Assignment #6: "树"算: Huffman,BinHeap,BST,AVL,DisjointSet

Updated 2214 GMT+8 March 24, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==祁轩宇、经济学院==

说明:

- 1) 这次作业内容不简单, 耗时长的话直接参考题解。
- 2)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python, 或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora https://typoraio.cn ,或者用word)。AC 或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 3)提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

编程环境

==(请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等)==

操作系统: Windows 11, version 23H2

Python编程环境: VSCode 1.87.1

C/C++编程环境:

1. 题目

22275: 二叉搜索树的遍历

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22275/

思路:

```
class Node():
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
        self.left = None
        self.right = None

# 数组第一个元素是根节点,紧跟着是小于根节点值的节点,在根节点左侧,直至遇到大于根节点值的节点,后续节点都在根节点右侧,按照这个思路递归即可

def buildTree(preorder):
    if len(preorder) == 0:
```

```
return None
    node = Node(preorder[0])
    idx = len(preorder)
    for i in range(1, len(preorder)):
        if preorder[i] > preorder[0]:
            idx = i
            break
    node.left = buildTree(preorder[1:idx])
    node.right = buildTree(preorder[idx:])
    return node
def postorder(node):
   if node is None:
        return []
   output = []
   output.extend(postorder(node.left))
   output.extend(postorder(node.right))
   output.append(str(node.val))
   return output
n = int(input())
preorder = list(map(int, input().split()))
print(' '.join(postorder(buildTree(preorder))))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44507904提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                               #: 44507904
                                                                             题目: 22275
 class Node():
                                                                           提交人: 2100015440
     def init
                _(self, val):
                                                                             内存: 4048kB
        self.val = val
        self.left = None
                                                                             时间: 26ms
        self.right = None
                                                                             语言: Python3
                                                                          提交时间: 2024-04-02 18:01:39
 # 数组第一个元素是根节点,紧跟着是小于根节点值的节点,在根节点左侧,直至遇到大于根节点
 def buildTree(preorder):
     if len(preorder) == 0:
        return None
    node = Node(preorder[0])
    idx = len(preorder)
     for i in range(1, len(preorder)):
        if preorder[i] > preorder[0]:
            idx = i
            break
    node.left = buildTree(preorder[1:idx])
    node.right = buildTree(preorder[idx:])
     return node
 def postorder(node):
    if node is None:
        return []
    output = []
    output.extend(postorder(node.left))
    output.extend(postorder(node.right))
    output.append(str(node.val))
     return output
 n = int(input())
 preorder = list(map(int, input().split()))
 print(' '.join(postorder(buildTree(preorder))))
```

05455: 二叉搜索树的层次遍历

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05455/

思路:

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.left = None
        self.right = None

# 二叉搜索树中添加节点

def insert(node, value):
    if node is None:
        return TreeNode(value)
    if value < node.value:
        node.left = insert(node.left, value)
```

```
elif value > node.value:
        node.right = insert(node.right, value)
    return node
# 层次遍历
def level_order_traversal(root):
    queue = [root]
    traversal = []
    while queue:
        node = queue.pop(∅)
       traversal.append(node.value)
        if node.left:
            queue.append(node.left)
        if node.right:
            queue.append(node.right)
    return traversal
numbers = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))
numbers = list(dict.fromkeys(numbers)) # remove duplicates
root = None
for number in numbers:
   root = insert(root, number)
traversal = level_order_traversal(root)
print(' '.join(map(str, traversal)))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                  #: 44508143
                                                                                题目: 05455
 class TreeNode:
                                                                              提交人: 2100015440
     def __init__(self, value):
                                                                                内存: 3668kB
         self.value = value
                                                                                时间: 24ms
         self.left = None
         self.right = None
                                                                                语言: Python3
 # 二叉搜索树中添加节点
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-04-02 18:31:01
 def insert(node, value):
     if node is None:
         return TreeNode (value)
     if value < node.value:</pre>
        node.left = insert(node.left, value)
     elif value > node.value:
        node.right = insert(node.right, value)
     return node
 # 层次遍历
 def level_order_traversal(root):
     queue = [root]
     traversal = [
     while queue:
        node = queue.pop(0)
         traversal.append(node.value)
         if node.left:
             queue.append(node.left)
         if node.right:
            queue.append(node.right)
     return traversal
 numbers = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))
 numbers = list(dict.fromkeys(numbers)) # remove duplicates
 root = None
 for number in numbers:
    root = insert(root, number)
 traversal = level_order_traversal(root)
 print(' '.join(map(str, traversal)))
```

04078: 实现堆结构

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04078/

练习自己写个BinHeap。当然机考时候,如果遇到这样题目,直接import heapq。手搓栈、队列、堆、AVL等,考试前需要搓个遍。

思路:

```
class BinHeap:
    def __init__(self):
        self.heapList = [0]
        self.currentSize = 0

def percUp(self, i):
    while i // 2 > 0:
        if self.heapList[i] < self.heapList[i // 2]:
            tmp = self.heapList[i // 2]
            self.heapList[i // 2] = self.heapList[i]
            self.heapList[i] = tmp</pre>
```

