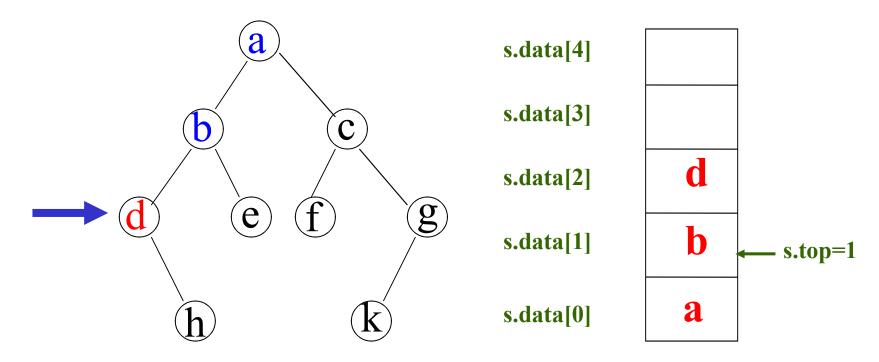




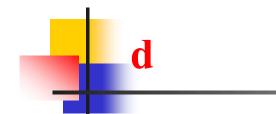


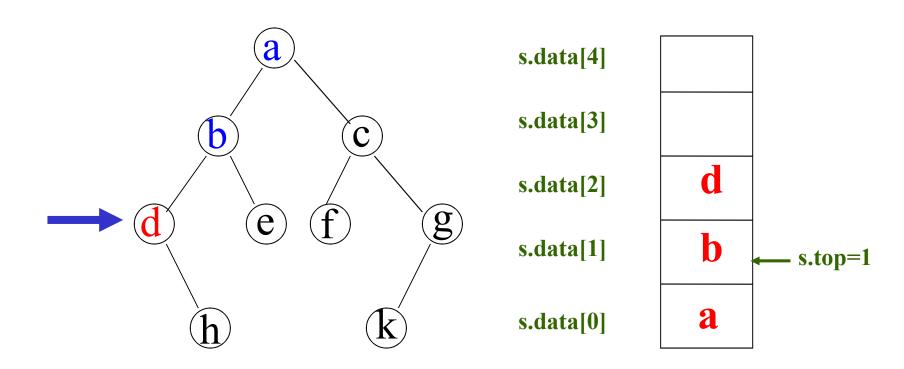






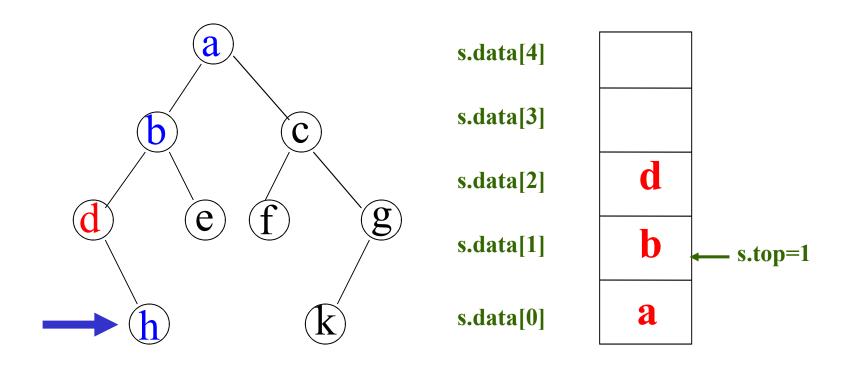






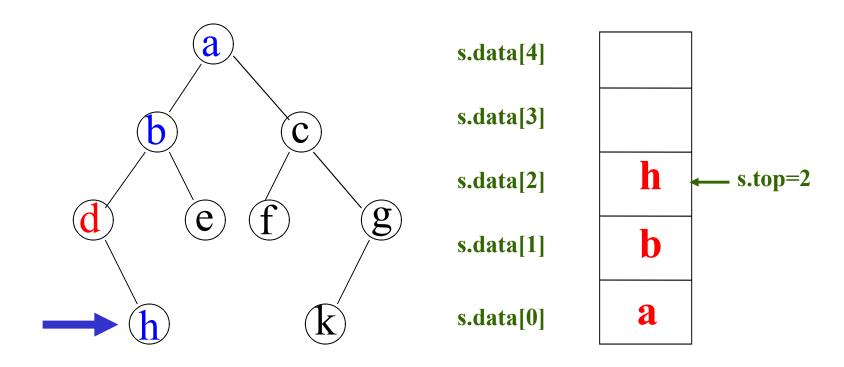






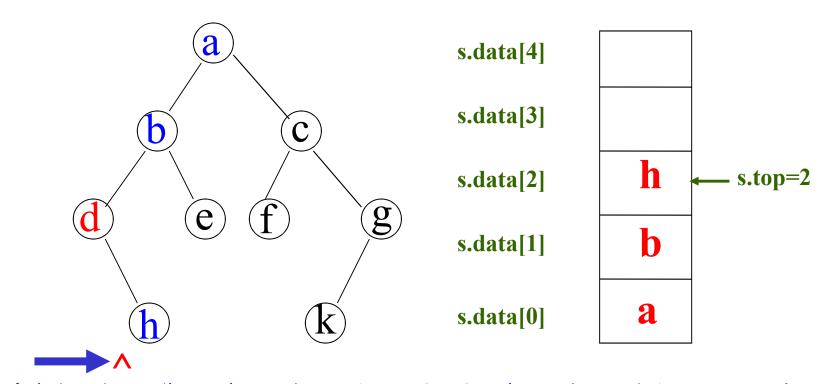






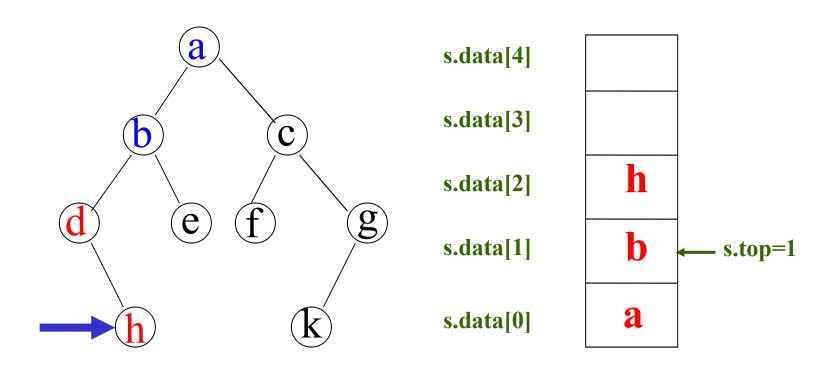






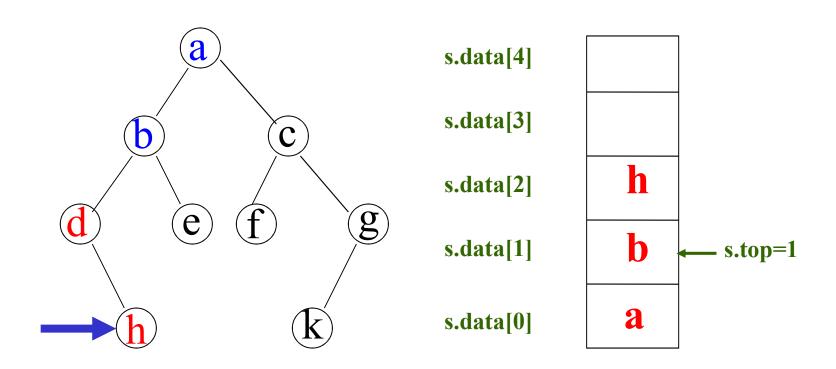






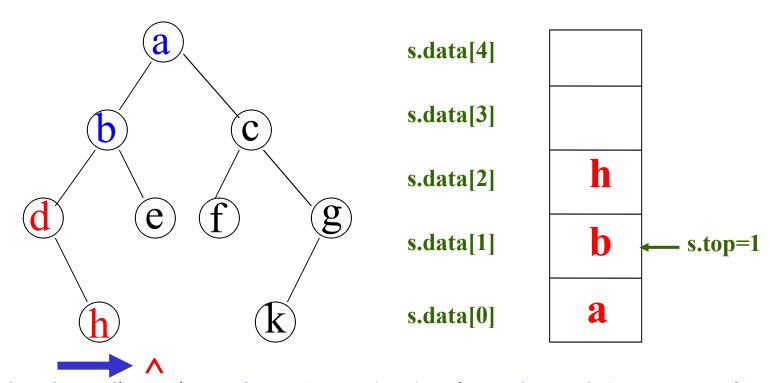






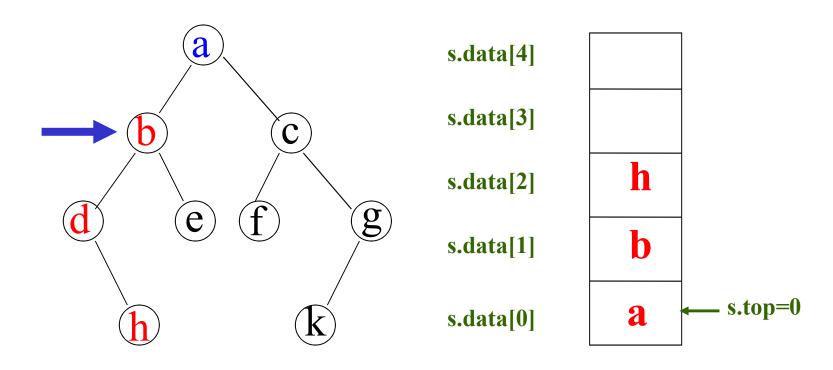






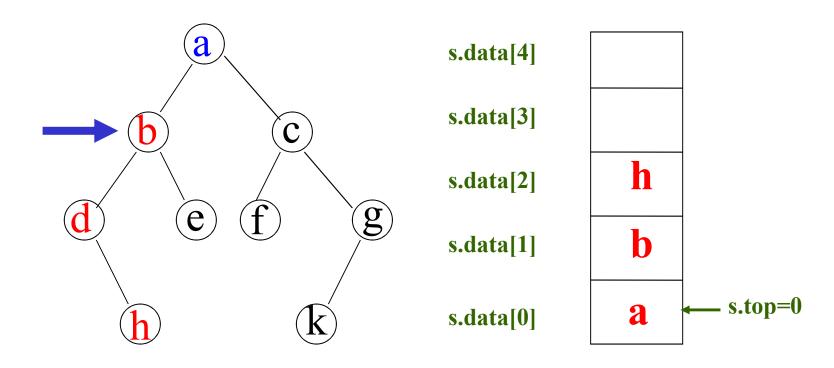






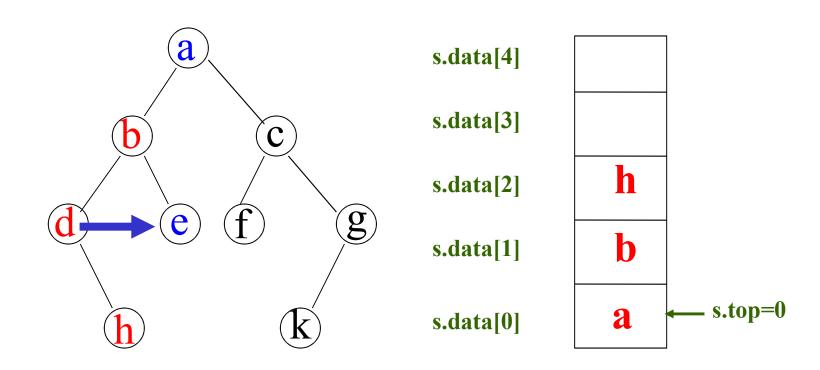






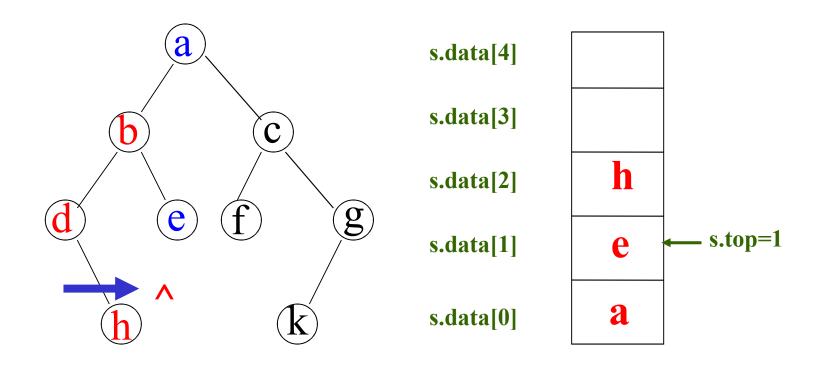






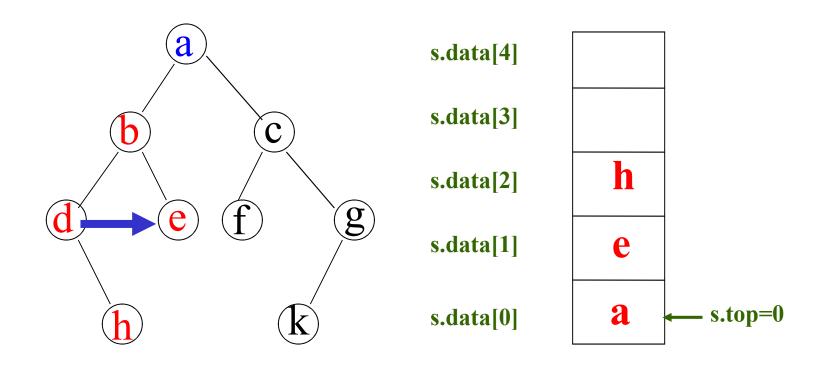






