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Ing. Electrónica (UNAL)

M.E. Ing. Eléctrica (UPRM)

Ph.D. Ciencias e Ingeniería de la Computación y la

Información (UPRM)

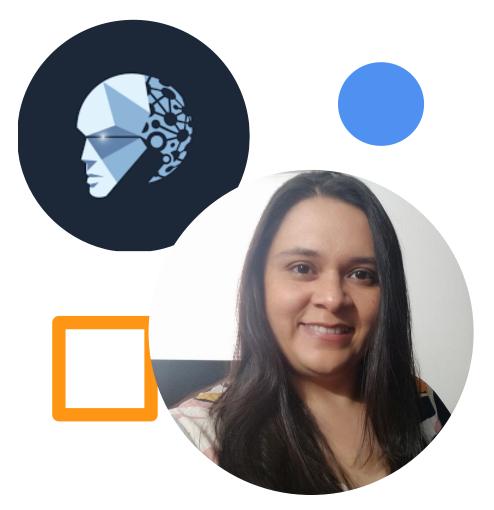
Profesora asociada

Dpto. Ciencias de la Computación y la Decisión

mctorresm@unal.edu.co

HORARIO DE ATENCIÓN: Martes 10:00 am a

12:00 m - Oficina 313 M8A



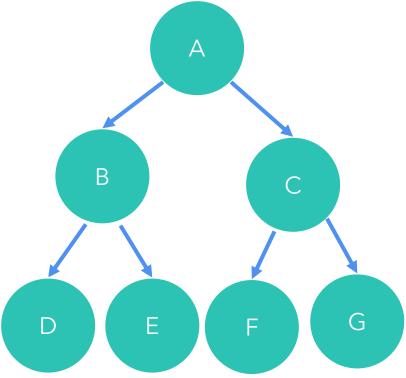


- ☐ Introducción: revisión fundamentos y POO
- Análisis de complejidad
- Arreglos
- ☐ Listas enlazadas
- ☐ Pilas y colas
- ☐ Heap
- □ Arboles binarios
- ☐ Tablas hash
- ☐ Grafos



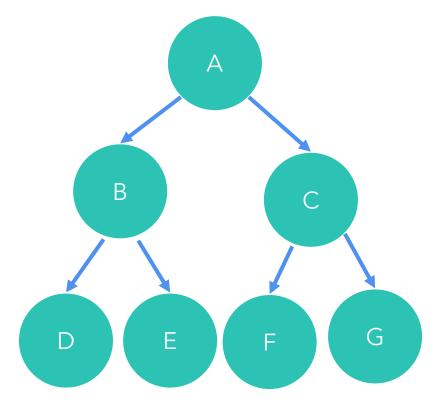
- ☐ Arboles
- □ Arboles binarios
- ☐ Arboles binarios de búsqueda
- ☐ Arboles balanceados

- □Los algoritmos de recorrido de un árbol T son una forma sistemática de visitar o acceder TODOS los nodos del árbol T
- □Existen diferentes formas de acceder o visitar un árbol binario, aquí estudiaremos tres esquemas
 - Pre-orden
 - In-orden
 - Post-orden



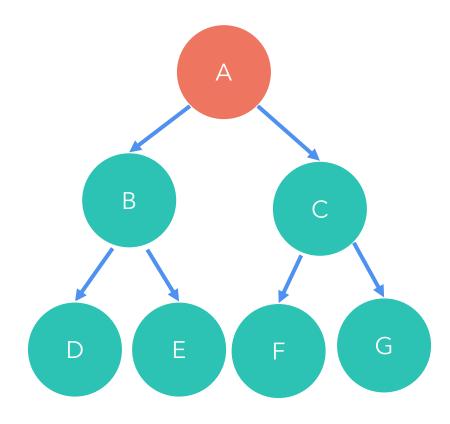
Algoritmo pre-orden:

- ■En este recorrido primero se visita la raíz
- □ Posteriormente, se visita recursivamente el subárbol izquierdo y el subárbol derecho



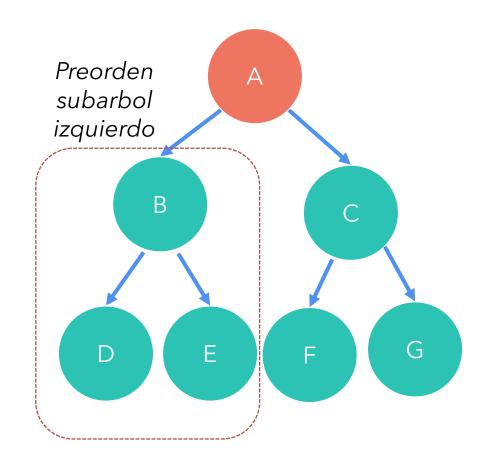
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A -



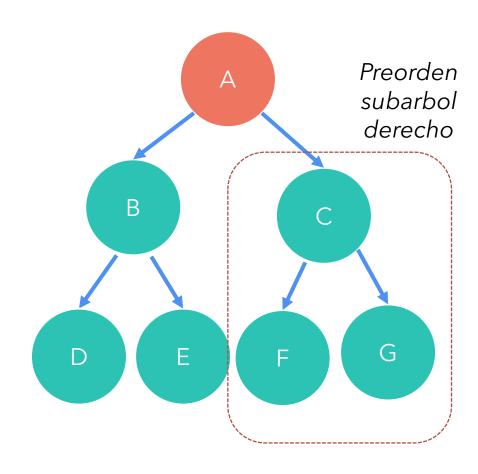
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A -



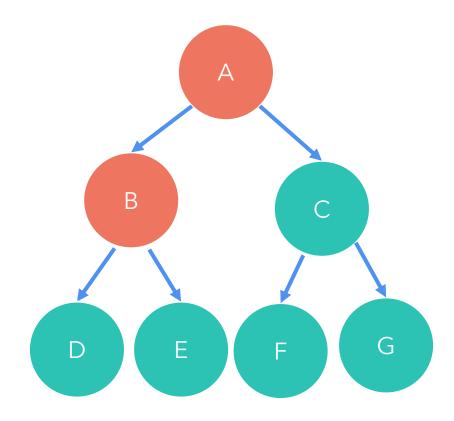
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A -



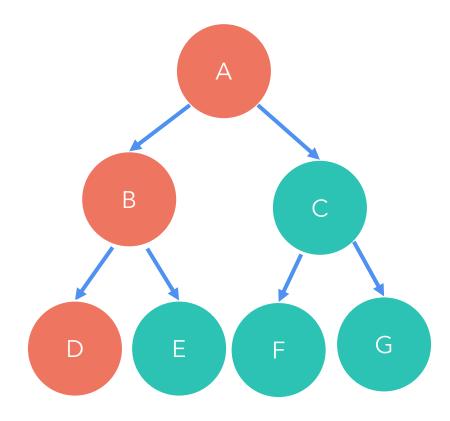
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A - B



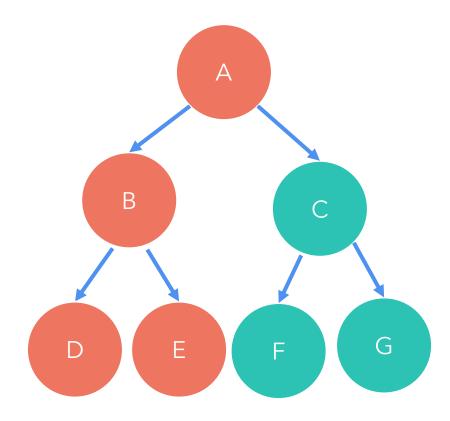
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A - B - D



