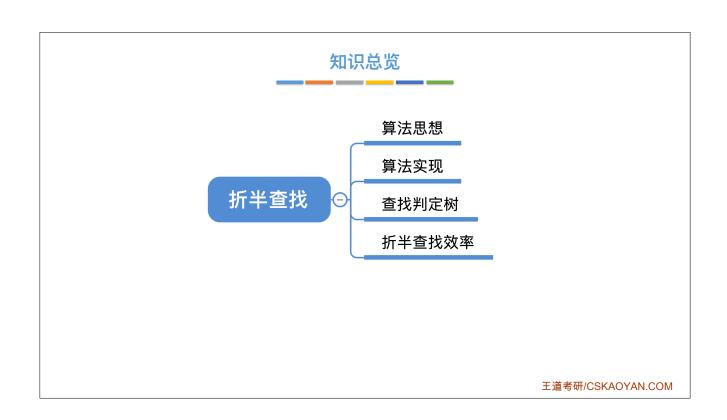
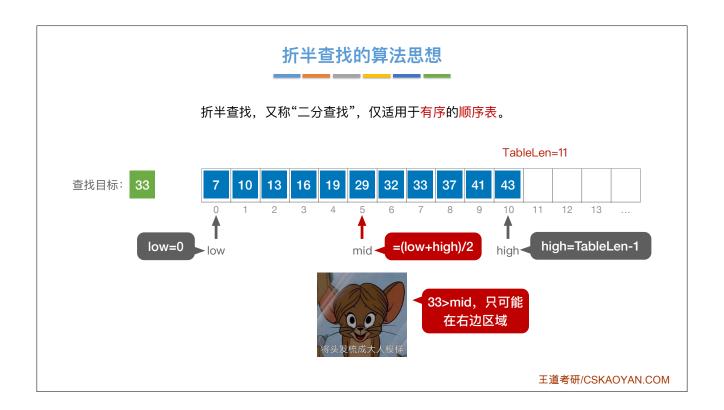
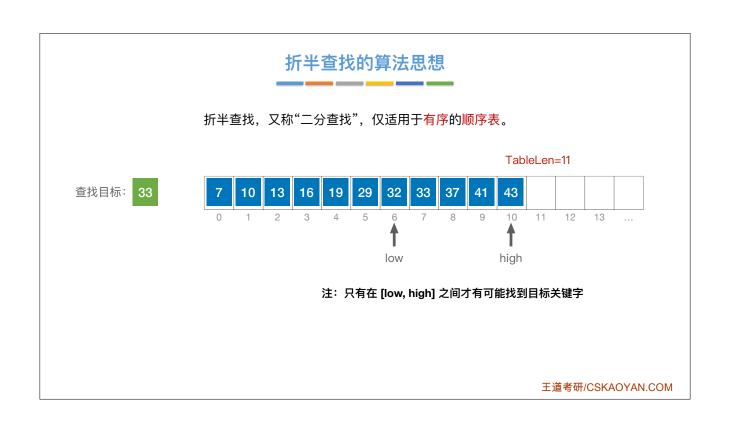
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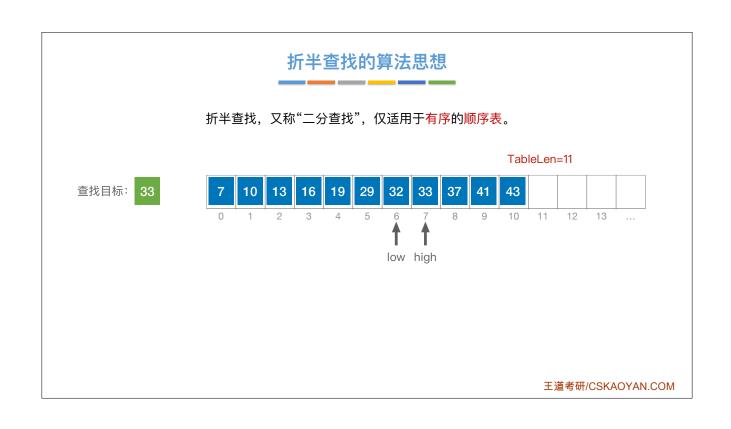
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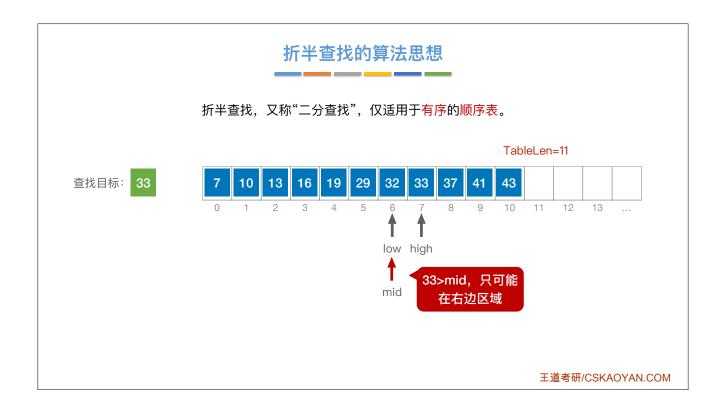


