ADATSZERKEZETEK ÉS ALGORITMUSOK

BKF és AVL algoritmusok (forgatás) "Hierarchikus adatszerkezetek, keresési fák"

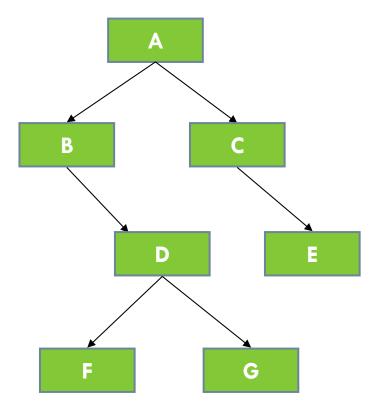
Bejárások

Preorder

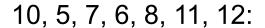
A, B, D, F, G, C, E

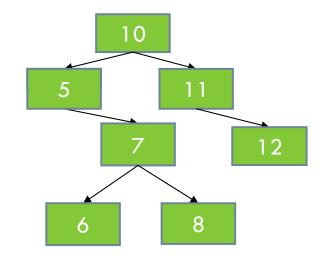
• Postorder F, G, D, B, E, C, A

• Inorder B, F, D, G, A, C, E

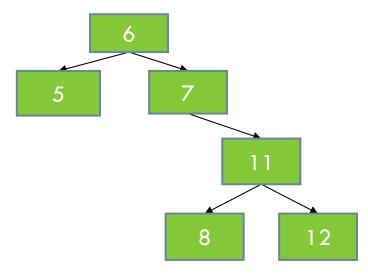


Bejárások – példa



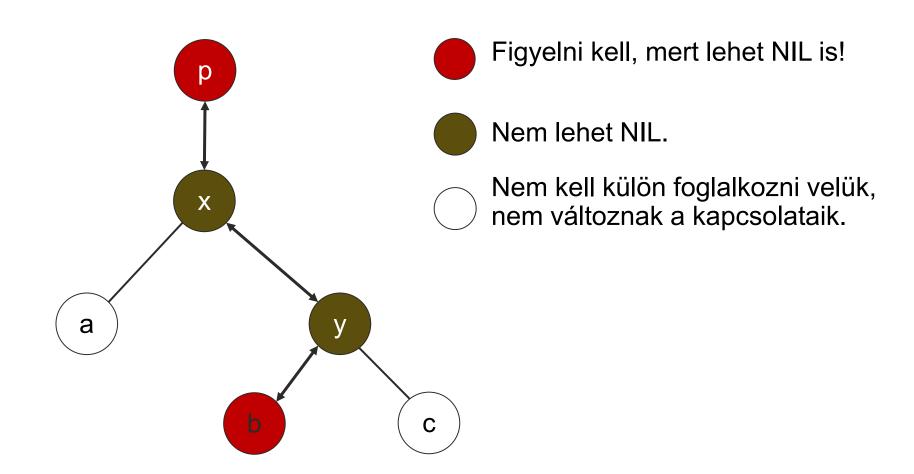


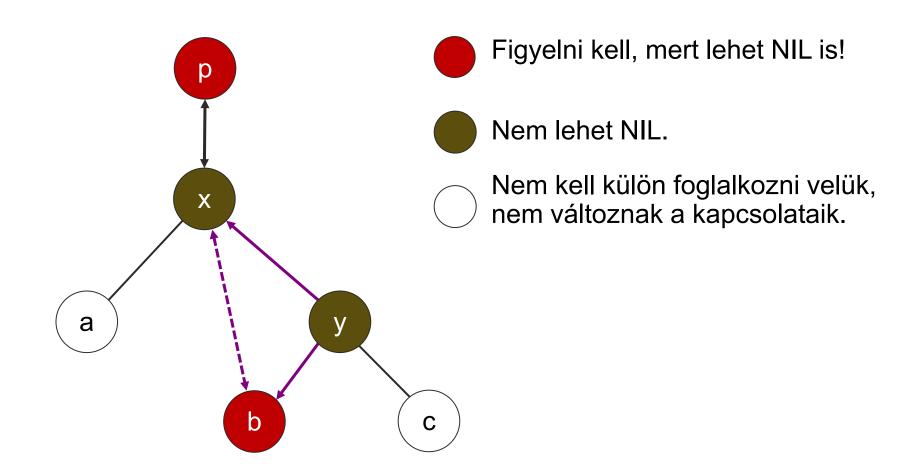
Preorder: 10, 5, 7, 6, 8, 11, 12 Postorder: 6, 8, 7, 5, 12, 11, 10 Inorder: 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 6, 5, 7, 11, 12, 8:

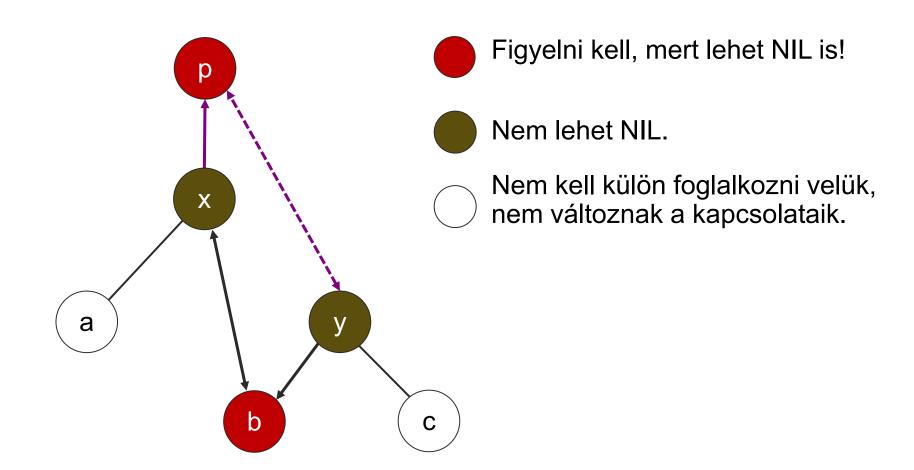


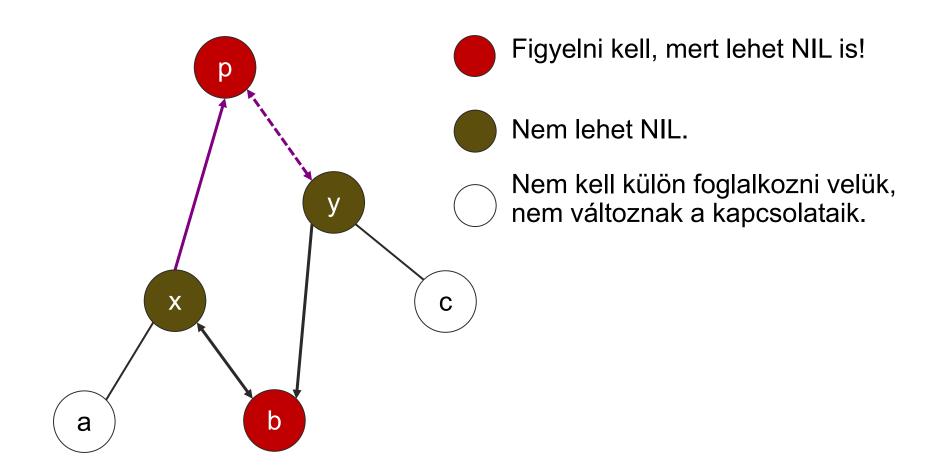
Preorder: 6, 5, 7, 11, 8, 12 Postorder: 5, 8, 12, 11, 7, 6 Inorder: 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12