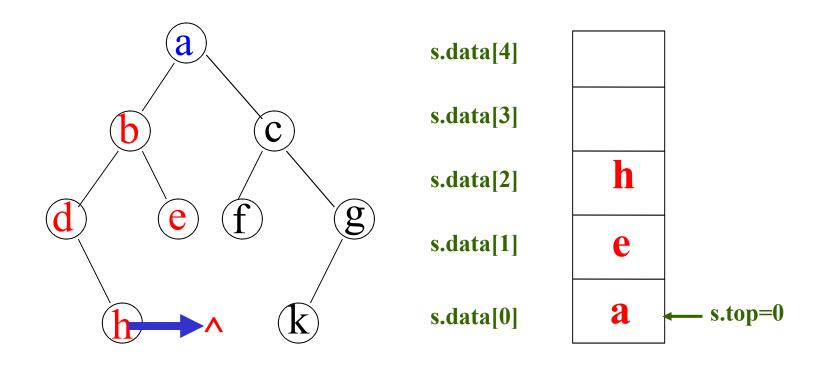






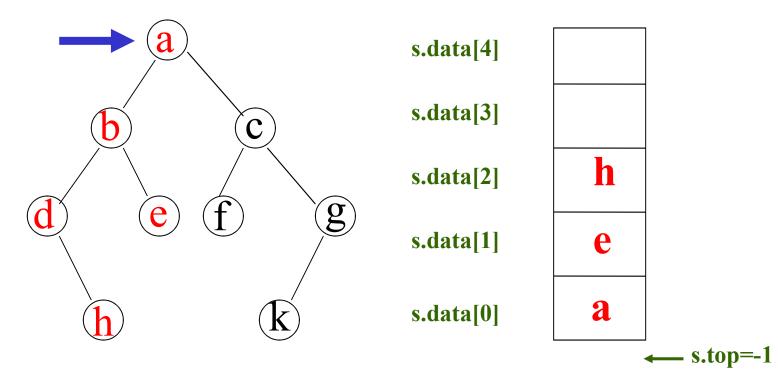






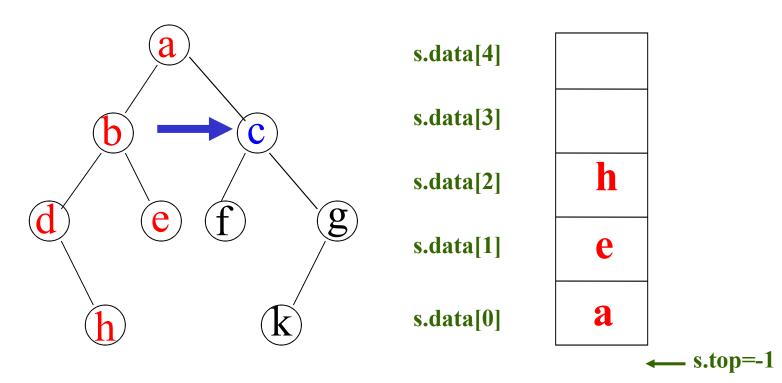






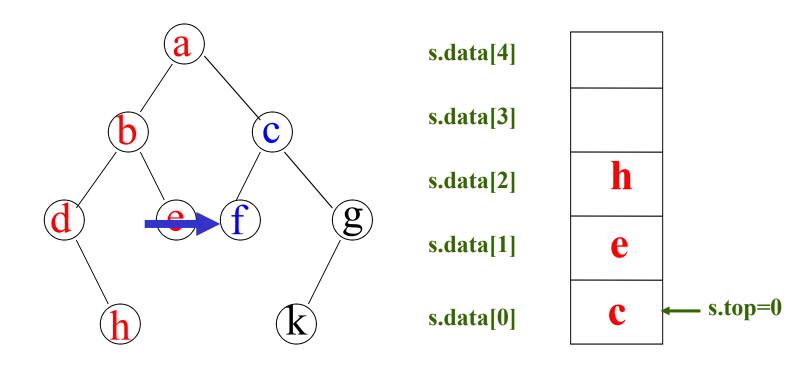






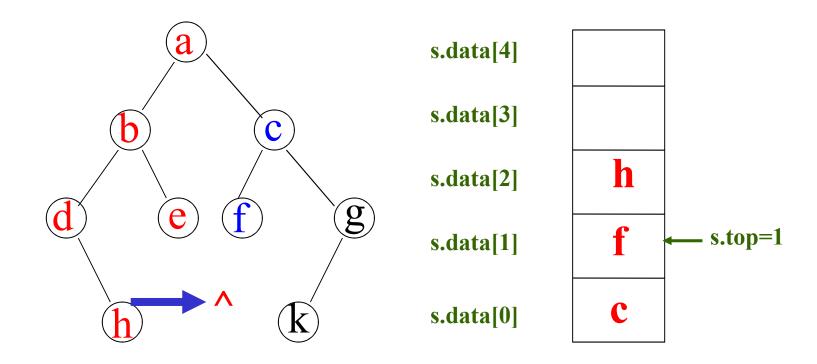






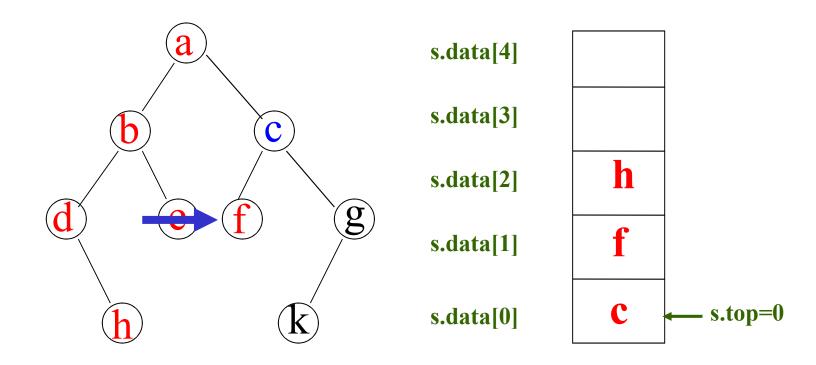






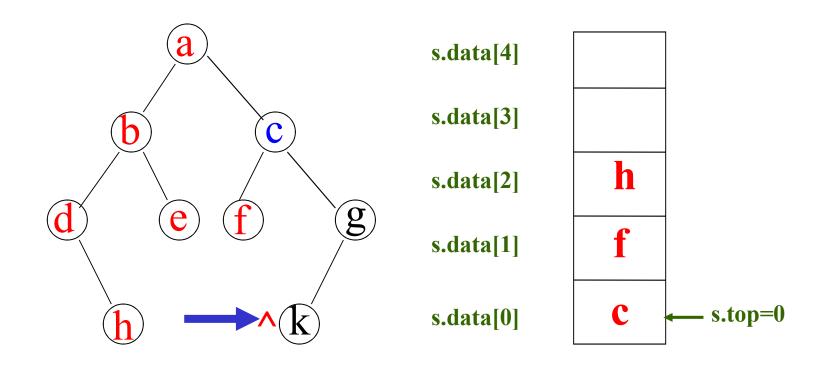






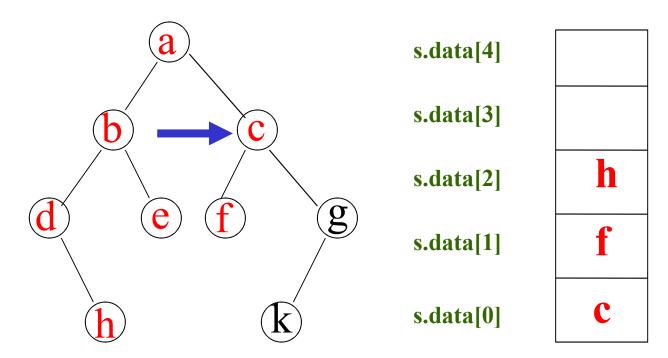








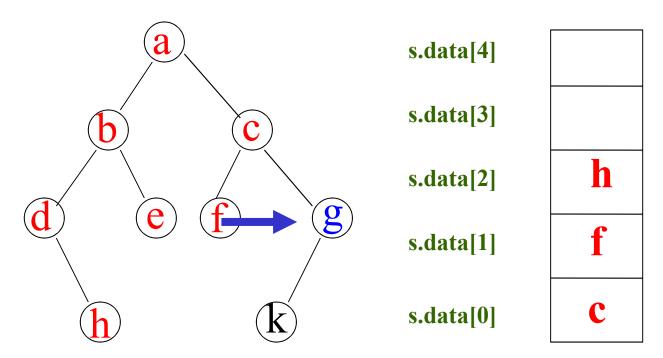




 $\leftarrow$  s.top=-1



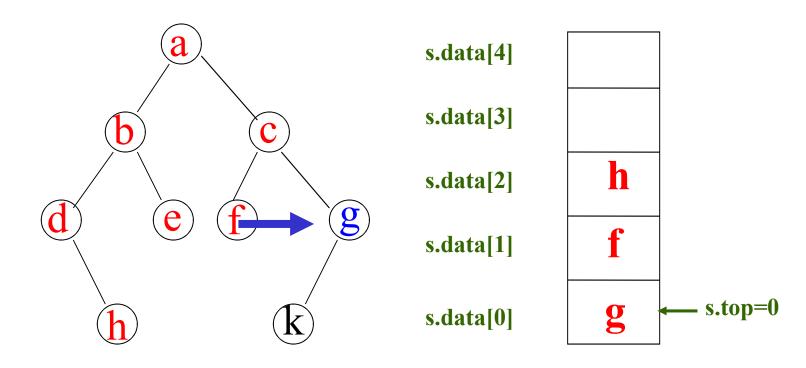




 $\leftarrow$  s.top=-1

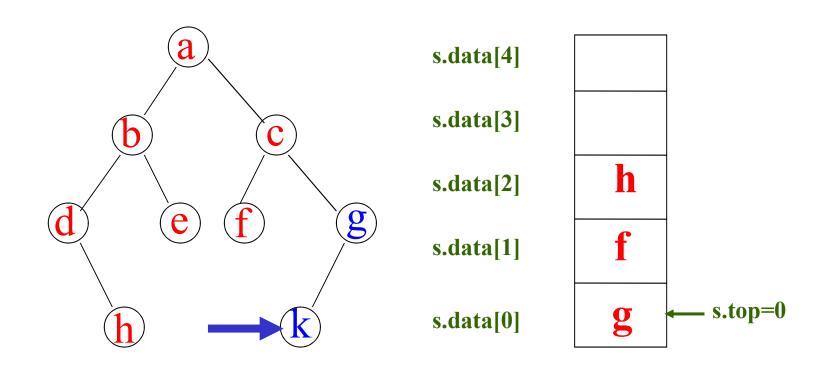






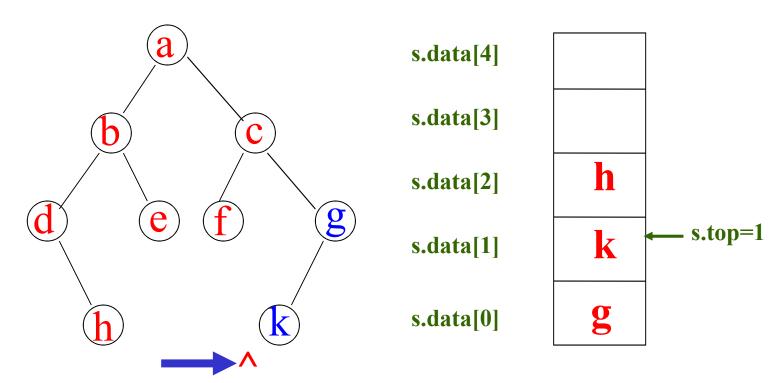






