

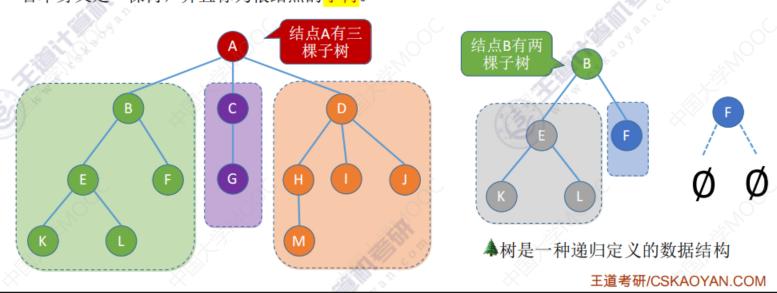
知识总览
树的逻辑结构回顾
双亲表示法
孩子表示法
孩子兄弟表示法
重要考点: 树、森林与二叉树的转换



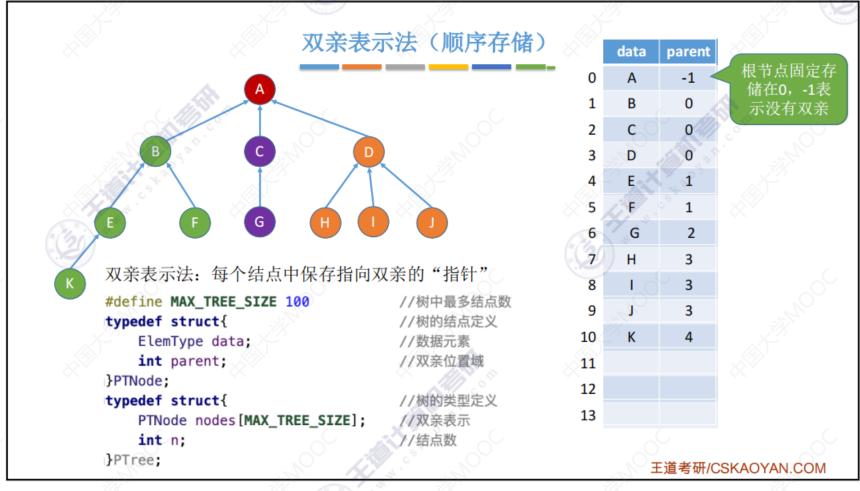
树的逻辑结构

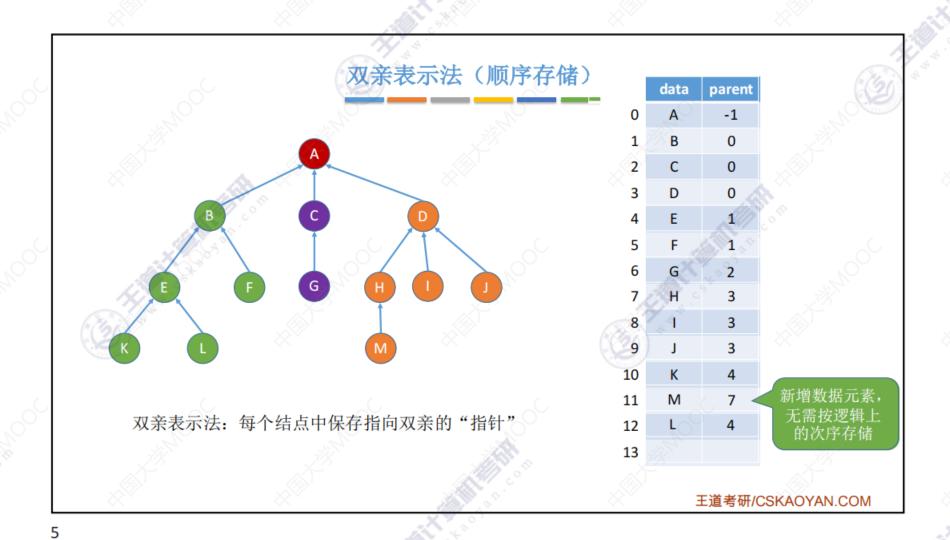
树是n (n≥0) 个结点的有限集合,n = 0时,称为<mark>空树</mark>,这是一种特殊情况。在任意一棵非空树中应满足:

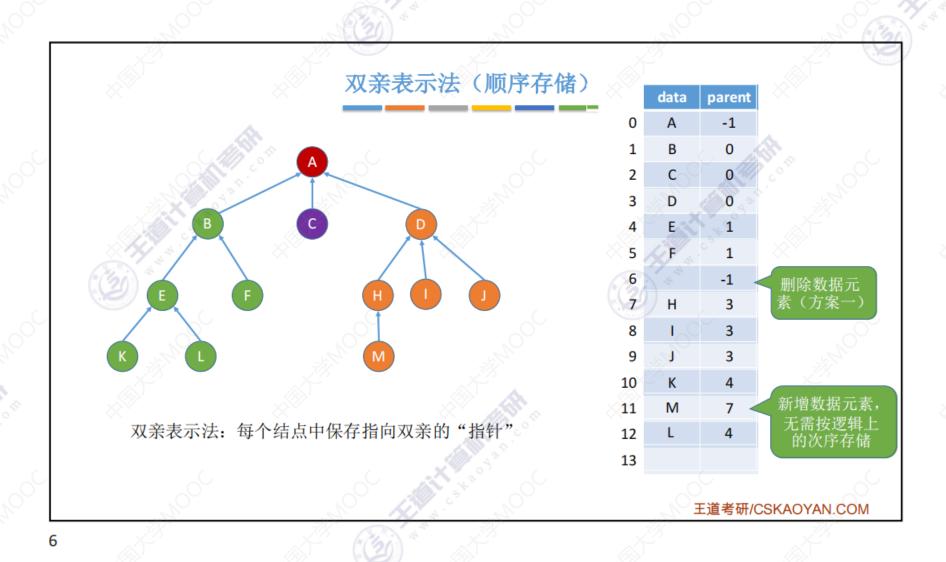
- 1) 有且仅有一个特定的称为根的结点。
- 2) 当n>1时,其余结点可分为m(m>0) 个互不相交的有限集合 $T_1, T_2,..., T_m$,其中每个集合本身又是一棵树,并且称为根结点的<mark>子树</mark>。

