《数据结构与算法实验》第 9 次实验

学院: 专业: 年级:

第一部分 验证实验

一、 实验目的

- 1. 掌握二叉树的逻辑结构和二叉链表存储结构。
- 2. 验证二叉树的二叉链表存储及遍历操作,实现遍历操作递归和非递归算法。
- 3. 掌握树的逻辑结构和孩子兄弟存储结构,并验证其存储结构及遍历操作。

二、实验内容

- 1. 二叉树的实现 1(参考实验书 p207)
 - 建立一棵含有 n 个结点的二叉树, 采用二叉链表存储。
 - 输出前序、中序、后序、层序遍历该二叉树的遍历结果。
- 2. 树的实现(参考实验书 p210)
 - 采用孩子兄弟表示法建立一棵树。
 - 基于树的孩子兄弟表示法实现前序和后序遍历树的操作。
- 3. 二叉树的实现 2 (参考教材 p125)
 - 在第一个验证实验的基础上,将递归算法转化为非递归算法。

三、 设计编码

- 1. 二叉树的实现 1
- (1)BiTree.h

```
#ifndef BiTree_H
#define BiTree_H

struct BiNode
{
```

```
char data;
    BiNode *lchild, *rchild;
};
class BiTree
    public:
       BiTree(){root=Creat(root);}
       ~BiTree(){Release(root);}
       void PreOrder(){PreOrder(root);}
       void InOrder(){InOrder(root);}
        void PostOrder(){PostOrder(root);}
       BiNode *root;
       BiNode *Creat(BiNode *bt);
       void Release(BiNode *bt);
       void PreOrder(BiNode *bt);
       void InOrder(BiNode *bt);
       void PostOrder(BiNode *bt);
};
#endif
```

(2) BiTree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
using namespace std;
#include "BiTree.h"

BiNode *BiTree::Creat(BiNode *bt)
{
    char ch;
    cout<<"请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据"<<endl;
    cin>>ch;
    if(ch == '#') return NULL;
    else
    {
        bt = new BiNode;
        bt -> data = ch;
        bt -> lchild = Creat(bt -> lchild);
        bt -> rchild = Creat(bt -> rchild);
    }
    return bt;
```

```
void BiTree::Release(BiNode *bt)
    if (bt != NULL)
        Release(bt -> lchild);
        Release(bt -> rchild);
        delete bt;
void BiTree::PreOrder(BiNode *bt)
    if (bt == NULL) return;
    else
        cout<<bt->data<<" ";</pre>
        PreOrder(bt->lchild);
        PreOrder(bt->rchild);
void BiTree::InOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt == NULL) return;
        InOrder(bt->lchild);
        cout<<bt->data<<" ";</pre>
        InOrder(bt->rchild);
void BiTree::PostOrder(BiNode *bt)
    if(bt==NULL) return ;
    else
        PostOrder(bt->lchild);
        PostOrder(bt->rchild);
        cout<<bt->data<<" ";</pre>
    }
```

(3) BiTree_main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "BiTree.h"

int main()
{
    BiTree T;
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<"——前序遍历——"<<endl;
    T.PreOrder();
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<<"——中序遍历——"<<endl;
    T.InOrder();
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<<endl;
    T.PreoToder();
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<<endl;
    cout<<<endl;
    cout<<<endl;
    cout<<<endl;
    T.PostOrder();
    cout<<<endl;
}
```

2. 树的实现

(1) Tree. h

```
#ifndef Tree_H
#define Tree_H
const int Max=20;

struct TNode
{
    char data;
    TNode *firstchild,*rightsib;
};

//以下是树类 tree 的声明
class Tree
{
    public:
        Tree();
        ~Tree();
        void PreOrder();
```

```
void PostOrder();
private:
    TNode *root;
    void Release(TNode *bt);
    void PreOrder(TNode *bt);
    void PostOrder(TNode *bt);
};
#endif
```

(2) Tree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Tree.h"
Tree::Tree()
    TNode *Q[Max] = {NULL};
    int front = -1, rear = -1;
    char ch1 = '#',ch2 = '#';
    TNode *p = NULL,*q = NULL;
    cout<<"请输入根结点: ";
    cin>>ch1;
    p = new TNode;
    p \rightarrow data = ch1;
    p -> firstchild = p -> rightsib = NULL;
    root = p;
    Q[ ++rear ] = p;
    cout<<"请输入结点对,以空格分隔:";
    fflush(stdin);
    ch1 = getchar();
    getchar();
    ch2 = getchar();
    while (ch1 != '#'||ch2 != '#')
       p = new TNode;
       p \rightarrow data = ch2;
        p -> firstchild = p -> rightsib = NULL;
       Q[++rear] = p;
       while (front != rear)
           q = Q[front+1];
```

```
if (q -> data != ch1) front++;
           else
               if(q -> firstchild == NULL)
                  q -> firstchild = p;
               else
                   while (q -> rightsib != NULL)
                      {q = q -> rightsib;}
                   q -> rightsib = p;
               break;
       cout<<"请输入结点对,以空格分隔:";
       fflush(stdin);
       ch1 = getchar();
       getchar();
       ch2 = getchar();
Tree::~Tree()
   Release(root);
void Tree::PreOrder()
   PreOrder(root);
void Tree::PostOrder()
   PostOrder(root);
void Tree::Release(TNode *bt)
   if (bt == NULL) return;
   else
       Release(bt -> firstchild);
       Release(bt -> rightsib);
```

```
delete bt;
}

void Tree::PreOrder(TNode *bt)
{
    if (bt == NULL) return;
    else
    {
        cout<<bt -> data;
        PreOrder(bt -> firstchild);
        PreOrder(bt -> rightsib);
    }
}

void Tree::PostOrder(TNode *bt)
{
    if (bt == NULL) return;
    else
    {
        PostOrder(bt -> firstchild);
        cout<<bt -> data;
        PostOrder(bt -> rightsib);
    }
}
```

(3) Tree_main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
#include "Tree.h"

int main()
{
    Tree t1;
    t1.PreOrder();
    cout<<endl;
    t1.PostOrder();
    cout<<endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

3. 二叉树的实现 2

(1)Bitree.h

