Assignment #8: 树为主

Updated 1704 GMT+8 Apr 8, 2025

2025 spring, Complied by 颜鼎堃 工学院

说明:

1. 解题与记录:

对于每一个题目,请提供其解题思路(可选),并附上使用Python或C++编写的源代码(确保已在OpenJudge,Codeforces,LeetCode等平台上获得Accepted)。请将这些信息连同显示"Accepted"的截图一起填写到下方的作业模板中。(推荐使用Typora https://typoraio.cn 进行编辑,当然你也可以选择Word。)无论题目是否已通过,请标明每个题目大致花费的时间。

- 2. **提交安排**:.. 提交时,请首先上传PDF格式的文件,并将.md或.doc格式的文件作为附件上传至右侧的"作业评论"区。确保你的Canvas账户有一个清晰可见的头像,提交的文件为PDF格式,并且"作业评论"区包含上传的.md或.doc附件。
- 3. **延迟提交**:.. 如果你预计无法在截止日期前提交作业,请提前告知具体原因。这有助于我们了解情况并可能为你提供适当的延期或其他帮助。

请按照上述指导认真准备和提交作业,以保证顺利完成课程要求。

1. 题目

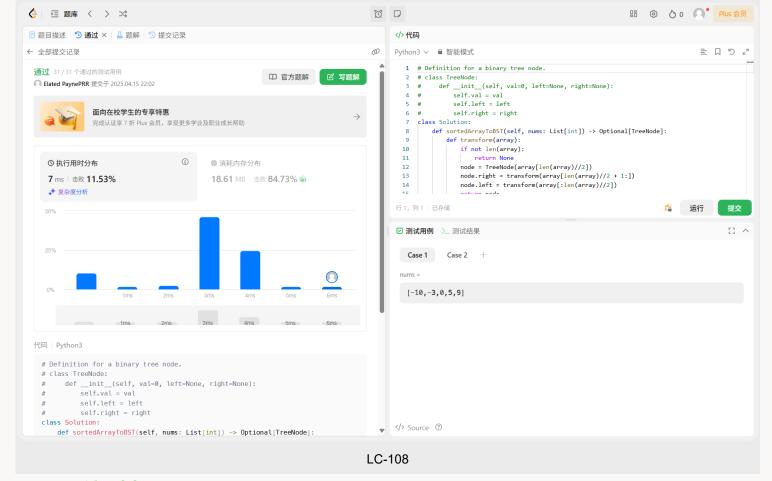
LC108.将有序数组转换为二叉树

dfs, https://leetcode.cn/problems/convert-sorted-array-to-binary-search-tree/

思路:

• 递归

```
Python
    from typing import *
   # Definition for a binary tree node.
    class TreeNode:
        def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
5
            self.val = val
            self.left = left
6
7
            self.right = right
8
    class Solution:
        def sortedArrayToBST(self, nums: List[int]) → Optional[TreeNode]:
10
            def transform(array):
                if not len(array):
                    return None
                node = TreeNode(array[len(array)//2])
                node.right = transform(array[len(array)//2 + 1:])
14
                node.left = transform(array[:len(array)//2])
16
                return node
            return transform(nums)
19
20
    if __name__ = "__main__":
        sol = Solution()
        print(sol.sortedArrayToBST([-10, -3, 0, 5, 9]))
```



M27928:遍历树

adjacency list, dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27928/

思路:

- 字典套树
- 这个题我调试了很久很久,有时候我甚至怀疑是python出bug了,最后发现似乎是如果把类的 __init__ 方法写成这样

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val, subnode=[]):
        self.val = val
        self.subnode = subnode
```

就会导致所有 TreeNode 对象共用同一个 subnode 属性

- 我大受震撼,以后坚决不在定义类时使用可变对象作为默认参数
- 最后找根节点单独写了个函数 代码:

```
Python
1
    class TreeNode:
2
        def __init__(self, val):
             self.val = val
4
             self.subnode = []
5
    def get_height(node):
6
        if node in height:
9
        if nodes[node].subnode = []:
10
             height[node] = 1
             return
        for n in nodes[node].subnode:
             if n.val not in height:
14
                 get_height(n.val)
        height[node] = max([height[n.val] for n in nodes[node].subnode]) + 1
```

