

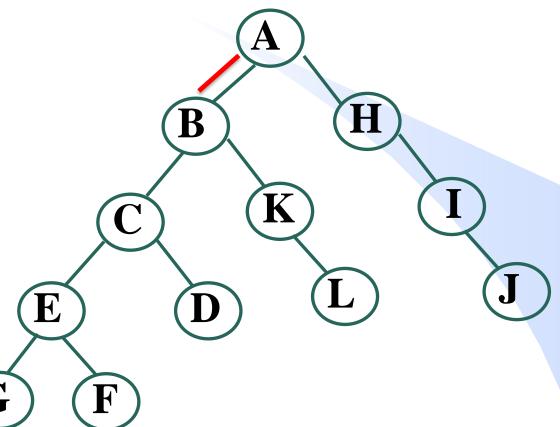
二叉树的路径与分层遍历

- > 二叉树的路径
- > 二叉树的分层遍历

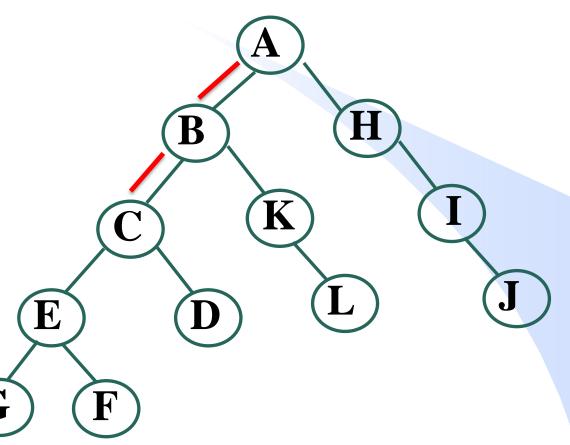
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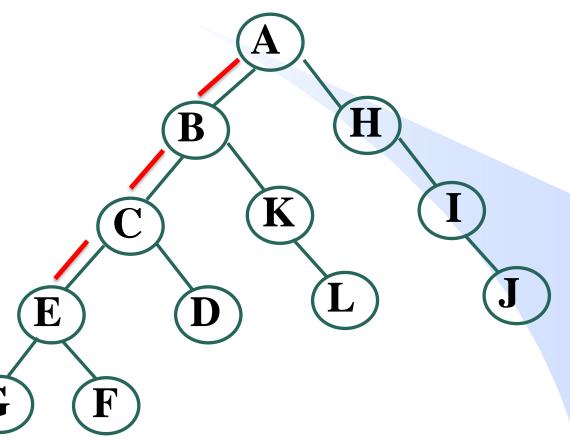