```
#ifndef Bitree_H
#define Bitree_H
const int MaxSize=20;
struct BiNode
   char data;
   BiNode *lchild,*rchild;
};
struct element
   BiNode * ptr;
   int flag;
};
//以下是树类 tree 的声明
class Bitree
   public:
       Bitree();
       ~Bitree();
       void PreOrder();
       void PostOrder();
       void LeverOrder();
       BiNode *getRoot();
       void Release(BiNode *bt);
       void PreOrder(BiNode *bt);
       void InOrder(BiNode *bt);
       void PostOrder(BiNode *bt);
   private:
       BiNode * root;
       BiNode * Creat(BiNode *bt);
};
#endif
```

(2) Bitree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.h"
Bitree::Bitree()
   root = Creat(root);
Bitree::~Bitree()
   Release(root);
void Bitree::PreOrder()
   PreOrder(root);
void Bitree::PostOrder()
   PostOrder(root);
BiNode *Bitree::Creat(BiNode *bt)
   char ch;
   cout<<"请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据"<<endl;
   cin>>ch;
   if (ch == '#')
       return NULL;
   else
       bt = new BiNode;
       bt -> data = ch;
       bt -> lchild = Creat(bt -> lchild);
       bt -> rchild = Creat(bt -> rchild);
   return bt;
```

```
void Bitree::Release(BiNode *bt)
    if (bt != NULL)
       Release(bt -> lchild);
       Release(bt -> rchild);
       delete bt;
void Bitree::LeverOrder()
    int front = -1, rear = -1;
    BiNode *Q[MaxSize],*q;
    if (root == NULL) return;
       Q[++rear] = root;
       while (front != rear)
            q = Q[++front];
            cout<<q->data<<" ";</pre>
            if (q->lchild!=NULL) Q[++rear]=q->lchild;
            if (q->rchild!=NULL) Q[++rear]=q->rchild;
BiNode *Bitree::getRoot()
    return root;
void Bitree::PreOrder(BiNode *bt)
    int top = -1;
    BiNode *s[MaxSize] = {NULL};
    while (bt != NULL || top != -1)
       while (bt != NULL)
            cout<<bt -> data;
           s[++top] = bt;
```

```
bt = bt -> lchild;
       if (top != -1)
           bt = s[top--];
           bt = bt -> rchild;
void Bitree::InOrder(BiNode *bt)
   int top = -1;
   BiNode *s[MaxSize] = {NULL};
   while (bt != NULL || top != -1)
       while (bt != NULL)
           s[++top] = bt;
           bt = bt->lchild;
       if (top != -1)
           bt = s[top--];
           cout<<bt -> data;
           bt = bt -> rchild;
void Bitree::PostOrder(BiNode *bt)
   int top = -1;
   element s[MaxSize] = {NULL,1};
   while (bt != NULL || top != -1)
       while (bt != NULL)
           top++;
           s[top].ptr = bt;
           s[top].flag = 1;
           bt = bt -> lchild;
       while (top != -1 && s[top].flag == 1)
```

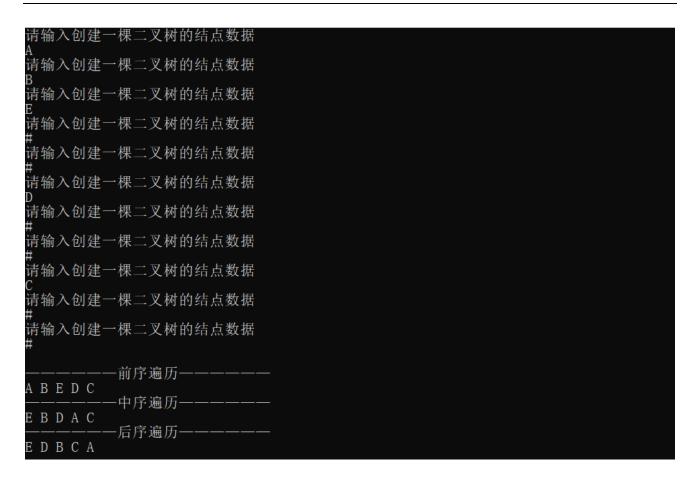
```
{
    bt = s[top--].ptr;
    cout<<bt ->data;
}
if (top != -1)
{
    s[top].flag = 2;
    bt = s[top].ptr -> rchild;
}
else break;
}
```