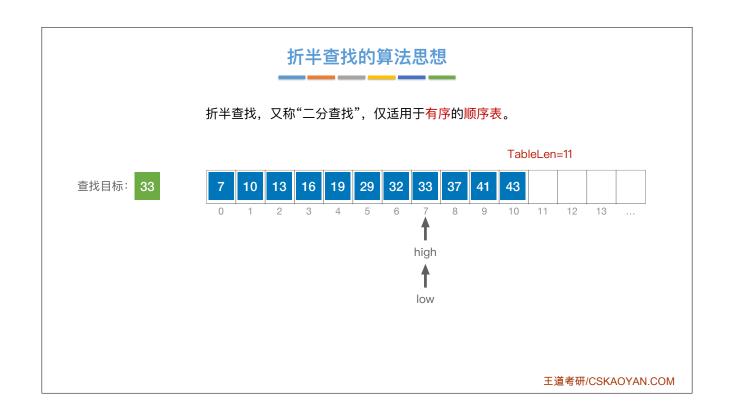


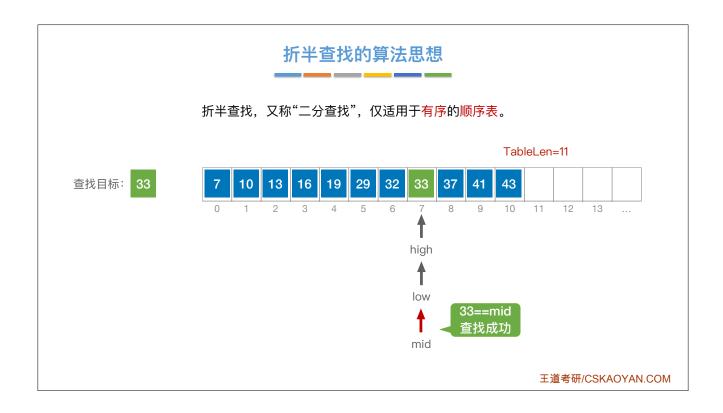


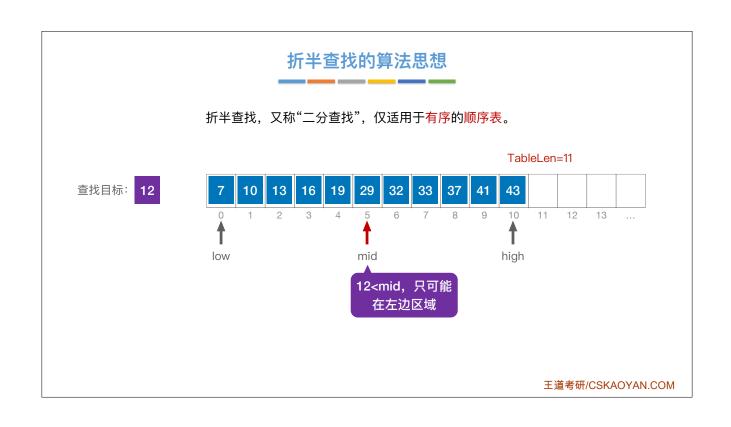


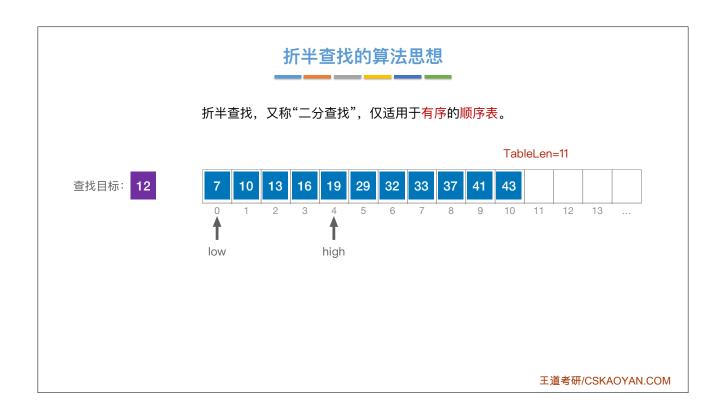


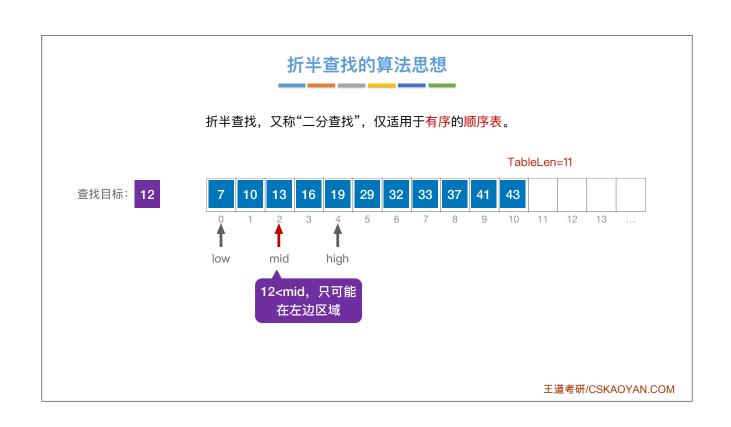


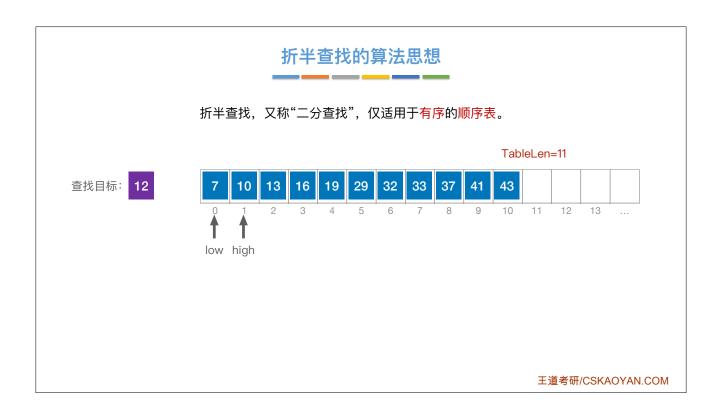




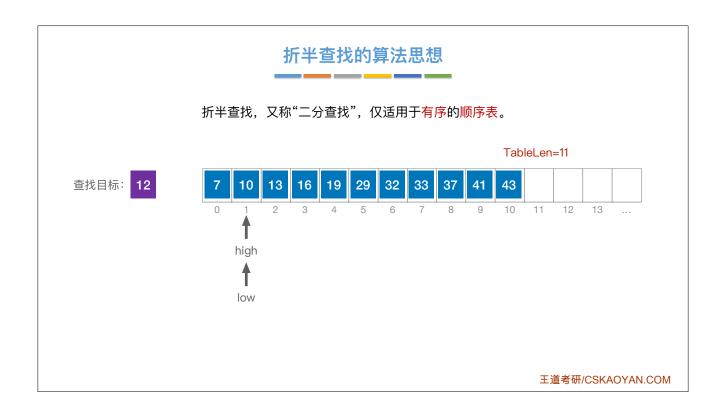


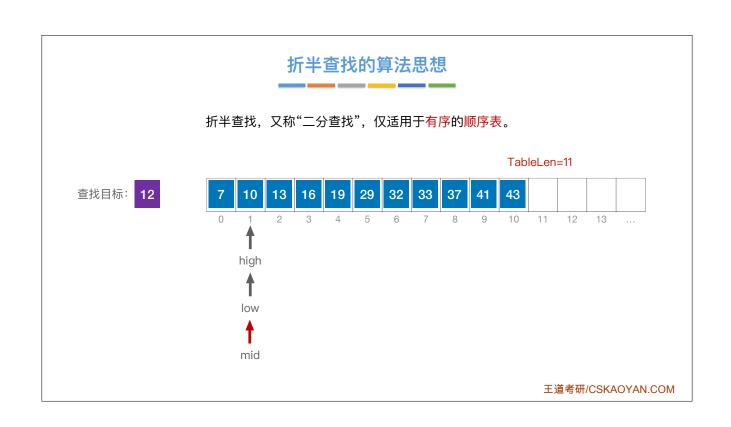


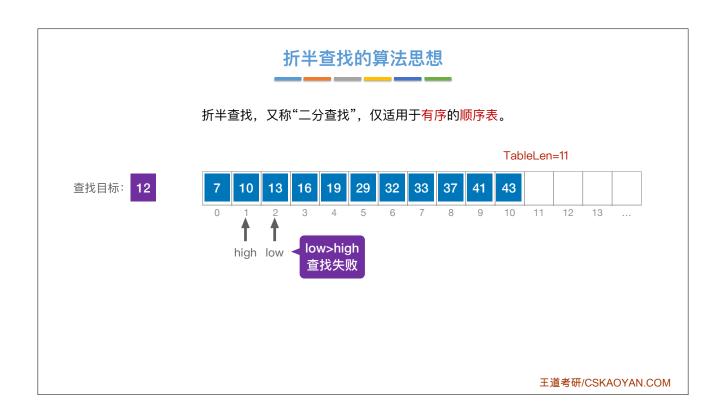


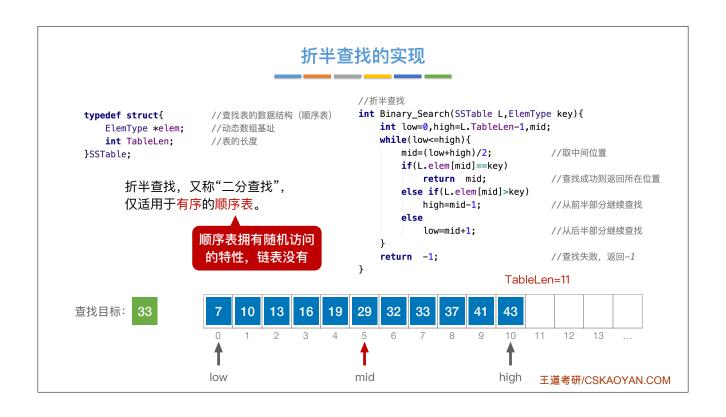


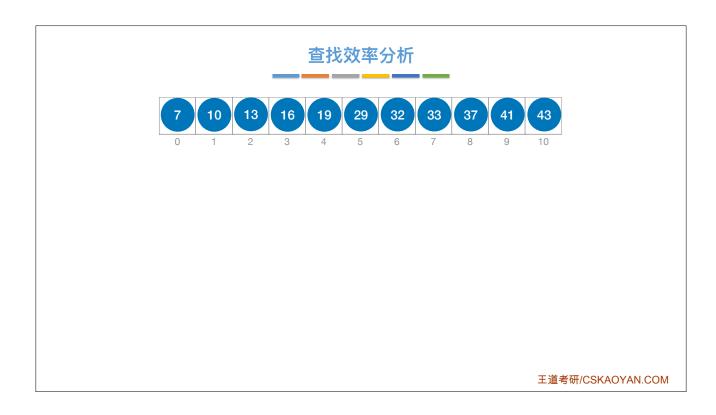