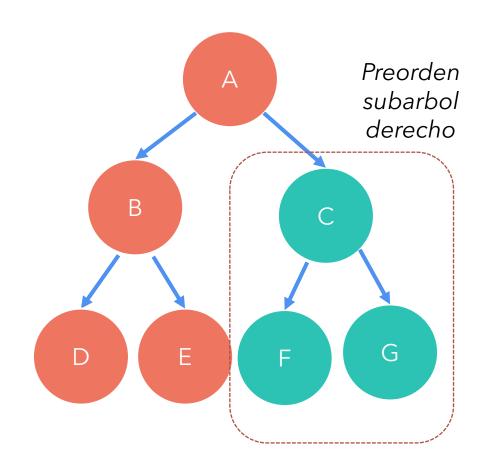
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A - B - D - E



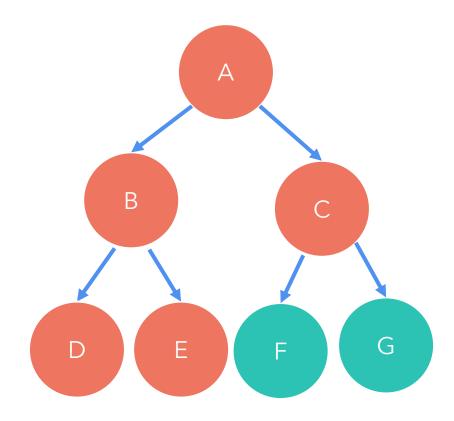
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A - B - D - E



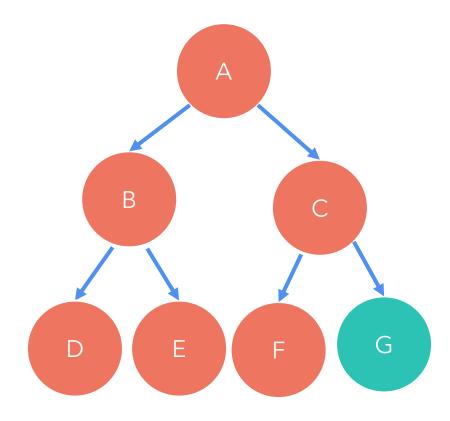
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A - B - D - E - C



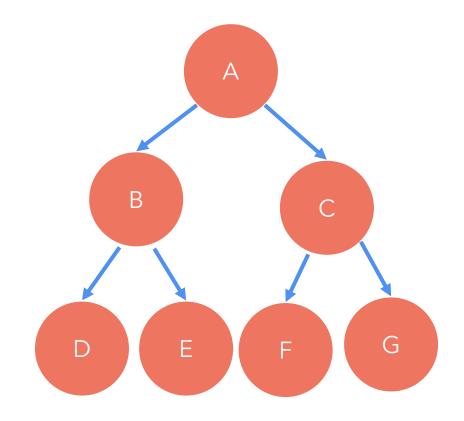
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A - B - D - E - C - F



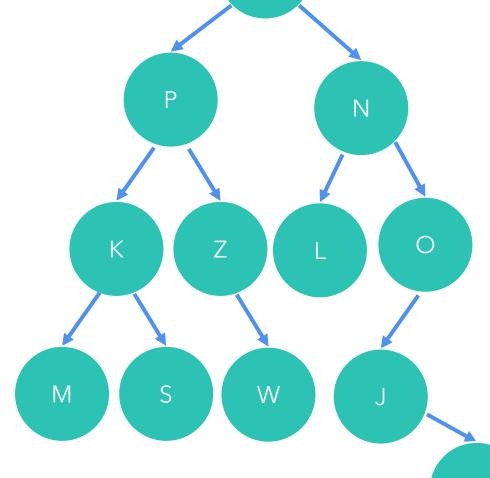
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = A - B - D - E - C - F - G



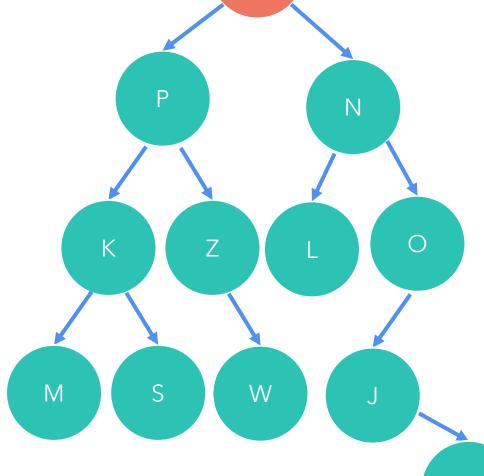
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) =



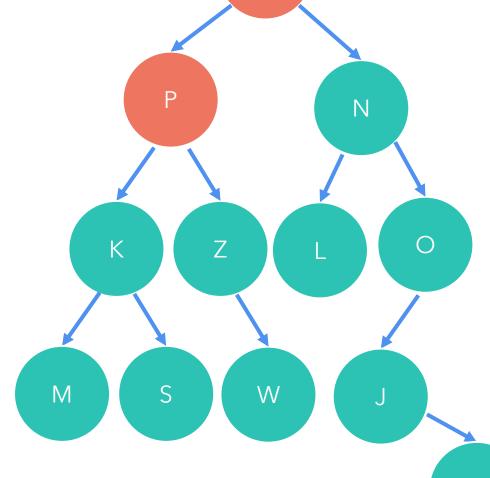
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T -



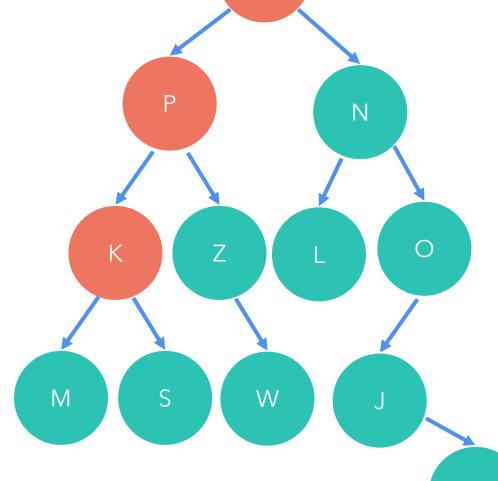
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P



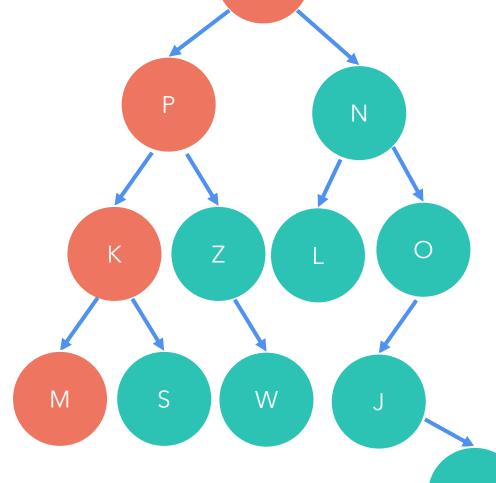
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K



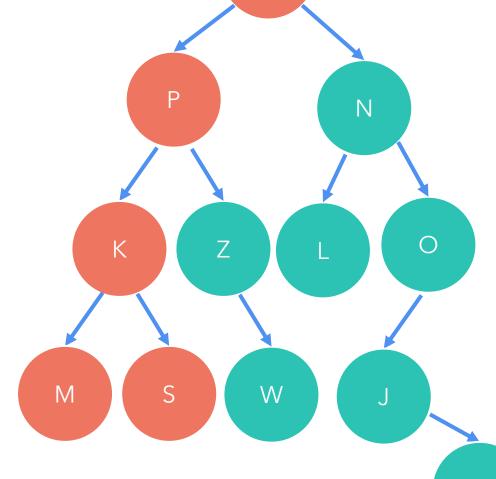
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M



