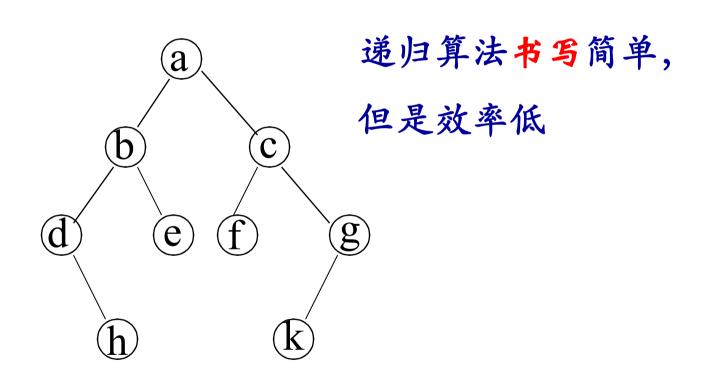
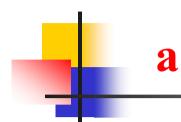
6.3二叉树遍历的非递归算法

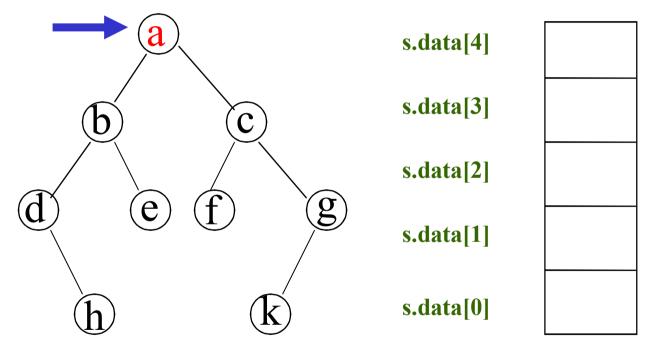


先(根)序遍历算法:

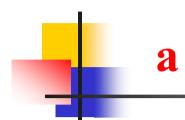
若二叉树为空树,则空操作;否则,

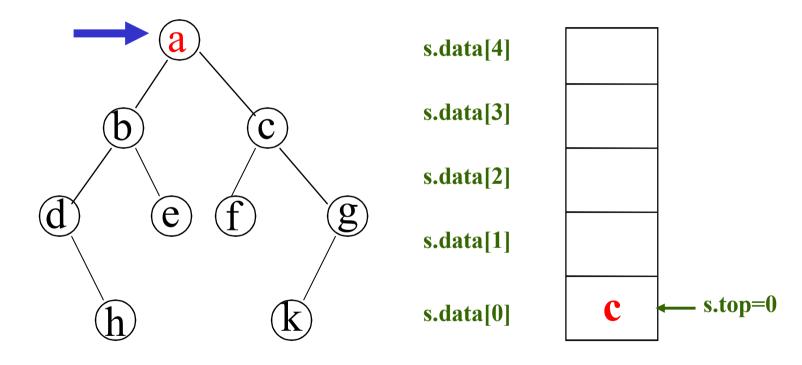
- (1) 访问根结点;
- (2) 光序遍历左子树;
- (3) 北序遍历右子树。



