Assignment #5: "树"算: 概念、表示、解析、遍历

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2024 spring, Complied by 张羽扬 数学科学学院

说明:

1) The complete process to learn DSA from scratch can be broken into 4 parts:

Learn about Time complexities, learn the basics of individual Data Structures, learn the basics of Algorithms, and practice Problems.

- 2)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora https://typoraio.cn,或者用word)。AC或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 3) 提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

编程环境

操作系统: Windows 11 家庭中文版 22H2

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2

C/C++编程环境:无

1. 题目

27638: 求二叉树的高度和叶子数目

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27638/

思路:

代码

```
n=int(input())
a=[]
b=[0]*n
S=set(range(n))
T=set()
```

```
u=0
for i in range(n):
    x=[int(i) for i in input().split()]
   if x[0] == x[1] == -1:
        u=u+1
   a.append(x)
    S.discard(x[0])
    S.discard(x[1])
for i in S:
   b[i]=0
for t in range(1,n+1):
   T.clear()
    for i in S:
        T.add(a[i][0])
        T.add(a[i][1])
   T.discard(-1)
   s.clear()
    S.update(T)
    if len(S)==0:
        break
print(str(t-1)+' '+str(u))
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                #: 44378959
                                                                              题目: 27638
 n=int(input())
                                                                          提交人:
2200010796Delphinida(2200010796)
 a=[]
 b=[0]*n
                                                                             内存: 3628kB
 S=set(range(n))
                                                                              时间: 23ms
 T=set()
                                                                              语言: Python3
 u=0
 for i in range(n):
                                                                           提交时间: 2024-03-24 15:00:17
    x=[int(i) for i in input().split()]
    if x[0]==x[1]==-1:
        u=u+1
    a.append(x)
    S.discard(x[0])
    S.discard(x[1])
 for i in S:
    b[i]=0
 for t in range(1,n+1):
    T.clear()
    for i in S:
       T.add(a[i][0])
        T.add(a[i][1])
    T.discard(-1)
    S.clear()
     S.update(T)
     if len(S) ==0:
        break
 print(str(t-1)+' '+str(u))
```

基本信息

24729: 括号嵌套树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24729/

思路:一开始思路想错了于是花了很久时间,但最后写出了很简洁的代码

代码

```
a=str(input())
b=a.replace(')','')
b=b.replace('(','')
b=b.replace(',','')
print(b)
c=a.replace(',','')
i=0
d=''
while len(c)!=1:
    if c[i]=='(' and c[i+1]==')':
        c=c[:i]+c[i+2:]
        i=i-1
    elif c[i]!='(' and c[i]!=')' and c[i+1]!='(':
        d=d+c[i]
        c=c[:i]+c[i+1:]
        i=i-1
    else:
        i=i+1
d=d+c
print(d)
```

代码运行截图

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                        #: 44380612
                                                                                       题目: 24729
 a=str(input())
 b=a.replace(')','')
b=b.replace('(','')
b=b.replace(',','')
                                                                                  提交人:
2200010796Delphinida(2200010796)
                                                                                      内存: 3656kB
                                                                                      时间: 25ms
 print(b)
                                                                                       语言: Python3
 c=a.replace(',',')
                                                                                   提交时间: 2024-03-24 15:51:49
 while len(c)!=1:
     if c[i]=='(' and c[i+1]==')':
        c=c[:i]+c[i+2:]
         i=i-1
     elif c[i]!='(' and c[i]!=')' and c[i+1]!='(':
         d=d+c[i]
         c=c[:i]+c[i+1:]
         i=i-1
     else:
          i=i+1
 d=d+c
 print(d)
```

02775: 文件结构"图"

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02775/

思路:

代码

```
#
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

25140: 根据后序表达式建立队列表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/25140/

思路:建立解析树 然后用队列层序遍历

代码

```
class TreeNode:
   def __init__(self, x):
       self.val = x
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
n=int(input())
for i in range(n):
   a=input()
   x=[]
   t=len(a)
   for i in range(t):
        if a[i].islower():
            x.append(TreeNode(a[i]))
        else:
            u=x.pop()
            v=x.pop()
            t=TreeNode(a[i])
            t.left=u
            t.right=v
            x.append(t)
   u=x[0]
    c=[u]
    for i in c:
```

