23/04/2023, 21:00 数据结构-树 - 知乎

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# 数据结构-树



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Programmer | Lifelong Learner

树的基本操作

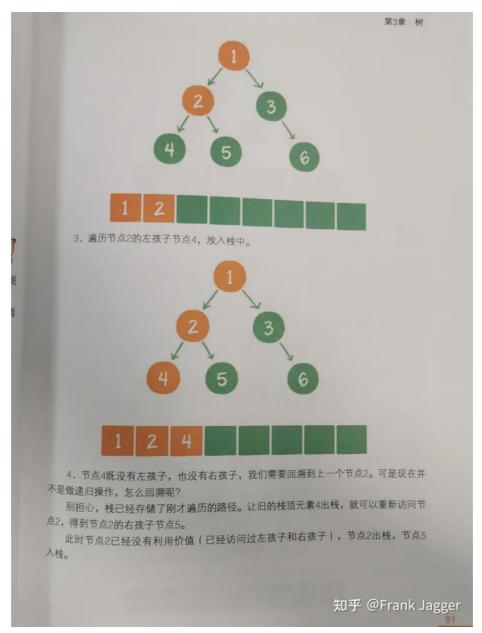
```
struct node
   int data:
   node* lchild;
   node* rchild;
};
void preorder(node* root) {
   if(root == NULL)
       return;
   printf(" %d", root->data);
   preorder(root->lchild);
   preorder(root->rchild);
}
void inorder(node* root) {
   if(root == NULL)
       return;
   inorder(root->lchild);
   printf(" %d", root->data);
   inorder(root->rchild);
}
void postorder(node* root) {
   if(root == NULL)
       return;
   postorder(root->lchild);
   postorder(root->rchild);
   printf(" %d", root->data);
}
void layerorder(node* root, vector<int> &layer) {
   if(root == NULL) return;
   queue<node*> q;
   q.push(root);
   while(!q.empty()) {
       node* now = q.front(); // 取队首元素
       layer.push_back(now->data); // 访问队首元素 or "cout << now->data;"
       if(now->lchild) q.push(now->lchild);
       if(now->rchild) q.push(now->rchild);
   }
}
// 层序遍历递归实现
class Solution {
public:
    void order(node* cur, vector<vector<int>>& result, int depth)
   {
       if (cur == nullptr) return;
       if (result.size() == depth) result.push_back(vector<int>());
       result[depth].push_back(cur->val);
       order(cur->left, result, depth + 1);
       order(cur->right, result, depth + 1);
   }
   vector<vector<int>> levelOrder(node* root) {
       vector<vector<int>> result;
       int depth = 0;
       order(root, result, depth);
🖴 投稿
```

■ 添加评论

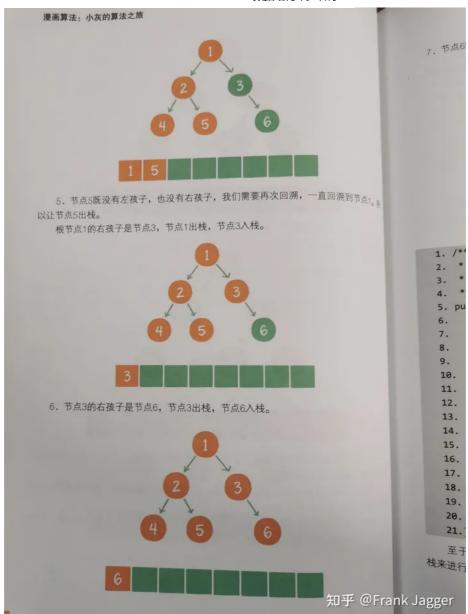
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};

