```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class binarytreenode//二叉树结点
{
       int data;
public:
       binarytreenode * leftchild;
       binarytreenode * rightchild;
       binarytreenode * next;
       binarytreenode() {};
       binarytreenode(int & d)
       {
               data=d;
               leftchild=NULL;
               rightchild=NULL;
       binarytreenode() {};
};
//栈
class stack
private:
       int size;
       int top;
       binary tree node** ar;
public:
       stack(int size)
       {
               this->size=size;
               top=-1;
```

```
ar=new binarytreenode*[size];
}
bool push(binarytreenode* item)//入栈
        i f (top == size-1)
        {
                cout<<"栈已满!"<<endl;
                return false;
        e 1 s e
        {
                ar[++top]=item;
                return true;
        }
bool pop()//出栈
{
        i f (top==-1)
        {
                cout<<"栈为空!"<<endl;
                return false;
        }
        e 1 s e
                 top--;
                 return true;
binarytreenode* read()//读取栈顶元素
{
        i f (top==-1)
```

```
{
                      cout<<"栈为空!"<<endl;
                      return NULL;
               return ar[top];
       bool empty()
               i f (top==-1)
                      return true;
               return false;
        _stack() {};
};
//二叉树
class binarytree
       binarytreenode * root;
       int size;
public:
       binarytree()
               size=0;
               root=NULL; }
       int get_size() { return size;
       void change_root(binarytreenode*p) {      root=p; }
       binarytreenode* get_root() {         return root;     }
       void postorder()//后序遍历
        {
               binarytreenode * p = get_root(), *prev=NULL;
               stack st(get_size());
```

```
cout<<"后序遍历结果: ";
               i f (p==NULL)
                      cout<<"二叉树为空!";
               while(p!=NULL)
               {
                       for (; p->1 eftchild!=NULL; p=p->1 eftchild)
                              st.push(p);
                      while(p!=NULL && (p->rightchild==NULL||p->rightchild==prev))//右子树
不存在或已经访问过,访问该结点
                       {
                              cout << p-> get data() << " ";
                              prev=p;
                              if(st.empty())
                                      goto last;
                              p=st.read();//读取栈顶元素
                              st.pop();
                       st.push(p);
                       p=p->rightchild;//访问右子树
               }
               last:
                       cout \le endl;
       binarytreenode* pre_in_postorder(int pre□, int in□, int length)//由先序和中序序列确定
二叉树
       {
               if(length==0)
                       return NULL;
               binary tree node*p;
               p=new binarytreenode(pre[0]);
               int i=0;//标记当前根节点下标
```

```
for(i=0;i<length;i++)//标记当前根节点下标
                 i f(i n[i] == p -> get_data())
                         break;
        i f (i!=0)
        {
                 int*ppre,*iin;
                 ppre=new int[i];
                 iin=new int[i];
                 for (int j=0; j < i; j++)
                 {
                         ppre[j]=pre[j+1];
                         iin[j]=in[j];
                 p->leftchild=pre_in_postorder(ppre, iin, i);
        if(i!=length-1)
        {
                 int*ppre,*iin;
                 ppre=new int[length-i-1];
                 iin=new int[length-i-1];
                 for (int j=0; j < length-i-1; j++)
                         ppre[j]=pre[j+1+i];
                         iin[j]=in[j+1+i];
                 p->rightchild=pre_in_postorder(ppre, iin, length-i-1);
        return p;
}//bool pre_in_postorder()
int get_height(binarytreenode*p)//统计高度
```

{

```
if(p->leftchild==NULL && p->rightchild==NULL)//叶子
                        return 1;
                else if(p->leftchild!=NULL && p->rightchild==NULL)
                        return 1+get_height(p->leftchild);
                else if(p->rightchild!=NULL && p->leftchild==NULL)
                        return 1+get_height(p->rightchild);
                else if(p->leftchild!=NULL && p->rightchild!=NULL)
                {
                        int il=1+get_height(p->leftchild);
                        int i2=1+get_height(p->rightchild);
                        return (i1>i2)?i1:i2;
               }
       }
        void get_width(binarytreenode*p,int i,int wide□)//统计各层结点数
        {
                wide[i++]++;
                if (p->leftchild!=NULL)
                        get_width(p->leftchild,i,wide);
                if (p->rightchild!=NULL)
                        get_width(p->rightchild,i,wide);
int main()
        binarytree tree;
        int length=0;
        cout << "输入序列长度:";
        cin >> length;
        int * preorder,* inorder;
        preorder=new int[length];
        inorder=new int[length];
```

};

```
cout << "输入先序序列: ";
for (int i=0; i < l ength; i++)
        cin>>preorder[i];
cout << "输入中序序列: ";
for (int i=0; i < length; i++)
       cin>>inorder[i];
cout<<"创建中,Wait. . . "<<endl;
tree.change_root(tree.pre_in_postorder(preorder, inorder, length));
tree.change_size(length);
tree.postorder();//后序输出
int height=tree.get_height(tree.get_root()), *wide;//统计高度
wide=new int[height];//宽度
for (int j=0; j < height; j++)
       wide[j]=0;//宽度初始化
tree.get_width(tree.get_root(),0,wide);//统计宽度
//判断宽度
int tag=1, i=0;
for (; i < h e i g h t; i++)
{
        if (wide [i]!=tag)
               break;
        tag*=2;
}
if(i < height-1)
{
        cout<<"不是完全二叉树,最后一层结点之前的层结点不满!"<<end1;
        return 0;
int last=tree.get_size()-tag+1;
binarytreenode*p=tree.get_root();
```

```
int flag=0, j=0;
for (int k=1; k \le 1 ast; k++) //1 <= k \le 3
        j=0;
        p=tree.get_root();
        for (; j < height-k; j++)
                p=p->1 e f t child;
        for(; j < k-1; j++)
                p=p->rightchild;
        i f (p==NULL)
        {
                flag=1;
                break;
        }
if(flag==1)
{
        cout<<"不是完全二叉树,最后一层结点不是自左向右排列!"<<end1;
        return 0;
cout<<"是完全二叉树!"<<endl;
return 0;
```