数据结构与算法B 作业8: ▲

2025 fall

说明:

1 解题与记录:

对于每一个题目,请提供其解题思路(可选),并附上使用Python或C++编写的源代码(确保已在OpenJudge, Codeforces,LeetCode等平台上获得Accepted)。请将这些信息连同显示"Accepted"的截图一起填写到下方的作业模板中。(推荐使用 Typora https://typoraio.cn 进行编辑,当然你也可以选择Word。)无论题目是否已通过,请标明每个题目大致花费的时间。

- 2. **提交安排**:提交时,请首先上传PDF格式的文件,并将.md或.doc格式的文件作为附件上传至右侧的"作业评论"区。确保你的Canvas账户有一个清晰可见的本人头像,提交的文件为PDF格式,并且"作业评论"区包含上传的.md或.doc附件。
- 3. **延迟提交**:如果你预计无法在截止日期前提交作业,请提前告知具体原因。这有助于 我们了解情况并可能为你提供适当的延期或其他帮助。

请按照上述指导认真准备和提交作业,以保证顺利完成课程要求。

1. 题目

E108.将有序数组转换为二叉搜索树

https://leetcode.cn/problems/convert-sorted-array-to-binary-search-tree/

思路:

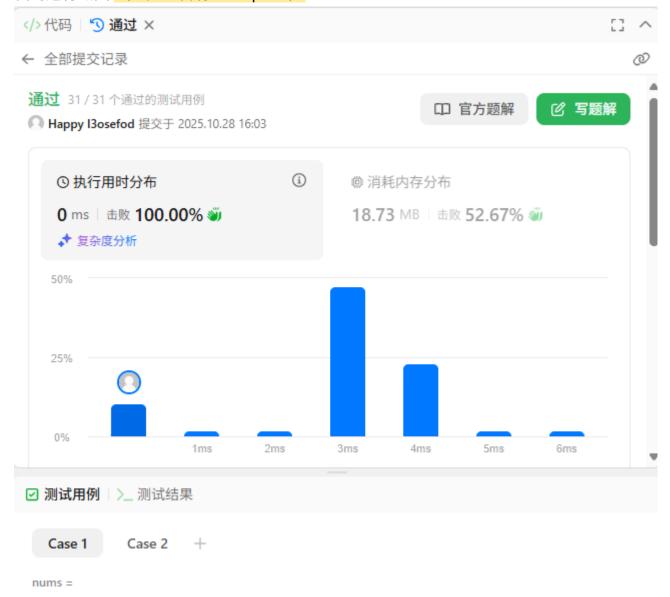
充分利用递归的思想。由于输入的数组为有序的数组,直接选取中位数为root,将中位数的左半部分和右半部分分别backtrack,同样选取中位数、对左半部分和右半部分构建子树即可。 耗时1h

```
from collections import deque
from typing import List, Optional
# Definition for a binary tree node.

class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
        self.val = val
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

class Solution:
    def sortedArrayToBST(self, nums: List[int]) -> Optional[TreeNode]:
```

```
def backtrack(num_half: List[int]):
    if len(num_half) == 1:
        mid = TreeNode(num_half[0])
    elif len(num_half) == 2:
        mid = TreeNode(num_half[1])
        mid.left = TreeNode(num_half[0])
    elif len(num_half) == 3:
        mid = TreeNode(num_half[1])
        mid.left = TreeNode(num_half[0])
        mid.right = TreeNode(num_half[2])
    else:
        index = len(num_half)//2
        left = backtrack(num_half[:index])
        mid = TreeNode(num_half[index])
        right = backtrack(num_half[index+1:])
        mid.left = left
        mid.right = right
    return mid
return backtrack(nums)
```



M07161: 森林的带度数层次序列存储

tree, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/07161/

思路:

这题主要难点在于如何按照题目的顺序构建树。在这里要用到队列,将节点的val和子节点数加入队列,再按照子节点数将子节点依次加入队列中,并加入母节点的子节点内。在这一部分,一开始用了两个队列来形成树,但是应该是出现了一些问题,树形成有误,最后改了好久。耗时2h。

```
from collections import deque
from typing import List, Optional

class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
        self.children = []
```

```
def wood(s):
   s = s.split()
   node_num_of_subnode = []
   for i in range(0,len(s),2):
        temp = [s[i], int(s[i+1])]
        node_num_of_subnode.append(temp)
   q0 = deque([node_num_of_subnode[0]])
   # 生成树
   def build_tree():
        root = TreeNode(node_num_of_subnode[0][0])
        q0 = deque([[root,node_num_of_subnode[0][1]]])
        index = 0
        while q0:
            current = q0.popleft()
            for _ in range(current[1]):
                index += 1
                child = TreeNode(node_num_of_subnode[index][0])
                q0.append([child,node_num_of_subnode[index][1]])
                current[0].children.append(child)
        return root
   head = build_tree()
   result = []
   # 利用迭代来排序
   def preorder(node: TreeNode):
        for i in node.children:
            preorder(i)
        result.append(node.val)
    preorder(head)
   return result
def main():
   n = int(input())
   result = []
   for i in range(n):
        result += wood(input())
    print(' '.join(result))
if __name__ == '__main__':
   main()
```

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                               #: 50609381
                                                                             题目: 07161
 from collections import deque
                                                                            提交人: 22n2200011816(略彴横溪)
 from typing import List, Optional
                                                                             内存: 4132kB
                                                                             时间: 29ms
 class TreeNode:
     def __init__(self, val):
                                                                             语言: Python3
         self.val = val
                                                                          提交时间: 2025-10-28 21:25:07
        self.children = []
 def wood(s):
     s = s.split()
    node_num_of_subnode = []
    for i in range(0,len(s),2):
        temp = [s[i], int(s[i+1])]
        node num of subnode.append(temp)
     q0 = deque([node_num_of_subnode[0]])
     # 生成树
```

M27928: 遍历树

adjacency list, dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27928/

思路:

这里练习了用课件中介绍的将树转变为二叉树(也就是孩子-兄弟表示法)来表示树。首先是构建树,在依次读入时,使用字典来存储已经变成TreeNode的数据(find),从而帮组构建树。

随后是按照要求遍历。在这里,题目其实描述的不是很清楚,要求应该是:对一个节点,按照孩子和父亲由小到大进行遍历,如果遍历到的节点有孩子,就按照上面的规则继续迭代,否则输出节点的value。最后应用迭代的写法输出即可。用时1h

```
from collections import deque
from typing import List, Optional
# Definition for a binary tree node.

class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.firstChild = None # 指向第一个孩子
        self.nextSibling = None # 指向下一个兄弟

class Solution:
    def traverse(self):
        n = int(input())
        nodes = dict()

# 使用字典存储和读取node
    def find_node(num):
        if num not in nodes.keys():
```

```
nodes[num] = [TreeNode(num), 0]
            return nodes[num]
        head = None
        for i in range(n):
            temp = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
            for j in range(len(temp)-1):
                temp_node1 = find_node(temp[j])
                temp_node2 = find_node(temp[j + 1])
                if j == 0:
                    temp_node1[0].firstChild = temp_node2[0]
                else:
                    temp_node1[0].nextSibling = temp_node2[0]
                temp_node2[1] += 1
                nodes[temp[j]] = temp_node1
                nodes[temp[j+1]] = temp_node2
        for i in nodes.keys():
            if nodes[i][1] == 0:
                head = nodes[i][0]
                break
        def smallorder(root: Optional[TreeNode]):
            if not root:
                return
            q = [[root, root.data]]
            child = root.firstChild
            while child:
                q.append([child, child.data])
                child = child.nextSibling
            q = deque(sorted(q, key=lambda x: x[1]))
            while q:
                temp_node = q.popleft()
                if temp_node[0] == root:
                    print(temp_node[1])
                else:
                    smallorder(temp_node[0])
        smallorder(head)
        return 0
if __name__ == '__main__':
   solut = Solution()
   solut.traverse()
```

#50603545提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
from collections import deque
from typing import List, Optional
# Definition for a binary tree node.

class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.firstChild = None # 指向第一个孩子
        self.nextSibling = None # 指向下一个兄弟

class Solution:
    def traverse(self):
        n = int(input())
        nodes = dict()

    def find_node(num):
        if num not in nodes.keys():
              nodes[num] = [TreeNode(num), 0]
        return nodes[num]
```

```
基本信息
#: 50603545
题目: 27928
提交人: 22n2200011816(略彴横溪)
内存: 4300kB
时间: 29ms
语言: Python3
提交时间: 2025-10-28 17:20:56
```