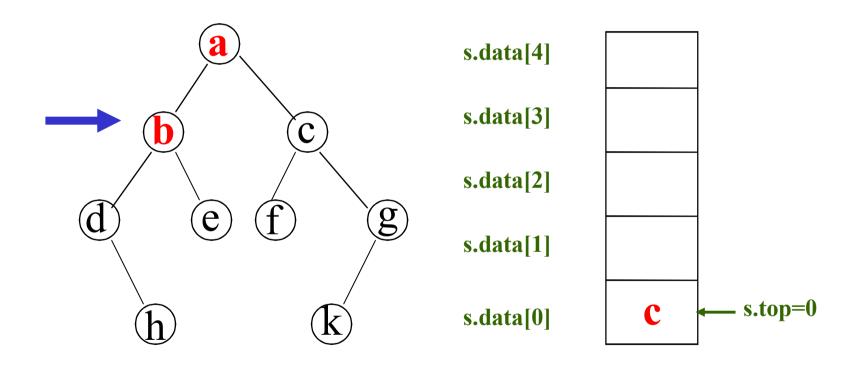


s.top=-1

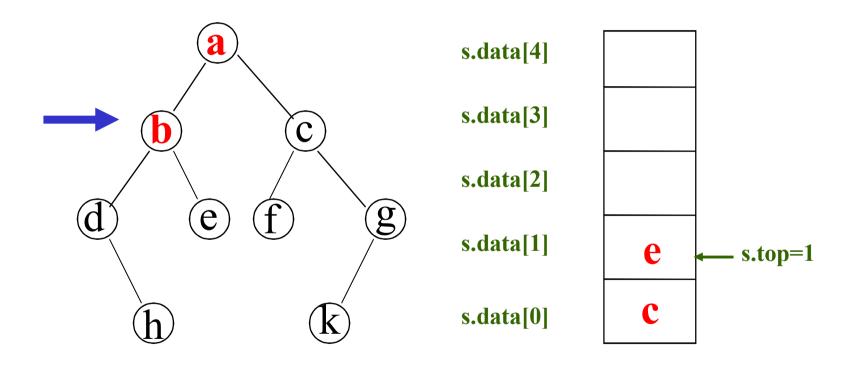






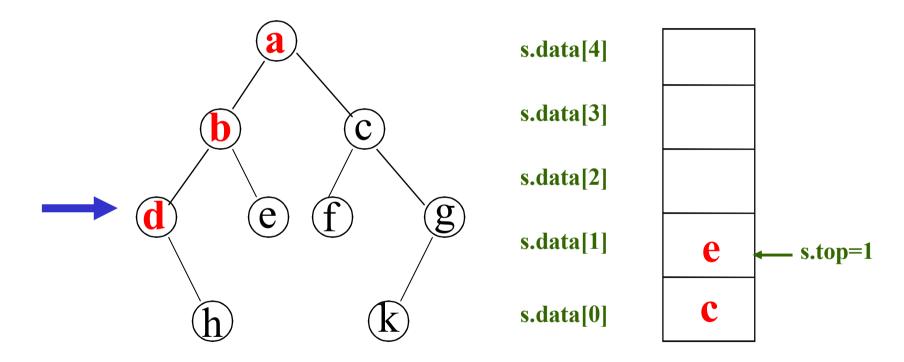


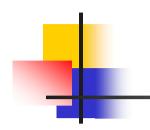




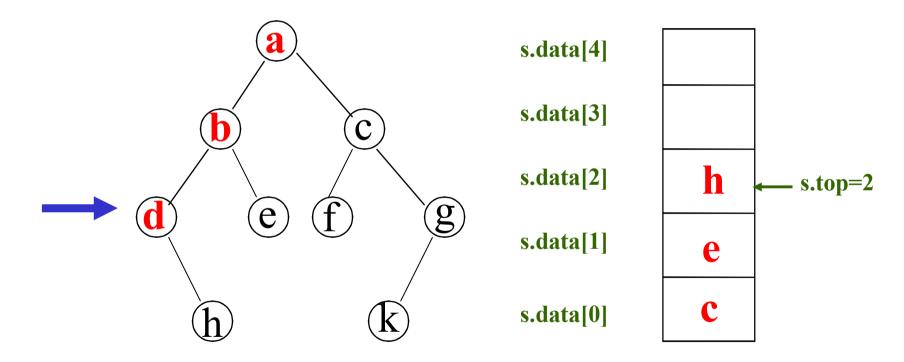


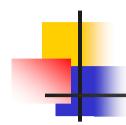
abd



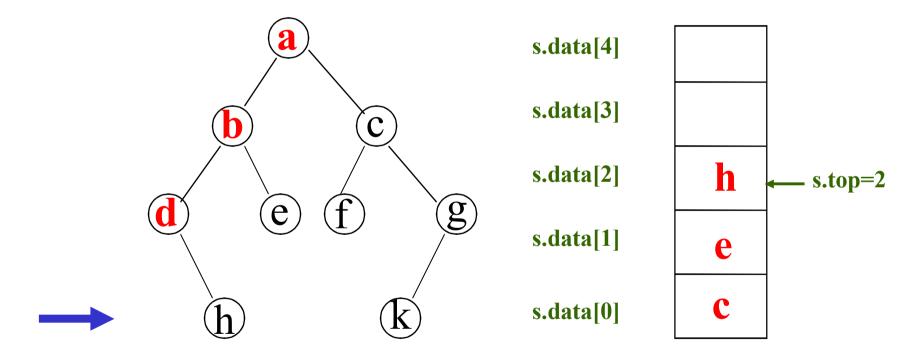


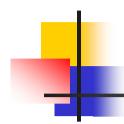
abd



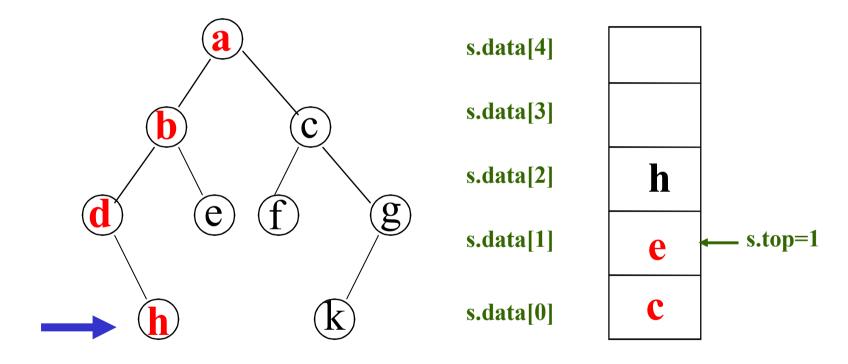


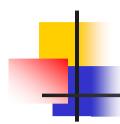
abd



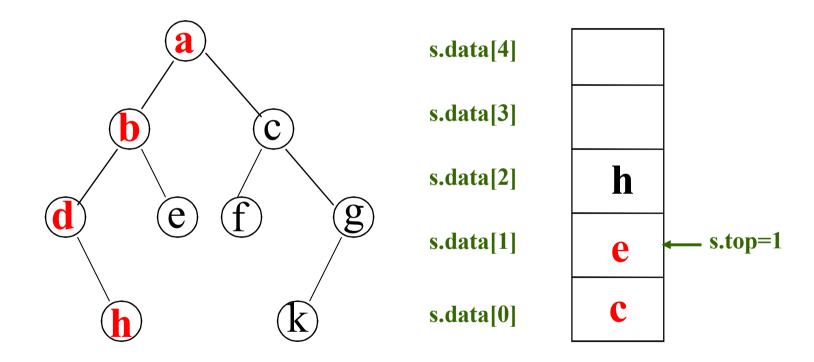