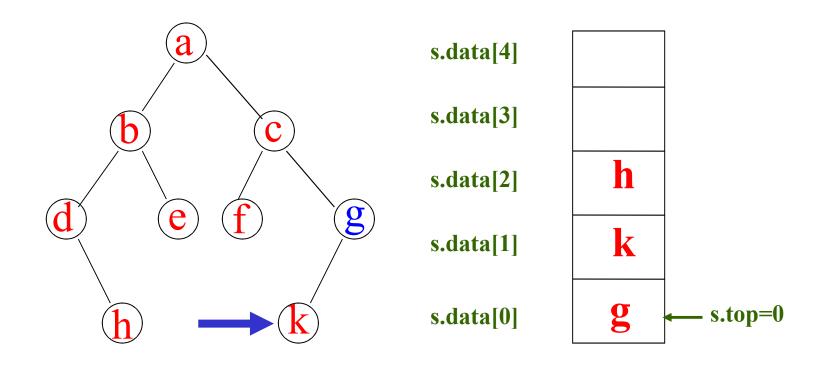








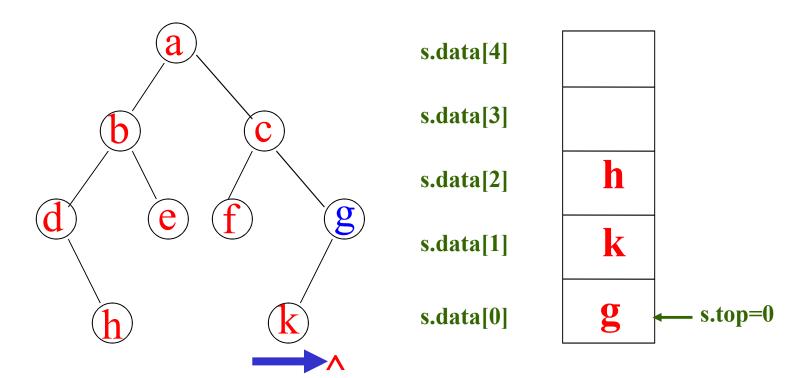








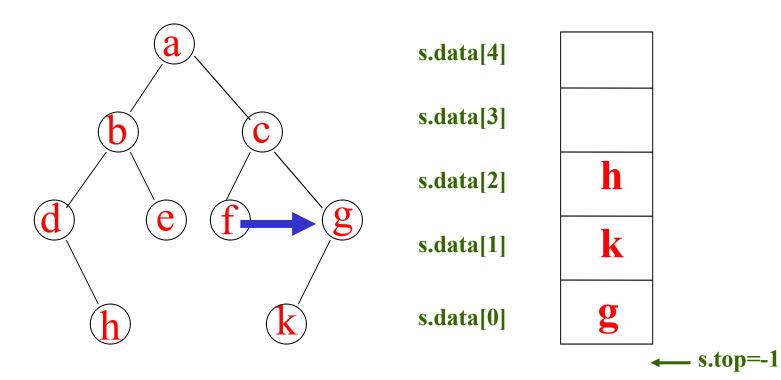
#### dhbeafck







#### dhbeafck

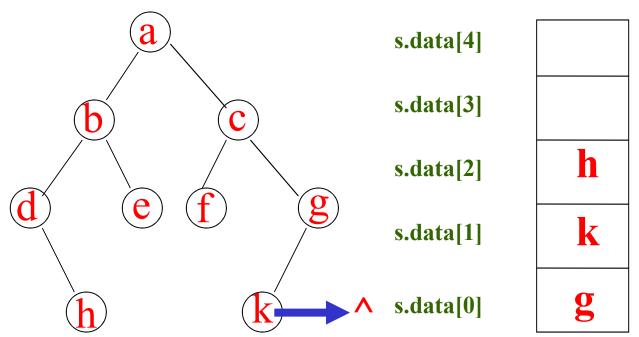






# dhbeafckg

#### 当前访问的结点为空指针,并且栈空----算法结束



 $\leftarrow$  s.top=-1



# 中序遍历算法的非递归描述

```
void InorderTraverse(BiTree T){
 SeqStack s;
 s.top=-1; p = T;
 while(p||(s.top!=-1)){
   while(p){ if(s.top==MAX-1) exit (0);
             s.data[++s.top]=p; //p结点入栈
             p = p-> lc; //进入p的左子树
   if (s.top!=-1)
      {p=s.data[s.top--];
       printf("%c",p->data); // 访问p结点
       p = p->rc;
```