```
16
    def print_tree(node):
18
        for n in sorted(nodes[node].subnode + [nodes[node]], key=lambda t: int(t.val)):
             if n = nodes[node]:
                 ans.append(n.val)
20
             else:
                 print_tree(n.val)
24
    nodes = {}
    for i in range(int(input())):
        vals = input().split()
26
27
        for v in vals:
28
             if v not in nodes:
29
                 nodes[v] = TreeNode(v)
30
        if len(vals) > 1:
             for v in vals[1:]:
                 nodes[vals[0]].subnode.append(nodes[v])
    height = {}
34
    for n in nodes:
        get_height(n)
36
    ans = []
    print_tree(max(height, key=lambda t: height[t]))
38
    print(*ans, sep="\n")
```



LC129.求根节点到叶节点数字之和

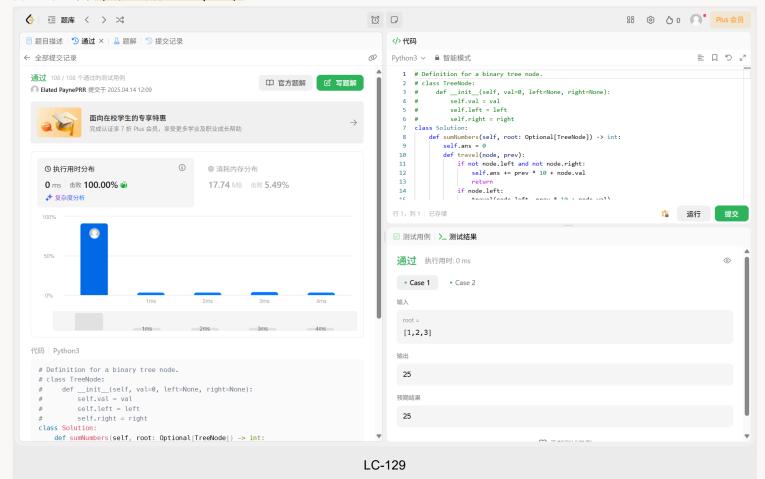
dfs, https://leetcode.cn/problems/sum-root-to-leaf-numbers/

思路:

遍历,深搜

```
1 from typing import *
2 # Definition for a binary tree node.
```

```
class TreeNode:
4
        def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
            self.val = val
            self.left = left
6
            self.right = right
8
    class Solution:
9
        def sumNumbers(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) → int:
10
            self.ans = 0
            def travel(node, prev):
                 if not node.left and not node.right:
                     self.ans += prev * 10 + node.val
14
                     return
                if node.left:
                     travel(node.left, prev * 10 + node.val)
16
                if node.right:
                     travel(node.right, prev * 10 + node.val)
19
            travel(root, 0)
20
            return self.ans
    if __name__ = "__main__":
        sol = Solution()
        print(sol.sumNumbers(TreeNode(4, TreeNode(9, TreeNode(5), TreeNode(1)), TreeNode(0))))
24
```



M22158:根据二叉树前中序序列建树

tree, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22158/

思路:

• 前序找树根,中序分左右

```
1 from sys import stdin
2 ans = []
```

```
class TreeNode:
4
        def __init__(self, val="", left=None, right=None):
             self.val = val
             self.left = left
6
             self.right = right
8
    def construct(prefix, infix):
9
        if not prefix:
10
             return None
        head = TreeNode(prefix[0])
        p = infix.index(prefix[0])
        head.left = construct(prefix[1:p + 1], infix[:p])
14
        head.right = construct(prefix[p + 1:], infix[p + 1:])
        return head
16
    def postTra(root):
        if root:
             postTra(root.left)
             postTra(root.right)
19
20
             ans.append(root.val)
    seqs = stdin.read().split()
    for i in range(0, len(seqs), 2):
        ans = []
        postTra(construct(seqs[i], seqs[i + 1]))
24
        print(*ans, sep="")
```



M24729:括号嵌套树

dfs, stack, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24729/

思路:

- 选择不建树直接出结果
- 前序只需要去掉括号
- 后序麻烦一些,要注意类似 A(B,C(D,E(F,G),H(I,J,K))) 这种前面节点是叶子结点的情况

