

喜刷刷

Monday, November 17, 2014

[LeetCode新题] Binary Tree Upside Down

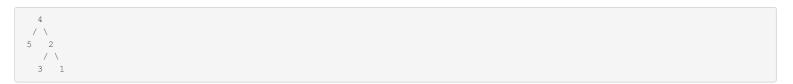
Given a binary tree where all the right nodes are either leaf nodes with a sibling (a left node that shares the same parent node) or empty, flip it upside down and turn it into a tree where the original right nodes turned into left leaf nodes. Return the new root.

For example:

Given a binary tree $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$,

```
/ \
 2 3
/ \
4 5
```

return the root of the binary tree [4,5,2,#,#,3,1].



思路:

LeetCode最近出了收费模式的新题,需要买他们出的电子书才能做。不过既然已经免费使用了它家这么多资源,就当买本书做点贡献。

这题第一眼看上去觉得没头绪,不知道怎么上下翻转和左右翻转。但在纸上画几个例子就清楚了。以题目的例子来解释:

- 1. 对于一个parent来说,加入有right node,必须得有left node。而有left node,right node可以为空。而right node必须为叶子节点。所以该树每层至多有2个节点,并且2节点有共 同的parent。
- 2. 所以对于最底层来说,必有一个left node,而这个left node则为整个新树的根——例子中的4为最底层的左节点,最后成为新树的root。
- 3. 原树的根节点,变为了新树的最右节点。
- 3. 对于子树123来说,需要在以2为根的子树245建立成新树452后,插入到新树的最右节点2下面。原树的根节点root为left child,原树root->right为新树的left nnode

递归实现:

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```
1 class Solution {
 2 public:
 3
      TreeNode *upsideDownBinaryTree(TreeNode *root) {
          TreeNode *temp, *newRoot = NULL;
 5
          temp = buildUpsideDownBT(root, newRoot);
 6
          return newRoot;
 7
      }
 8
 9
      TreeNode *buildUpsideDownBT(TreeNode *root, TreeNode *&newRoot) {
10
          if(!root) return root;
11
          if(!root->left && !root->right) {
12
              newRoot = root;
13
              return root;
14
15
          TreeNode *parent = buildUpsideDownBT(root->left, newRoot);
16
          parent->left = root->right;
17
          parent->right = root;
18
          root->left = root->right = NULL;
19
          return parent->right;
20
      }
21 };
```

总结:

- 1. 这个递归的核心是,每次建立好一个新的子树后,要返回新子树的最右节点 (In 19),以便上层的节点可以接回到这个节点的下面。
- 2. 但如果只返回最右节点,则我们无法知道最后整个新树的根在哪里。所以再base case里必须给新根赋值(In 12)
- 3. 每次需要reset最右节点的left/right node, 否则最后一层递归,递归到例子中的1节点时,返回前1节点的left/right node仍然为原来的值,而并不为 NULL •

```
Posted by Yanbing Shi at 8:57 AM Me left @
                                                        +2 Recommend this on Google
Labels: algorithm, binary tree, data structure, Leetcode, recursive
```

5 comments:



Hejia Pan November 22, 2014 at 9:00 PM

觉得这题就是后序变成层序.

Reply



Charles Hu November 5, 2015 at 10:46 AM

[LeetCode] Next Permutation [LeetCode] Palindrome Partitioning I, II [LeetCode] Text Justification

[LeetCode] Edit Distance

[LeetCode] Decode Ways

String

Substring

[LeetCode] ZigZag Conversion

[LeetCode] Reverse Words in a

[LeetCode] Longest Palindromic

[LeetCode] Surrounded Regions

[LeetCode] Best Time to Buy and

[LeetCode] Set Matrix Zeroes

[LeetCode] Unique Paths I, II

[LeetCode] Triangle

[LeetCode] Gas Station

Sell Stock I, II, ...

```
我也写了一个. 每次只返回根. 但是在递归前记录要链接的节点. 在自己电脑上运行了一下,没发现什么问题. 大侠们确认一下?

TreeNode* upDown(TreeNode*root){
    if (!root) return nullptr;
    if (!root->left) return root;

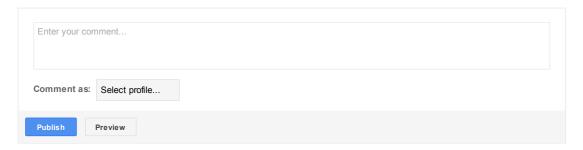
    assert(root->left);
    TreeNode* l= root->right;
    TreeNode* r= root->right;
    TreeNode* newH= upDown(root->left);
    l->right= root;
    l->left= upDown(r);
    root->left=0;
    root->right=0;
    if (r) { r->left=0; r->right=0;}
    return newH;
}
```



gary zhang July 18, 2016 at 11:45 PM

不是很理解題目。。这样子满足题目的条件吗? 1 /\ 32 /\ 54

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Characters Given Read4

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[LeetCode] Reorder List

[Leetcode] Partition List

[LeetCode] Rotate List

[LeetCode] Clone Graph

[LeetCode] Copy List with Random Pointer

[LeetCode] Insertion Sort List

[LeetCode] Merge Two Sorted Lists

[LeetCode] Remove Duplicates from Sorted List I, I...

[LeetCode] Remove Nth Node From End of List

[LeetCode] Valid Parentheses

[LeetCode] Evaluate Reverse Polish Notation

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[LeetCode] Restore IP Addresses

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[LeetCode] Word Search

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[LeetCode] Valid Sudoku, Sudoku Solver

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[LeetCode] Letter Combinations of a Phone Number

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[LeetCode] Subsets I, II

[LeetCode] Combination Sum I, II

[LeetCode] Combinations

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[LeetCode] Valid Palindrome

[LeetCode] Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array I, ...

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[LeetCode] 3Sum

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