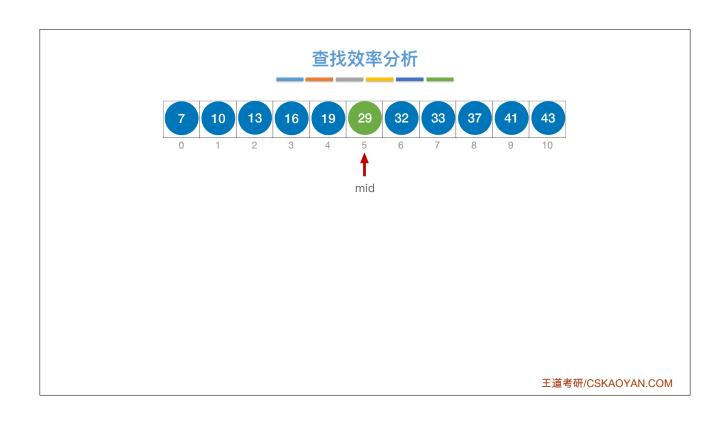


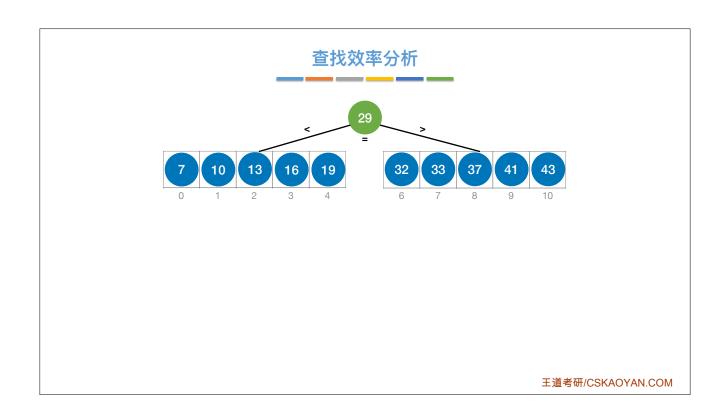


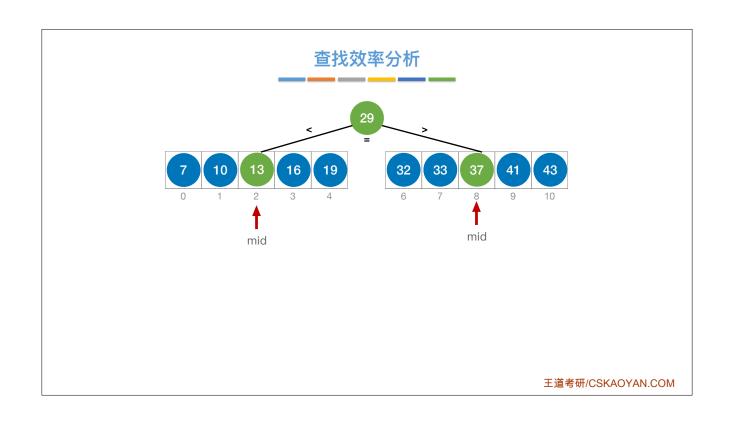


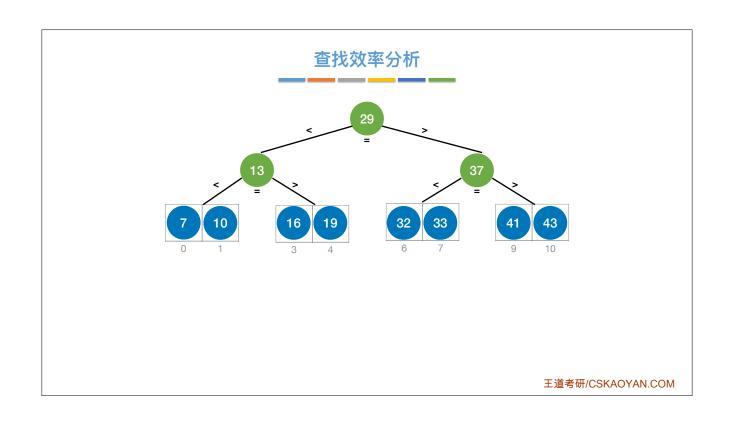


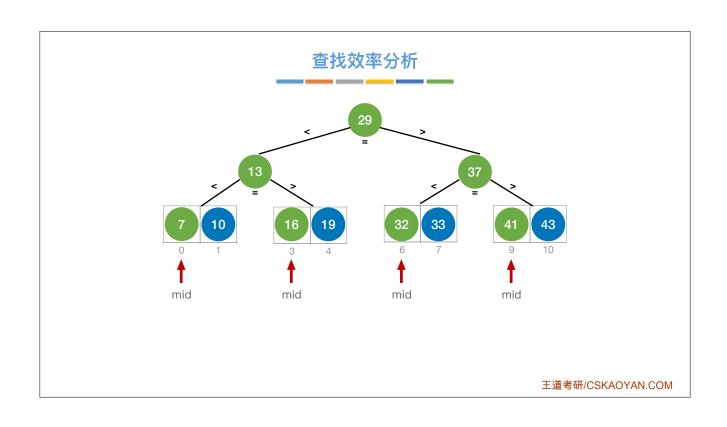


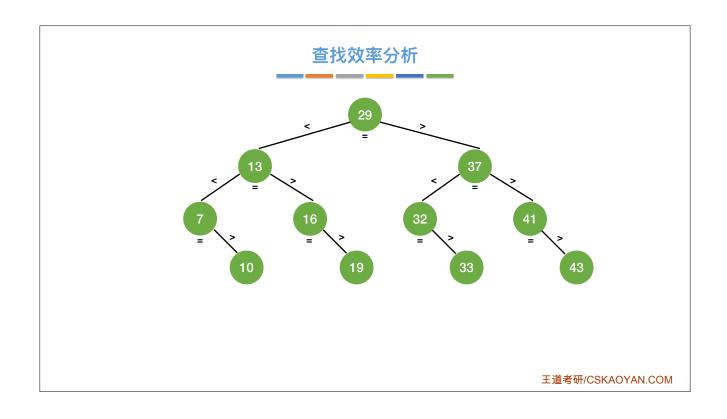


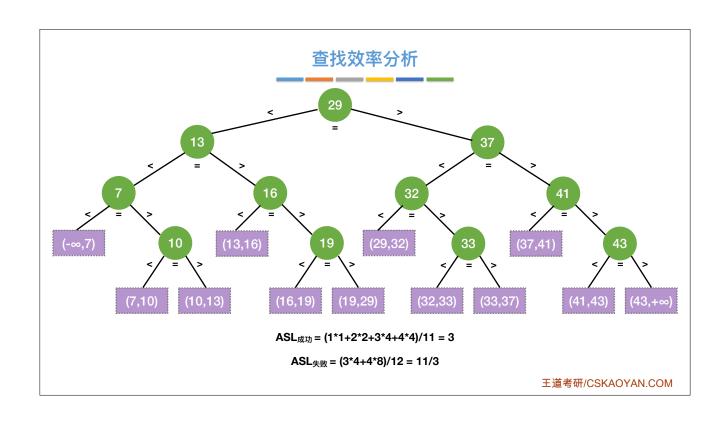














low

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high

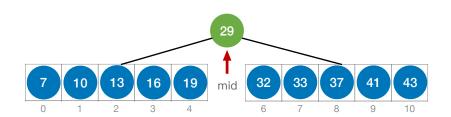
### 折半查找判定树的构造



 $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$ 