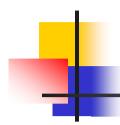
abdh



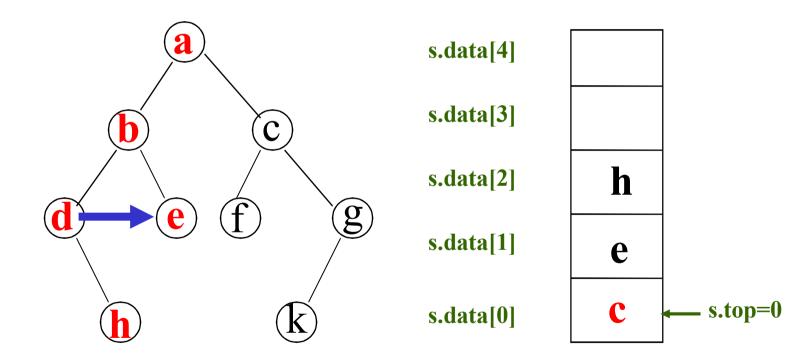


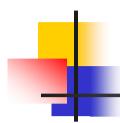
abdh



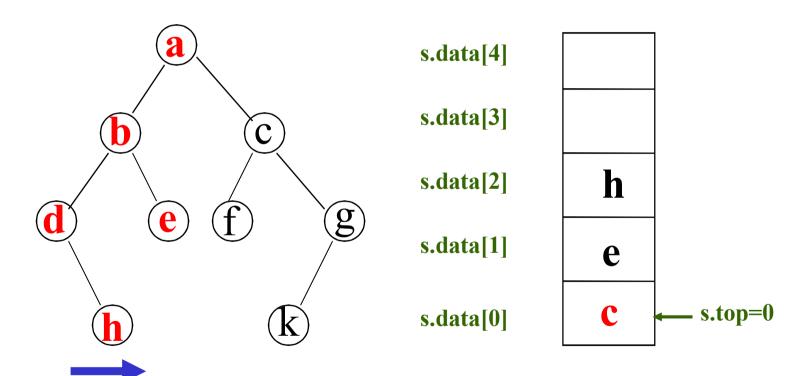


abdhe



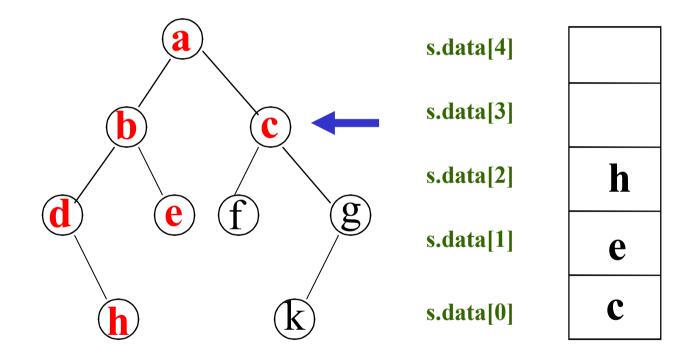


abdhe



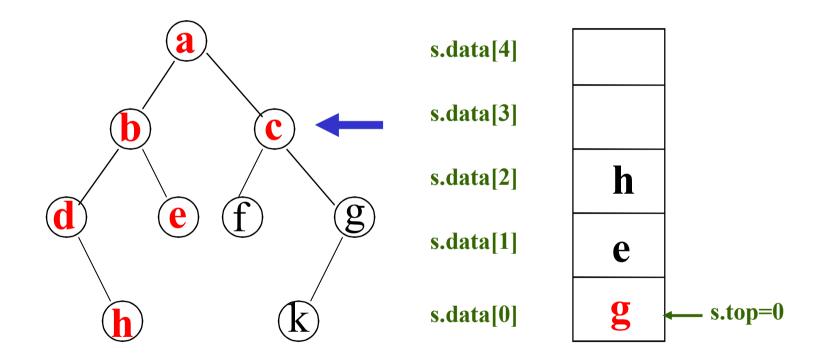


abdhec



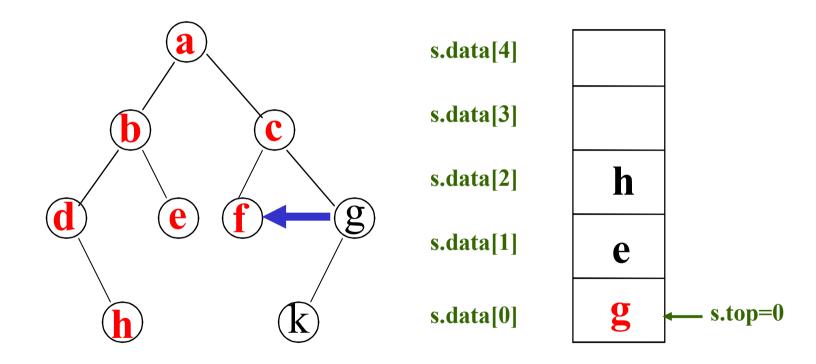


abdhec



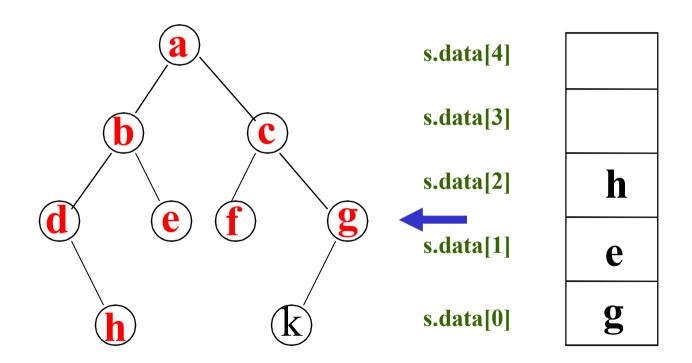


abdhecf

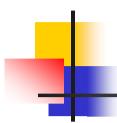




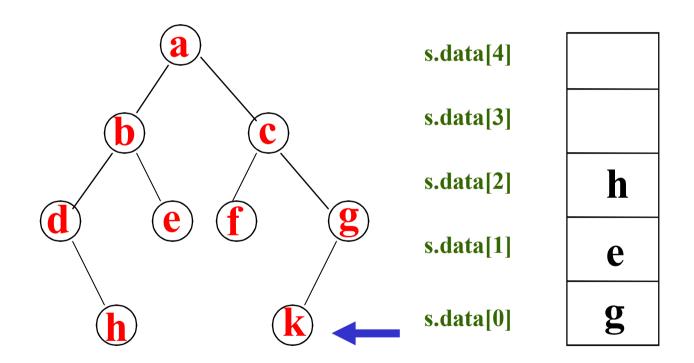