```
Python
1
    bracket = input()
2
    print("".join(filter(str.isalpha, bracket)))
    stack = []
    ans = []
    temp = []
    for c in bracket:
6
        if c \neq ')':
7
             if c \neq ',':
9
                 stack.append(c)
10
             else:
                 ans.append(stack.pop())
         else:
14
             temp = []
             while((s := stack.pop()) \neq '('):
                 ans.append(s)
16
17
    ans.append(stack.pop())
    print("".join(ans))
```



LC3510.移除最小数对使数组有序II

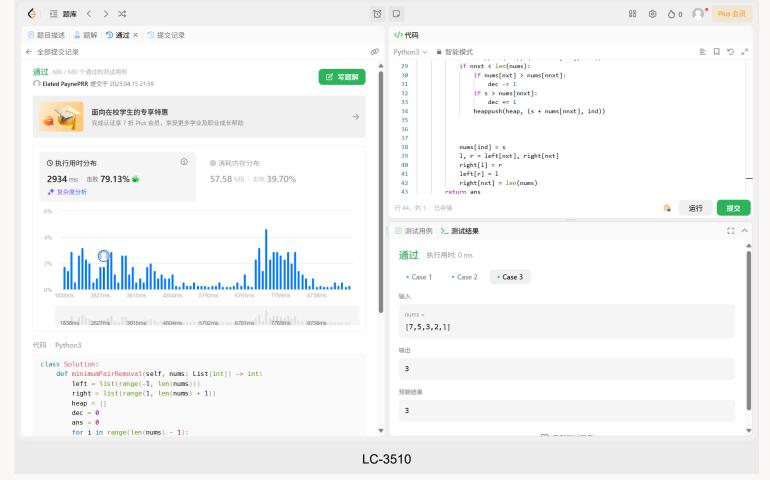
doubly-linked list + heap, https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-pair-removal-to-sort-array-ii/

思路:

- 不会写
- 学到了一些东西,比如用并查集表示删除元素
- 抄代码都抄错好几次,还要找半天哪抄错了

```
1 from typing import *
2 from heapq import heappush, heappop
3 class Solution:
```

```
def minimumPairRemoval(self, nums: List[int]) → int:
4
5
             left = list(range(-1, len(nums)))
             right = list(range(1, len(nums) + 1))
             heap = []
             dec = 0
8
             ans = 0
9
10
             for i in range(len(nums) - 1):
                 if nums[i] > nums[i + 1]:
                     dec += 1
                 heappush(heap, (nums[i] + nums[i+1], i))
13
             while dec:
15
                 s, ind = heappop(heap)
16
                 if right[ind] ≥ len(nums) or s ≠ nums[ind] + nums[right[ind]]:
17
                     continue
                 ans += 1
18
                 lst = left[ind]
19
                 nxt = right[ind]
20
21
                 nnxt = right[nxt]
                 if nums[ind] > nums[right[ind]]:
23
                     dec -= 1
                 if lst ≥ 0:
26
                     if nums[lst] > nums[ind]:
                         dec -= 1
27
28
                     if s < nums[lst]:</pre>
29
                          dec += 1
                     heappush(heap, (s + nums[lst], lst))
                 if nnxt < len(nums):</pre>
                     if nums[nxt] > nums[nnxt]:
                         dec -= 1
                     if s > nums[nnxt]:
34
                         dec += 1
36
                     heappush(heap, (s + nums[nnxt], ind))
37
38
39
                 nums[ind] = s
41
                 l, r = left[nxt], right[nxt]
                 right[l] = r
                 left[r] = l
43
                 right[nxt] = len(nums)
44
45
             return ans
46
    if __name__ = "__main__":
48
         sol = Solution()
49
50
         print(sol.minimumPairRemoval([7,5,3,2,1]))
51
```



2. 学习总结和收获

如果发现作业题目相对简单,有否寻找额外的练习题目,如"数算2025spring每日选做"、LeetCode、Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。

这次作业耗时挺长的,有一些写法和特性还不太熟练 为了写Leetcode时偷懒,写了一个Sublime Text的插件

```
Python
    import sublime, sublime_plugin
    class LeetcodeAutoInsertCommand(sublime_plugin.TextCommand):
        def run(self, edit):
            end = self.view.find(r"class Solution:", 0).end()
4
            if end > 0:
5
6
                end += 10
                sol_name = self.view.substr(self.view.word(end))
8
                ifm = """\n\n
    if _name_ = \"_main_ \":
9
10
        sol = Solution()
        print(sol.""" + sol_name + """())
            else:
                ifm = "if __name__ = \"__main__\"\n
14
            self.view.insert(edit, 0, "from typing import *\n")
16
            self.view.insert(edit, self.view.size(), ifm)
```

从而按特定快捷键的时候在文档开头插入 from typing import * , 在文档末尾插入

```
1  if __name__ = "__main__":
2     sol = Solution()
3     print(sol.sol_name())
```

其中 sol_name 是 Solution() 里面的方法名称,比如最后一题就是 minimumPairRemoval 为了适配部分实现类题目(比如上次作业实现LRU),在找不到 sol_name 时只插入 if __name__ = "__main__":