如果当前low和high之间有奇数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等

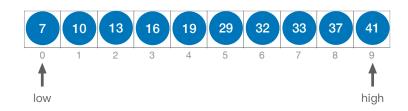




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### 折半查找判定树的构造



### 折半查找判定树的构造

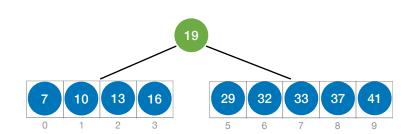


 $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$ 

如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

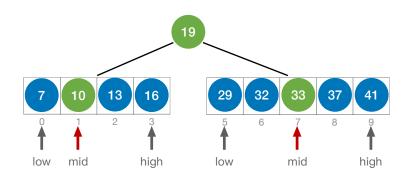
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### 折半查找判定树的构造



如果当前low和high之间<mark>有偶数个</mark>元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

### 折半查找判定树的构造

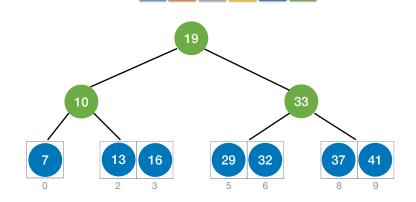


 $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$ 

如果当前low和high之间有奇数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

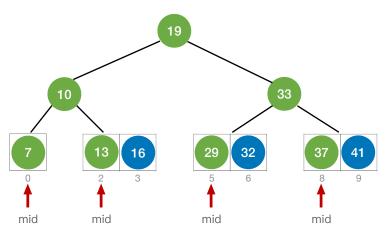
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### 折半查找判定树的构造



如果当前low和high之间<mark>有奇数</mark>个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等如果当前low和high之间<mark>有偶数</mark>个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

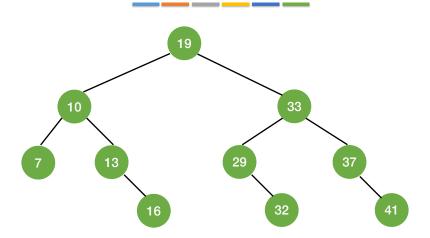




如果当前low和high之间有奇数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

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## 折半查找判定树的构造



如果当前low和high之间<mark>有奇数</mark>个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等如果当前low和high之间<mark>有偶数</mark>个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

