Assignment #6: "树"算: Huffman,BinHeap,BST,AVL,DisjointSet

Updated 2214 GMT+8 March 24, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==黄源森, 工学院==

说明:

- 1) 这次作业内容不简单, 耗时长的话直接参考题解。
- 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

== (请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等) ==

操作系统: W11

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2

1. 题目

22275: 二叉搜索树的遍历

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22275/

思路:

```
#
def f(l):
    if len(l)==1:
        return [l[0]]
    x=l[0]
    if x<l[1]:
        return f(l[1:])+[x]
    if x>l[-1]:
        return f(l[1:])+[x]
    for i in range(len(l)):
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                 #: 44334807
                                                                               题目: 22275
 def f(1):
                                                                              提交人: 23n2300011031
内存: 3824kB
    if len(1) ==1:
        return [1[0]]
    x=1[0]
                                                                                时间: 23ms
    if x<1[1]:
                                                                                语言: Python3
        return f(1[1:])+[x]
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-03-22 10:38:12
    if x>1[-1]:
        return f(1[1:])+[x]
     for i in range (len (1)):
       if l[i]>x:
break
    return f(1[1:i])+f(1[i:])+[x]
 n=int(input())
 l=list(map(int,input().split()))
print(*f(1))
©2002-2022 POJ 京ICP备20010980号-1
                                                                                                English 帮助 关于
```

基本信息

05455: 二叉搜索树的层次遍历

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05455/

思路:

```
l=list(map(int,input().split()))
class Node:
    def __init__(self,val,left=None,right=None):
        self.val=val
        self.left=left
        self.right=right
class Tree:
    def __init__(self,root):
        self.root=Node(root)
    def insert(self,w):
        cur=self.root
        while 1:
            if w<cur.val:</pre>
                if cur.left==None:
                     cur.left=Node(w)
                    break
                else:
```

```
cur=cur.left
            elif w>cur.val:
                if cur.right==None:
                    cur.right=Node(w)
                    break
                else:
                    cur=cur.right
            else:
                break
    def dfs(self,a,layer):
        if a==None:
           return
        al[layer].append(a.val)
        self.dfs(a.left,layer+1)
        self.dfs(a.right,layer+1)
s=Tree(1[0])
for u in 1[1:]:
    s.insert(u)
al=[[] for _ in range(100)]
s.dfs(s.root,0)
ans=[]
for u in al:
   ans.extend(u)
print(*ans)
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                                 #: 44192447
                                                                                              题目: 05455
 l=list(map(int,input().split()))
                                                                                            提交人: 23n2300011031
 class Node:
     def __init__(self,val,left=None,right=None):
                                                                                              内存: 3692kB
                                                                                              时间: 22ms
          self.val=val
          self.left=left
                                                                                             语言: Python3
          self.right=right
                                                                                           提交时间: 2024-03-13 10:30:31
 class Tree:
     {\color{red} \underline{\textbf{def}}\ \underline{\hspace{0.1cm}}\underline{\textbf{init}}\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}}\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}}\text{(self,root):}}
          self.root=Node(root)
     def insert(self,w):
          cur=self.root
          while 1:
                   if cur.left==None:
                        cur.left=Node(w)
                        break
                   else:
                       cur=cur.left
               elif w>cur.val:
                   if cur.right==None:
                       cur.right=Node(w)
                        break
                   else:
                       cur=cur.right
               else:
     def dfs(self,a,layer):
          if a==None:
              return
          al[layer].append(a.val)
          self.dfs(a.left,layer+1)
          self.dfs(a.right, layer+1)
 s=Tree(1[0])
 for u in 1[1:]:
     s.insert(u)
al=[[] for _ in range(100)]
s.dfs(s.root,0)
 ans=[]
 for u in al:
     ans.extend(u)
 print(*ans)
```