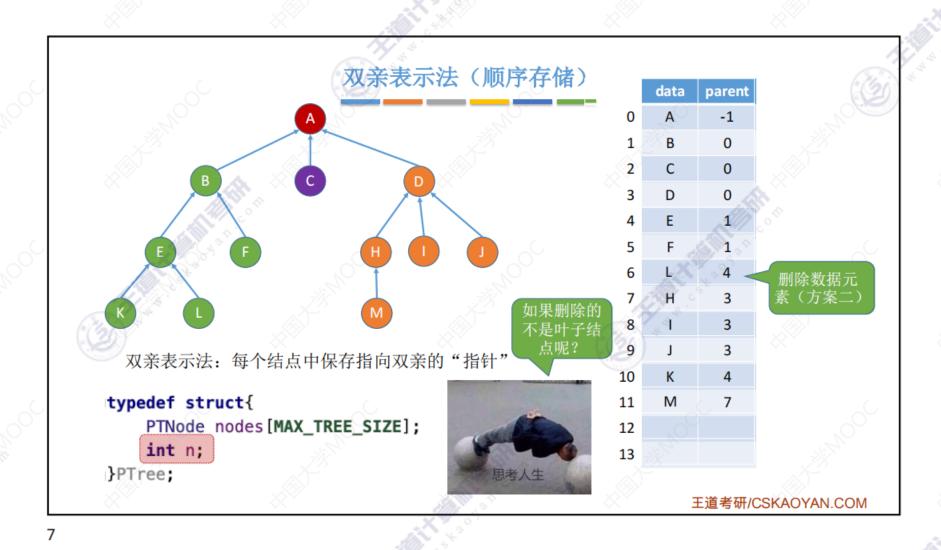


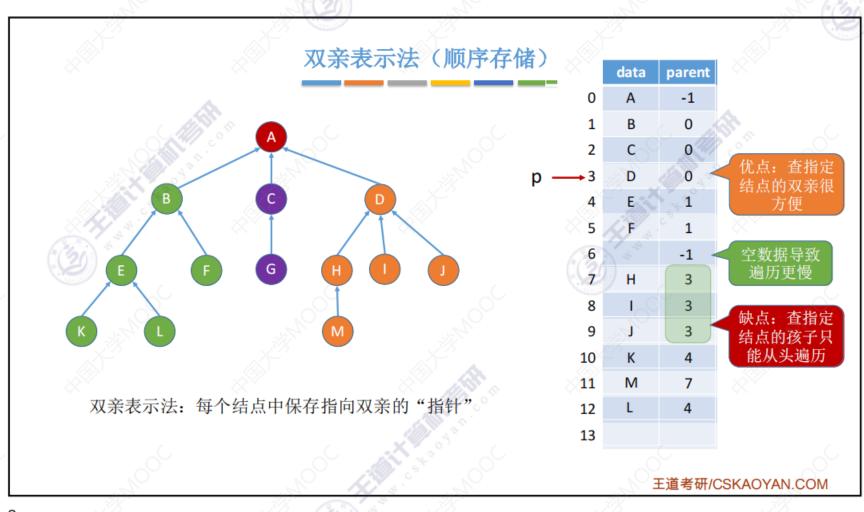
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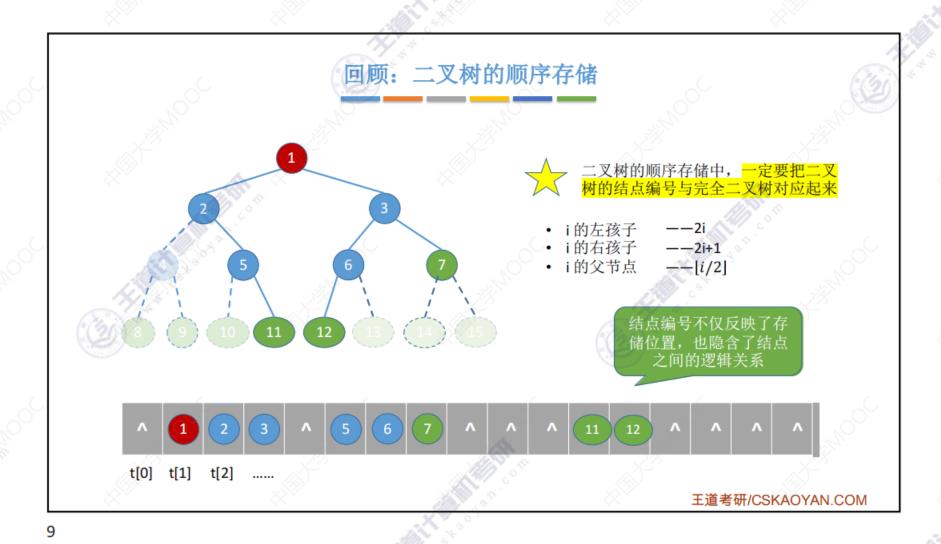