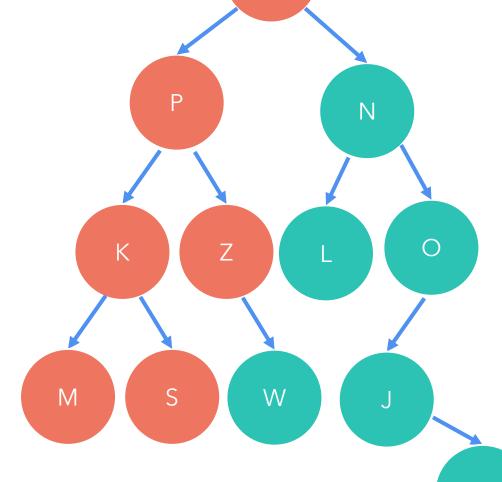
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M - S



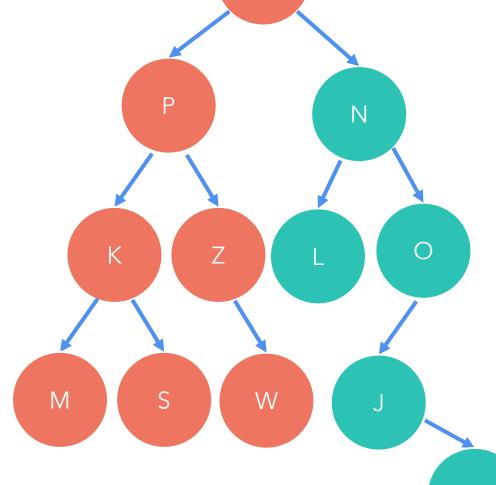
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M - S - Z



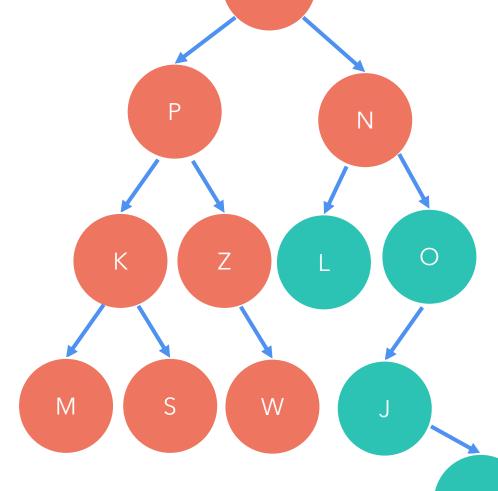
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M - S - Z - W



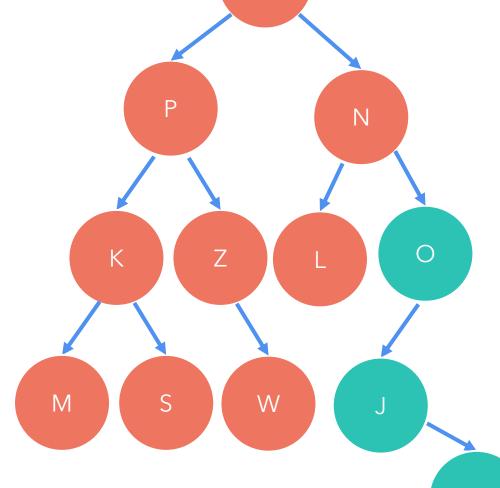
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M - S - Z - W - N



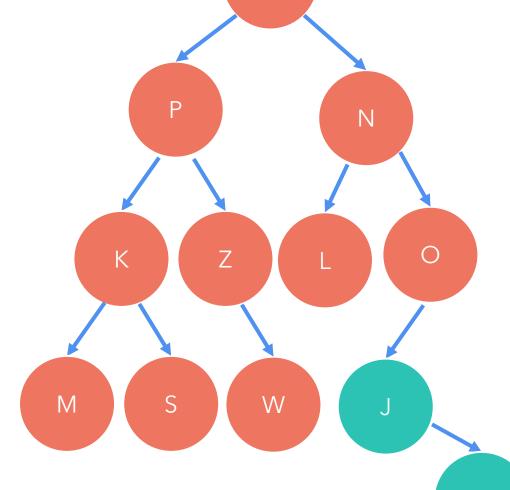
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M - S - Z - W - N - L



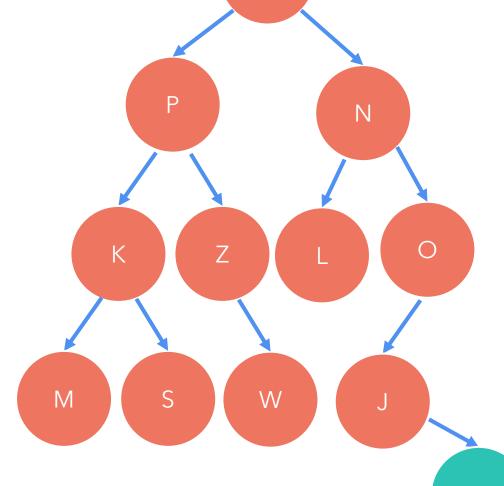
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M - S - Z - W - N - L - O



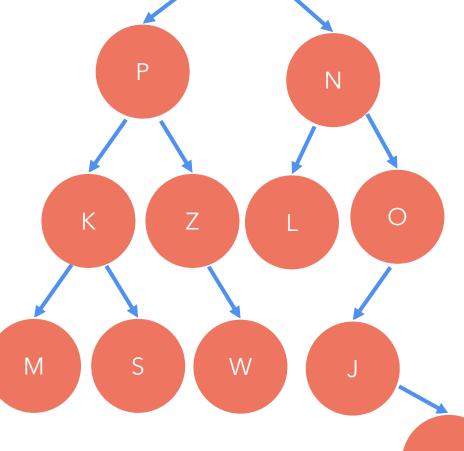
Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M - S - Z - W - N - L - O - J



Algoritmo pre-orden:

Preorden(T) = T - P - K - M - S - Z - W - N - L - O - J - Q



Algoritmo pre-orden:

Seudocodigo

```
Preorder(BinaryTree T, Node v)
```

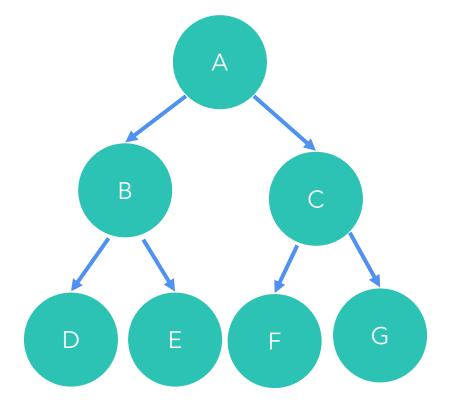
- 1. visit(v)
- 2. if T.hasLeft(v)
- 3. Preorden(T,T.left(v))
- 4. if T.hasRight(v)
- 5. Preorden(T,T.right(v))

El método visitar se puede modificar de acuerdo con el problema. Ejemplos de operación visitar son:

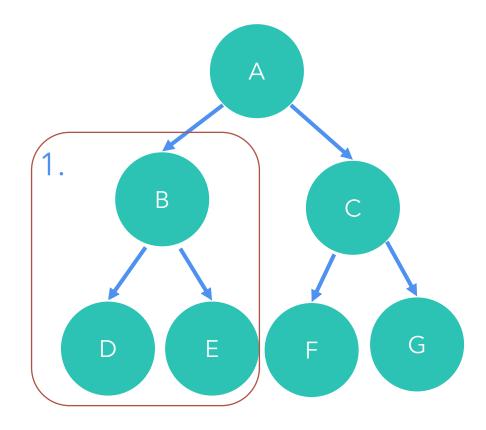
- Un método para imprimir o guardar en un archivo el contenido del nodo
- Acumular los valores numéricos almacenados en el nodo

Algoritmo in-orden:

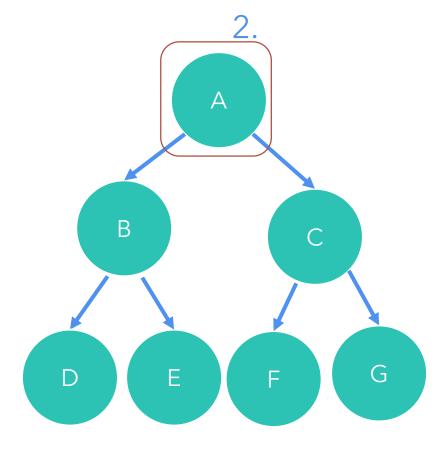
- ■En este recorrido primero se visita de forma recursiva el subárbol izquierdo
- □Luego, se visita la raíz
- ☐Posteriormente, se visita recursivamente el subárbol derecho



Algoritmo in-orden:

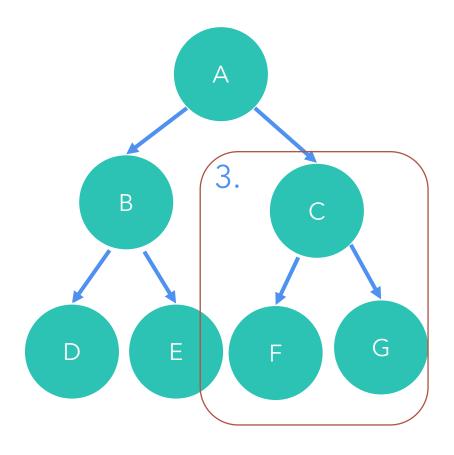


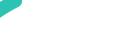
Algoritmo in-orden:



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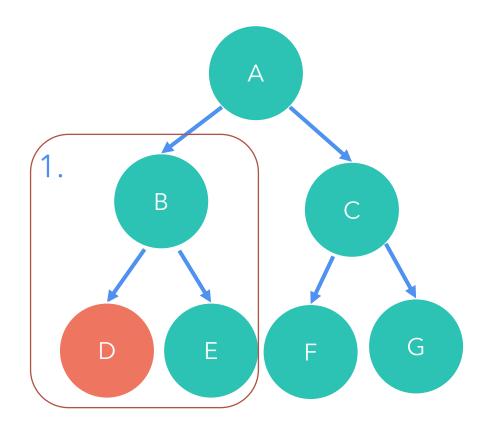
Algoritmo in-orden:





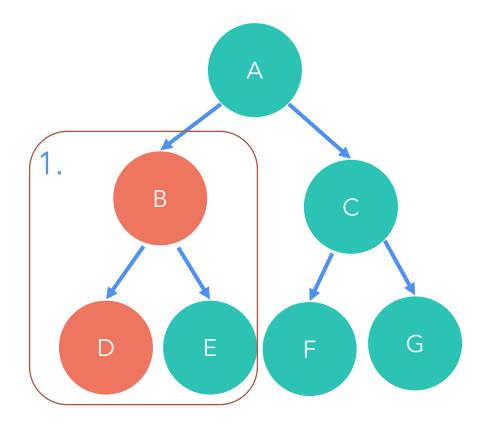
Algoritmo in-orden:

inorder: D-



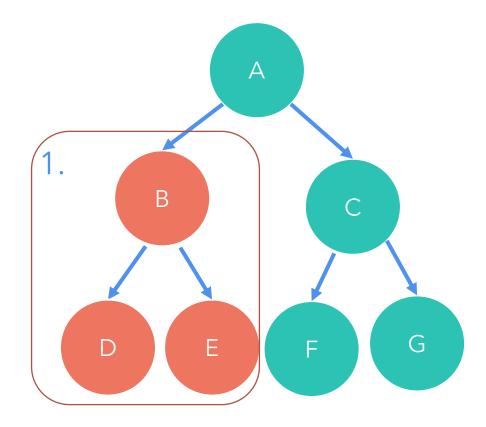
Algoritmo in-orden:

inorder: D-B-



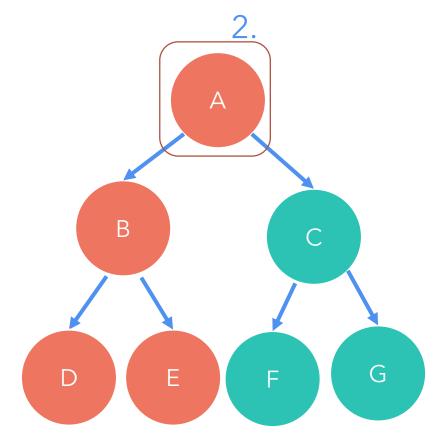
Algoritmo in-orden:

inorder: D-B-E-



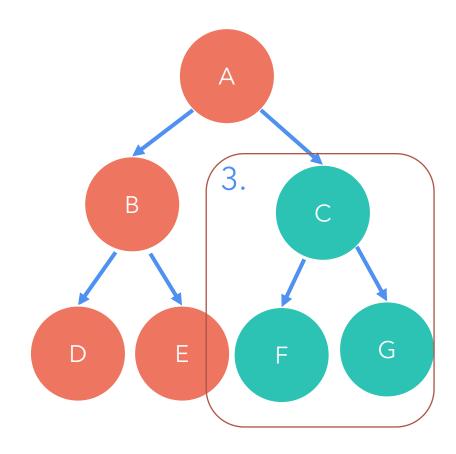
Algoritmo in-orden:

inorder: D-B-E-A-



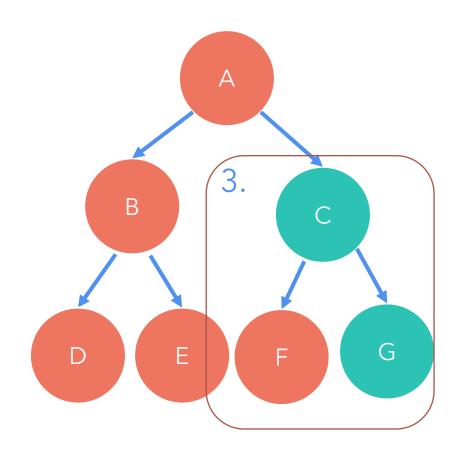
Algoritmo in-orden:

inorder: D-B-E-A-



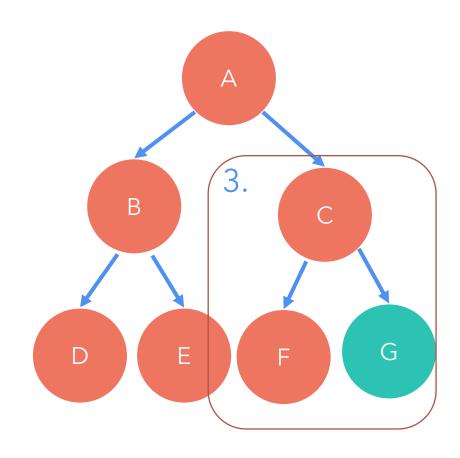
Algoritmo in-orden:

inorder: D-B-E-A-F-



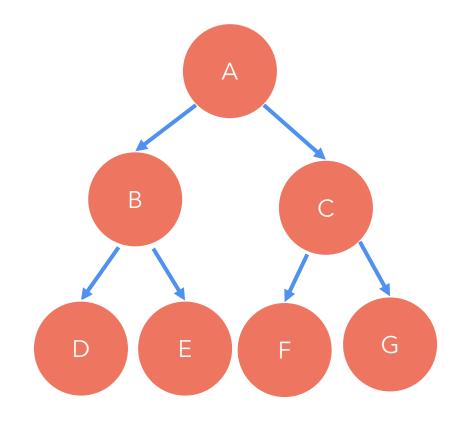
Algoritmo in-orden:

inorder: D-B-E-A-F-C



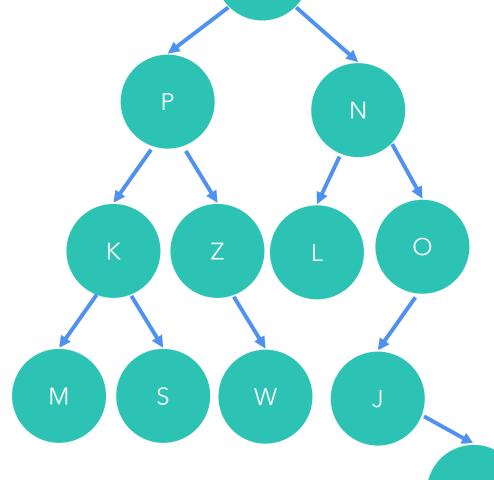
Algoritmo in-orden:

inorder: D-B-E-A-F-C-G



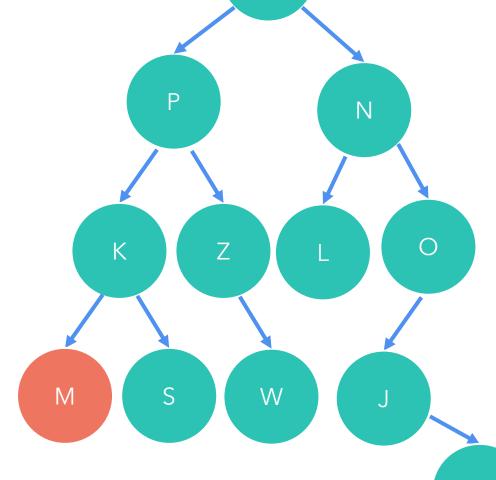
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) =



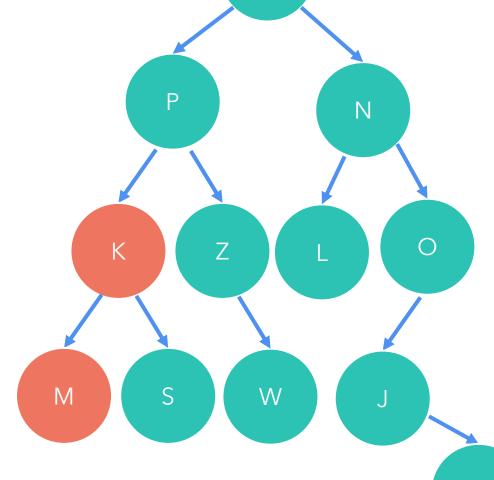
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M -



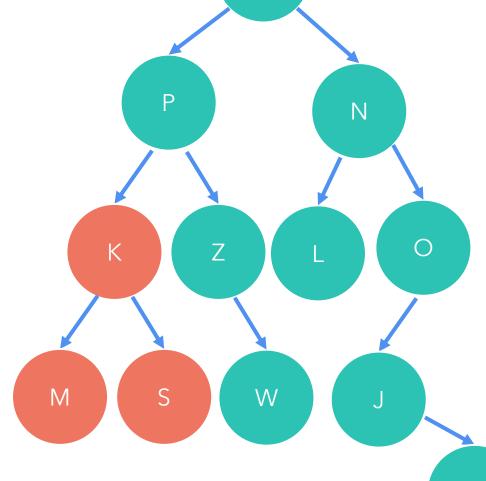
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K -



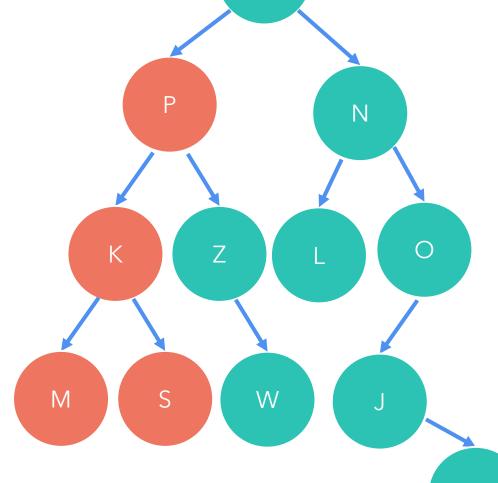
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S



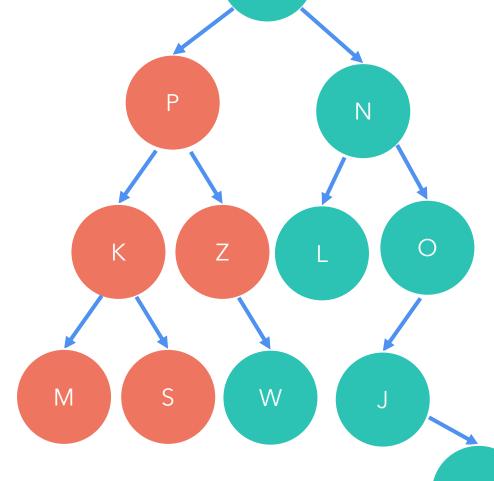
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P



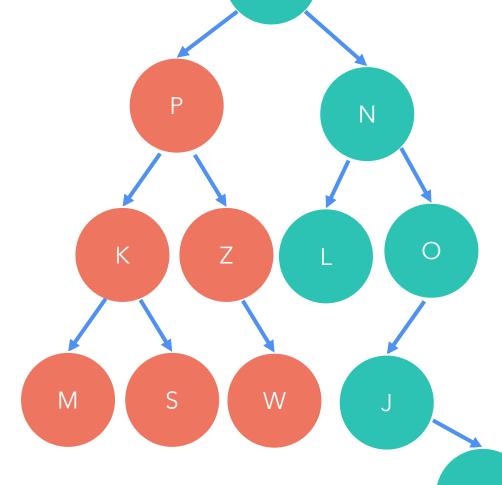
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P-Z



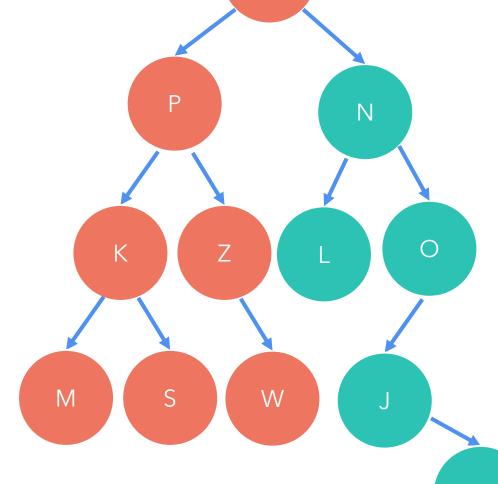
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P-Z-W



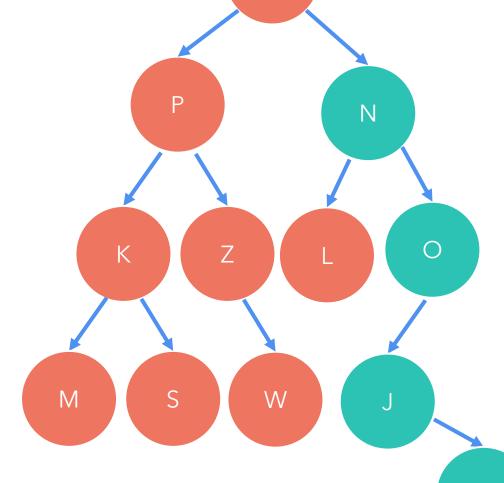
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P-Z-W-T



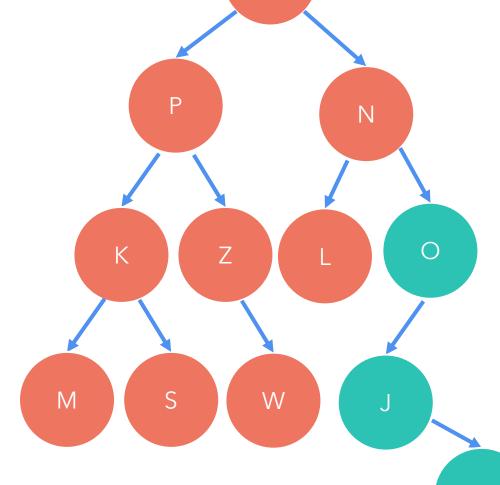
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P-Z-W-T-L



