数据结构与算法 DATA STRUCTURE

第十四讲 堆和Huffman树 胡浩栋

信息管理与工程学院 2018 - 2019 第一学期

课堂内容

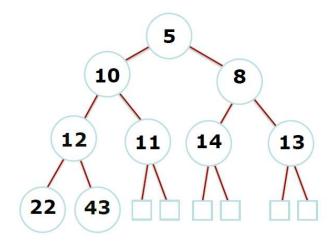
• 堆Heap

• 霍夫曼树Huffman Tree

堆 heap

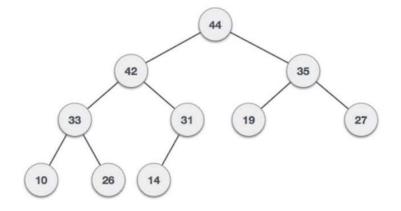
定义

- 是个完全树,即除了最后一层,前面都没有空节点
- 并且满足性质,如果父节点A有子节点B,那么 $Key(A) \leq Key(B)$
- 注意兄弟节点之间没有直接关系
- 比较适合按数组存

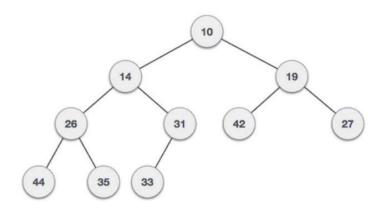


堆种类

• 最大堆Key(parent) $\geq Key$ (child)

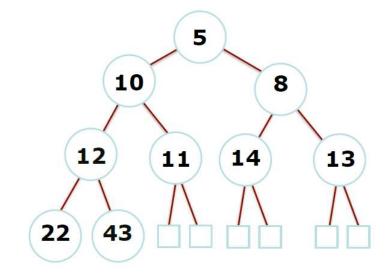


• 最小堆Key(parent) $\leq Key$ (child)



如何用数组表达堆

- 根节点是第一个数组元素
- 对于第i个数组元素,
 - 其父节点是第i/2个数组元素
 - 其左子节点是2i个数组元素
 - 其右子节点是2i + 1个数组元素
- 数组里的元素是按层排列的



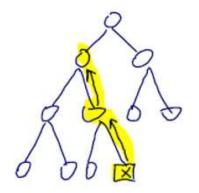
	5	10	8	12	11	14	13	22	43			
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	

最小堆插入算法

- 在堆的最后加入一个新节点,设置值
- 比较其父节点的值,如果比父节点大,就交换
- 循环直到满足最小堆的性质,或者到根节点
- 时间复杂度 *log(n)*

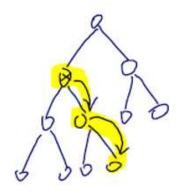
```
// Inserts a new key 'k'
void insertKey(int k)
{
    // First insert the new key at the end
    data.push_back(k);
    int i = data.size() - 1;

    // Fix the min heap property if it is violated
    while (i > 1 && data[parent(i)] > data[i])
    {
        swap(data[i], data[parent(i)]);
        i = parent(i);
    }
}
```



最小堆维护算法

- 用递归调整根节点i所在的 子树
- 这个函数作为子程序被删除算法调用
- 时间复杂度 *log(n)*

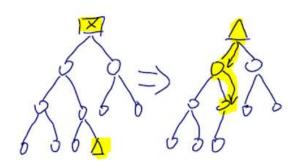


```
void MinHeapify(int i)
{
    int l = left(i);
    int r = right(i);
    int min = i;
    if (l < data.size() && data[l] < data[min])
    {
        min = l;
    }
    if (r < data.size() && data[r] < data[min])
    {
        min = r;
    }

    if (min != i)
    {
        swap(data[i], data[min]);
        MinHeapify(min);
    }
}</pre>
```

最小堆移去最小值

- 最小值就是根节点
- 把最后一个元素替代第一个元素
- 然后调用维护算法,把新根结点修正
- 时间复杂度 *log(n)*



```
// to extract the root which is the minimum element
int extractMin()
{
    // data[0] is a place holder.
    if (data.size() <= 1)
    {
        return INT_MAX;
    }

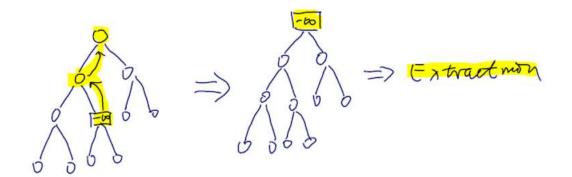
    // Store the minimum value, and remove it from heap
int root = data[1];
data[1] = data.back();
data.pop_back();

if (data.size() > 2)
    {
        MinHeapify(1);
    }

    return root;
}
```

最小堆删除算法

- 先把要删除的元素设为最小值
- 然后根据最小堆性质,把它交换到根节点
- 最后调用移去最小值算法
- 时间复杂度 *log(n)*



```
// Decreases key value of key at index i to new_val
void decreaseKey(int i, int new_val)
{
    while (i > 1 && data[parent(i)] > new_val)
    {
        data[i] = data[parent(i)];
        i = parent(i);
    }
    data[i] = new_val;
}

// Deletes a key stored at index i
void deleteKey(int i)
{
    decreaseKey(i, INT_MIN);
    extractMin();
}
```