(3) Bitree_main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.h"
int main()
   Bitree T;
   BiNode *root = T.getRoot();
   cout<<"——前序遍历———"<<endl;
   T.PreOrder(root);
   cout<<endl;</pre>
   cout<<"——中序遍历———"<<endl;
   T.InOrder(root);
   cout<<endl;</pre>
   cout<<"-------后序遍历-------"<<endl;
   T.PostOrder(root);
   cout<<endl;</pre>
   return 0;
```

四、 运行与测试

1. 二叉树的实现 1 2



2. 树的实现

第二部分 设计实验

一、实验目的

通过共计13个实验, 实现根据前序遍历和中序遍历建立二叉树、对二叉树的复制、两棵

二叉树相似的判断、求结点与根结点的路径、求叶子个数与叶子、求总结点数、求深度、求后序遍历的逆序、求双亲、删除子树、交换左右子树、顺序存储的遍历、求某结点的第1个孩子。

二、实验内容

1. 根据前序遍历和中序遍历建立二叉树:参考实验书 p70

这个过程是一个递归过程,其基本思想是:先根据前序序列的第一个元素建立根结点;然后在中序序列中找到该元素,确定根结点的左、右子树的中序序列;再在前序序列中确定左、右子树的前序序列;最后由左子树的前序序列与中序序列建立左子树,由右子树的前序序列与中序序列建立右子树。

2. 复制一棵二叉树:参考实验书 p71

复制二叉树是在计算机中已经存在一棵二叉树,要求按原二叉树的结构重新生成一棵二叉树,其实质就是按照原二叉树的二叉链表另建立一个新的二叉链表。复制是在遍历过程中,将"访问"操作定义为"生成二叉树的一个结点"。

3. 判断两棵二叉树是否相似:参考实验书 p72

判断两棵二叉树是否相似,所谓两棵二叉树相似,是指要么它们都为空或都只有一个根结点,要么它们的左右子树均相似分析: 依题意,得到如下判定两棵二叉树 s 和 t 是否相似的递归函数 Like:

- (1) 若 NULL,则 s和 t相似,即 Like(s)
- (2) 若 s 和 t 中有一个为 NULL, 另一个不为 NULL, 则 s 和 t 不相似, Like(s, t)=0
- (3) 进一步判断 s 的左子树和 t 的左子树、s 的右子树和 t 的右子树是否相似

4. **求路径:** 参考实验书 p72

- •假设二叉树采用二叉链表存储,p所指为任一指定结点,编写算法求从根结点到p所指结点之间的路径。
- 本题采用非递归后序遍历二叉树,当后序遍历访问到 p 所指结点时,此时栈中所有结点 均为 p 所指结点的祖先,由这些祖先便构成了一条从根结点到 p 所指结点之的路径。

5. 求二叉树中叶子结点的个数和打印叶子结点:参考实验书 p80, p214

本算法的要求与前序遍历算法既有相同之处,又有不同之处。相同之处是打印次序均为前序,不同之处是此处不是打印每个结点的值,而是打印出其中的叶子结即为有条件打印。为此,将前序遍历算法中的访问操作改为条件打印即可。在打印的时候顺便计数即可。

6. 求二叉树节点个数:参考实验书 p80

本算法不是要打印每个结点的值,而是求出结点的个数。所以可将遍历算法中的"访问"操作改为"计数操作",将结点的数目累加到一个全局变量中,每个结点累加次即完成了结点个数的求解。

7. **求二叉树的深度**:参考实验书 p80

当二叉树为空时,深度为 0;若二叉树不为空,深度应是其左右子树深度的最大值加 1,而其左右子树深度的求解又可通过递归调用本算法来完成。

8. 输出二叉树的后续遍历序列的逆序:参考实验书 p81

要想得到后序的逆序,只要按照后序遍历相反的顺序即可。即先访问根结点,再遍历根结点的右子树,最后遍历根结点的左子树。要注意和前序遍历的区别。

9. 求二叉树中结点 x 的双亲:参考实验书 p81

以二叉链表为存储结构对二叉链表进行遍历,在遍历过程中查找结点x并记载其双亲。

10. 在二叉树中删除以值 x 为根节点的子树:参考实验书 p82

以二叉链表为存储结构对二叉链表进行遍历,在遍历过程中查找结点 x 并记载其双亲,然后将结点 x 的双亲结点中指向 x 的指针置空,再把这个树删除。

11. 交换二叉树中所有结点的左右子树: 参考实验书 p83

对二叉树进行后序遍历,在遍历过程中访问某结点时交换该节点的左右子树。

12. 顺序存储结构的前序遍历:参考实验书 p82

- 一棵具有 n 个结点的二叉树采用顺序存储结构,编写算法对该二叉树进行前序遍历。按照题目要求,设置一个工作栊以完成对该树的非递归算法,思路如下:
- (1) 每访问一个结点,将此结点压栈,查看此结点是否有左子树。若有,则访问左子重复执行该过程直到左子树为空;
- (2)从栈弹出一个结点,如果此结点有右孩子结点,则执行步骤(1),否则执行步骤(3);
- (3) 如果栈为空,则算法结束,否则重复执行步骤(2)

13. 求树中结点 x 的第 i 个孩子: 参考实验书 p83

以孩子兄弟表示法做存储结构。

先在链表中进行遍历,在遍历过程中找到等于 r 的结点,然后由此结点的最左孩子域 firstchild 找到值为 x 结点的第一个孩子,再沿右兄弟域 rightsin 找到值为 x 结点的第 i 个孩子并返回指向这个孩子的指针。

三、 设计编码

由于编码的重复性较高,因此部分实验的实现过程进行合并,具体参见编码说明。

1. T1/2/8-Bitree. h

```
#ifndef Bitree_H
#define Bitree_H
const int MaxSize=100;

struct BiNode
{
    char data;
    BiNode *lchild, *rchild;
};

class Bitree
{
    private:
        BiNode *root;
        char pin[MaxSize];
        char pre[MaxSize];
        char pre[MaxSize];
```