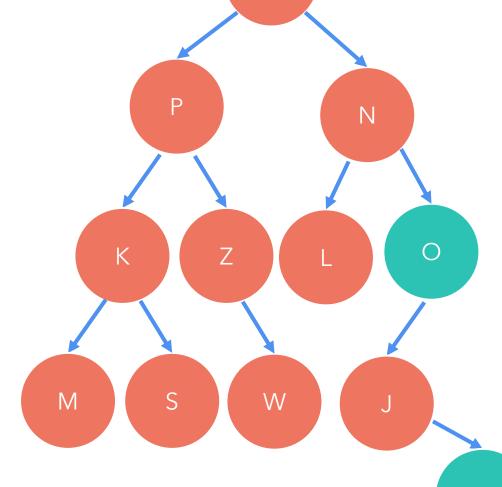
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P-Z-W-T-L-N



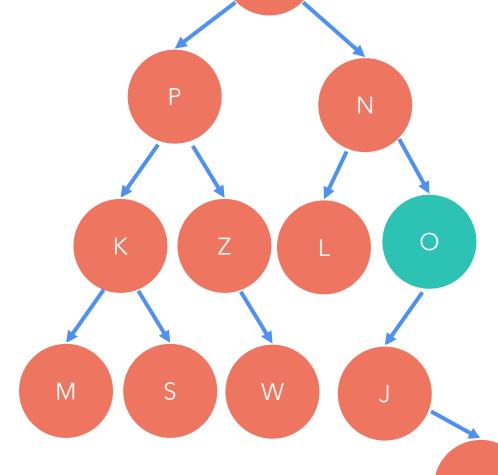
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P-Z-W-T-L-N-J



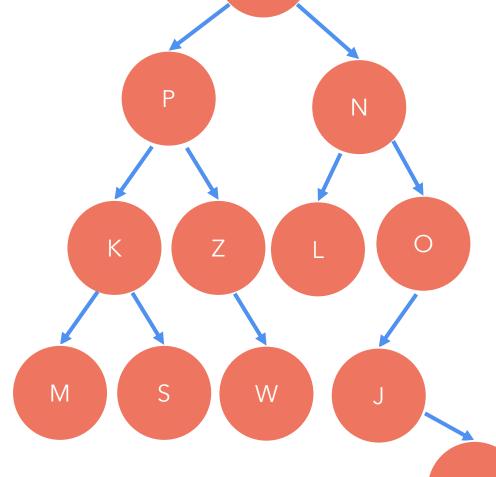
Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P-Z-W-T-L-N-J-Q



Algoritmo in-orden:

Inorden(T) = M - K - S-P-Z-W-T-L-N-J-Q-O



Algoritmo in-orden:

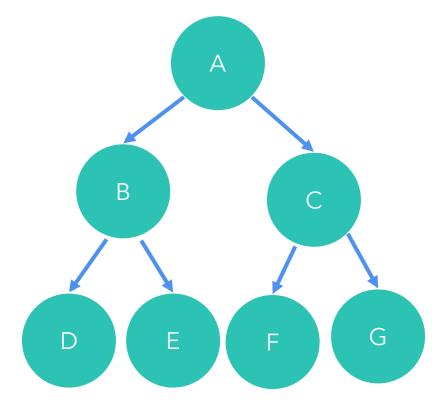
Seudocodigo

El método visitar se puede modificar de acuerdo con el problema. Ejemplos de operación visitar son:

- Un método para imprimir o guardar en un archivo el contenido del nodo
- Acumular los valores numéricos almacenados en el nodo

Algoritmo pos-orden:

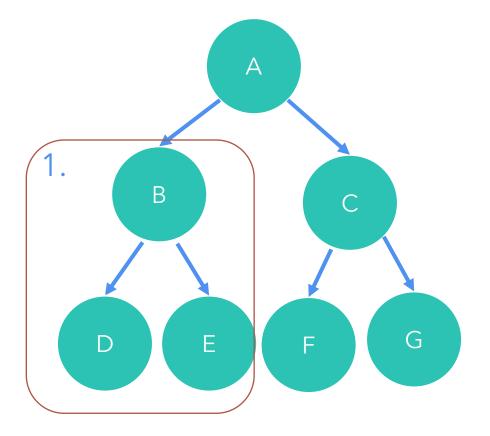
- ■En este recorrido primero se visita de forma recursiva el subárbol izquierdo
- □ Posteriormente, se visita recursivamente el subárbol derecho
- ☐ Finalmente, se visita la raíz



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Algoritmo pos-orden:

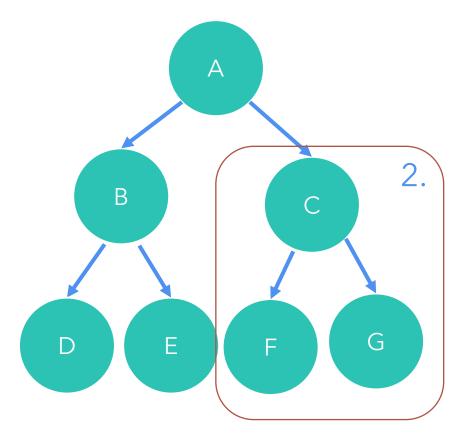
- ■En este recorrido primero se visita de forma recursiva el subárbol izquierdo
- □ Posteriormente, se visita recursivamente el subárbol derecho
- □ Finalmente, se visita la raíz





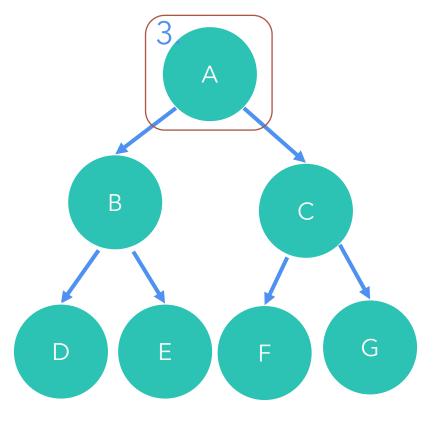
Algoritmo pos-orden:

- ■En este recorrido primero se visita de forma recursiva el subárbol izquierdo
- □ Posteriormente, se visita recursivamente el subárbol derecho
- ☐ Finalmente, se visita la raíz



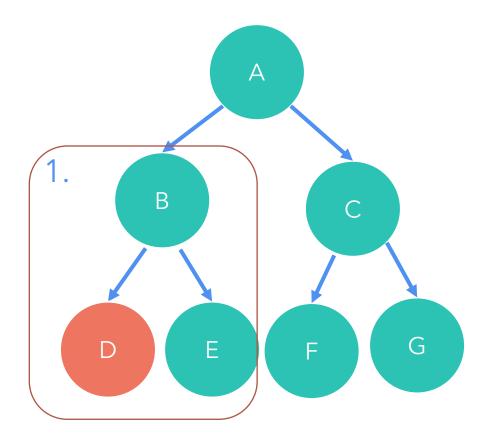
Algoritmo pos-orden:

- ■En este recorrido primero se visita de forma recursiva el subárbol izquierdo
- □ Posteriormente, se visita recursivamente el subárbol derecho
- ☐ Finalmente, se visita la raíz



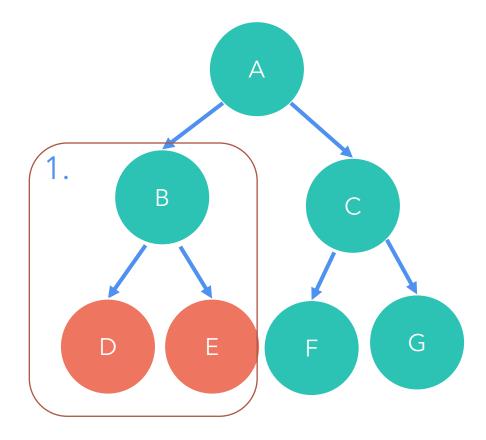
Algoritmo pos-orden:

Posorden: D-



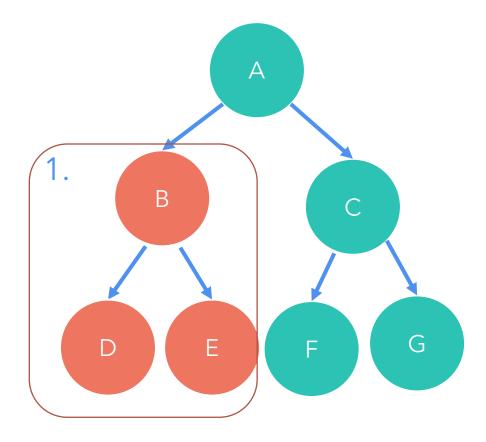
Algoritmo pos-orden:

Posorden: D-E



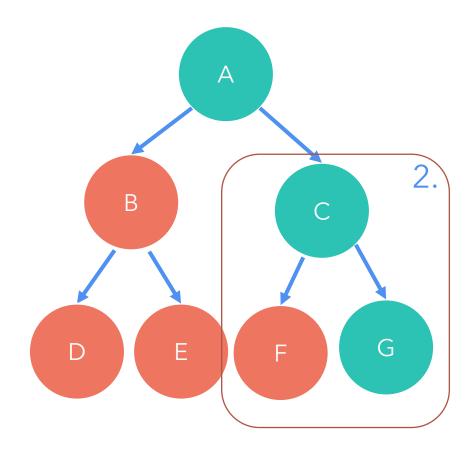
Algoritmo pos-orden:

Posorden: D-E-B



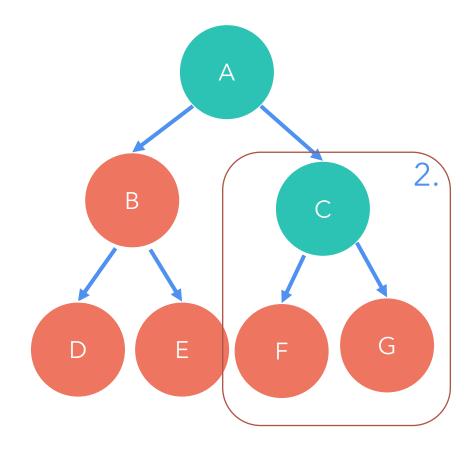
Algoritmo pos-orden:

Posorden: D-E-B-F



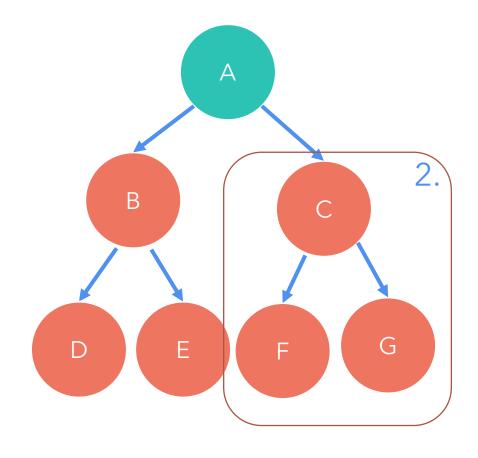
Algoritmo pos-orden:

Posorden: D-E-B-F-G



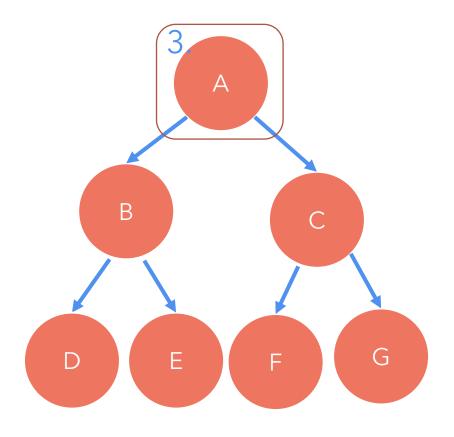
Algoritmo pos-orden:

Posorden: D-E-B-F-G-C



Algoritmo pos-orden:

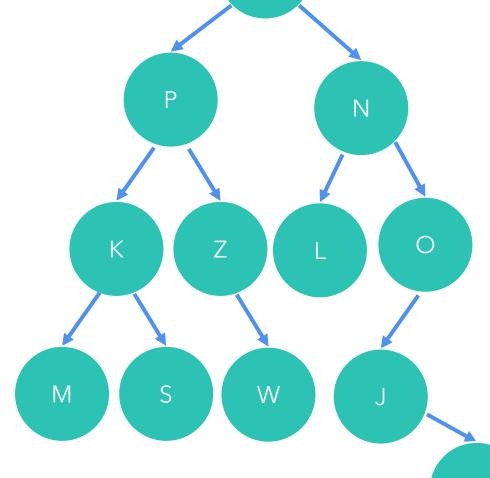
Posorden: D-E-B-F-G-C-A



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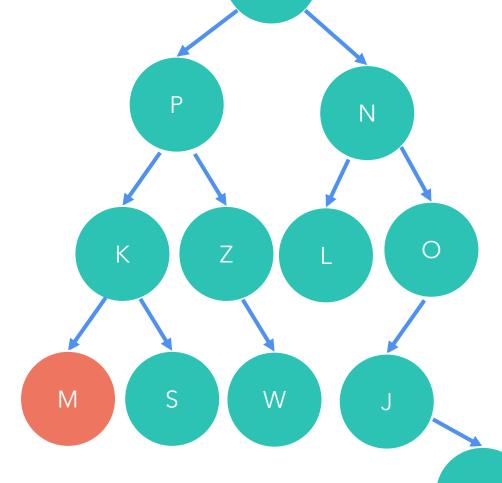
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) =



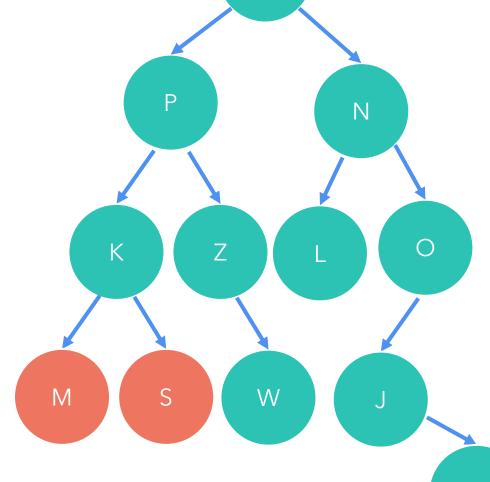
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M



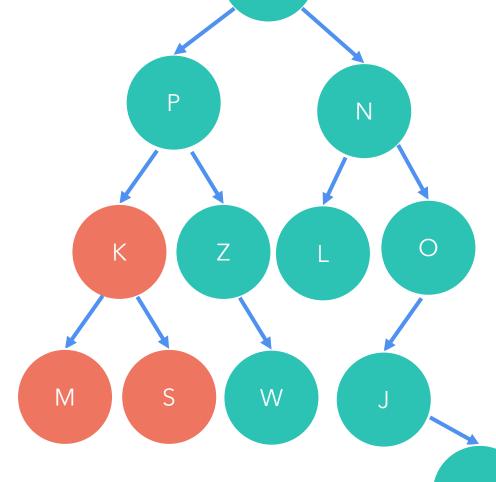
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S