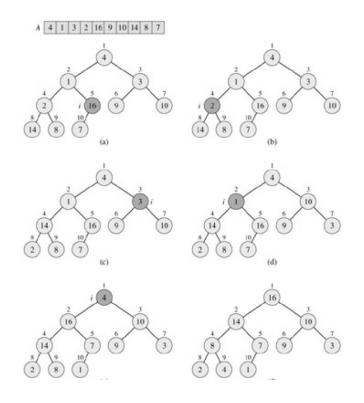
建立堆

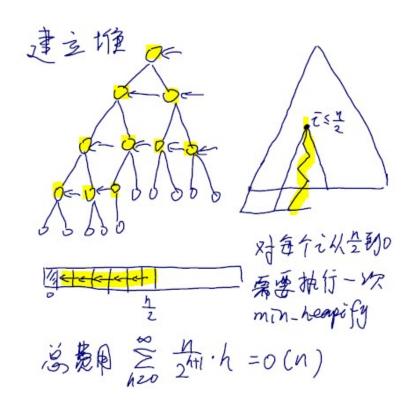
• 给定一组数,如何建立最大堆

```
void BuildHeap(int arr[], int length)
{
    data.clear();
    data.push_back(0);

    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
    {
        data.push_back(arr[i]);
    }

    for (int i = length / 2; i > 0; i--)
    {
        MinHeapify(i);
    }
}
```

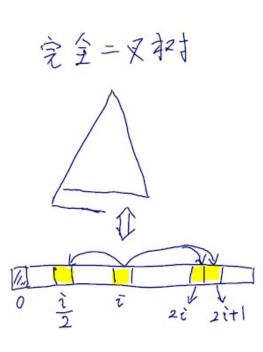


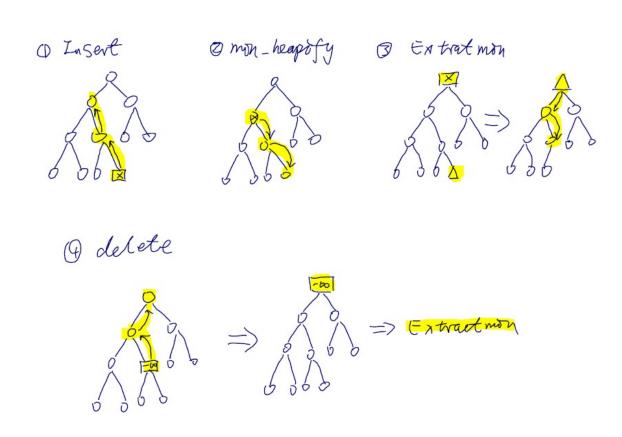


堆的应用

- 1. Heapsort
- 2. 找出一组数中第k-th大的数
 - 排序, 从大到小数到第k个
 - 用最大堆, 连续取k次
 - 前k个数的最小堆,逐个添加后面n-k个数,如果比堆顶元素要大的话。每加一个,然后移去最小一个。
- 3. 合并K个有序数组
- 4. Online steam里找最大的k个数
- 5. 用来实现priority queue
 - O(1) 取到优先级最高元素
 - O(logn) 插入新元素
 - O(logn) 移去优先级最高元素
 - O(logn) 改变元素的优先级