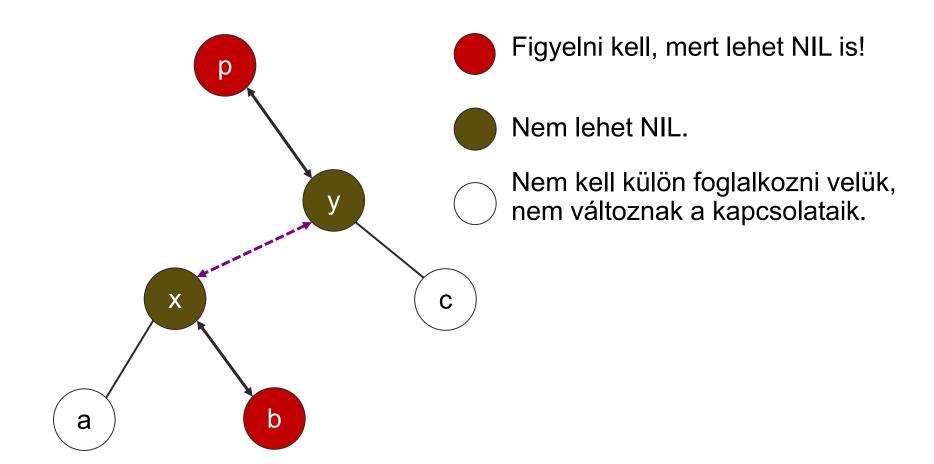
A bejárások komplexitása N csúcsú fa esetében: O(N) Vegyük észre, hogy bináris keresőfák esetében az inorder bejárással az adatelemek rendezett sorozatát kapjuk