### 折半查找判定树的构造

如果当前low和high之间有奇数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

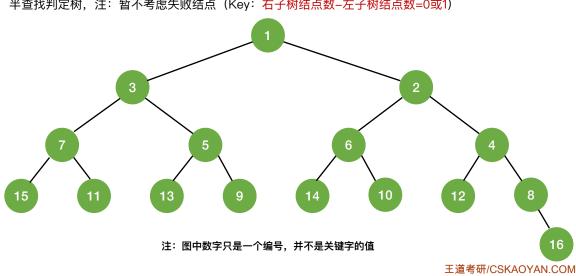


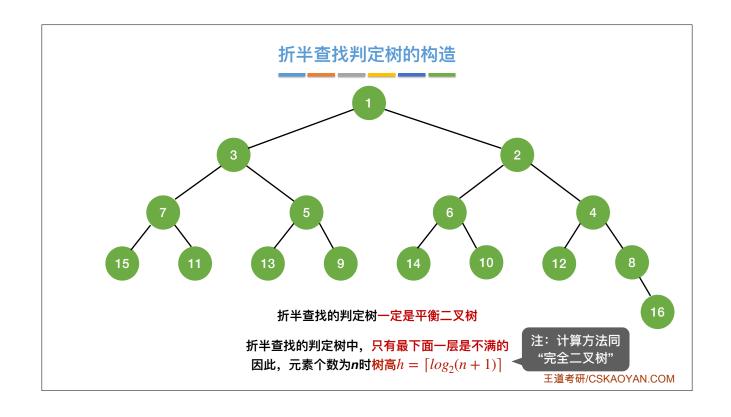
折半查找的判定树中,若  $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$ ,则对于任何一个结点,必有: 右子树结点数-左子树结点数=0或1

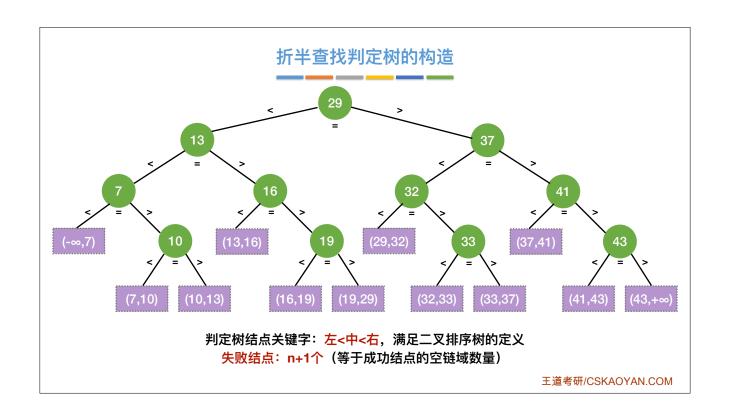
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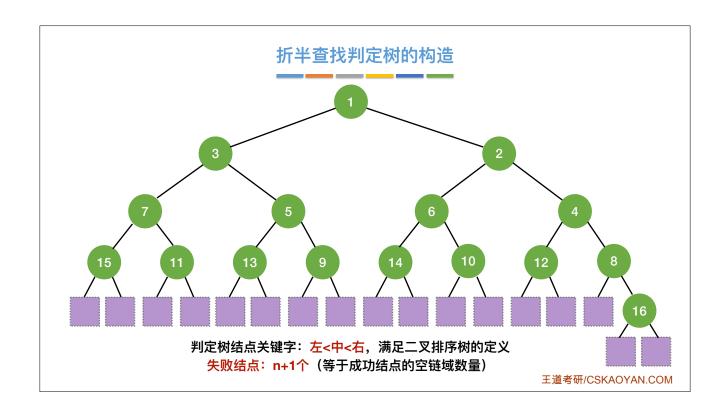
### 折半查找判定树的构造

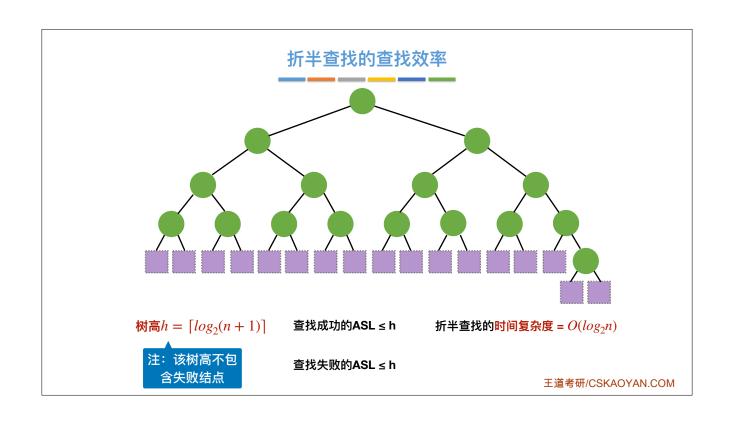
练习:若  $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$ ,画出含1个元素、2个元素、3个元素…16个元素 的查找表对应的折半查找判定树,注:暂不考虑失败结点(Key:右子树结点数—左子树结点数=0或1)