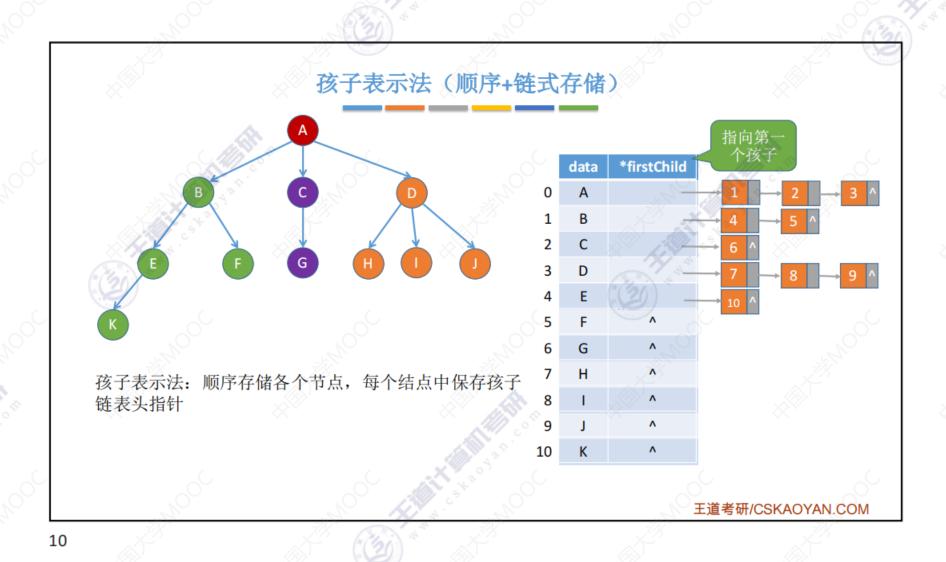


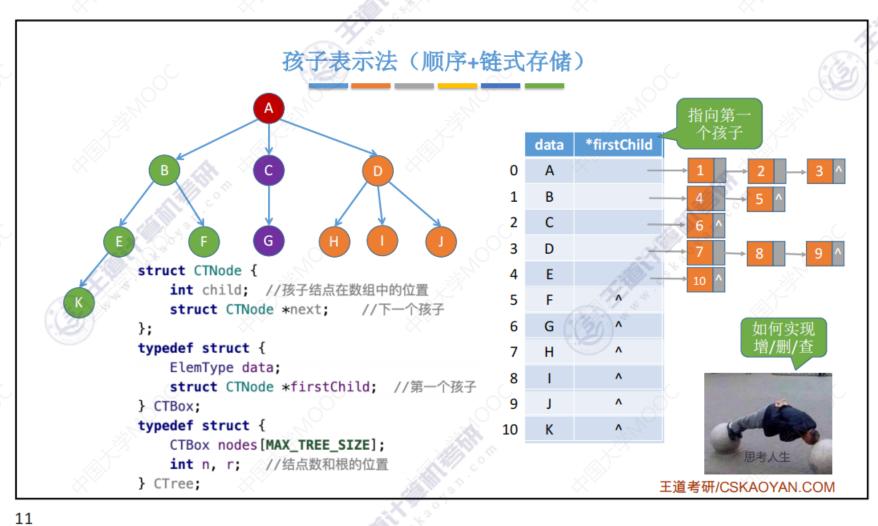


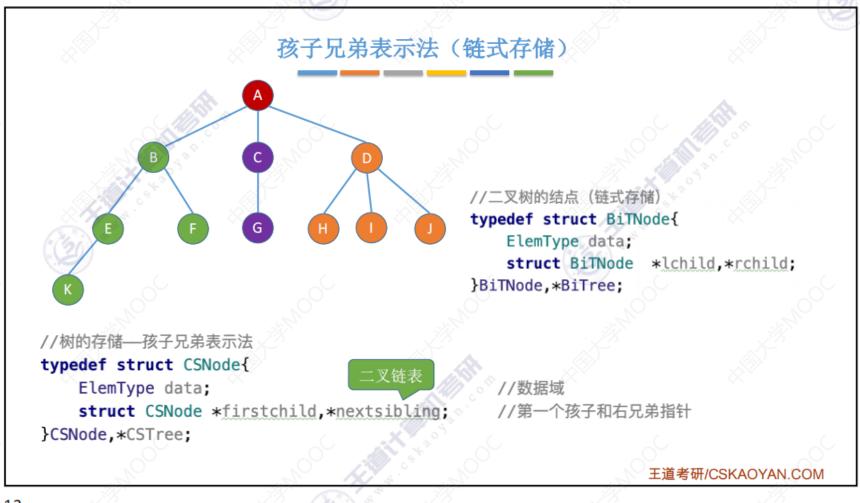


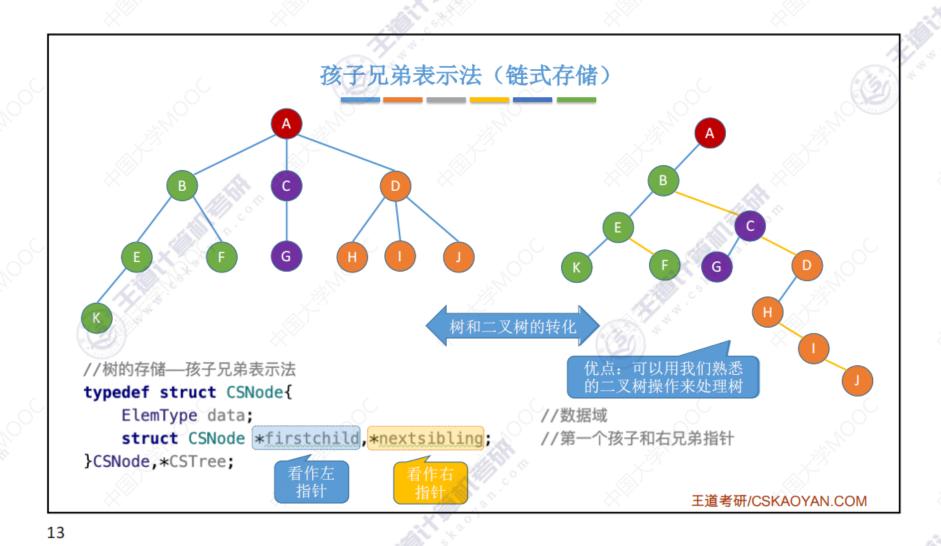












孩子兄弟表示法(链式存储)

A

材和二叉树的转化

B

G

H