abdhecfg



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,应保存其非全者\$P\$\$\forall \begin{align*} \text{P} \te



abdhecfgk



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,应保存其非全者\$P\$\$\forall \begin{align*} \text{P} \te

顺序栈

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

光序遍历的非递归描述

- 1 p=T, 初始化空栈;
- 2 若p 存在,则访问该结点 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。

光序遍历算法的**非递归**描述

```
void PreorderTraverse(BiTree T){
 SeqStack s;
 s.top=-1; p = T;
 while(p){
   while(p){printf("%c",p->data);
             if(p->rc)
               if(s.top==MAX-1) exit(0);
               else s.data[++s.top]=p->rc;
                 p = p - lc;
   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,

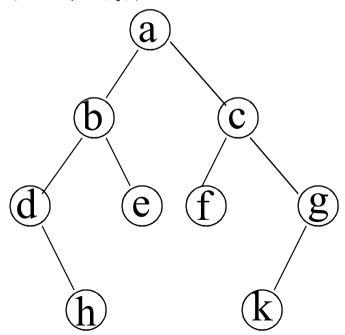
- (1) 中序遍历左子树;
- (2) 访问根结点;
- (3) 中序遍历右子树。

中序遍历的递归算法

```
void zxbl (BiTree T)
if (T) {
  zxbl(T->lchild);
  printf("%c",T->data);
  zxbl(T->rchild);
```

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



中序遍历算法的非选加描述