```
public:
       Bitree();
       Bitree(BiNode *bt);
       ~Bitree();
       BiNode * getRoot();
       BiNode * Creat(BiNode *bt);
       void isEmpty();
       void PreOrder();
       void InOrder();
       void PostOrder();
       void LeverOrder();
       void Release(BiNode *bt);
       void PreOrder(BiNode *bt);
       void InOrder(BiNode *bt);
       void PostOrder(BiNode *bt);
       BiNode * interface();
       BiNode * create(BiNode * &root, int i1, int i2, int k);
       int pos(char, char[], int, int);
};
#endif
```

1. T1/2/8-Bitree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Bitree.h"
using namespace std;

Bitree::Bitree()
{
    root = NULL;
}

Bitree::Bitree(BiNode *bt)
{
    root = bt;
}

Bitree::~Bitree()
{
    Release(root);
}

void Bitree::PreOrder()
```

```
PreOrder(root);
void Bitree::InOrder()
   InOrder(root);
void Bitree::PostOrder()
   PostOrder(root);
BiNode *Bitree::getRoot()
   return root;
void Bitree::isEmpty()
   if (root == NULL)
       cout<<"empty"<<endl;</pre>
   else
       cout<<"not empty"<<endl;</pre>
BiNode *Bitree::Creat(BiNode *bt)
   char ch;
   cout<<"请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据: "<<endl;
   cin>>ch;
   if (ch == '#')
       return NULL;
   else
       bt = new BiNode;
       bt -> data = ch;
```

```
bt -> lchild = Creat(bt -> lchild);
       bt -> rchild = Creat(bt -> rchild);
   return bt;
void Bitree::Release(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt != NULL)
       Release(bt -> lchild);
       Release(bt -> rchild);
       delete bt;
void Bitree::PreOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if(bt == NULL) return;
   else
       cout<<bt->data<<" ";</pre>
       PreOrder(bt -> lchild);
       PreOrder(bt -> rchild);
    }
void Bitree::InOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt==NULL)
       return;
    }
   else {
       InOrder(bt->lchild);
       cout<<bt->data<<" ";</pre>
       InOrder(bt->rchild);
    }
void Bitree::PostOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt == NULL) return;
   else
```

```
PostOrder(bt -> lchild);
       PostOrder(bt -> rchild);
       cout<<bt->data<<" ";</pre>
void Bitree::LeverOrder()
   int front=-1,rear=-1;
   BiNode *Q[MaxSize],*q;
   if (root == NULL) return;
   else
       Q[++rear] = root;
       while (front != rear)
           q = Q[++front];
           cout<<q->data<<" ";</pre>
           if (q -> lchild != NULL)
               Q[++rear] = q->lchild;
           if (q -> rchild != NULL)
               Q[++rear] = q->rchild;
BiNode *Bitree::interface()
   int n;
   cout << "输入序列长度\n";
   cin >> n;
   cout << "输入前序序列\n";
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
       cin >> pre[i];
   cout << "输入中序序列\n";
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
       cin >> pin[i];
   root = create(root, 0, 0, n);
   return root;
```

```
BiNode *Bitree::create(BiNode * &root, int i1, int i2, int k)
   if (k <= 0)
       root = NULL;
   else
       root = new BiNode;
       root -> data = pre[i1];
       int m = pos(pre[i1], pin, i2, k);
       int leftlen = m - i2;
       int rightlen = k - (leftlen + 1);
       if (k >= 2)
           while (true)
               int m_next = pos(pre[i1], pin, m+1, rightlen);
               if (m_next != -1)
                   int check = pos(pre[i1], pre, i1, leftlen);
                   if (check != -1)//如果找得到
                       m = m_next;
                       leftlen = m - i2;
                       rightlen = k - (leftlen + 1);
                       break;
               else break;
       create(root->lchild, i1 + 1, i2, leftlen);
       create(root->rchild, i1 + leftlen + 1, m + 1, rightlen);
   return root;
```

```
int Bitree::pos(char data, char pin[], int i2, int k)
{
    // 查找值为 data, 前序序列 pre, 从第 i2 位开始查找, 查找长度为 k
    for (int i = i2; i < i2 + k; i++)
       if (pin[i] == data)
           return i;
    return -1;
BiNode *CopyTree(BiNode *root)
    if(root==NULL) return NULL;
    else
       BiNode *newltre,*newrtre,*newnode;
       newltre=CopyTree(root->lchild);
       newrtre=CopyTree(root->rchild);
       newnode=new BiNode;
       newnode->data=root->data;
       newnode->lchild=newltre;
       newnode->rchild=newrtre;
       return newnode;
    }
void PostOrder(BiNode * root)
    if (root != NULL)
       cout<<root->data;
       PostOrder(root->rchild);
       PostOrder(root->lchild);
    }
```

1. T1/2/8-Bitree_main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Bitree.cpp"
using namespace std;
int main()
```

```
Bitree T;
T.isEmpty();
T.interface();
T.isEmpty();
cout<<"----preorder----- "<<endl;T.PreOrder();</pre>
cout<<"----inorder----- "<<endl;T.InOrder();</pre>
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"----postorder----- "<<endl;T.PostOrder();</pre>
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"----leverorder----- "<<endl;T.LeverOrder();</pre>
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"---- "<<endl;</pre>
BiNode * Troot = new BiNode;
Troot = CopyTree(T.getRoot());
Bitree Tc(Troot);
cout<<"----preorder----- "<<endl;Tc.PreOrder();</pre>
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"----inorder----- "<<endl;Tc.InOrder();</pre>
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"----postorder----- "<<endl;Tc.PostOrder();</pre>
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"----leverorder----- "<<endl;Tc.LeverOrder();</pre>
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"---- "<<endl;</pre>
PostOrder(T.getRoot());
return 0;
```

2. T3-similar-Bitree.h

```
#ifndef Bitree_H
#define Bitree_H
const int MaxSize=100;
struct BiNode
{
    char data;
    BiNode *lchild, *rchild;
};
class Bitree
```

```
public:
   Bitree();
    Bitree(BiNode * bt);
   ~Bitree();
    BiNode * getRoot();
    BiNode * Creat(BiNode *bt);
   void isEmpty();
   void PreOrder();
   void InOrder();
   void PostOrder();
   void LeverOrder();
   void Release(BiNode *bt);
   void PreOrder(BiNode *bt);
   void InOrder(BiNode *bt);
   void PostOrder(BiNode *bt);
private:
   BiNode * root;
};
#endif
```

2. T3-similar-Bitree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.h"

Bitree::Bitree()
{
    root = Creat(root);
}

Bitree::Bitree(BiNode *bt)
{
    root = bt;
}

Bitree::~Bitree()
{
    Release(root);
}

void Bitree::isEmpty()
{
    if (root == NULL)
```

```
cout<<"empty"<<endl;</pre>
   else
       cout<<"not empty"<<endl;</pre>
BiNode *Bitree::getRoot()
   return root;
void Bitree::PreOrder()
   PreOrder(root);
void Bitree::InOrder()
   InOrder(root);
void Bitree::PostOrder()
   PostOrder(root);
BiNode *Bitree::Creat(BiNode *bt)
   char ch;
   cout<<"请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据"<<endl;
   cin>>ch;
   if (ch=='#') return NULL;
   else
       bt = new BiNode;
       bt -> data=ch;
       bt -> lchild = Creat(bt -> lchild);
       bt -> rchild = Creat(bt -> rchild);
   return bt;
```

```
void Bitree::Release(BiNode *bt)
{
   if (bt != NULL)
       Release(bt -> lchild); //释放左子树
       Release(bt -> rchild); //释放右子树
       delete bt;
void Bitree::PreOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if(bt==NULL) return;
   else
       cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
       PreOrder(bt -> lchild);
       PreOrder(bt -> rchild);
void Bitree::InOrder(BiNode *bt)
    if (bt==NULL) return;
   else
       InOrder(bt -> lchild);
       cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
       InOrder(bt -> rchild);
void Bitree::PostOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt==NULL) return;
   else
       PostOrder(bt -> lchild);
       PostOrder(bt -> rchild);
       cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
```

```
void Bitree::LeverOrder( )
{
    int front = -1, rear = -1;
    BiNode *Q[MaxSize], *q;
    if (root == NULL) return;
    else
        Q[++rear] = root;
        while (front != rear)
            q=Q[++front];
            cout<<q -> data<<" ";</pre>
            if (q -> lchild != NULL)
                Q[++rear] = q \rightarrow lchild;
            if (q -> rchild != NULL)
                Q[++rear] = q -> rchild;
int Like(BiNode * s, BiNode * t)
    if (s == NULL && t == NULL) return 1;
    else if ((s == NULL && t != NULL) | | (s != NULL && t == NULL))
        return 0;
    else
        int same = Like(s -> lchild, t -> rchild);
        if(same) same = Like(s -> rchild, t -> rchild);
        return same;
    }
```