# 后(根)序的遍历算法:

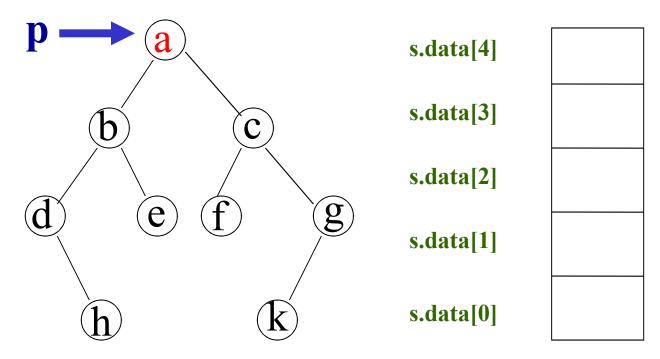
若二叉树为空树,则空操作;否则,

- (1) 后序遍历左子树;
- (2) 后序遍历右子树;
- (3) 访问根结点。





图中结点只有在其左、右子树被访问后才能被访问

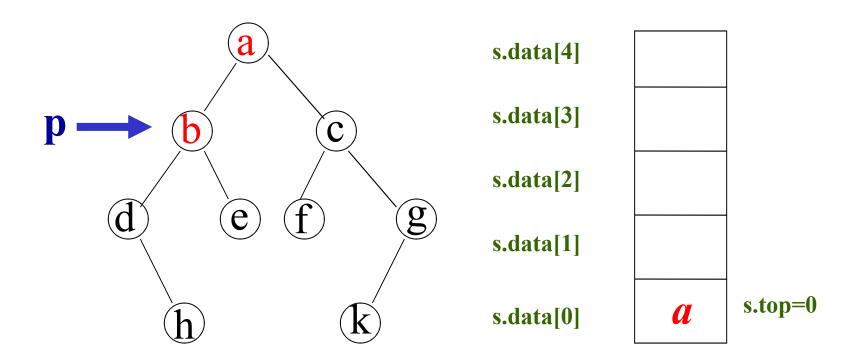


s.top=-1





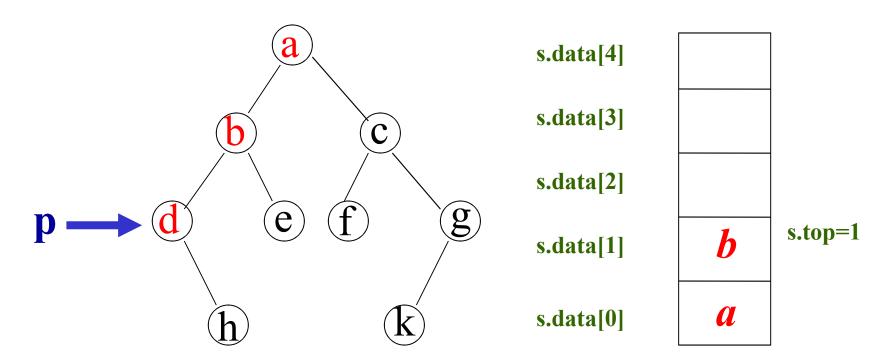
图中结点只有在其左、右子树被访问后才能被访问







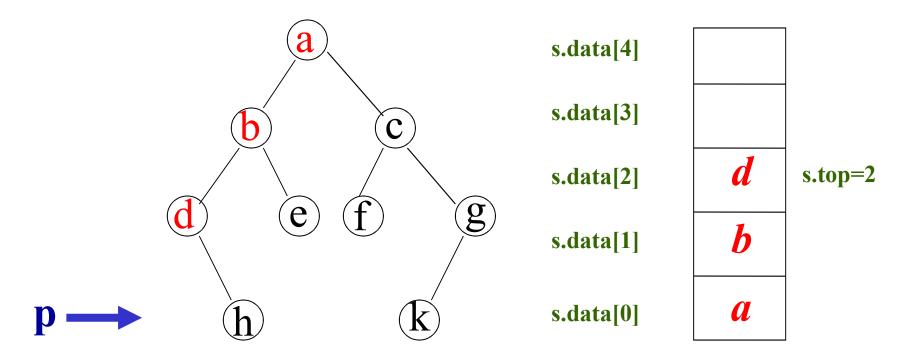
图中结点只有在其左、右子树被访问后才能被访问







图中结点只有在其左、右子树被访问后才能被访问

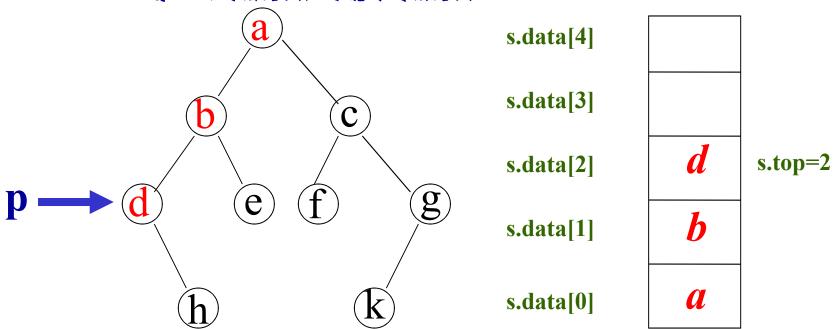






图中结点只有在其左、右子树被访问后才能被访问

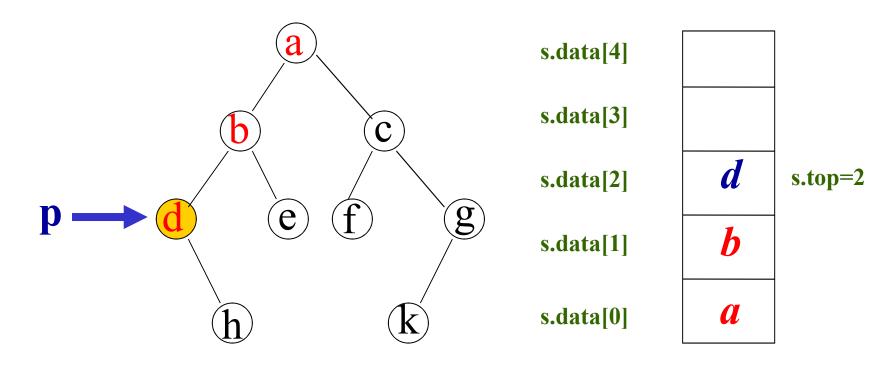
图中一个结点的左子树访问结束,回到该结点----》右子树,右子树访问结束后回到该结点,才能访问该结点