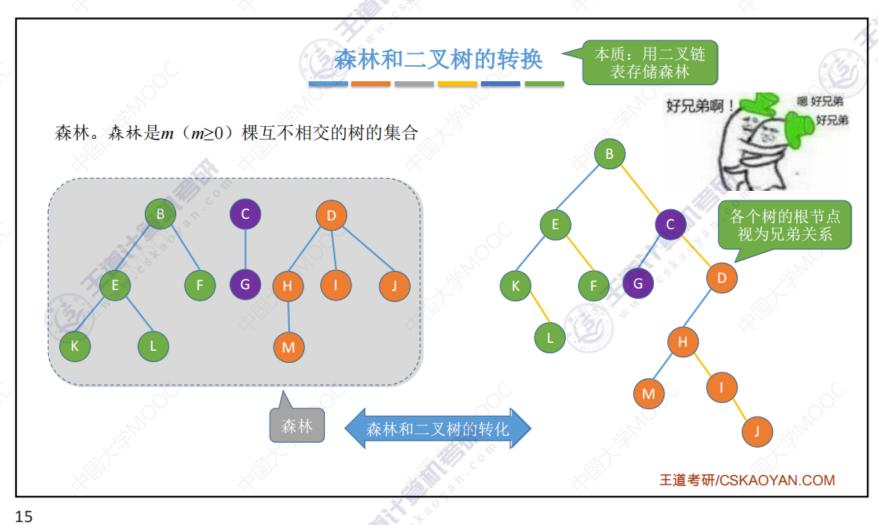
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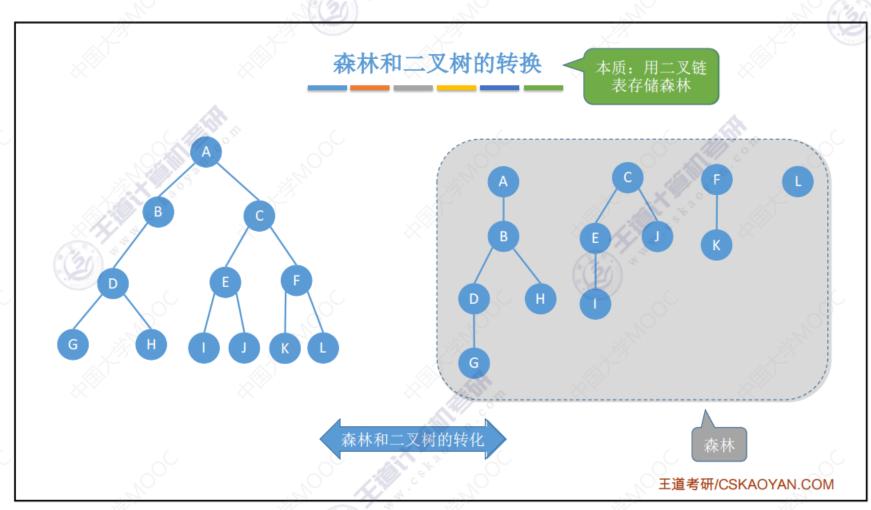
F

(你怎么这个亚子

用孩子兄弟表示法存储的树在物理上呈现出"二叉树"的亚子

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