2. T3-similar-Like. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.cpp"

int main()
{
    Bitree T; //创建一棵树
    Bitree R;
    if (Like(T.getRoot(), R.getRoot())) cout<<"similar"<<endl;</pre>
```

```
else cout<<"not similar"<<endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

3. T4-path-Bitree. h

```
#ifndef Bitree H
#define Bitree_H
const int MaxSize=100;
struct BiNode
   char data;
    BiNode *lchild, *rchild;
};
class Bitree
public:
   Bitree();
    Bitree(BiNode * bt);
   ~Bitree();
   BiNode * getRoot();
   BiNode * Creat(BiNode *bt);
   void isEmpty();
   void PreOrder();
   void InOrder();
   void PostOrder();
   void LeverOrder();
   void Release(BiNode *bt);
   void PreOrder(BiNode *bt);
   void InOrder(BiNode *bt);
   void PostOrder(BiNode *bt);
    BiNode * getleftleaf(BiNode * root);
    void helper(BiNode * node, int dpt, int &max_dpt, BiNode* &res);
private:
    BiNode * root;
};
#endif
```

3. T4-path-Bitree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
#include "Bitree.h"
Bitree::Bitree()
   root = Creat(root);
Bitree::Bitree(BiNode *bt)
   root = bt;
Bitree::~Bitree()
    Release(root);
void Bitree::isEmpty()
   if (root == NULL)
       cout<<"empty"<<endl;</pre>
   else
       cout<<"not empty"<<endl;</pre>
BiNode *Bitree::getRoot()
   return root;
void Bitree::PreOrder()
   PreOrder(root);
void Bitree::InOrder()
    InOrder(root);
void Bitree::PostOrder()
```

```
PostOrder(root);
BiNode *Bitree::Creat(BiNode *bt)
   char ch;
   cout<<"请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据"<<endl;
   cin>>ch;
   if (ch=='#') return NULL;
       bt = new BiNode;
       bt -> data=ch;
       bt -> lchild = Creat(bt -> lchild);
       bt -> rchild = Creat(bt -> rchild);
   return bt;
void Bitree::Release(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt != NULL)
       Release(bt -> lchild); //释放左子树
       Release(bt -> rchild); //释放右子树
       delete bt;
void Bitree::PreOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if(bt==NULL) return;
   else
       cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
       PreOrder(bt -> lchild);
       PreOrder(bt -> rchild);
void Bitree::InOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt==NULL) return;
```

```
else
        InOrder(bt -> lchild);
        cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
        InOrder(bt -> rchild);
void Bitree::PostOrder(BiNode *bt)
    if (bt==NULL) return;
        PostOrder(bt -> lchild);
        PostOrder(bt -> rchild);
        cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
void Bitree::LeverOrder( )
   int front = -1, rear = -1;
    BiNode *Q[MaxSize], *q;
   if (root == NULL) return;
    else
        Q[++rear] = root;
        while (front != rear)
            q=Q[++front];
            cout<<q -> data<<" ";</pre>
            if (q -> lchild != NULL)
               Q[++rear] = q -> lchild;
            if (q -> rchild != NULL)
                Q[++rear] = q -> rchild;
BiNode *Bitree::getleftleaf(BiNode * root)
    int max_dpt = 1;
    BiNode * res = root;
    helper(root, 1, max_dpt, res);
```

```
return res;
void Bitree::helper(BiNode *node, int dpt, int &max_dpt, BiNode *&res)
   if (!node) return;
   if (dpt > max_dpt)
       max_dpt = dpt;
       res = node;
   helper(node->lchild, dpt+1, max_dpt, res);
   helper(node->rchild, dpt+1, max_dpt, res);
void Path(BiNode * root, BiNode * p)
   BiNode * stack[MaxSize] = {NULL};
   int tag[MaxSize] = {0};
   int top = -1;
   BiNode * T = root;
   while (T != NULL || top != -1)
       while (T != NULL)
           top++;
           stack[top] = T;
           tag[top] = 0;
           T = T->lchild;
       while (top != -1 && tag[top] == 1)
           T = stack[top];
           if (T == p)
               for (int i = 0; i < top; i++)</pre>
                   cout<<stack[i]->data;
                   if (i == top - 1)
                       cout<<p->data;
                       return;
```

3. T4-path-Bitree_main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.cpp"

int main()
{
    Bitree T;
    BiNode * root = T.getRoot();
    BiNode * test = T.getleftleaf(root);
    Path(root, test);
    return 0;
}
```

4. T5/6/7-Bitree. h

```
#ifndef Bitree_H
#define Bitree_H
const int MaxSize=100;
struct BiNode
{
    char data;
    BiNode *lchild, *rchild;
};
class Bitree
{
```

```
public:
    Bitree();
    Bitree(BiNode * bt);
    ~Bitree();
    BiNode * getRoot();
    BiNode * Creat(BiNode *bt);
   void isEmpty();
   void PreOrder();
   void InOrder();
   void PostOrder();
   void LeverOrder();
   void Release(BiNode *bt);
   void PreOrder(BiNode *bt);
   void InOrder(BiNode *bt);
   void PostOrder(BiNode *bt);
   void countLeaves(BiNode * root, int &num);
    int countLeaves();
   int countNode();
private:
    BiNode * root;
   void countNode(BiNode * root, int &num);
};
#endif
```

