```
1
    哈夫曼树与哈夫曼编码
2
3
4
    带权路径长度
5
        设二叉树有 n 个叶子结点,每个叶子结点带有权值 wk
        从根结点到每个叶子结点的长度为 1k
6
7
        所有叶子结点的 wklk 之和记为 WPL (带权路径长度)
8
    哈夫曼树(最优二叉树)
WPL最小的二叉树
9
10
11
    哈夫曼树的构造
12
        每次把权值最小的两棵二叉树合并
13
14
    哈夫曼树的特点
15
        没有度为 1 的结点
16
        n 个叶子结点的哈夫曼树共有 2n-1 个结点
17
        哈夫曼树的任意非叶结点左右子树交换之后仍是哈夫曼树
18
19
        同一组权值可能存在不同构的哈夫曼树
20
21
    哈夫曼编码
        给定一段字符串,对字符进行编码,使该字符串的编码存储空间最少
22
        使用前缀码避免二义性,任何字符的编码都不是另一字符编码的前缀
23
24
25
   #include<iostream>
26
    #include<malloc.h>
2.7
28
    #define MaxSize 1000
29
    #define MinData -1000
30
    using namespace std;
31
    int A[] = {13, 1, 45, 7, 20, 4, 19, 13, 40, 33, 38}; // 预先定义好一组权值
32
    int A length = 11; // 定义其长度
33
34
35
    typedef struct TreeNode *HuffmanTree;
    struct TreeNode{ // 哈夫曼树
36
       int weight; // 权值
HuffmanTree Left; // 左子树
HuffmanTree right; // 右子树
37
       int weight;
38
39
40
    };
41
   typedef struct HeapStruct *MinHeap;
struct HeapStruct{ // 使用最小堆存放哈夫曼树
HuffmanTree *data; // 存值的数组
int size; // 堆的当前大小
int capacity; // 最大容量
42
43
44
45
46
47
    };
48
    MinHeap create(); // 初始化堆
49
    HuffmanTree Create(); // 初始化哈夫曼树
50
    void sort (MinHeap H, int i); // 调整子最小堆
51
    void adjust (MinHeap H); // 调整最小堆
52
53
    void BuildMinHeap(MinHeap H); // 建堆
    HuffmanTree Delete (MinHeap H); // 删除最小堆元素
54
55
    void Insert (MinHeap H, HuffmanTree Huff); // 插入最小堆元素
    void PreOrderTraversal (HuffmanTree Huff); // 先序遍历
56
57
    HuffmanTree Huffman (MinHeap H); // 哈夫曼树的构建
58
59
    // 初始化哈夫曼树
60
   HuffmanTree Create()
61
62
        HuffmanTree Huff;
63
        Huff = (HuffmanTree) malloc(sizeof(struct TreeNode));
64
       Huff->weight = 0;
65
       Huff->Left = NULL;
66
       Huff->right = NULL;
67
        return Huff;
68
   }
69
70
    // 初始化堆
71
    MinHeap create()
    {
73
        MinHeap H;
```

```
74
         HuffmanTree Huff;
 75
         H = (MinHeap) malloc(sizeof(struct HeapStruct));
 76
         H->data = (HuffmanTree *)malloc((MaxSize+1)*sizeof(struct TreeNode));
 77
         H->capacity = MaxSize;
 78
         H->size = 0;
          // 给堆置哨兵
 79
 80
         Huff = Create();
 81
         Huff->weight = MinData;
 82
         H->data[0] = Huff;
 83
         return H;
 84
     1
 85
     // 调整子最小堆
 86
 87
     void sort(MinHeap H, int i)
 88
      {
 89
          int parent, child;
          int tmp = H->data[i]->weight; // 取出当前"根结点"值
 90
 91
          for(parent=i; parent*2<=H->size; parent=child)
 92
 93
             child = 2*parent;
 94
             if((child!=H->size) && (H->data[child+1]->weight<H->data[child]->weight))
 95
                  child++;
 96
             if(tmp <= H->data[child]->weight)
 97
                 break;
 98
             else
 99
                 H->data[parent] = H->data[child];
100
101
         H->data[parent]->weight = tmp;
102
     }
103
     // 调整最小堆
104
105
     void adjust (MinHeap H)
106
      {
107
          for(int i=H->size/2; i>0; i--)
             sort(H, i); // 每个"子最小堆"调整
108
109
     }
110
     // 建堆
111
112
     void BuildMinHeap (MinHeap H)
113
     {
114
          // 将权值读入堆中
115
         HuffmanTree Huff;
116
          for(int i=0; i<A_length; i++)</pre>
117
          {
118
             Huff = Create();
119
             Huff->weight = A[i];
120
             H->data[++H->size] = Huff;
121
          }
          // 调整堆
122
123
         adjust(H);
124
     }
125
126
     // 删除最小堆元素
127
     HuffmanTree Delete (MinHeap H)
128
129
          int parent, child;
130
          HuffmanTree T = H->data[1]; // 取出根结点的哈夫曼树
131
         HuffmanTree tmp = H->data[H->size--]; // 取出最后一个结点哈夫曼树的权值
132
          for(parent=1; parent*2<=H->size; parent=child)
133
          {
134
             child = 2*parent;
135
              if((child!=H->size) && (H->data[child+1]->weight<H->data[child]->weight))
136
                  child++;
137
             if(tmp->weight <= H->data[child]->weight)
138
                 break;
139
             else
140
                 H->data[parent] = H->data[child];
141
142
         H->data[parent] = tmp;
143
          // 构造一个 HuffmanTree 结点 T, 附上刚才取出来的权值, 返回该结点
144
          return T;
145
     }
146
```

```
147
     // 插入一个哈夫曼树
148
     void Insert(MinHeap H, HuffmanTree Huff)
149
150
         int weight = Huff->weight; // 取出权值
151
         int i = ++H->size;
         for(; H->data[i/2]->weight > weight; i/=2)
152
153
             H->data[i] = H->data[i/2];
154
         H->data[i] = Huff;
155
     }
156
     //遍历
157
158
     void PreOrderTraversal(HuffmanTree Huff)
159
     {
160
         if (Huff)
161
         {
             cout<<Huff->weight<<" ";</pre>
162
163
             PreOrderTraversal(Huff->Left);
164
             PreOrderTraversal(Huff->right);
165
         }
166
     }
167
168
     // 哈夫曼树的构造,时间复杂度O(nlogn)
169
     HuffmanTree Huffman(MinHeap H)
170
     {
171
         HuffmanTree T;
172
         BuildMinHeap(H); // 建堆, 堆中存放了所有二叉树结点
173
         int times = H->size;
         // 做 times-1 次合并
174
175
         for(int i=1; i<times; i++)</pre>
176
         {
177
             T = (HuffmanTree) malloc(sizeof(struct TreeNode));
             T->Left = Delete(H); // 从堆中删除一个结点,作为新 T 的左子结点
178
             T->right = Delete(H); // 从堆中删除一个结点,作为新 T 的右子结点
179
             T->weight = T->Left->weight + T->right->weight; // 重新计算权值
180
181
             Insert(H, T); // 再加进堆中
182
         }
183
         T = Delete(H);
184
         return T;
185
     }
186
187
     int main()
188
     {
189
         MinHeap H;
190
         HuffmanTree Huff;
191
         H = create();
         Huff = Huffman(H);
192
193
         PreOrderTraversal(Huff);
194
         return 0;
195
     }
196
```