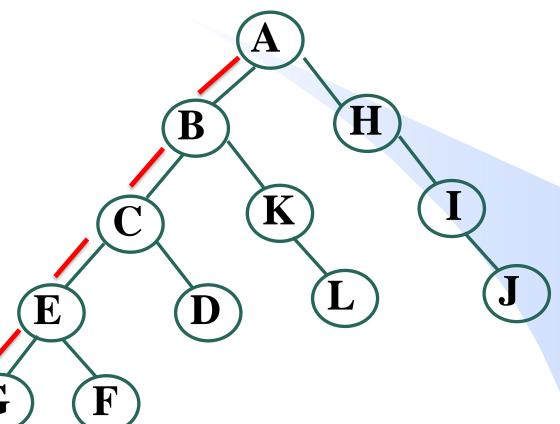




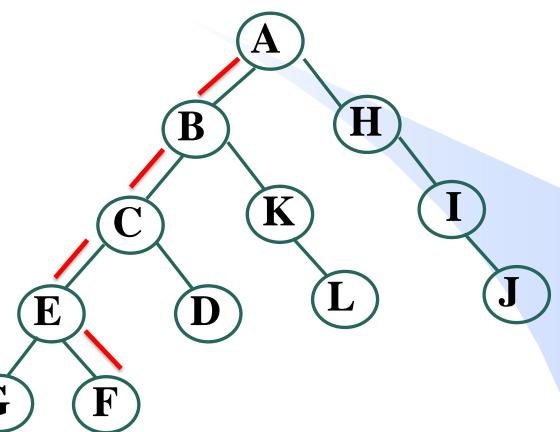




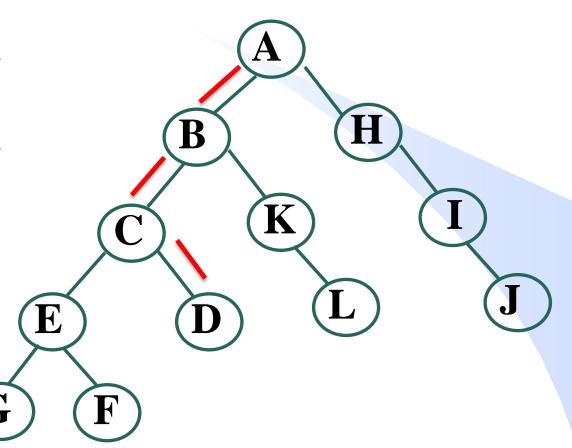




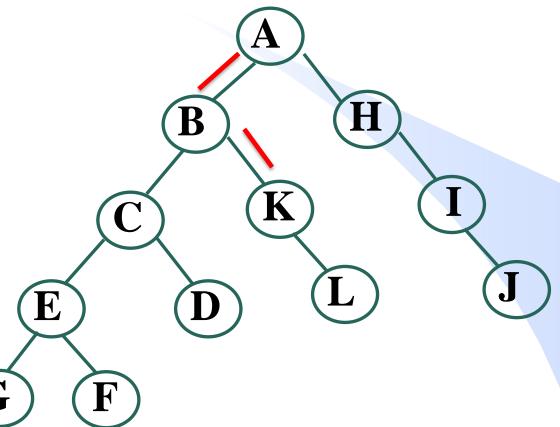




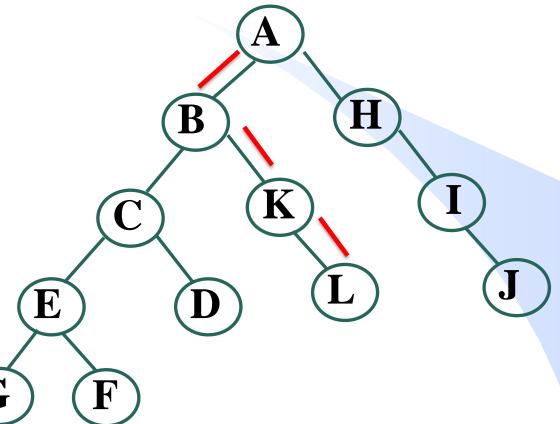




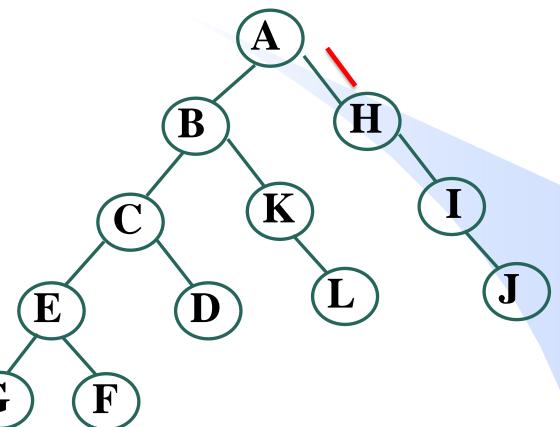




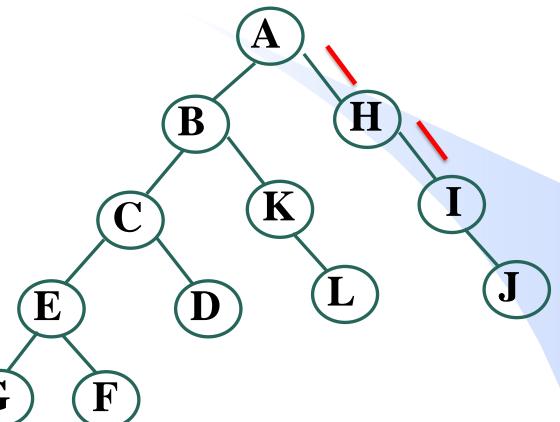




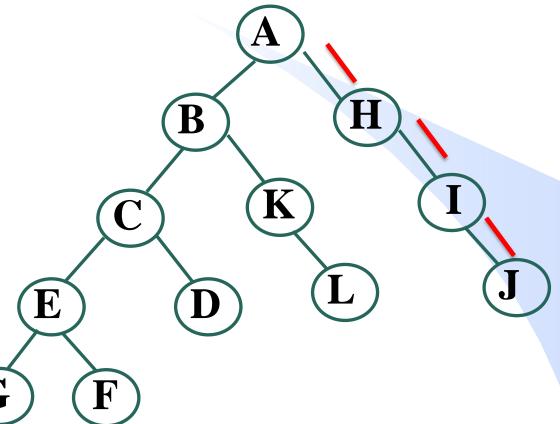














```
bool findPath(node *t, int path[], int k, int x, int &len){
  //找从根到x的一条路径存入path数组、len为路径长度、k为递归深度
  path[k] = t->data;
  if(t->data == x) { len = k; return true;}
  if(t->left != NULL)
    if(findPath(t->left, path, k+1, x, len)) return true;
  if(t->right != NULL)
    if(findPath(t->right, path, k+1, x, len)) return true;
  return false;
初始调用 findPath(root, path, 0, x, len);//保证root不为空
```



```
bool findPath(node *t, int path[], int k, int x, int &len){
  //找从根到x的一条路径存入path数组, len为路径长度, k为递归深度
  if(t==NULL) return false;
  path[k] = t->data;
  if(t->data == x) { len = k; return true;}
  if(findPath(t->left, path, k+1, x, len)) return true;
  if(findPath(t->right, path, k+1, x, len)) return true;
  return false;
初始调用 findPath(root, path, 0, x, len);
```

课堂作业: 找从根开始的最长路径



```
void findpath(node *t,int path[],int k, int &max,int maxpath[])
    int i:
    if(t==NULL) return;
    path[k]=t->data;
    if(t->left==NULL && t->right==NULL)
        if(k(>)max)
                                            int path[100],maxpath[100];
                                            int max=-1;
            max=k;
                                            findpath(root,path,0,max,maxpath);
            for( i=0;i<=k;i++)</pre>
               maxpath[i]=path[i];
        return:
    findpath(t->left,path,k+1,max,maxpath);
    findpath(t->right,path,k+1,max,maxpath);
```

若多条路径满足条件,则输出最右边的路径。怎么办?

课堂作业: 找从根开始的最长路径



```
void findpath(node *t,int path[],int k, int &max,int maxpath[])
    int i;
    if(t==NULL) return;
    path[k]=t->data;
    if(t->left==NULL && t->right==NULL)
        if(k(>)max)
                                            int path[100],maxpath[100];
                                            int max=-1;
            max=k;
                                            findpath(root,path,0,max,maxpath);
            for( i=0;i<=k;i++)</pre>
               maxpath[i]=path[i];
        return:
    findpath(t->left,path,k+1,max,maxpath);
    findpath(t->right,path,k+1,max,maxpath);
```

若多条路径满足条件,则输出最右边的路径。怎么办?