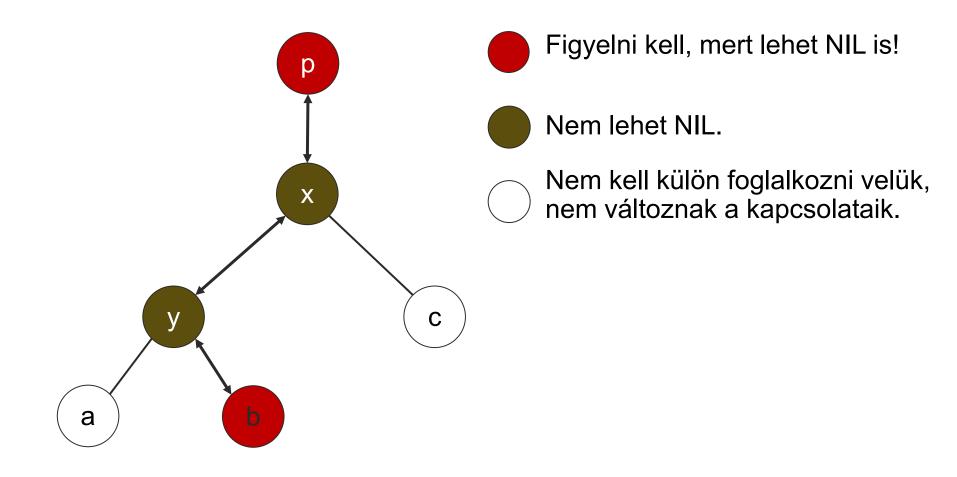


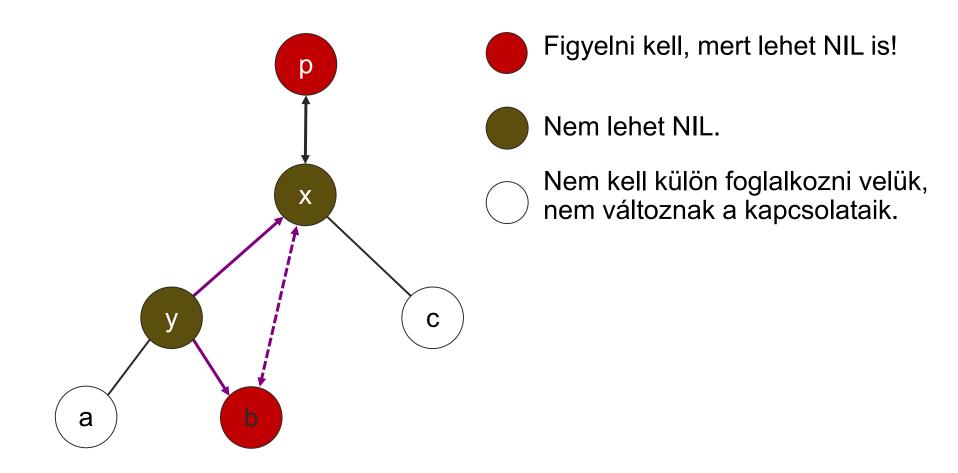


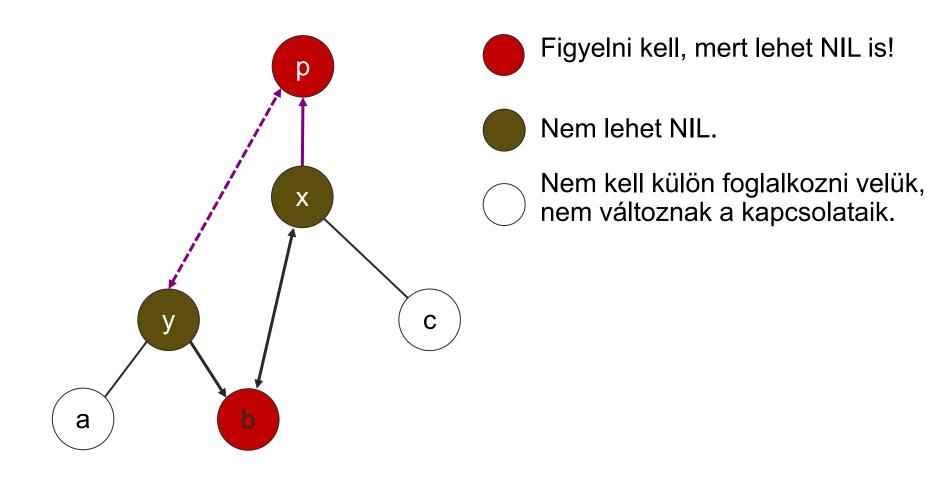


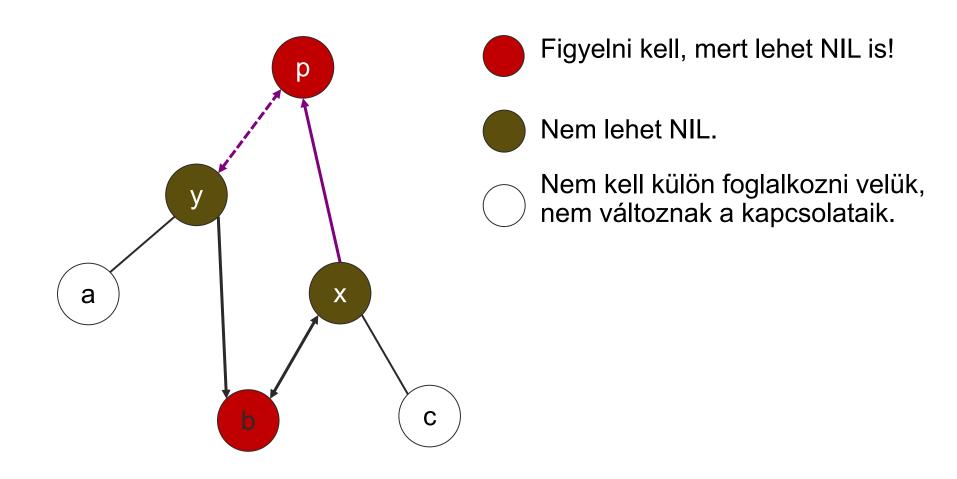


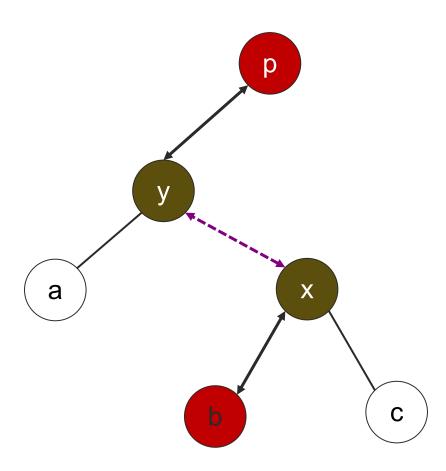












- Figyelni kell, mert lehet NIL is!
- Nem lehet NIL.
- Nem kell külön foglalkozni velük, nem változnak a kapcsolataik.