04078: 实现堆结构

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04078/

练习自己写个BinHeap。当然机考时候,如果遇到这样题目,直接import heapq。手搓栈、队列、堆、AVL等,考试前需要搓个遍。

思路:

```
#
class Node:
    def __init__(self,v,p):
        self.val=v
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
        self.par=p
class Heap:
    def __init__(self,v):
        self.root=Node(v,None)
    def insert(self,v):
        cur=self.root
```

```
if cur==None:
            self.root=Node(v,None)
            return
        while cur.left!=None:
            cur=cur.left
        cur.left=Node(v,cur)
        cur=cur.left
        while cur.par!=None and v<cur.par.val:
            cur.val,cur.par.val=cur.par.val,cur.val
            cur=cur.par
    def re(self):
        print(self.root.val)
        cur=self.root
        while cur.left!=None:
            cur=cur.left
        t=cur.val
        if cur==self.root:
            self.root=self.root.right
            return
        cur.par.left=None
        self.root.val=t
        cur=self.root
        while 1:
            try:
                if cur.val>cur.left.val:
                    cur.val,cur.left.val=cur.left.val,cur.val
                    cur=cur.left
                elif cur.val>cur.right.val:
                    cur.val,cur.right.val=cur.right.val,cur.val
                    cur=cur.right
            except:
                break
n=int(input())
a,b=map(int,input().split())
h=Heap(b)
for \_ in range(n-1):
    s=input()
    if len(s)>1:
        a,b=s.split()
        b=int(b)
        h.insert(b)
        #print(h.root.val)
    else:
        h.re()
```

```
源代码
                                                                                     #: 44398450
                                                                                   题目: 04078
 class Node:
                                                                                  提交人: 23n2300011031
     def __init__(self, v, p):
         self.val=v
                                                                                   内存: 4684kB
         self.left=None
                                                                                   时间: 5362ms
         self.right=None
                                                                                   语言: Python3
         self.par=p
                                                                                提交时间: 2024-03-25 18:36:10
 class Heap:
     def __init__(self, v):
    self.root=Node(v, None)
     def insert(self, v):
         cur=self.root
         if cur==None:
             self.root=Node(v,None)
             return
         while cur.left!=None:
            cur=cur.left
         cur.left=Node(v,cur)
         cur=cur.left
         while cur.par!=None and v<cur.par.val:</pre>
             cur.val,cur.par.val=cur.par.val,cur.val
             cur=cur.par
     def re(self):
         print(self.root.val)
         cur=self.root
         while cur.left!=None:
            cur=cur.left
         t=cur.val
         if cur==self.root:
             self.root=self.root.right
             return
         cur.par.left=None
         self.root.val=t
         cur=self.root
         while 1:
                  if cur.val>cur.left.val:
                      cur.val,cur.left.val=cur.left.val,cur.val
                      cur=cur.left
                  elif cur.val>cur.right.val:
                     cur.val,cur.right.val=cur.right.val,cur.val
                     cur=cur.right
             except:
                 break
 n=int(input())
 a,b=map(int,input().split())
 h=Heap(b)
 for _ in range(n-1):
    s=input()
     if len(s)>1:
         a,b=s.split()
         b=int(b)
         h.insert(b)
         #print(h.root.val)
         h.re()
♠2002-2022 DOI 亩ICD各20010080早-1
```

基本信息

22161: 哈夫曼编码树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22161/

思路:

```
#
class Node:
    def __init__(self,1,s):
        self.con=1
```

```
self.s=s
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
    def __lt__(self,u):
        if self.s==u.s:
            return self.con[0]<u.con[0]</pre>
        return self.s<u.s
dic={}
def f(x,a):
    if x.left==None:
       dic[x.con[0]]=a
       return
    f(x.left,a+'0')
    f(x.right,a+'1')
n=int(input())
al=[]
for _ in range(n):
    a,b=input().split()
    b=int(b)
    x=Node([a], b)
    al.append(x)
while len(al)>1:
    al.sort(reverse=1)
    a=al.pop()
    b=al.pop()
    c=Node(list(sorted(a.con+b.con)),a.s+b.s)
    c.left=a
    c.right=b
    al.append(c)
t=al[0]
f(t,'')
re={}
for u in dic:
    re[dic[u]]=u
while 1:
   try:
        s=input()
        res=''
        if s.isnumeric():
            i=0
            for j in range(1,len(s)):
                if s[i:j] in re:
                     res+=re[s[i:j]]
                    i=j
            res+=re[s[i:]]
        else:
            for u in s:
                res+=dic[u]
        print(res)
    except:
        break
```

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                     #: 44392879
                                                                                   题目: 22161
 class Node:
                                                                                 提交人: 23n2300011031
     def __init__(self,1,s):
                                                                                   内存: 3740kB
         self.con=1
         self.s=s
                                                                                   时间: 24ms
         self.left=None
                                                                                   语言: Python3
         self.right=None
                                                                                提交时间: 2024-03-25 09:28:42
     def __lt__(self,u):
    if self.s==u.s:
        return self.con[0]<u.con[0]</pre>
         return self.s<u.s
 dic={}
 def f(x,a):
    if x.left==None:
       dic[x.con[0]]=a
        return
     f(x.left,a+'0')
     f(x.right, a+'1')
 n=int(input())
 al=[]
 for _ in range(n):
     a,b=input().split()
     b=int(b)
     x=Node([a], b)
     al.append(x)
 while len(al)>1:
    al.sort(reverse=1)
     a=al.pop()
     b=al.pop()
     c=Node(list(sorted(a.con+b.con)),a.s+b.s)
     c.left=a
     c.right=b
     al.append(c)
 t=a1[0]
 f(t,'')
 re={}
 for u in dic:
     re[dic[u]]=u
 while 1:
     try:
         s=input()
         res=
         if s.isnumeric():
             for j in range(1,len(s)):
                 if s[i:j] in re:
                     res+=re[s[i:j]]
             res+=re[s[i:]]
         else:
             for u in s:
                 res+=dic[u]
         print(res)
     except:
         break
```

晴问9.5: 平衡二叉树的建立

https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/9/5/359

思路:

```
#
class Node:
    def __init__(self,v):
        self.val=v
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
        self.height=1
class avl:
```

```
def __init__(self):
        self.root=None
    def getheight(self,node):
        if node:
            return node.height
        return 0
    def getbalance(self, node):
        if node:
            return self.getheight(node.left)-self.getheight(node.right)
        return 0
    def _rotate_left(self, z):
        y = z.right
        T2 = y.left
        y.left = z
        z.right = T2
        z.height = 1 + max(self.getheight(z.left), self.getheight(z.right))
        y.height = 1 + max(self.getheight(y.left), self.getheight(y.right))
        return y
    def _rotate_right(self, y):
        x = y.left
        T2 = x.right
        x.right = y
        y.left = T2
        y.height = 1 + max(self.getheight(y.left), self.getheight(y.right))
        x.height = 1 + max(self.getheight(x.left), self.getheight(x.right))
        return x
    def insert(self, value):
        if not self.root:
            self.root = Node(value)
        else:
            self.root = self._insert(value, self.root)
    def _insert(self, value, node):
        if not node:
            return Node(value)
        elif value < node.value:</pre>
            node.left = self._insert(value, node.left)
        else:
            node.right = self._insert(value, node.right)
        node.height = 1 + max(self.getheight(node.left),
self.getheight(node.right))
        balance = self._get_balance(node)
        if balance > 1:
            if value < node.left.value: # 树形是 LL
                return self._rotate_right(node)
            else: # 树形是 LR
                node.left = self._rotate_left(node.left)
                return self._rotate_right(node)
        if balance < -1:
            if value > node.right.value: # 树形是 RR
                return self._rotate_left(node)
```

```
else: # 树形是 RL
                node.right = self._rotate_right(node.right)
                return self._rotate_left(node)
        return node
    def pre(self, node):
       if not node:
            return []
        return self.pre(node.left)+node.val+self.pre(node.right)
n=int(input())
l=list(map(int,input().split()))
t=av1()
for u in 1:
    t.insert(u)
print(*t.pre(t.root))
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

```
Python -
代码书写
  1 class Node:
  2
        def __init__(self,v):
           self.val=v
  3
  4
            self.left=None
  5
            self.right=None
            self.height=1
  6
  7 class avl:
         def __init__(self):
  8
             self.root=None
  9
 10
         def getheight(self, node):
 11
            if node:
                return node.height
 12
            return 0
 13
 14
         def getbalance(self, node):
 15
            if node:
                 return self.getheight(node.left)-self.getheight(node.right)
 16
 17
         return 0
测试输入
         提交结果
                 历史提交
 完美通过
                                                             查看题解
 100% 数据通过测试
 运行时长: 0 ms
```

02524: 宗教信仰

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02524/

思路:

代码

```
def find(x):
   while dic[x]!=x:
       x=dic[x]
    return x
t=1
while 1:
    n,m=map(int, input().split())
    if n==0:
       break
    dic={}
    for i in range(1,n+1):
       dic[i]=i
    for _ in range(m):
       a,b=map(int, input().split())
        dic[find(a)]=dic[find(b)]
    c=0
    for u in dic:
        if u==dic[u]:
           c+=1
    print('Case %d: %d'%(t,c))
    t+=1
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

```
源代码
                                                                                #: 43880121
                                                                              题目: 02524
 def find(x):
                                                                            提交人: 23n2300011031
     while dic[x]!=x:
                                                                             内存: 10160kB
x=dic
return x
t=1
        x=dic[x]
                                                                              时间: 1327ms
                                                                              语言: Python3
 while 1:
                                                                           提交时间: 2024-02-08 08:34:02
     n, m=map(int, input().split())
     if n==0:
    dic={}
    for i in range(1, n+1):
        dic[i]=i
    for _ in range(m):
         a,b=map(int, input().split())
        dic[find(a)]=dic[find(b)]
     for u in dic:
        if u==dic[u]:
     print('Case %d: %d' % (t,c))
     t+=1
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                                                                                              English 帮助 关于
```

基本信息

2. 学习总结和收获

==如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如: OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。==

堆和avl虽然手写了一遍,但是堆的标准列表写法不够熟,avl全部自己写肯定也不容易,但是写一遍能有更深的印象。其实很多把n变成logn的都是类似树的结构,虽然名称不同,但是这种想法会很有启发性。