

$ZJUADS_cy2020_MidTermExam$

※ 判断题 10 A. 单选题 11 □ 程序填空题 2

5-1 A binary tree is said to be "height balanced" if both its left and right subtrees are height balanced, and the heights of its left and right subtrees can differ by at most 1. That is, $|H_L - H_R| \leq 1$ where H_L and H_R are the heights of the left and right subtrees, respectively. An empty binary tree is defined to be height balanced.

○ 作者○ 何钦铭申位b 浙江大学时间限制○ 400 ms○ 400 ms○ 400 ms

The function <code>TsBalanced</code> is to judge if a given binary tree <code>T</code> is height balanced. If the answer is yes then return <code>true</code> and store the tree height in the parameter <code>pHeight</code>, else simply return <code>false</code>. The height of an empty tree is defined to be 0.

```
typedef struct TNode *BinTree;
struct TNode{
   int Key;
    BinTree Left;
    BinTree Right;
};
bool IsBalanced ( BinTree T, int *pHeight )
    int LHeight, RHeight, diff;
    if( T == NULL) {
        *pHeight = 0;
        return true;
    else if ( IsBalanced(T->Left, &LHeight) && IsBalanced(T->Right, &RHeight) ) {
        diff = LHeight - RHeight;
        if ( diff <= 1 && diff >= -1
                                       (5分)) {
            *pHeight = 1 + ( diff<0 ? RHeight : LHeight
                                                                  (5分));
            return true;
       }
        else return false;
    return false;
}
```

5-1 答案正确 (10 分) ♀ 创建提问

5-2 The function DeleteRt is to delete the root of a subtree with index Pos from a binomial queue H. The rest of the subtree is then stored as a new binomial queue and returned.

```
BinQ DeleteRt( BinQ H, int Pos )
{
        BinTree OldRoot, SubTree;
        BinQ NewBinQ;
        int p;
        OldRoot = H->TheTrees[Pos];
        SubTree = OldRoot->LeftChild;
        free(OldRoot);
        NewBinQ = Initialize();
                                                         (5分);
        NewBinQ->CurrentSize = 2
        for ( p = 0; p < 2; p++
                                        (5分)){
                NewBinQ->TheTrees[p] = SubTree;
                SubTree = SubTree->NextSibling;
                NewBinQ->TheTrees[p]->NextSibling = NULL;
        return NewBinQ;
```

陈越

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400 ms

64 MB

🤵 作者

时间限制

内存限制

单位

5-2 答案错误 ① (0分) ♀ 创建提问