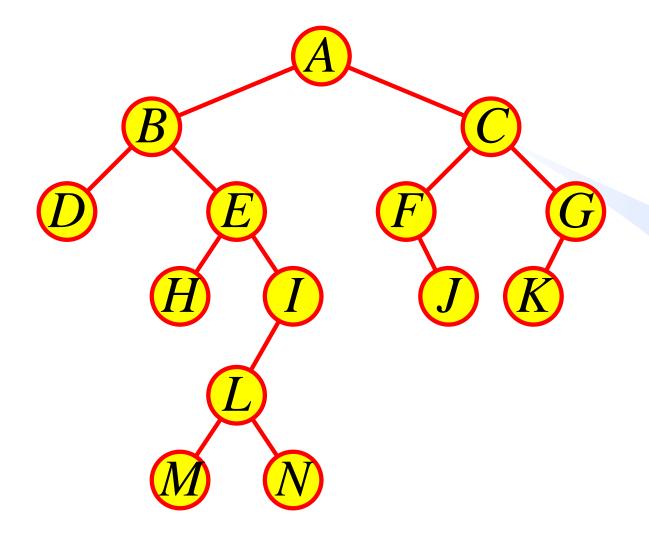
统计二叉树每层信息



例:统计一棵二叉树中每层叶结点的数目。

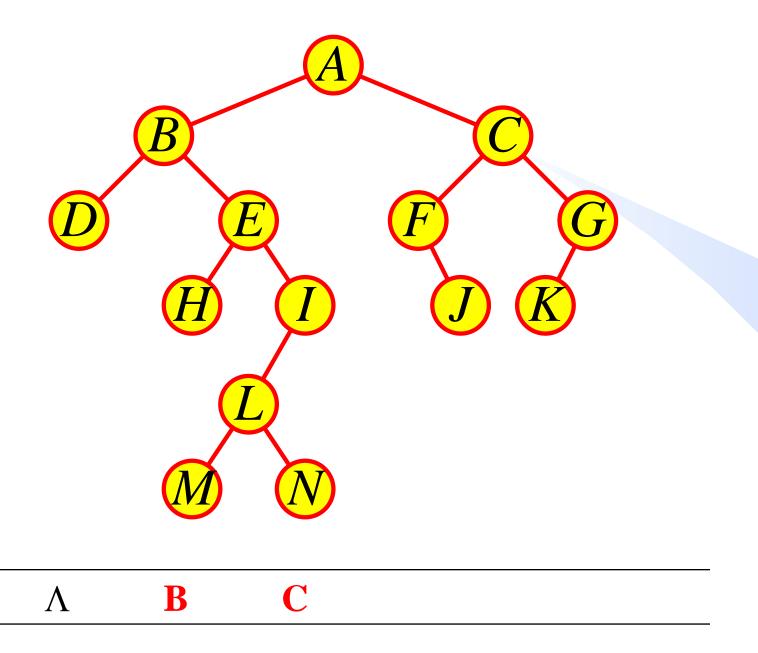
- ▶层次遍历,需要识别每层的结束(每层结束后,输出该层信息)。
- 一可以设置一个不同于队列中其他结点的特殊结点(比如空结点NULL)来表示每层的结束。
- ▶遍历第一层时,先将根结点入队,再将NULL入队。在遍历过程中,当NULL出队时,表示已经遍历完一层,将NULL再入队,此时NULL即为下一层的结尾。



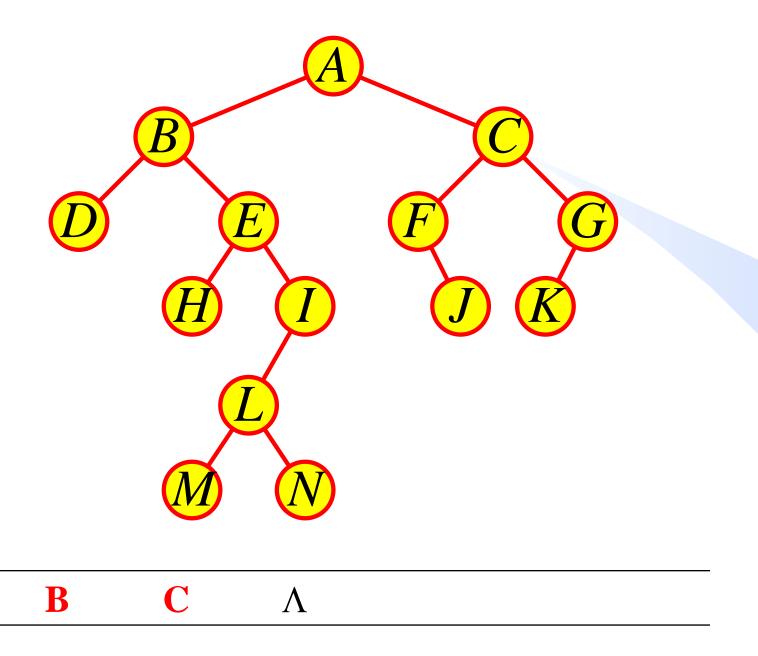


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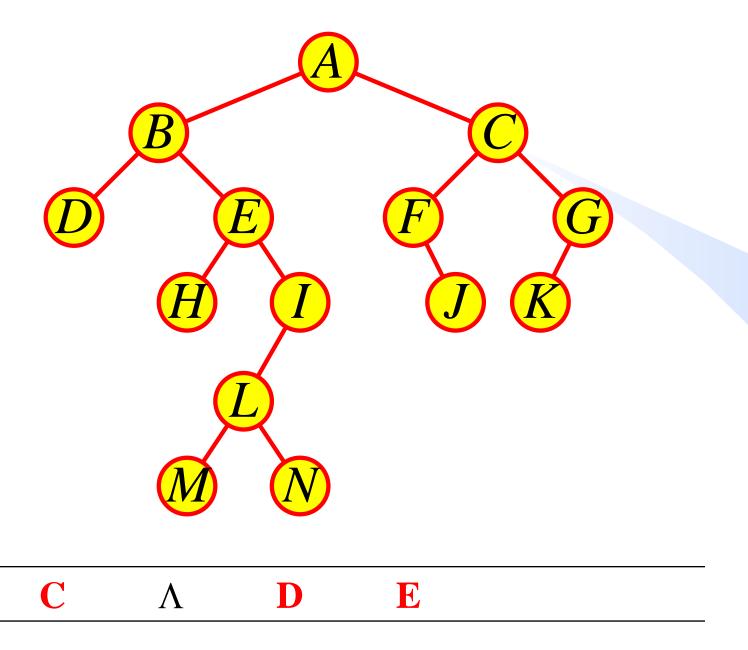