### 借助栈实现非递归遍历(以二叉树的前序遍历为例):



来源: 《漫画算法: 小灰的算法之旅》



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```
void preorderWithStack(node* root) {
   stack<node*> s;
   vector<int> res;
   if (root == NULL) return res;
   s.push(root);
   while(!s.empty()) {
       node* now = s.top();
       s.pop();
       res.push_back(now->data);
       if (now->right) s.push(now->right); // 空节点不入栈, 先右后左(因为栈 LIFO)
       if (now->left) s.push(now->left); // 空节点不入栈
   }
   return res;
}
// preorder 是中-左-右,需要调整左右的入栈顺序,得到中-右-左,再反转 res 数组即可得到 postorder
void postorderWithStack(node* root) {
   stack<node*> s;
   vector<int> res;
   if (root == NULL) return res;
   s.push(root);
   while(!s.empty()) {
       node* now = s.top();
```

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```
if (now->left) s.push(now->left); // 空节点不入栈, 先左后右
                    if (now->right) s.push(now->right); // 空节点不入栈
         }
         reverse(res.begin(), res.end()); // 反转 res 数组即得到左-右-中顺序
          return res;
}
Another writing
void preorderWithStack(node* root) {
          stack<node*> s;
         node* p = root;
         while(p != NULL || !s.empty()) {
                   while(p != NULL) {
                             cout << p->data << " ";
                             s.push(p);
                             p = p->lchild;
                    }
                    if(!s.empty()) {
                             p = s.top();
                             s.pop();
                             p = p->rchild;
                   }
         }
}
void inorderWithStack(node* root) {
         stack<node*> s;
          node* p = root;
         while(p != NULL || !s.empty()) {
                   while(p != NULL) {
                             s.push(p);
                             p = p->lchild;
                   }
                   if(!s.empty()) {
                             p = s.top();
                             s.pop();
                             cout << p->data << " ";
                             p = p->rchild;
                   }
         }
}
// 要保证根结点在左孩子和右孩子访问之后才能访问,因此对于任一结点P,先将其入栈。
// 如果P不存在左孩子和右孩子,则可以直接访问它;
// 如果P存在左孩子或者右孩子,但其左孩子和右孩子都已被访问过了,则同样可以直接访问该结点。
// 若非上述两种情况,则将P的右孩子和左孩子依次入栈
void postorderWithStack(node* root) {
          stack<node*> s;
         node* cur;
         node* pre = NULL;
         s.push(root);
         while(!s.empty()) {
                   cur = s.top();
                   if((!cur->lchild \&\& !cur->rchild) || (pre \&\& (pre==cur->lchild || pre==cur->rchild |
                             cout << cur->data << " ";</pre>
                             s.pop();
                             pre = cur;
                    } else {
                             if(cur->rchild) s.push(cur->rchild);
                             if(cur->lchild) s.push(cur->lchild);
```

```
}
```

#### Morris中序遍历伪代码

```
1. Initialize current as root
 2. While current is not NULL
   If current does not have left child
      a) Print current's data
      b) Go to the right, i.e., current = current->right
   Flse
      a) Make current as right child of the rightmost node in current's left subtree
      b) Go to this left child, i.e., current = current->left
Morris中序遍历C++实现
// 不论递归还是非递归,其额外的空间复杂度都为0(h)即0(Logn)
// 一种不借助额外空间的方法来实现树的遍历:线索二叉树
void inorderMorris(node* root) {
    node* cur = root;
    while(cur != NULL) {
        if(cur->lchild == NULL) {
           cout << cur->data << " ";</pre>
            cur = cur->rchild;
        } else {
           node* prev = cur->lchild;
           while(prev->rchild != NULL && prev->rchild != cur) {
               prev = prev->rchild;
            }
            if(prev->rchild == NULL) {
               prev->rchild = cur;
               cur = cur->lchild;
            } else if(prev->rchild == cur) {
               cout << cur->data;
               cur = cur->rchild;
               prev->rchild = NULL;
           }
        }
    }
 }
根据先序遍历和中序遍历构建树
 node* create(int preL, int preR, int* pre, int inL, int inR, int* in) {
    if(preL > preR) {
        }
    node* root = new node; //申请一个node型变量的地址空间
    root->data = pre[preL];
    int k;
    for(k = inL; k <= inR; k++) {</pre>
        if(in[k] == pre[preL])
           break;
    }
    int numLeft = k - inL; //左子树的结点个数
    //左子树的先序区间为[preL + 1, preL + numLeft], 中序区间为[inL, k - 1]
    root->lchild = create(preL + 1, preL + numLeft, pre, inL, k - 1, in);
    //右子树的先序区间为[preL + numLeft + 1, preR], 中序区间为[k + 1, inR]
    root->rchild = create(preL + numLeft + 1, preR, pre, k + 1, inR, in);
    return root;
```

#### 根据后序遍历和中序遍历构建树

```
node* create(int postL, int postR, int* post, int inL, int inR, int* in) {
    if(postL > postR) {
        return NULL; //后序序列长度小于等于0, 递归边界
    }
    node* root = new node; //申请一个node型变量的地址空间
    root->data = post[postR];
    int k;
    for(k = inL; k <= inR; k++) {</pre>
        if(in[k] == post[postR])
            break;
    int numLeft = k - inL; //左子树的结点个数
    //左子树的后序区间为[postL, postL + numLeft - 1], 中序区间为[inL, k - 1]
    root->lchild = create(postL, postL + numLeft - 1, post, inL, k - 1, in);
    //右子树的后序区间为[postL + numLeft, postR - 1], 中序区间为[k + 1, inR]
    root->rchild = create(postL + numLeft, postR - 1, post, k + 1, inR, in);
    return root;
}
n叉树的DFS遍历和BFS遍历
 struct node
 {
    int data:
    vector<node*> children; //结点个数不固定
    node* parent = NULL;
 };
 void dfs(node* root, int level) {
    num_of_nodes[level]++; // 记录每层的结点个数
    if(root->children.empty()) { // 到达叶结点(递归边界)
        return;
    }
    for(vector<node*>::iterator it = root->children.begin(); it != root->children.end(
        dfs(*it, level + 1);
 }
 void bfs(node* root) {
    queue<node*> q;
    q.push(root);
    while(!q.empty()) {
        node* now = q.front(); //取队首元素
        q.pop();
        printf("%d ", now->data); //访问队首元素
        for(vector<node*>::iterator it = root->children.begin(); it != root->children.
            q.push(*it);
        }
    }
 }
```