4. T5/6/7-Bitree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.h"
Bitree::Bitree()
{
    root = Creat(root);
}

Bitree::Bitree(BiNode *bt)
{
    root = bt;
}

Bitree::~Bitree()
{
    Release(root);
}
```

```
void Bitree::isEmpty()
{
   if (root == NULL)
       cout<<"empty"<<endl;</pre>
   else
       cout<<"not empty"<<endl;</pre>
BiNode *Bitree::getRoot()
   return root;
void Bitree::PreOrder()
   PreOrder(root);
void Bitree::InOrder()
   InOrder(root);
void Bitree::PostOrder()
   PostOrder(root);
BiNode *Bitree::Creat(BiNode *bt)
   char ch;
   cout<<"请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据"<<endl;
   cin>>ch;
   if (ch=='#') return NULL;
       bt = new BiNode;
       bt -> data=ch;
       bt -> lchild = Creat(bt -> lchild);
       bt -> rchild = Creat(bt -> rchild);
```

```
return bt;
void Bitree::Release(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt != NULL)
       Release(bt -> lchild); //释放左子树
       Release(bt -> rchild); //释放右子树
       delete bt;
void Bitree::PreOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if(bt==NULL) return;
   else
       cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
       PreOrder(bt -> lchild);
       PreOrder(bt -> rchild);
void Bitree::InOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt==NULL) return;
   else
       InOrder(bt -> lchild);
       cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
       InOrder(bt -> rchild);
void Bitree::PostOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt==NULL) return;
   else
       PostOrder(bt -> lchild);
       PostOrder(bt -> rchild);
       cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
```

```
void Bitree::LeverOrder( )
   int front = -1, rear = -1;
   BiNode *Q[MaxSize], *q;
   if (root == NULL) return;
   else
       Q[++rear] = root;
       while (front != rear)
           q=Q[++front];
           cout<<q -> data<<" ";</pre>
           if (q -> lchild != NULL)
               Q[++rear] = q \rightarrow lchild;
           if (q -> rchild != NULL)
               Q[++rear] = q -> rchild;
int Bitree::countLeaves()
   int num = 0;
   if (root == NULL) return 0;
   else if (root != NULL)
       countLeaves(root, num);
       num++;
   return num;
void Bitree::countLeaves(BiNode* root, int &num) // 用引用的形式参数传递
   //前置条件: root 不是空指针
   if (root->lchild == NULL && root->rchild == NULL)
       num++;
   else
```

```
if(root -> lchild != NULL)
           countLeaves(root -> lchild, num);
       if (root -> rchild != NULL)
           countLeaves(root -> rchild, num);
void leavesPrint(BiNode * root)
   if (root != NULL)
       if (!root->lchild && !root->rchild)
           cout<<root->data;
       leavesPrint(root -> lchild);
       leavesPrint(root -> rchild);
BiNode *CopyTree(BiNode *root)
   if(root==NULL) return NULL;
   else
       BiNode *newltre,*newrtre,*newnode;
       newltre=CopyTree(root->lchild);
       newrtre=CopyTree(root->rchild);
       newnode=new BiNode;
       newnode->data=root->data;
       newnode->lchild=newltre;
       newnode->rchild=newrtre;
       return newnode;
int Bitree::countNode()
   int num = 0;
```

```
countNode(root, num);
   return num;
void Bitree::countNode(BiNode *root, int &num)
   if (root)
       num++;
       countNode(root->lchild, num);
       countNode(root->rchild, num);
int max(int a, int b)
   if (a > b) return a;
   else return b;
int Depth(BiNode * root)
   if (root == NULL) return 0;
   else
       int hl = Depth(root->lchild);
       int hr = Depth(root->rchild);
       return max(hl, hr) + 1;
    }
```

4. T5/6/7-Bitree_main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.cpp"

int main()
{
    Bitree T; //创建一棵树
    cout<<"-----前序遍历------ "<<endl;
    T.PreOrder();
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<"-----中序遍历------ "<<endl;
```

```
T.InOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"-----后序遍历----- "<<endl;
T.PostOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"-----层序遍历----- "<<endl;
T.LeverOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
int n = T.countLeaves();
cout<<"叶子数为: "<<n<<end1;
cout<<"叶子结点为: ";leavesPrint(T.getRoot());
cout<<endl;</pre>
int n1 = T.countNode();
cout<<"节点数为: "<<n1<<end1;
int n2 = Depth(T.getRoot());
cout<<"深度为: "<<n2<<end1;
return 0;
```

5. T9/10/11-Bitree. h

```
#ifndef Bitree H
#define Bitree_H
const int MaxSize=100;
struct BiNode //二叉树的结点结构
{
   char data;
   BiNode *lchild, *rchild;
};
class Bitree
public:
   Bitree();
   Bitree(BiNode * bt);
   ~Bitree();
   BiNode * getRoot();
   BiNode * Creat(BiNode *bt);
   void isEmpty();
   void PreOrder();
   void InOrder();
   void PostOrder();
   void LeverOrder();
   void Release(BiNode *bt);
```

```
void PreOrder(BiNode *bt);
void InOrder(BiNode *bt);
void PostOrder(BiNode *bt);
void info(BiNode * bt);
void del(char x);
private:
    BiNode * root;
void Delete(BiNode * root, char x, BiNode * &p);
};
#endif
```

5. T9/10/11-Bitree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.h"
Bitree::Bitree()
   root = Creat(root);
Bitree::Bitree(BiNode *bt)
   root = bt;
Bitree::~Bitree()
    Release(root);
void Bitree::PreOrder()
    PreOrder(root);
void Bitree::InOrder()
    InOrder(root);
void Bitree::PostOrder()
    PostOrder(root);
```

```
BiNode *Bitree::getRoot()
   return root;
BiNode *Bitree::Creat(BiNode *bt)
   char ch;
   cout<<"请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据"<<endl;
   cin>>ch;
   if (ch=='#') return NULL;
   else
       bt = new BiNode;
       bt -> data=ch;
       bt -> lchild = Creat(bt -> lchild);
       bt -> rchild = Creat(bt -> rchild);
   return bt;
void Bitree::Release(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt != NULL)
       Release(bt -> lchild); //释放左子树
       Release(bt -> rchild); //释放右子树
       delete bt;
void Bitree::PreOrder(BiNode *bt)
   if(bt == NULL) return;
   else
       cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
       PreOrder(bt -> lchild);
       PreOrder(bt -> rchild);
```