```
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=p->lc;
   if (s.top!=-1)
      {p=s.data[s.top--];
       printf("%c",p->data);
       p = p->rc;
```

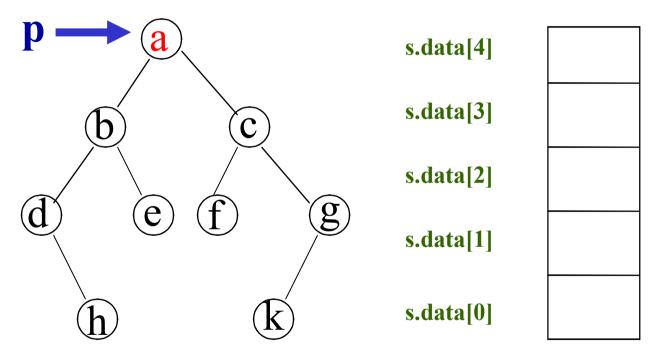
后(根)序的遍历算法:

若二叉树为空树,则空操作;否则,

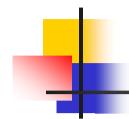
- (1) 后序遍历左子树;
- (2) 后序遍历右子树;
- (3) 访问根结点。

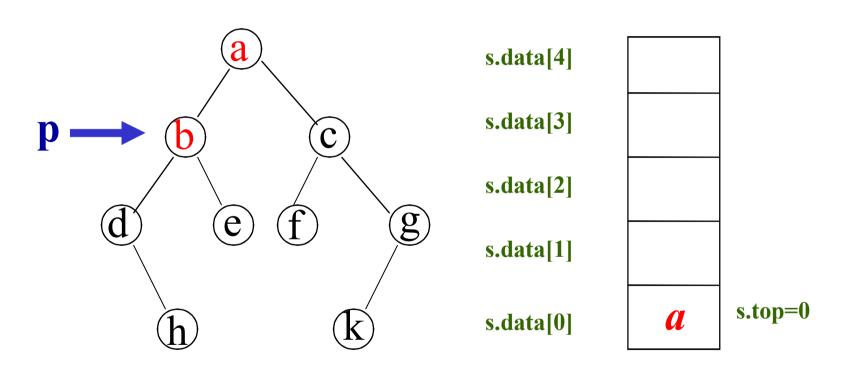


图中结点只有在其左、右子树被访问后才能被访问

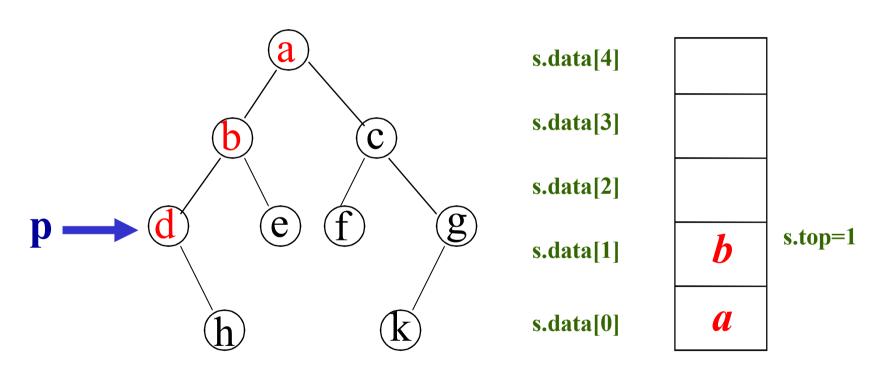


s.top=-1

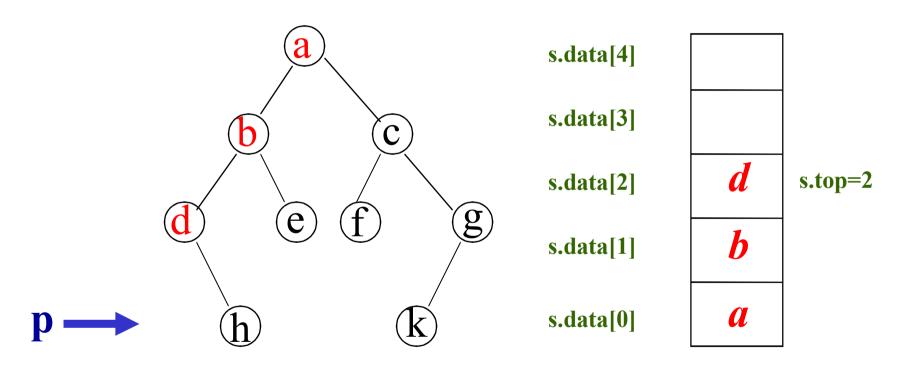




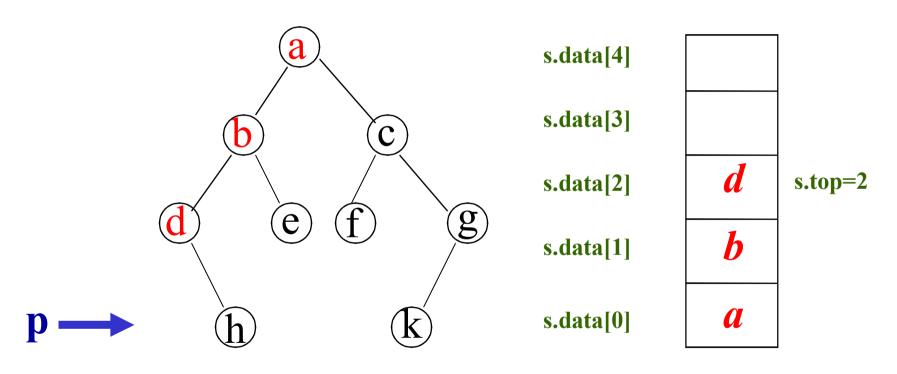