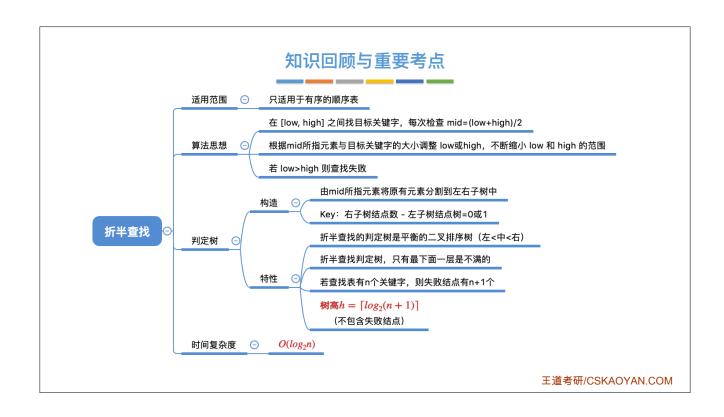


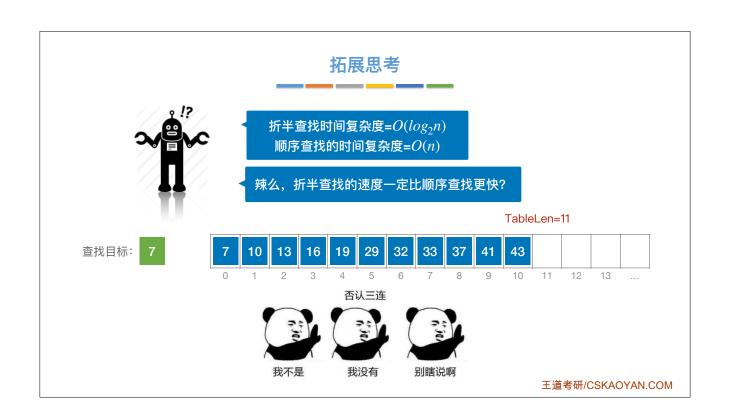


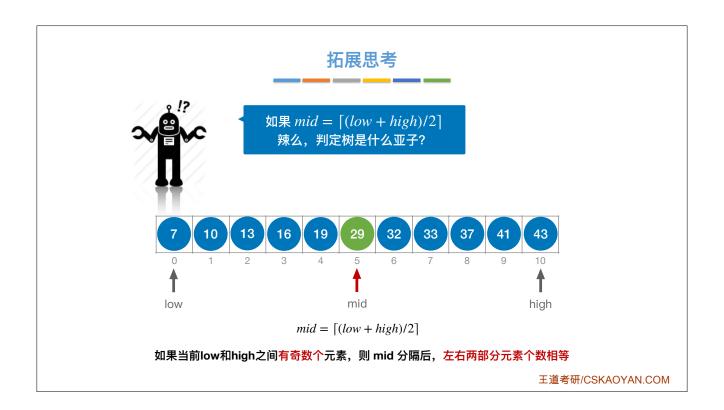


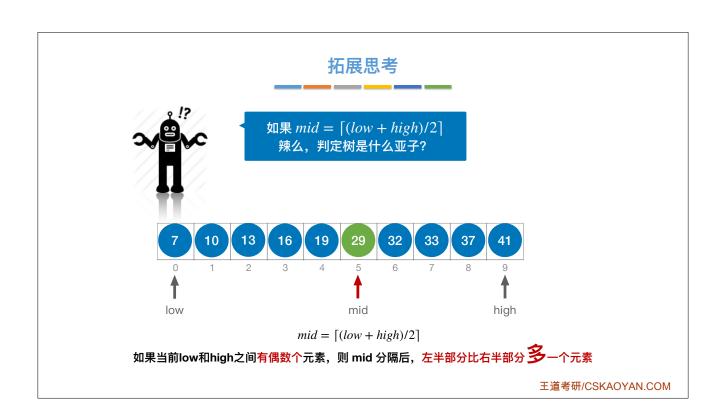












# 拓展思考 新半查找的判定树中,若 $mid = \lceil (low + high)/2 \rceil$ ,则对于任何一个结点,必有: 左子树结点数-右子树结点数=0或1

注:图中数字只是一个编号,并不是关键字的值







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