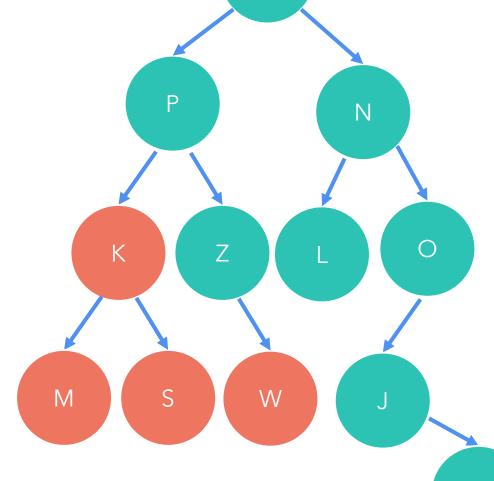
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K



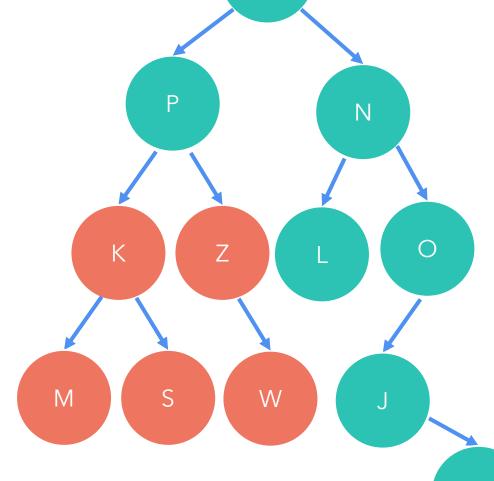
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K-W



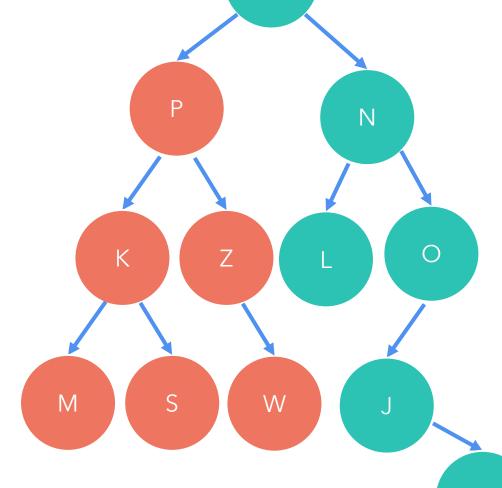
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K-W-Z



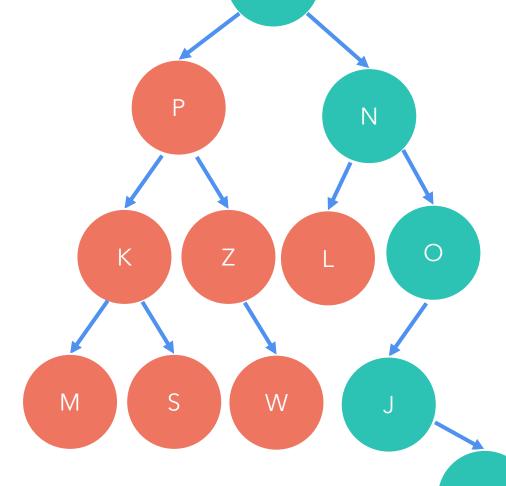
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K-W-Z-P



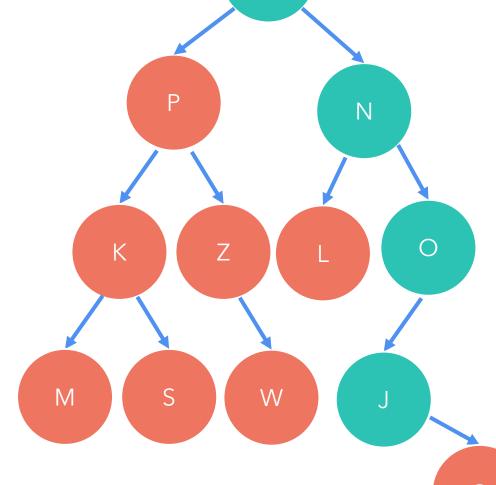
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K-W-Z-P-L



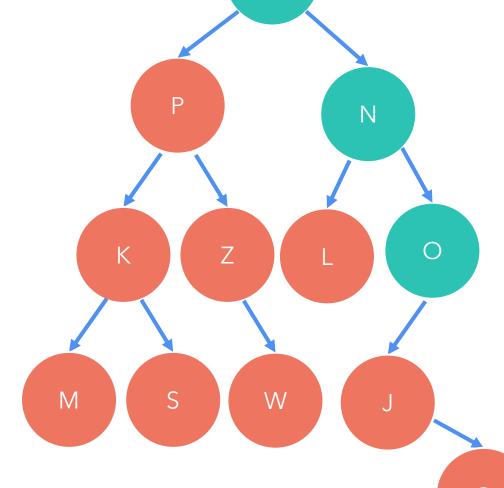
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K-W-Z-P-L-Q



Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K-W-Z-P-L-Q-J

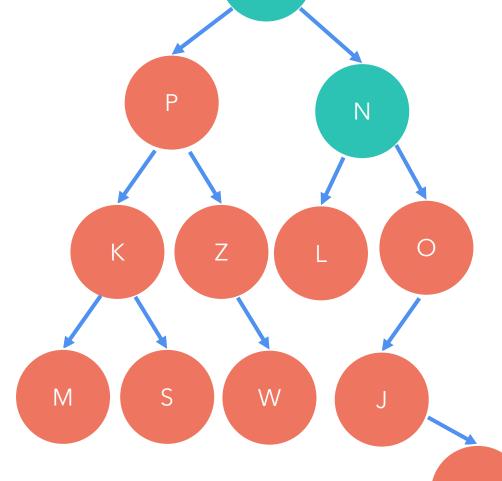


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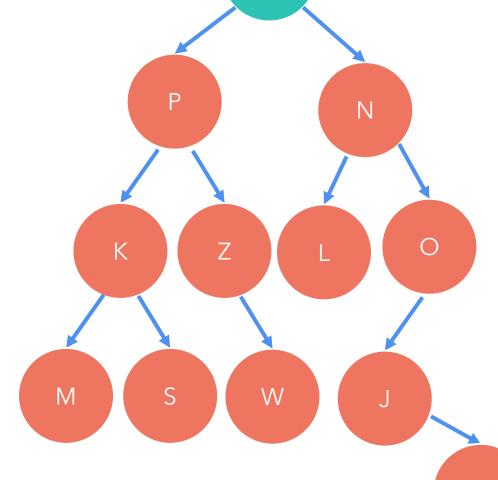
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) =M-S-K-W-Z-P-L-Q-J-O



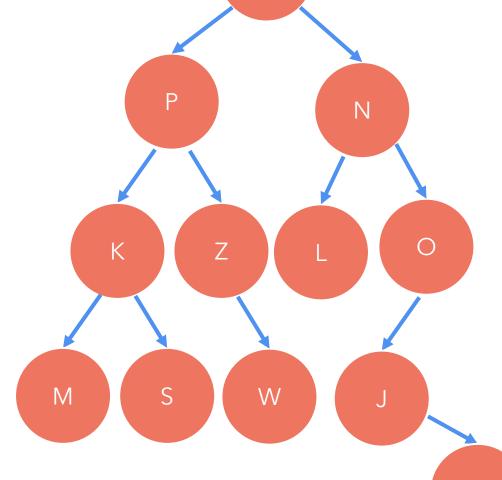
Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K-W-Z-P-L-Q-J-O-N



Algoritmo pos-orden:

posorden(T) = M-S-K-W-Z-P-L-Q-J-O-N-T



Algoritmo pos-orden:

visit(v)

Seudocodigo

```
Posorder(BinaryTree T, Node v)
1. if T.hasLeft(v)
2.    Posorder(T,T.left(v))
3. if T.hasRight(v)
4.    Posorder(T,T.right(v))
```

El método visitar se puede modificar de acuerdo con el problema. Ejemplos de operación visitar son:

- Un método para imprimir o guardar en un archivo el contenido del nodo
- Acumular los valores numéricos almacenados en el nodo