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
                                                                                    #: 44409496
                                                                                  题目: 25140
class TreeNode:
                                                                             提交人:
2200010796Delphinida(2200010796)
    def __init__(self, x):
       self.val = x
self.left = None
                                                                                内存: 3648kB
       self.right = None
                                                                                 时间: 29ms
                                                                                 语言: Python3
n=int(input())
for i in range(n):
                                                                              提交时间: 2024-03-26 17:27:54
   a=input()
   x=[]
    t=len(a)
   for i in range(t):
       if a[i].islower():
           x.append(TreeNode(a[i]))
        else:
           u=x.pop()
            v=x.pop()
            t=TreeNode(a[i])
           t.left=u
           t.right=v
           x.append(t)
   u=x[0]
   c=[u]
   for i in c:
       if i.right!=None:
          c.append(i.right)
        if i.left!=None:
           c.append(i.left)
   d=[i.val for i in c]
   d.reverse()
ans=''.join(d)
print(ans)
```

24750: 根据二叉树中后序序列建树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24750/

思路:

代码

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, x):
        self.val = x
        self.left = None
        self.right = None

def buildTree(inorder, postorder):
    if not inorder or not postorder:
```

```
return None
    root_val = postorder.pop()
    root = TreeNode(root_val)
    root_index = inorder.index(root_val)
    root.right = buildTree(inorder[root_index + 1:], postorder)
    root.left = buildTree(inorder[:root_index], postorder)
    return root
def f(x):
   u=[]
    if x:
        u.append(x.val)
        u+=f(x.left)
        u+=f(x.right)
    return u
a=list(input())
b=list(input())
x=buildTree(a,b)
y=f(x)
print(''.join(y))
```

状态: Accepted

```
#: 44382740
                                                                                     题目: 24750
class TreeNode:
                                                                                 提交人:
2200010796Delphinida(2200010796)
    def __init__(self, x):
    self.val = x
                                                                                    内存: 3668kB
        self.left = None
                                                                                     时间: 27ms
        self.right = None
                                                                                     语言: Python3
\textcolor{red}{\textbf{def buildTree}} \ (\texttt{inorder, postorder}):
   if not inorder or not postorder:
                                                                                  提交时间: 2024-03-24 16:54:33
       return None
   root_val = postorder.pop()
    root = TreeNode(root_val)
   root_index = inorder.index(root_val)
    root.right = buildTree(inorder[root_index + 1:], postorder)
   root.left = buildTree(inorder[:root_index], postorder)
    return root
def f(x):
    u=[]
    if x:
        u.append(x.val)
        u+=f(x.left)
        u+=f(x.right)
    return u
a=list(input())
b=list(input())
x=buildTree(a,b)
y=f(x)
print(''.join(y))
```

基本信息

22158: 根据二叉树前中序序列建树

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

思路:按自己的思路写了一下前面那个题的代码

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, x):
        self.val = x
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
def f(a,b):
   if a=='' or b=='':
        return
    x=TreeNode(a[0])
    i=b.find(x.val)
    u=b[:i]
    v=b[i+1:]
    for i in range(1,len(a)):
        if u.find(a[i]) == -1:
            m=a[1:i]
            n=a[i:]
            break
    else:
        m=a[1:]
        n=''
    x.left=f(m,u)
    x.right=f(n,v)
    return x
def g(x):
    a=[]
    if x==None:
        return a
    a=a+g(x.left)
    a=a+g(x.right)
    a.append(x.val)
    return a
while 1:
    try:
        a=input()
        b=input()
        x=f(a,b)
        print(''.join(g(x)))
    except EOFError:
        break
```

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                  #: 44383783
                                                                                题目: 22158
 class TreeNode:
                                                                            提交人:
2200010796Delphinida(2200010796)
     def __init__(self, x):
        self.val = x
                                                                                内存: 3568kB
        self.left = None
                                                                                时间: 30ms
        self.right = None
                                                                               语言: Python3
 def f(a,b):
    if a=='' or b=='':
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-03-24 17:30:43
        return
     x=TreeNode(a[0])
    i=b.find(x.val)
    u=b[:i]
     v=b[i+1:]
     for i in range(1,len(a)):
        if u.find(a[i]) ==-1:
            m=a[1:i]
            n=a[i:]
            break
        m=a[1:]
        n='
     x.left=f(m,u)
     x.right=f(n, v)
     return x
 def g(x):
     a=[]
     if x==None:
       return a
     a=a+g(x.left)
     a=a+g(x.right)
     a.append(x.val)
     return a
 while 1:
     try:
        a=input()
        b=input()
```

2. 学习总结和收获

学会了如何建树,从文件结构图的题解中发现了树的节点的值灵活性,不仅可以用整变量/浮点数,还可以用列表来储存多个该储存的内容