M129.求根节点到叶节点数字之和

dfs, https://leetcode.cn/problems/sum-root-to-leaf-numbers/

思路:

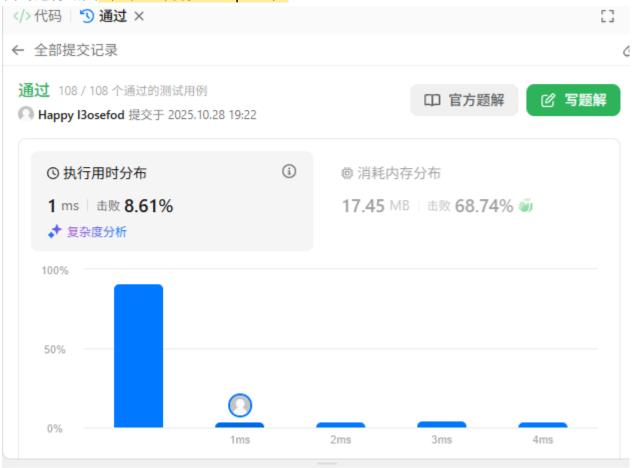
这次作业里面比较简单的树的题目。只要按照前序遍历的方式遍历,随后将遍历到的节点加入 trace中,如果遍历到底,就将trace加入到result内,最后将result组合、相加、输出即可。用 时0.5 h。

代码

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
        self.val = val
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
class Solution:
    def sumNumbers(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> int:
        trace = []
        result = []
        def backtrack(node):
            if node is None:
                return None
            trace.append(node.val)
            if node.left is None and node.right is None:
                result.append(trace[:])
            else:
                backtrack(node.left)
                backtrack(node.right)
            trace.pop()
```

```
backtrack(root)
sum = 0
for i in result:
    temp = 0
    for j in range(len(i)):
        temp = temp*10 + i[j]
    sum += temp
return sum
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



M24729: 括号嵌套树

dfs, stack, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24729/

思路:

利用了栈的写法,将除了')'以外的所有元素都加入栈中,而如果遍历到')',则将栈末尾的所有的元素出栈直至遇到'(',并将出栈的所有节点放入栈末最后一个元素的字节点中。用时1 h 代码

```
from collections import deque
from typing import List, Optional
# Definition for a binary tree node.
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val=None):
```

```
self.val = val
        self.children = []
def build_tree(s: str):
    stack = []
   for i in s:
       if i == ')':
            temp_nodes = deque()
            temp_node = stack.pop()
            while temp_node != '(':
                temp_nodes.appendleft(temp_node)
                temp_node = stack.pop()
            else:
                stack[-1].children = list(temp_nodes)
        elif i == '(':
            stack.append('(')
        elif i != ',':
            stack.append(TreeNode(i))
   return stack[-1]
def preorder(node: TreeNode, result: str):
   result += node.val
   for i in node.children:
        result = preorder(i, result)
   return result
def postorder(node: TreeNode, result: str):
   for i in node.children:
        result = postorder(i, result)
   result += node.val
   return result
def main():
   s = input()
   root = build_tree(s)
   print(preorder(root, ''))
   print(postorder(root, ''))
if __name__ == '__main__':
   main()
```