栈中结点要设标志城,指示该结点目前是被访问其左子树还是右子树

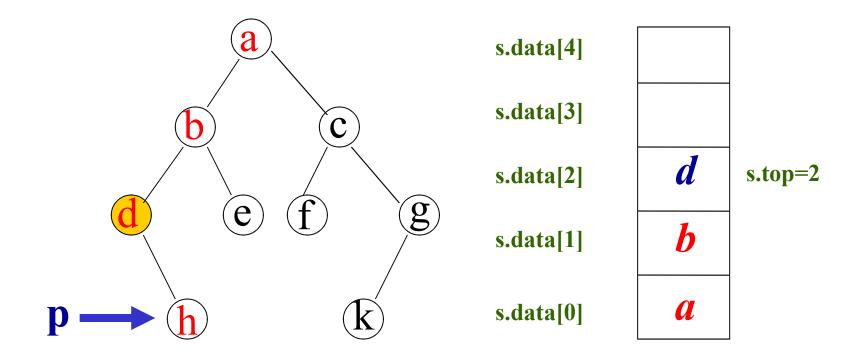






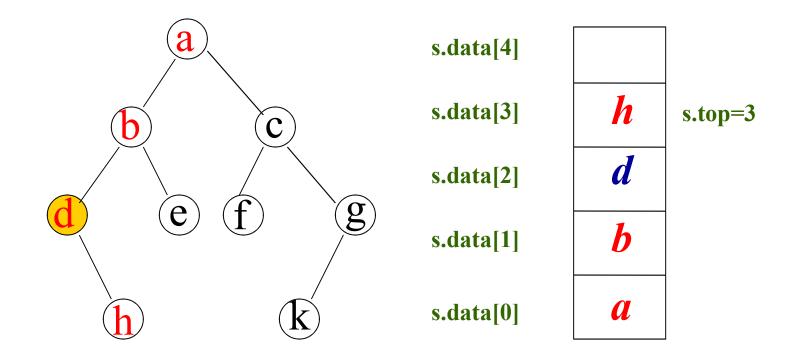






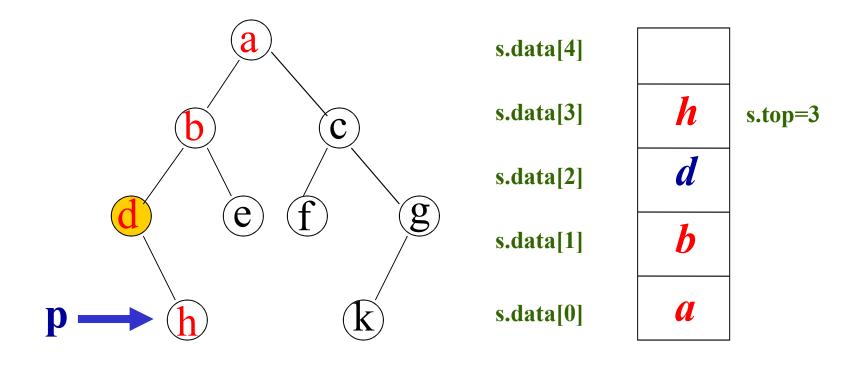






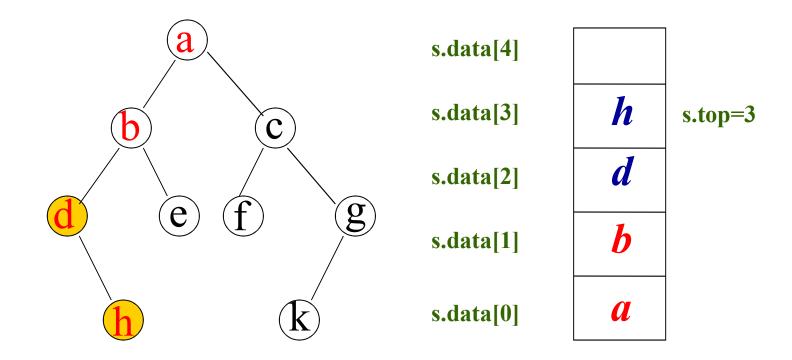






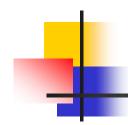


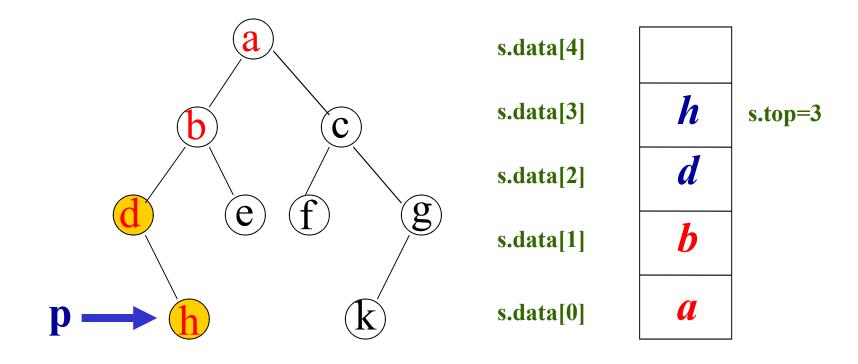




**p** —

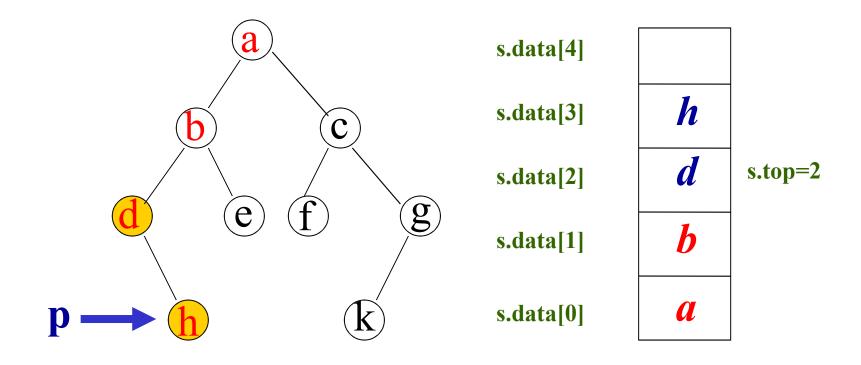






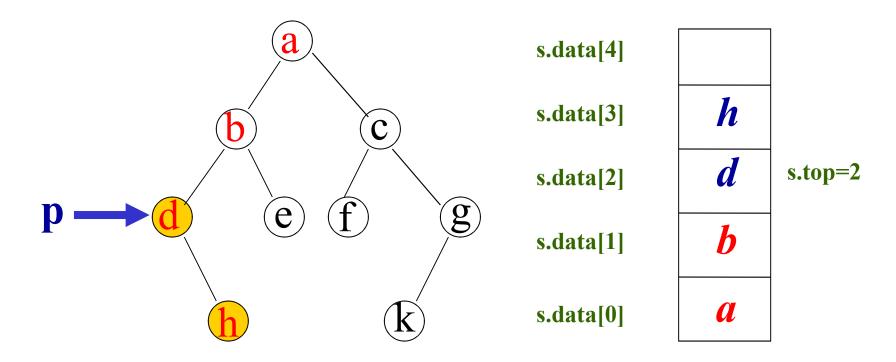






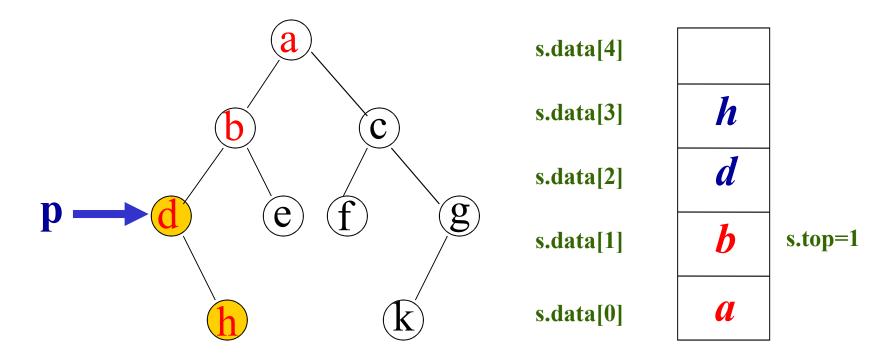






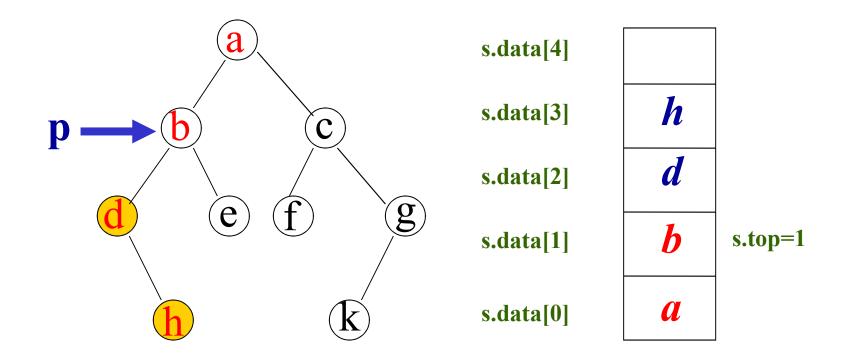






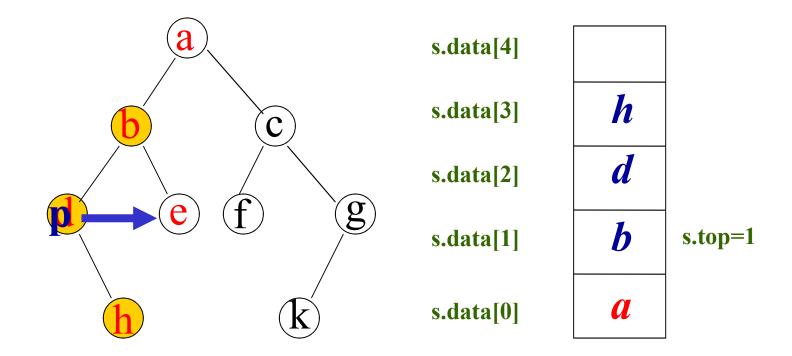






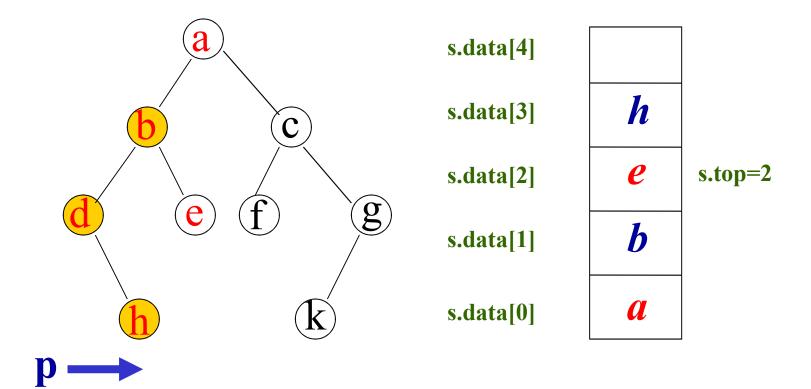