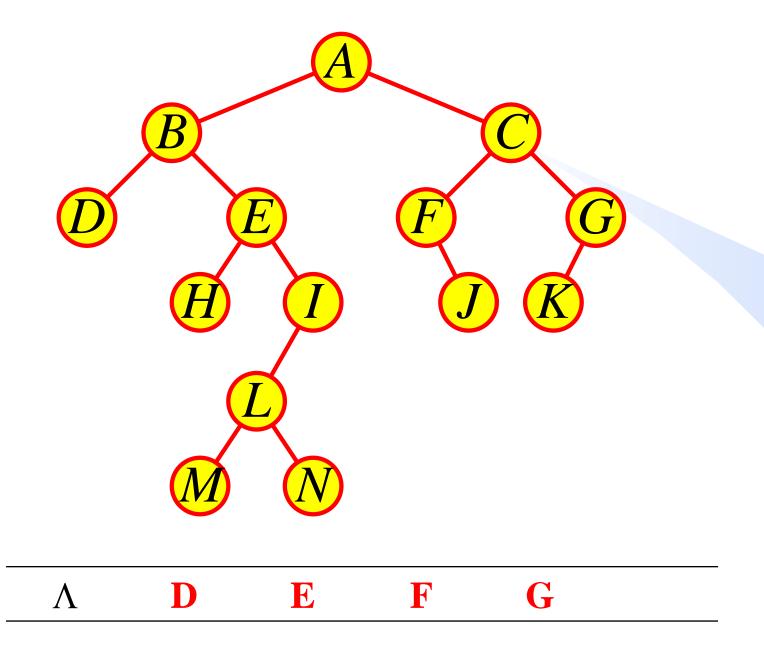




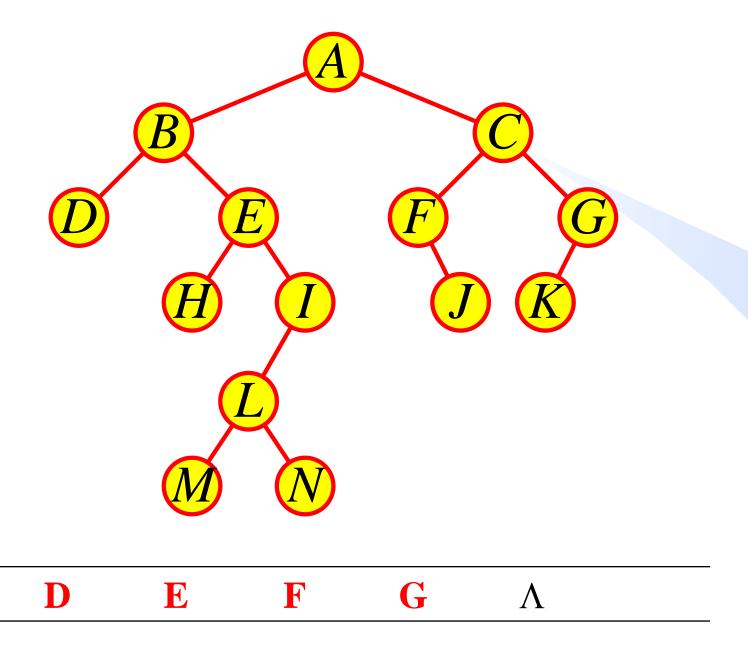














```
if(p->left!=NULL) q.ENQUEUE(p->left);
if(p->right!=NULL) q.ENQUEUE(p->right);
```

```
void LeafInEachLevel (Node *root){
    if(root==NULL) return;
    Queue q; int level=0, cnt=0;
    q.ENQUEUE(root); q.ENQUEUE(NULL); //根和NULL入队
    while (!q.IsEmpty()){
         Node* p=q.DEQUEUE(); //出队一个结点
         if(p==NULL) { //本层结束,输出叶结点数
               printf("第%d层包含%d个叶结点。\n",level,cnt);
               level++; cnt=0;
               if(!q.IsEmpty()) q.ENQUEUE(NULL);
         else{ if(p->left==NULL && p->right==NULL) cnt++;
               if(p->left!=NULL) q.ENQUEUE(p->left);
               if(p->right!=NULL) q.ENQUEUE(p->right);
```





采用先根遍历,用变量k标识递归深度,每进入一层递归,k加1,递归深度k其实就是当前结点所在的层数,用数组记录第k层的所有结点,先根遍历的顺序即从左到右的顺序。这样任意某层的所有结点都可以得到,无论统计什么信息,都很容易了。