```
void Bitree::InOrder(BiNode *bt)
{
   if (bt == NULL) return;
   else
        InOrder(bt -> lchild);
        cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
        InOrder(bt -> rchild);
void Bitree::PostOrder(BiNode *bt)
    if (bt == NULL) return;
   else
        PostOrder(bt -> lchild);
        PostOrder(bt -> rchild);
        cout<<bt -> data<<" ";</pre>
void Bitree::LeverOrder( )
    int front = -1, rear = -1;
   BiNode *Q[MaxSize], *q;
    if (root==NULL) return;
    else
        Q[++rear]=root;
        while (front != rear)
            q = Q[++front];
            cout<<q -> data<<" ";</pre>
            if (q -> lchild != NULL)
                Q[++rear]=q -> lchild;
            if (q -> rchild != NULL)
                Q[++rear] = q -> rchild;
BiNode *CopyTree(BiNode *root)
```

```
if(root==NULL) return NULL;
   else
       BiNode *newltre,*newrtre,*newnode;
       newltre=CopyTree(root->lchild);
       newrtre=CopyTree(root->rchild);
       newnode=new BiNode;
       newnode->data=root->data;
       newnode->lchild=newltre;
       newnode->rchild=newrtre;
       return newnode;
void Parent(BiNode * root, char x, BiNode * &p)
   if (root != NULL)
       if (root->data == x) p = NULL;
           p = root;
           Parent(root -> lchild, x, p);
           if(p == NULL) // 左子树没有找到
               Parent(root -> rchild, x, p);
void Bitree::info(BiNode *bt)
   if (bt) cout<<"该节点: "<<bt -> data;
   else cout<<"空节点";
void Bitree::del(char x)
   BiNode* p = NULL;
   Delete(root, x, p);
```

```
void Bitree::Delete(BiNode *bt, char x, BiNode *&p)
{
   if (bt != NULL)
       if (bt->data == x)
           if (p == NULL) bt = NULL;
           else if (p->lchild == bt) p->lchild = NULL;
           else p->rchild = NULL;
       }
       else
        {
           p = bt;
           Delete(bt->lchild, x, p);
           Delete(bt->rchild, x, p);
void Exchange(BiNode * root)
   if (root != NULL)
       Exchange(root->lchild);
       Exchange(root->rchild);
       BiNode * temp = NULL;
       temp = root->lchild;
       root->lchild = root->rchild;
       root->rchild = temp;
```

5. T9/10/11-main. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Bitree.cpp"

int main()
{
    Bitree T; //创建一棵树
    BiNode * p = NULL;
    cout<<"-----前序遍历----- "<<endl;T.PreOrder();
    cout<<endl;</pre>
```

```
cout<<"----中序遍历----- "<<endl;T.InOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"-----后序遍历----- "<<endl;T.PostOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"-----层序遍历----- "<<endl;T.LeverOrder();
//T12
cout<<endl;</pre>
char test = '\0';
cout<<"输入查找节点: "<<endl;
cin>>test;
Parent(T.getRoot(), test, p);T.info(p);
cout<<"为双亲节点."<<endl;
//T14
cout<<endl;</pre>
Exchange(T.getRoot());
cout<<"-----前序遍历----- "<<endl;T.PreOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"-----中序遍历----- "<<endl;T.InOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"-----后序遍历----- "<<endl;T.PostOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"-----层序遍历----- "<<endl;T.LeverOrder();
cout<<endl;</pre>
//T13
cout<<endl;</pre>
T.del('D');
T.InOrder();
return 0;
```

6. T12-main. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const int MaxSize = 100;
void PreOrder(char * A, int n)
{
    int S[MaxSize] = {0};
    int top = -1;
    int i = 1;
    cout<<A[i - 1];
    S[++top] = i;
    int j = 2*i;
    while (A[j - 1] != '#' || top != -1)</pre>
```

```
{
    while (j <= n && (A[j - 1] != '#'))
    {
        cout<<A[j - 1];
        S[++top] = j;
        i = j;
        j = 2*i;
    }
    i = S[top--];
    j = 2 * i + 1;
}

int main()
{
    int n;
    cin>n;
    char seq[n] = {'#'};
    cin>seq;
    PreOrder(seq, n);
    return 0;
}
```

7. T13-Tree. h

```
#ifndef Tree_H
#define Tree_H
const int Max = 20;
struct TNode
 char data;
 TNode *firstchild, *rightsib;
};
class Tree
public:
   Tree();
                //析构函数,释放各结点的存储空间
   ~Tree();
   void PreOrder();
   void PostOrder();
   TNode * getRoot();
   void info(TNode * bt);
```

```
private:
    TNode *root;
    void PreOrder(TNode *bt);
    void PostOrder(TNode *bt);
    void Release(TNode *bt);
};
#endif
```

7. T13-Tree. cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Tree.h"
Tree::Tree()
   TNode *Q[Max] = {NULL};
   char ch1 = '#', ch2 = '#';
   int front = -1, rear = -1;
   TNode *p = NULL, *q = NULL;
   cout<<"请输入根结点: ";
   cin>>ch1;
   p = new TNode; p -> data = ch1;
   p -> firstchild = p -> rightsib = NULL;
   root = p;
   Q[++rear] = p;
   cout<<"请输入结点对,以空格分隔:";
   fflush(stdin);
   ch1 = getchar(); getchar(); ch2 = getchar();
   while (ch1 != '#' || ch2 != '#')
       p = new TNode; p -> data = ch2;
       p -> firstchild = p -> rightsib = NULL;
       Q[++rear] = p;
       while (front < rear)</pre>
           q = Q[front + 1];
           if (q -> data != ch1)
               front++;
           else
               if (q -> firstchild == NULL)
                  q -> firstchild = p;
```

```
else
                  q = q -> firstchild;
                  while (q -> rightsib != NULL)
                      q = q -> rightsib;
                  q -> rightsib = p;
              break;
       cout<<"请输入结点对,以空格分隔:";
       fflush(stdin); // 再次清空键盘缓冲区
       ch1 = getchar(); getchar(); ch2 = getchar();
Tree::~Tree()
   Release(root);
void Tree::PreOrder()
   PreOrder(root);
void Tree::PostOrder()
   PostOrder(root);
TNode *Tree::getRoot()
   return root;
void Tree::Release(TNode *bt)
   if (bt == NULL) return;
   else
       Release(bt->firstchild);
```

```
Release(bt->rightsib);
       delete bt;
void Tree::PreOrder(TNode *bt)
   if (bt == NULL) return;
   else
       cout<<bt->data;
       PreOrder(bt->firstchild);
       PreOrder(bt->rightsib);
void Tree::PostOrder(TNode *bt)
   if (bt == NULL) return;
   else
       PostOrder(bt->firstchild);
       cout<<bt->data;
       PostOrder(bt->rightsib);
TNode * Search(TNode * root, char x, int i)
   TNode * p = NULL;
   if (root->data == x)
       int j = 1;
       p = root -> firstchild;
       while (p != NULL && j < i)
           j++;
           p = p -> rightsib;
       if (p != NULL) return p;
       else return NULL;
   Search(root->firstchild, x, i);
```

```
if (p != NULL) Search(root->rightsib, x, i);
}

void Tree::info(TNode *bt)
{
   if (bt) cout<<"该节点: "<<bt->data<<endl;
   else cout<<"不存在."<<endl;
}</pre>
```