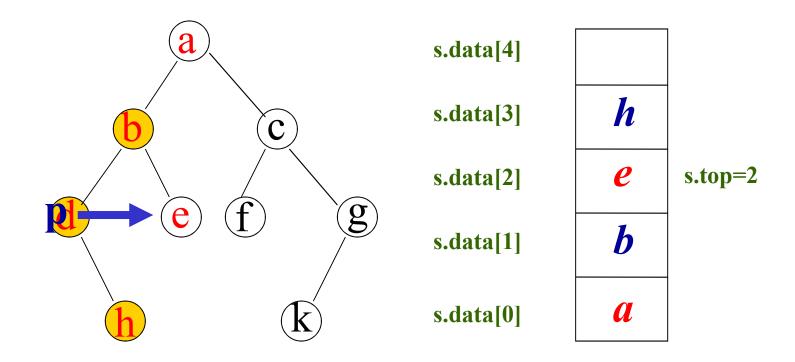






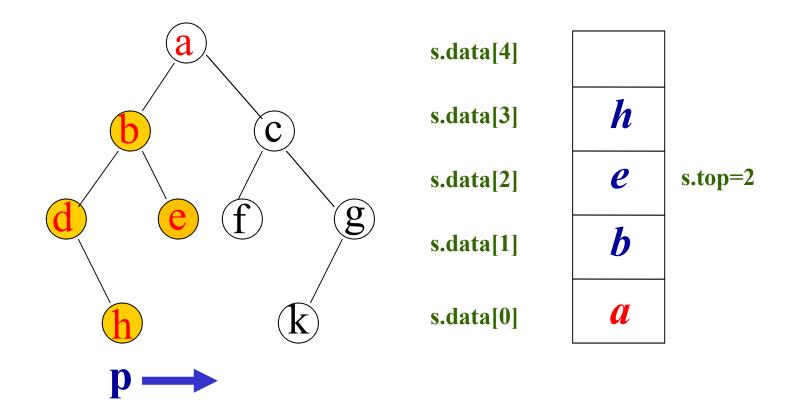






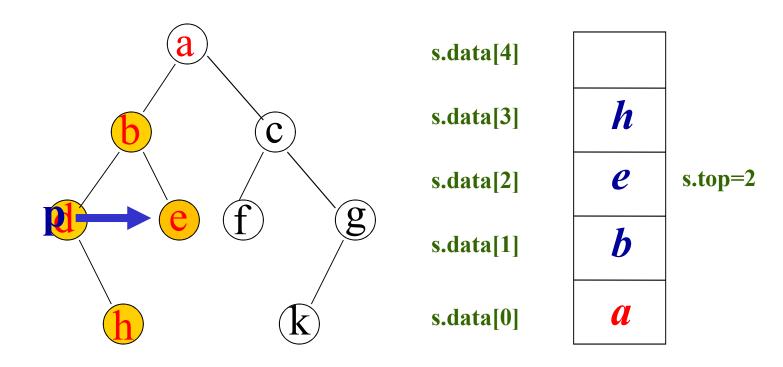




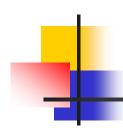




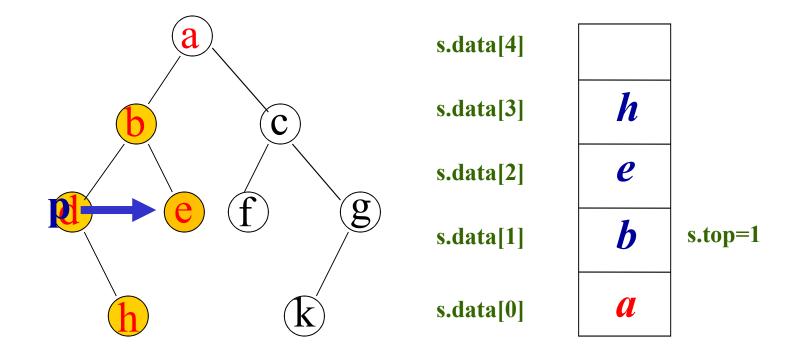








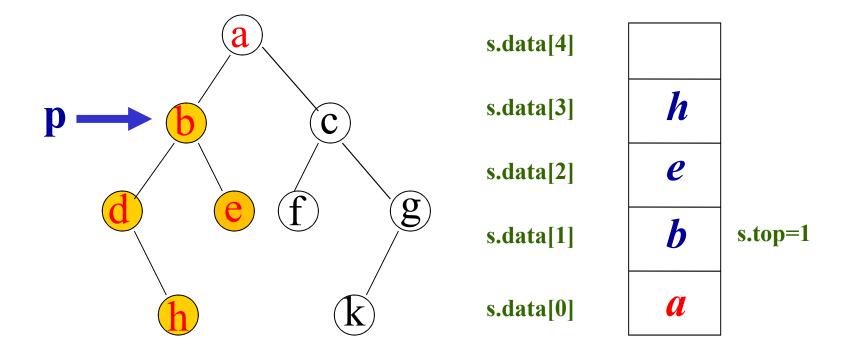
## hde





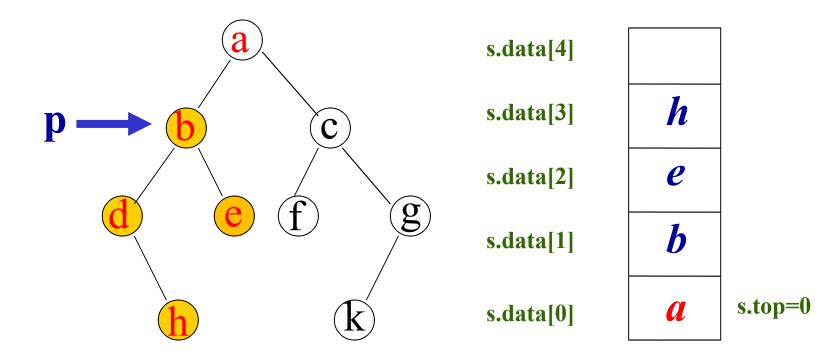


## hde



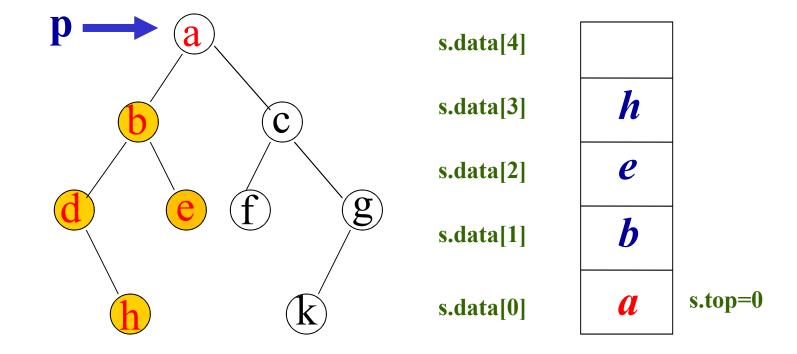






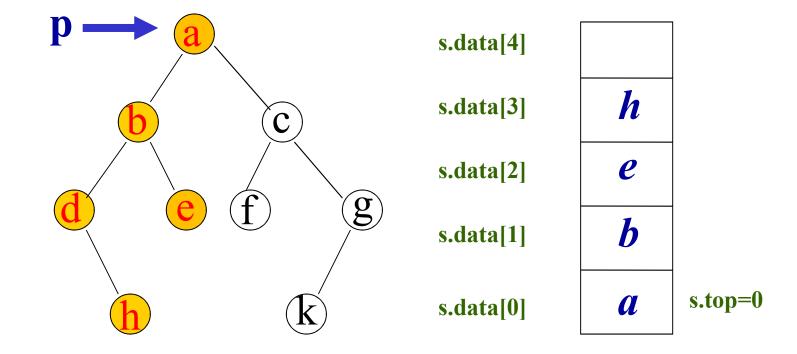






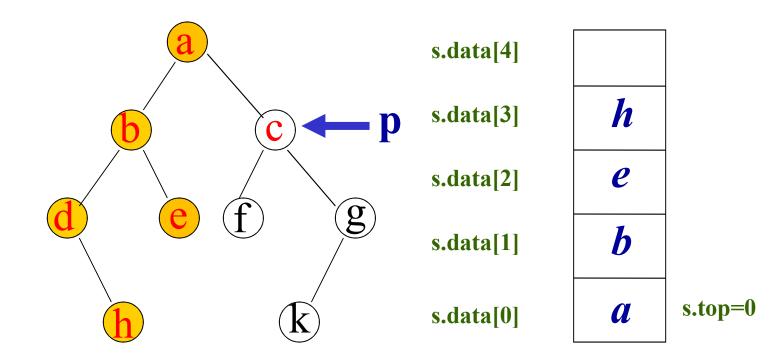






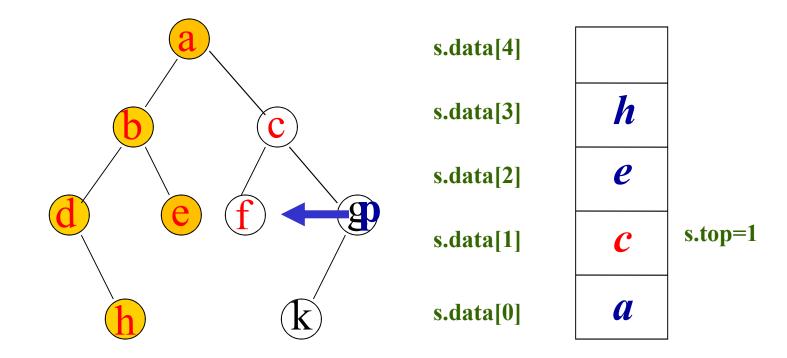






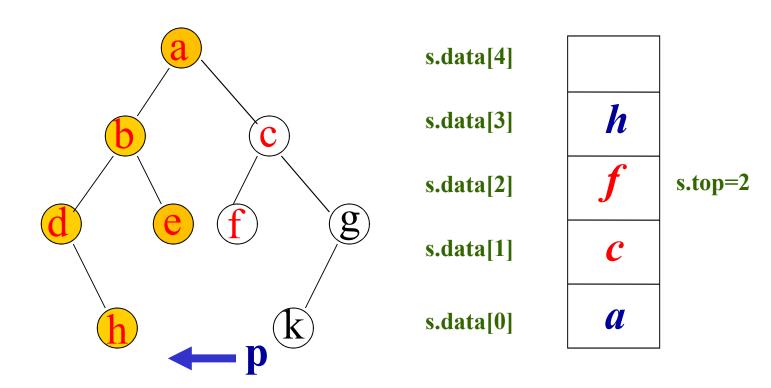






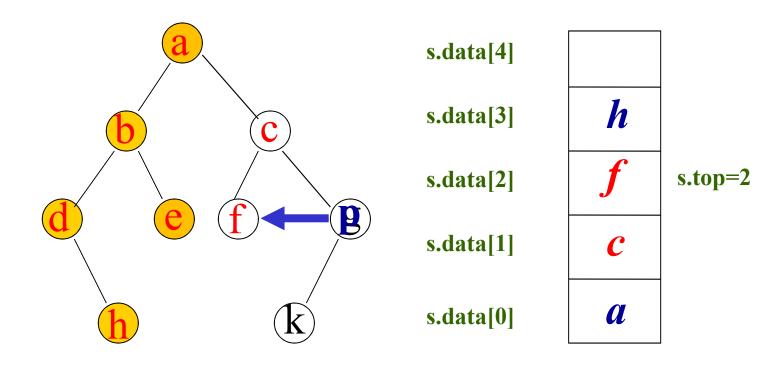