```
i = i // 2
    def insert(self, k):
        self.heapList.append(k)
        self.currentSize = self.currentSize + 1
        self.percUp(self.currentSize)
    def percDown(self, i):
        while (i * 2) <= self.currentSize:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.heapList[i] > self.heapList[mc]:
                tmp = self.heapList[i]
                self.heapList[i] = self.heapList[mc]
                self.heapList[mc] = tmp
            i = mc
    def minChild(self, i):
        if i * 2 + 1 > self.currentSize:
            return i * 2
        else:
            if self.heapList[i * 2] < self.heapList[i * 2 + 1]:</pre>
                return i * 2
            else:
                return i * 2 + 1
    def delMin(self):
        retval = self.heapList[1]
        self.heapList[1] = self.heapList[self.currentSize]
        self.currentSize = self.currentSize - 1
        self.heapList.pop()
        self.percDown(1)
        return retval
    def buildHeap(self, alist):
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.currentSize = len(alist)
        self.heapList = [0] + alist[:]
        while (i > 0):
            #print(f'i = {i}, {self.heapList}')
            self.percDown(i)
            i = i - 1
        #print(f'i = {i}, {self.heapList}')
n = int(input().strip())
bh = BinHeap()
for _ in range(n):
    inp = input().strip()
    if inp[0] == '1':
        bh.insert(int(inp.split()[1]))
    else:
        print(bh.delMin())
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44508304提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 class BinHeap:
     def __init__(self):
         self.heapList = [0]
         self.currentSize = 0
     def percUp(self, i):
         while i // 2 > 0:
             if self.heapList[i] < self.heapList[i // 2]:</pre>
                 tmp = self.heapList[i // 2]
                 self.heapList[i // 2] = self.heapList[i]
                 self.heapList[i] = tmp
             i = i // 2
     def insert(self, k):
         self.heapList.append(k)
         self.currentSize = self.currentSize + 1
         self.percUp(self.currentSize)
     def percDown(self, i):
         while (i * 2) <= self.currentSize:</pre>
             mc = self.minChild(i)
             if self.heapList[i] > self.heapList[mc]:
                 tmp = self.heapList[i]
                 self.heapList[i] = self.heapList[mc]
                 self.heapList[mc] = tmp
             i = mc
     def minChild(self, i):
         if i * 2 + 1 > self.currentSize:
             return i * 2
             if self.heapList[i * 2] < self.heapList[i * 2 + 1]:</pre>
                 return i * 2
                 return i * 2 + 1
     def delMin(self):
         retval = self.heapList[1]
         self.heapList[1] = self.heapList[self.currentSize]
         self.currentSize = self.currentSize - 1
         self.heapList.pop()
         self.percDown(1)
         return retval
```

#: 44508304 题目: 04078 提交人: 2100015440

基本信息

焼火人: 210001544 内存: 4664kB 时间: 617ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-04-02 18:48:31

22161: 哈夫曼编码树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22161/

思路:

代码

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

晴问9.5: 平衡二叉树的建立

https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/9/5/359

思路:

代码

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

02524: 宗教信仰

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02524/

思路:

```
def find(x):
   if parent[x] != x: # 如果不是根结点, 继续循环
       parent[x] = find(parent[x])
   return parent[x]
def union(x, y):
   parent[find(x)] = find(y)
Case=0
while True:
   n, m = map(int, input().split())
   if (n,m)==(0,0):
       break
    parent = list(range(n + 1)) # parent[i] == i, 则说明元素i是该集合的根结点
   for _ in range(m):
       a, b = map(int, input().split())
       union(a, b)
    classes = set(find(x) for x in range(1, n + 1))
    print(f'Case {Case}: {len(classes)}')
```

查看

统计

Enalish 帮助 关于

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

提交 提问 状态: Accepted 基本信息 源代码 #: 44508794 题目: 02524 def find(x): 提交人: 2100015440 **if** parent[x] != x: # 如果不是根结点, 继续循环 parent[x] = **find**(parent[x]) 内存: 11040kB 时间: 1247ms return parent[x] 语言: Python3 def union(x, y): 提交时间: 2024-04-02 19:32:07 parent[find(x)] = find(y) while True: Case+=1 n, m = map(int, input().split()) **if** (n,m) == (0,0): break parent = list(range(n + 1)) # parent[i] == i,则说明元素i是该集合的根结点 for _ in range(m): a, b = map(int, input().split()) union(a, b) classes = set(find(x) for x in range(1, n + 1)) print(f'Case {Case}: {len(classes)}')

2. 学习总结和收获

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#44508794提交状态

个人感觉作业的题目应该不算难,主要是编程熟练度不够,看懂算法只是第一步,还需要通过练习才能熟练复 现。1、2、6题难度适中,3、4、5题还有些生疏,结合题解和讲义之后完成了作业。宗教信仰这道题让我再一 次感受到计概思维和数算思维的不同, 虽然计概思路也可以完成, 但通过合适的数据结构可以很方便地完成解 题。