## BFS层序遍历记录每层结点个数

```
void bfs(node* root) {
    if(root == NULL) return;
    queue<node*> q;
    q.push(root);
    int level = 1; // 记录层数
    while(!q.empty()) {
        int size = q.size(); // 获取当前层的叶结点个数
```

```
q.pop();
    if(now->left) q.push(now->left);
    if(now->right) q.push(now->right);
}
level++;
}
```

### 二叉搜索树的最近公共祖先 (LCA)

```
TreeNode* lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode* root, TreeNode* p, TreeNode* q) {

// 如果两个节点值都小于根节点,说明他们都在根节点的左子树上,我们往左子树上找

// 如果两个节点值都大于根节点,说明他们都在根节点的右子树上,我们往右子树上找

// 如果一个节点值大于根节点,一个节点值小于根节点,说明他们他们一个在根节点的左子树上一个在标

while (1) {

if (p->val < root->val && q->val < root->val) root = root->left;

else if (p->val > root->val && q->val > root->val) root = root->right;

else break;

}

// while ((p->val - root->val) * (q->val - root->val) > 0)

// root = p->val < root->val ? root->left : root->right;

return root;
}
```

#### 构建哈夫曼树及哈夫曼编码

```
#include <iostream>
#include <deque>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
struct node
{
   char key;
   double data; // 出现频率,即权重
   node* lchild;
   node* rchild;
};
deque<node*> forest;
bool cmp(node* a, node* b) { // 升序排列
    return a->data < b->data;
}
void preorder(node* root) {
   if(root == NULL) return;
   printf("%.21f ", root->data);
   preorder(root->lchild);
   preorder(root->rchild);
}
void inorder(node* root) {
    if(root == NULL) return;
    inorder(root->lchild);
   printf("%.21f ", root->data);
    inorder(root->rchild);
}
void printCode(node* root, string str) { // 哈夫曼编码
   if(root == NULL) return;
   if(root->lchild) str += '0';
    printCode(root->lchild, str);
    if(!root->lchild && !root->rchild) { // 叶子结点
       printf("%c's code is: ", root->key);
        cout << str << endl;</pre>
```

```
if(root->rchild) str += '1';
    printCode(root->rchild, str);
}
int main()
{
    int n = 5; // num of the leaves
    char dict[n] = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'};
   double weight[n] = {0.33, 0.27, 0.2, 0.13, 0.07};
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
       node* ptr = new node;
       ptr->key = dict[i];
       ptr->data = weight[i];
       ptr->lchild = NULL;
        ptr->rchild = NULL;
        forest.push_back(ptr); // 形成森林,森林中的每一棵樹都是一個節點
    }
    for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) { // 從森林構建霍夫曼樹(n棵树合并n-1次成为1棵树)
       sort(forest.begin(), forest.end(), cmp);
       node* ptr = new node;
       ptr->data = forest[0]->data + forest[1]->data;
       ptr->lchild = forest[0];
       ptr->rchild = forest[1];
       forest.pop_front();
       forest.pop_front();
        forest.push_back(ptr);
   }
   // preorder(forest.front());
    // printf("\n");
    // inorder(forest.front());
    string huffmancode = "";
   printCode(forest.front(), huffmancode);
    return ∅;
}
```

#### You may also enjoy:

Frank Jagger: 数据结构-树

Frank Jagger: [PAT]A1064完全二叉搜索树

Frank Jagger: [PAT]A1066平衡二叉树的根

Frank Jagger: [PAT]A1110 Complete Binary Tree

Frank Jagger: 判断一棵二叉树是否是二叉查找树(BST)

### Thanks:

Inorder Tree Traversal without recursion and without stack! - GeeksforGeeks @www.geeksforgeeks.org/inorder-tree-trav...



木鸟杂记:数据结构与算法(一):二叉树的非递归遍 25 赞同 · 2 评论 文章

二叉树的非递归遍历 - Matrix海子 - 博客园

@www.cnblogs.com/dolphin0520/archive/2011/08/25/2...

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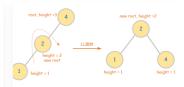


### 推荐阅读

# 数据结构——树

一、树的概念:树其实是区别于线性表,线性结构的另一种数据结构,本质是结点的有限集。树的定义有两点:1)有且仅有一个特定的称为根(root)的结点;2)当结点数量>1时,其余结点可分...

David任耀坤



数据结构之: 树

ΥΎust