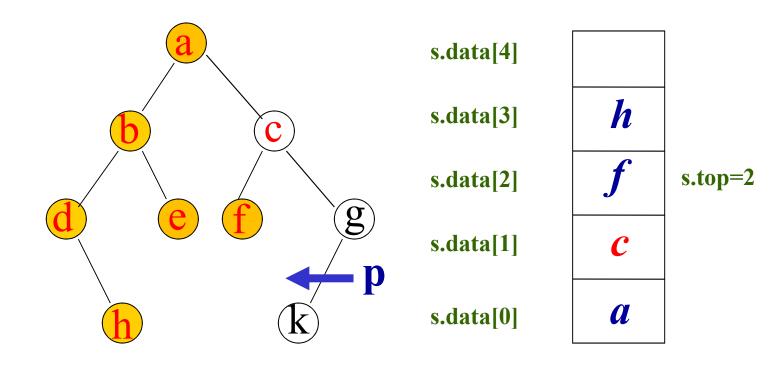






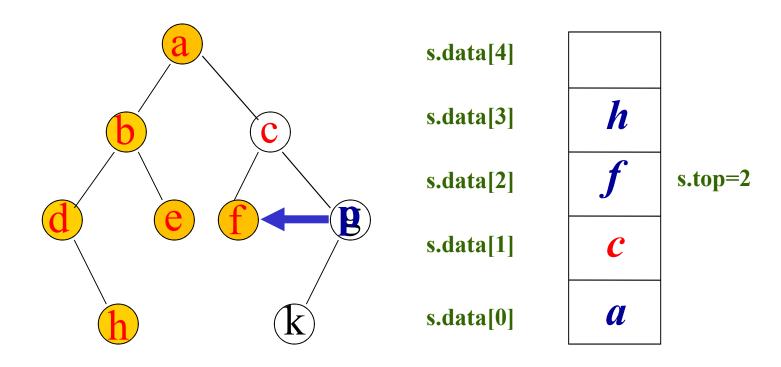






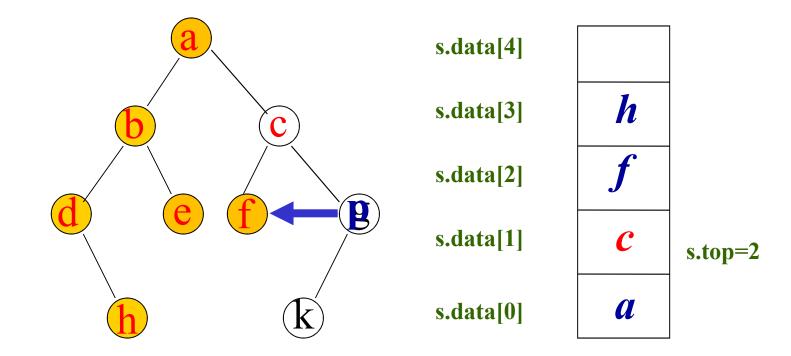






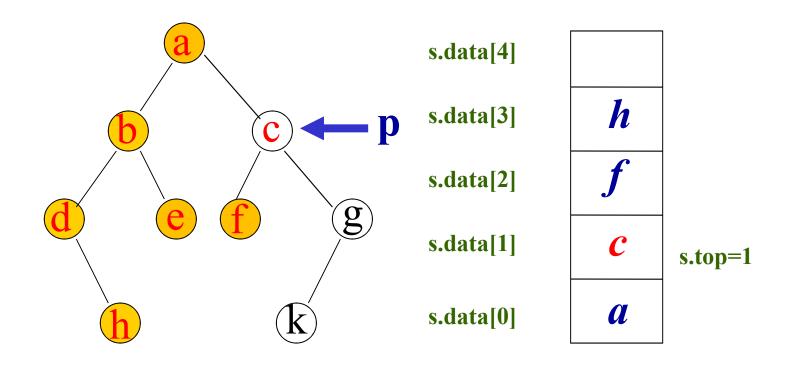






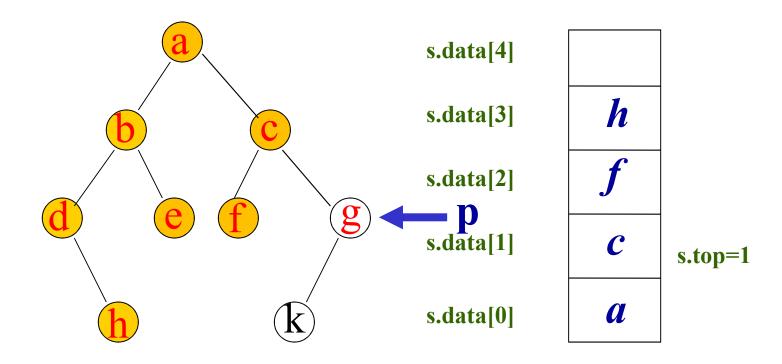






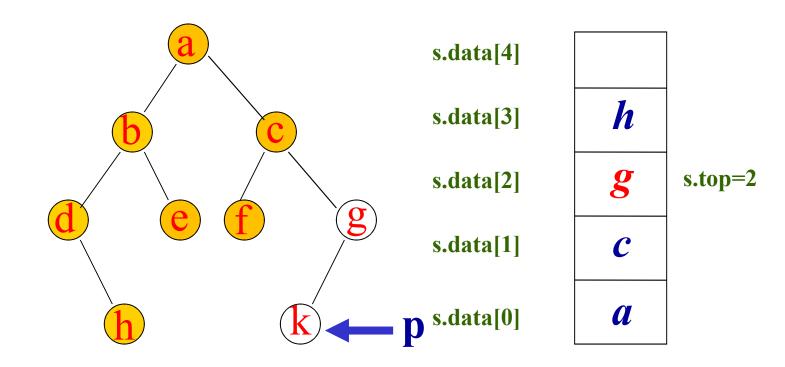






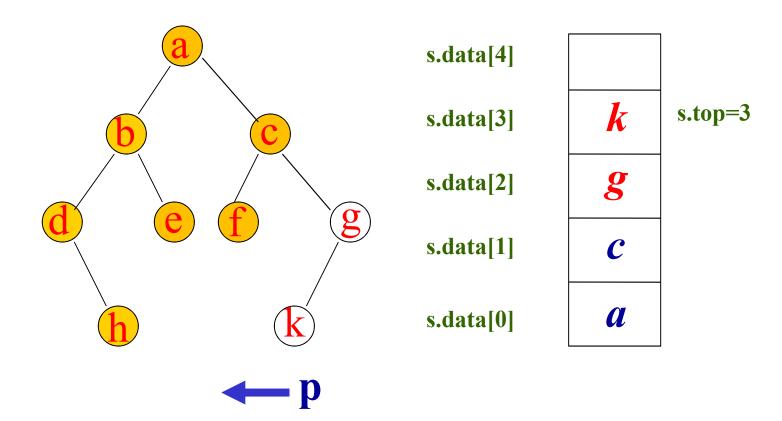






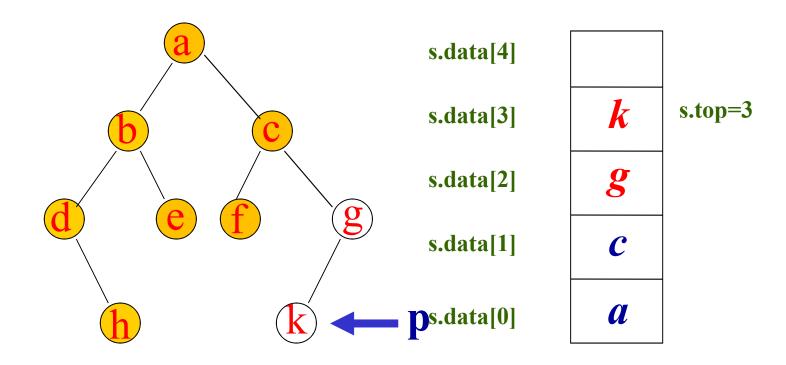






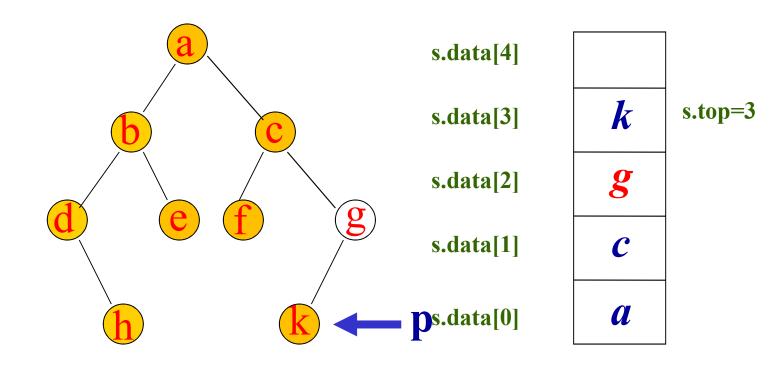






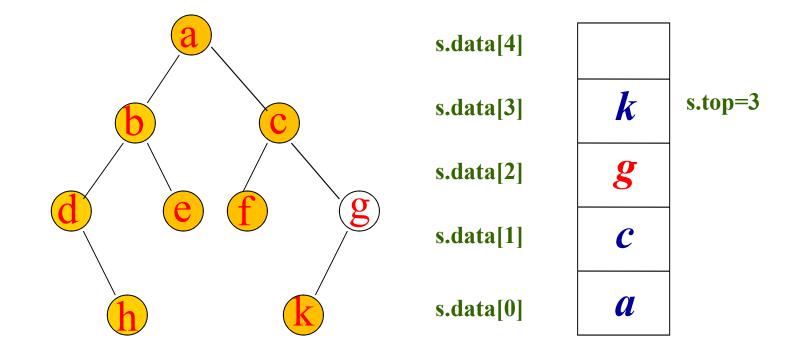








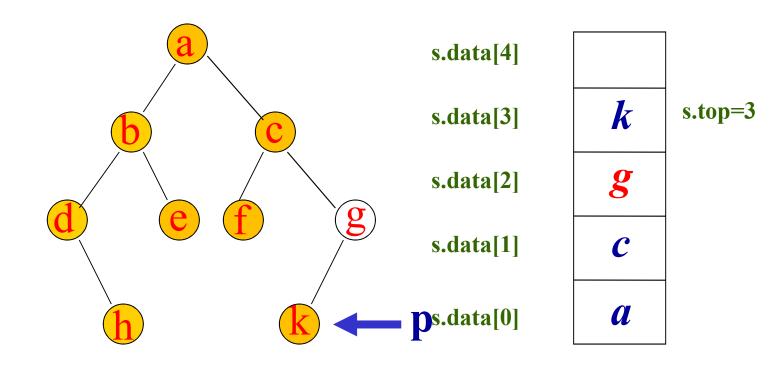




**—** p

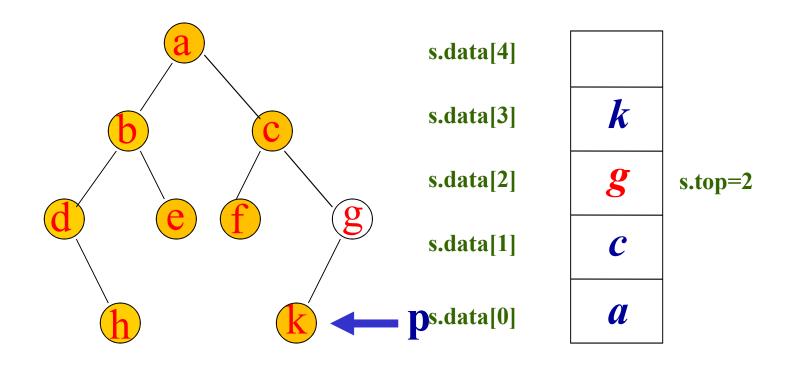