7. T13-Tree_main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Tree.cpp"
int main()
   Tree t1;
   t1.PreOrder();
   cout<<endl;</pre>
   t1.PostOrder();
    cout<<endl;</pre>
    char test = '\0';
    int num = 0;
    cout<<"输入查找节点:";
    cin>>test;
    cout<<"输入查找位置: ";
    cin>>num;
    TNode* ans = Search(t1.getRoot(), test, num);
    t1.info(ans);
    return 0;
```

四、运行与测试

1. T1/2/8

empty
输入序列长度
8
输入前序序列
ABCDEFGH
输入中序序列
CDBAFEHG
not empty
前序遍历
A B C D E F G H
中序遍历
CDBAFEHG
D C B F H G E A
层序遍历
ABECFGDH
COPY
前序遍历
A B C D E F G H
中序遍历
C D B A F E H G
后序遍历
D C B F H G E A
层序遍历
ABECFGDH
请按任意键继续

2. T3-similar

```
请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据
ABC####
请输入创建
              叉树的结点数据
叉树的结点数据
请输入创建
               树的结点数据
树的结点数据
请输入创建
请输入创建
          棵
请输入创建
               树的结点数据
树的结点数据
          棵
              叉
              叉
请输入创建
             二叉树的结点数据
请输入创建
AB#D##C##
              叉树的结点数据
叉树的结点数据
叉树的结点数据
叉树的结点数据
请输入创建
请输入创建
请输入创建
          棵
请输入创建
 输入创建
               树的结点数据
              叉
          棵
               树的结点数据
树的结点数据
              \widehat{\mathbb{V}}
请输入创建
          棵
请输入创建
          棵
             叉树的结点数据
          棵
请输入创建-
not similar
Process exited after 22.93 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续.
```

3. T4-path

```
请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据
ABE##D##C##
            叉树的结点数据
叉树的结点数据
请输入创建
请输入创建
         棵
 输入创建
              树的结点数据
树的结点数据
请输入创建
              树的结点数据
树的结点数据
请输入创建
         棵
 输入创建
         棵
 输入创建
            叉
              树的结点数据
         棵
请输入创建
            叉
              树的结点数据
         棵
请输入创建
              树的结点数据
            叉树的结点数据
请输入创建
ABE
Process exited after 18.78 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续.
```

4. T5/6/7

```
请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据
ABE##D##C##
请输入创建-
             叉树的结点数据
              请输入创建
 输入创建
         裸裸
 输入创建
             |叉叉
 输入创建
         棵
 输入创建
         棵
            叉树的结点数据
叉树的结点数据
叉树的结点数据
叉树的结点数据
 输入创建
         棵
         裸裸
 输入创建
 输入创建-
请输入创建一棵
 ----前序遍历
ABEDC
-----中序遍历-
E B D A C
 -----后序遍历----
E D B C A
   --层序遍历--
ABCED
 ·子数为: 3
 子结点为: EDC
点数为: 5
 度为: 3
请按任意键继续.
```

5. T9/10/11

```
请输入创建一棵二叉树的结点数据
ABE##D##C##
         棵棵
请输入创建-
 输入创建
 输入创建
       棵
 输入创建
 输入创建
       棵
       棵
 输入创建
       棵
 输入创建
       裸裸
 输入创建
 输入创建一
请输入创建一棵
  ---前序遍历
ABEDC
 ----中序遍历----
E B D
```

```
------后序遍历-----
E D B C A
-----层序遍历-----
ABCED
输入查找节点:
该节点: E为双亲节点.
 -----EXCHANGE-----
-----前序遍历-----
ACBDE
-----中序遍历-----
CADBE
------后序遍历------
CDEBA
 -----层序遍历-----
ACBDE
 -----DELETE-----
CABE
Process exited after 16.13 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续...
```

6. T12

```
15
ABC#DE###F##G##
ABDFCEG
-----Process exited after 34.32 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续. . .
```

7. T13

五、总结与心得

前面的几个设计实验可以总结为在二叉树的基础上实现一些操作,其实编程的时候应该 把这几个实验的代码写到一个项目中,这样调试或者打印输出结果的时候会方便很多。后面 的几个实验在编程时吸取了教训,尽量把重复率较高的程序题目写在一起,一定程度上节约 了时间,同时也达到了训练的目的。

二叉树的建立我使用的书上的前序遍历(带 #)的方法来建立,用得是逐个输入,实际上也可以直接读入一串,再逐个存储建立二叉树。无论是哪种编译器均支持这样输入和建立二叉树(树)。

倒数第二题为了方便起见依旧使用键盘键入 n,然后根据 n 来建立数组的方式,将所有代码写在同一个程序里,因此这一题只能在 DEV C++环境下运行。如果想要在 VSCode 环境下运行则需要将代码修改成键盘键入 n 后通过 new 建立临时数组空间,再进行接下来的操作。