#50609841提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
源代码
                                                                                #: 50609841
                                                                              题目: 24729
 from collections import deque
                                                                            提交人: 22n2200011816(略彴横溪)
 from typing import List, Optional
                                                                             内存: 4148kB
 # Definition for a binary tree node.
                                                                              时间: 28ms
 class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val=None):
                                                                              语言: Pvthon3
        self.val = val
                                                                           提交时间: 2025-10-28 22:05:19
        self.children = []
 def build tree(s: str):
    stack = []
     for i in s:
        if i == ')':
            temp_nodes = deque()
            temp_node = stack.pop()
            while temp node !=
               temp_nodes.appendleft(temp_node)
                temp_node = stack.pop()
```

T02775: 文件结构"图"

tree, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02775/

思路:

由于最近都在练习树的解法,这题也很自然地想到了树。

首先是存储文件结构,对树稍作修改,self.children用于目录下的存储dir,self.file用于存储 file,随后用迭代的写法,如果读取到dir,则进入下一层;读到']',则退出本层迭代返回上一层即可。

其次是输出,采用类似前序遍历的写法对首先对节点的dir进行读取,并在最后附上file即可。由于'DATA SET 1:'这一行少输出了一个冒号,导致一直WA,openjudge不能给数据错在哪里,真是垃圾-_-。用时3h

```
elif input_list[index][0] == 'd':
            child_node = TreeNode(input_list[index])
            index += 1
            child_node, index = build_tree(child_node, input_list, index)
            node.children.append(child_node)
        elif input_list[index] == ']':
            index += 1
            return node, index
   return node, index
def output(node: TreeNode, data_set_num):
    print(f'DATA SET {data_set_num}:')
    print(f'ROOT')
    output_list = []
   def backtrack(node1, depth):
        for i in node1.children:
            output_list.append([depth, i.val])
            backtrack(i, depth + 1)
        node1.file = sorted(node1.file)
        for j in node1.file:
            output_list.append([depth - 1, j])
   backtrack(node, depth=1)
   for i in output_list:
        print('| '*i[0] + i[1])
def main():
   lines = sys.stdin.read().splitlines()
   dataset_count = 0
   first_dataset = True
   i = 0
    index_left = 0
   while i < len(lines) and lines[i] != "#":</pre>
        if lines[i] == "*":
            dataset_count += 1
            root = TreeNode()
            root, _ = build_tree(root, lines[index_left:i], index=0)
            index_left = i+1
            # 在非第一个数据集前输出空行
            if not first_dataset:
                print()
            first_dataset = False
            output(root, dataset_count)
            # 输出数据集内容...
```

```
i += 1
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
源代码
 from collections import deque
 from typing import List, Optional
 import sys
 # Definition for a binary tree node.
 class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val=None):
    self.val = val
         self.children = []
         self.file = []
 def build_tree(node: TreeNode, input_list: list, index):
     while index < len(input_list):</pre>
        if input_list[index][0] == 'f':
             node.file.append(input_list[index])
             index += 1
         elif input_list[index][0] == 'd':
             child_node = TreeNode(input_list[index])
```

#: 50619086 题目: 02775 提交人: 22n2200011816(略彴横溪)

基本信息

内存: 4128kB 时间: 27ms 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2025-10-29 16:57:04

2. 学习总结和个人收获

首先,对树、dfs、递归的理解加深了很多,实践了很多写法。

其次,对oop的理解深了很多,现在看到题目就不由自主地将程序拆解成各个模块,分别编程。

最后,我花了一些时间在github上建了一个仓库<u>Xiwei-1D20/Data-Structure-and-Algorithm-B:</u> 用于保存个人在完成数据结构与算法期间的代码。每天将学习结果放上去还是很有成就感的。