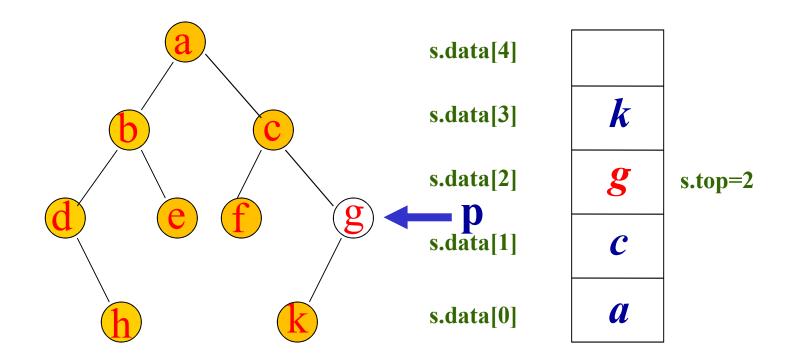






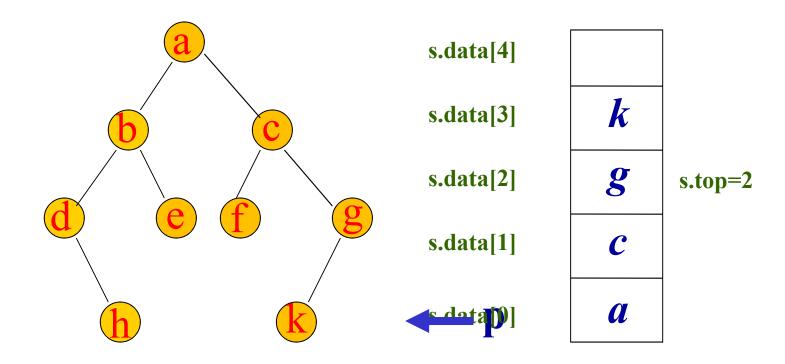






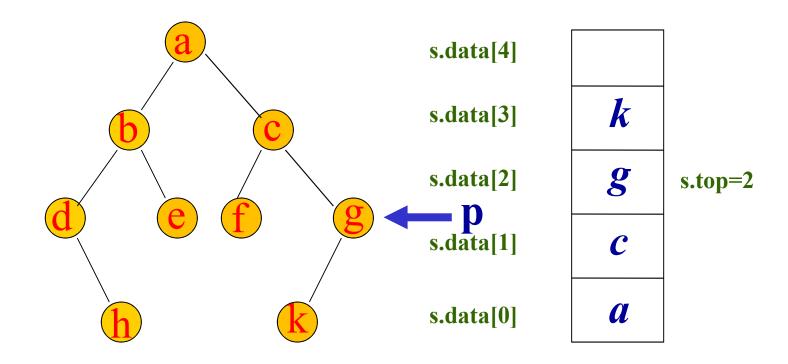






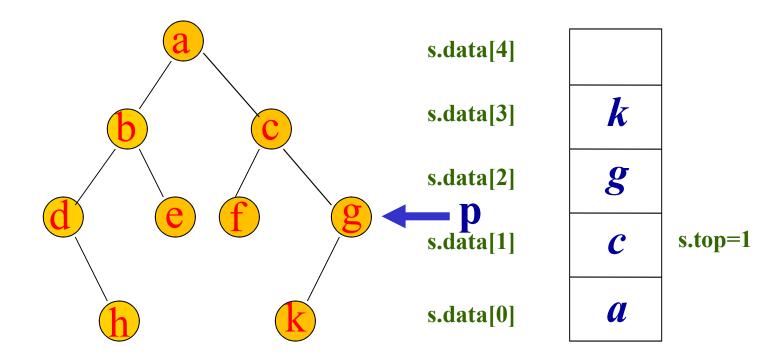






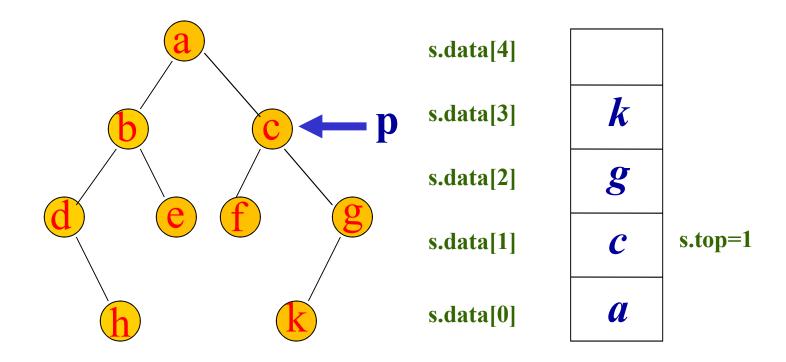








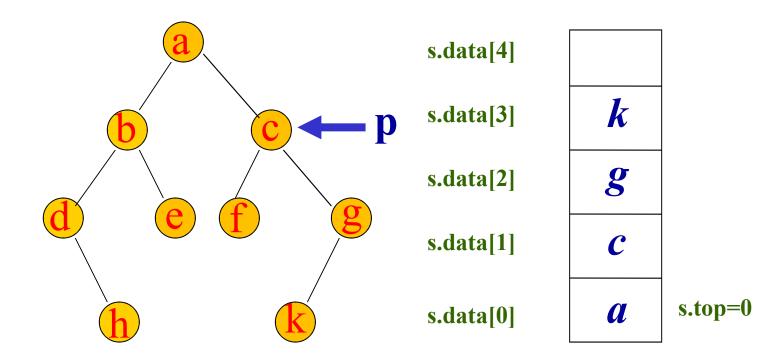








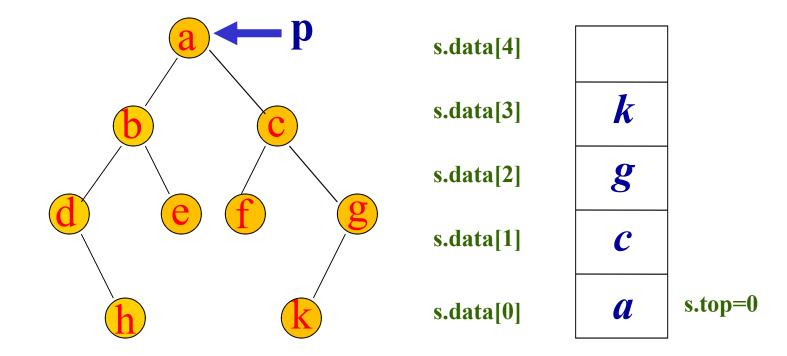
# hdebfkgc







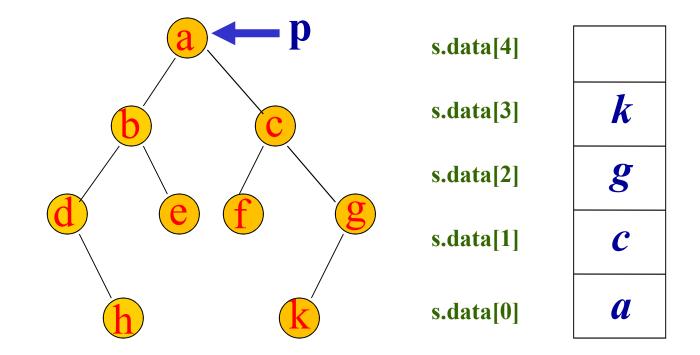
# hdebfkgc







# hdebfkgca



s.top=-1



# 顺序栈

```
#define MAX 10000
typedef struct {BiTree d; int flag;}dataelem;
typedef struct
{dataelem data[MAX];
int top;
}SeqStack2;
```



# 后序遍历的非递归描述

void postorder(BiTree T)