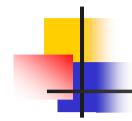






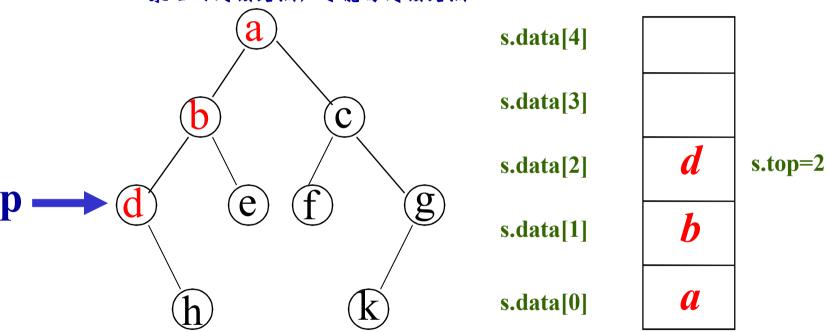






图中结点只有在其左、右子树被访问后才能被访问

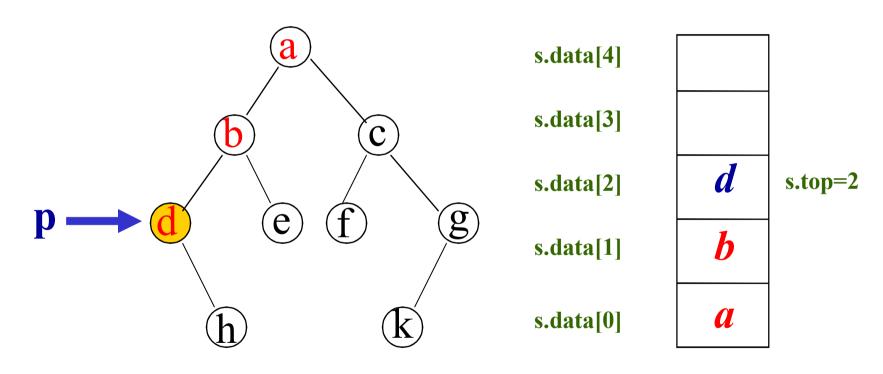
图中一个结点的左子树访问结束,回到该结点----》右子树,右子树访问结束后回到该结点,才能访问该结点

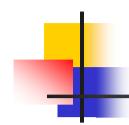


栈中结点要设标志城,指示该结点目前是被访问其左子树还是右子树

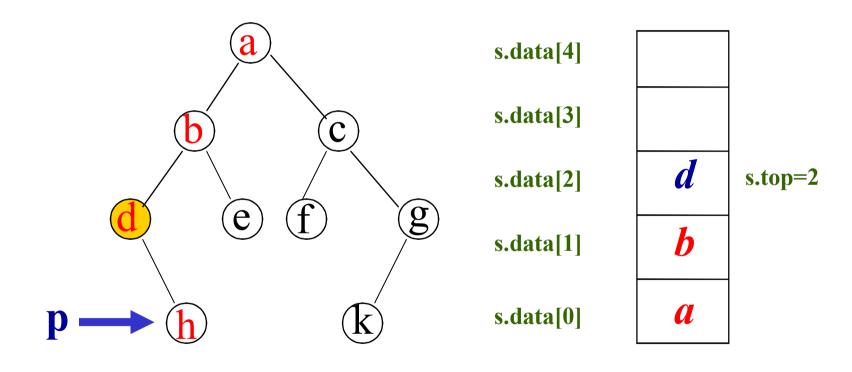


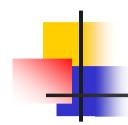
栈中结点红色标志指示该结点目前是被访问其左子树 蓝色标志指示该结点目前是被访问右子树



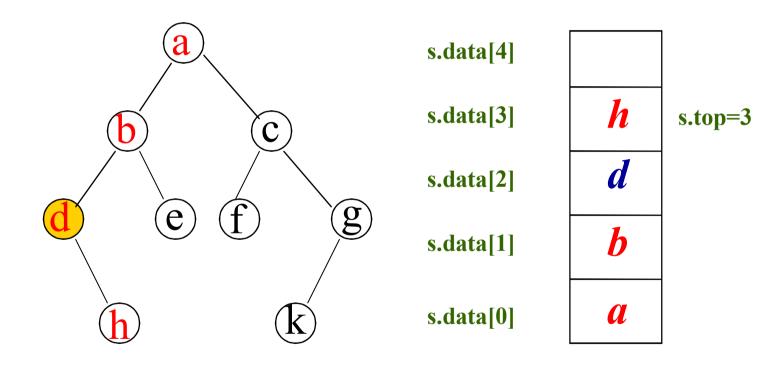


栈中结点红色标志指示该结点目前是被访问其左子树 蓝色标志指示该结点目前是被访问右子树





栈中结点红色标志指示该结点目前是被访问其左子树 蓝色标志指示该结点目前是被访问右子树



后序遍历的非选加描述