最小堆总结





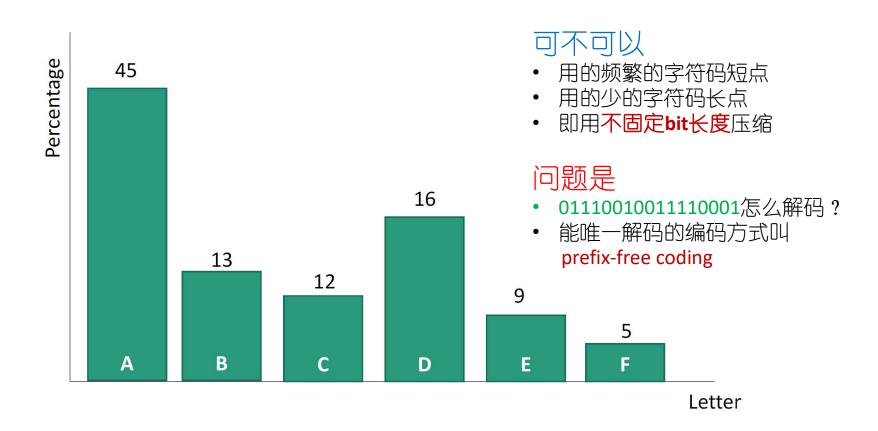
霍夫曼树

Huffman Tree

问题

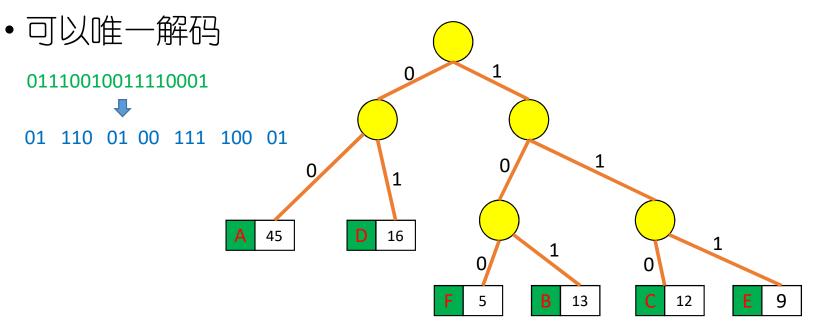
- 对文本文件怎么压缩保存, 比如基因序列
- 特点:不同字符个数比较少 (ACGT)
- 解码比较简单
- •一种改进方法:用固定长度的3bit/4bit来代替字符,用的时候解码

假如我们知道用到的字符的分布



Prefix-free coding

- 一个字符代表的码不是另一个字符代表的码的前缀
- 那么在所有字符码生成的Trie
- 只要字符是在Trie的叶节点,就是prefix-free coding



Prefix-free coding例子

比如,文本中只出现四种字符ABER

Symbol R

Frequency

Probability 20% 20% 20% 40%

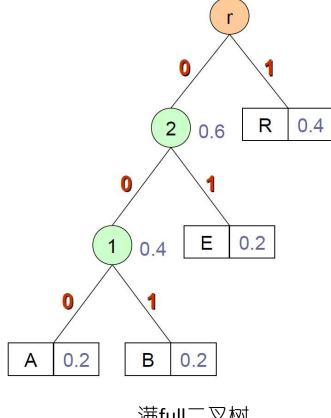
字符码对应表

000

B) 001

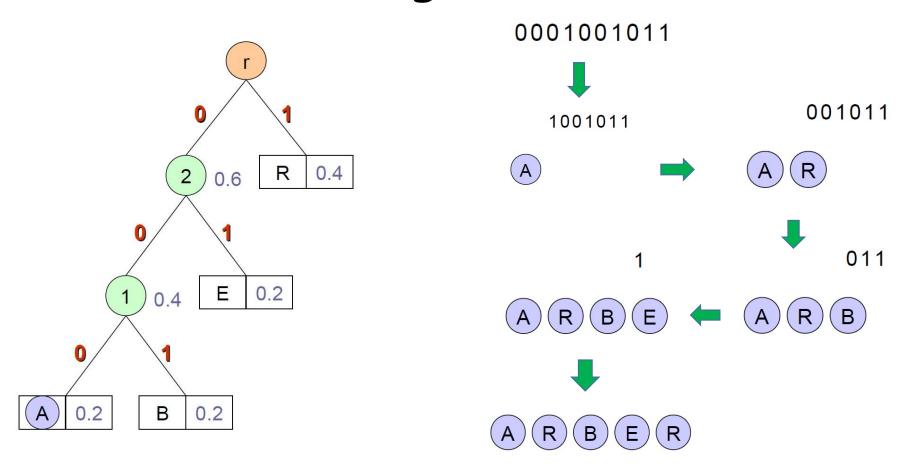
 (E) 01

(R)



满full二叉树

Huffman decoding例子



问题变成

- 找一种prefix-free coding, 使得在给定字符使用率下, 压缩率最高
- 对应的Trie,就是Huffman tree
- 可以证明Huffman tree一定是满的二叉树
- 也可以证明以下贪婪法生成的Huffman tree就是最优编码

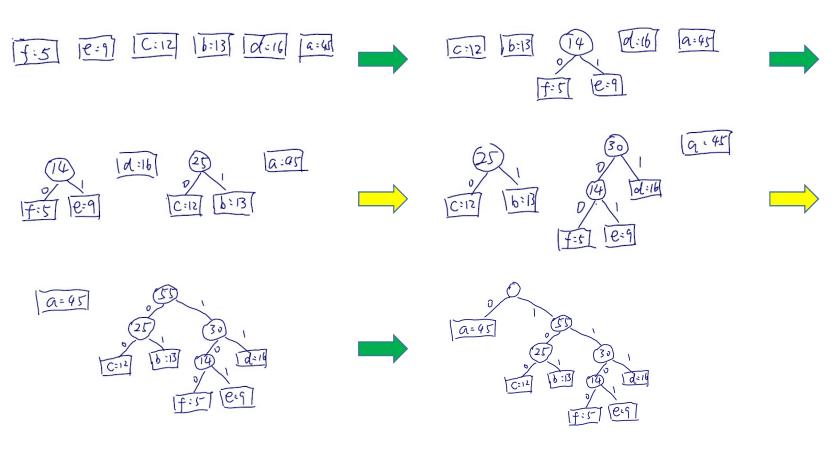
Huffman tree算法 -- 贪婪法

- 先对每个要编码字符建立叶节点
- 按这些节点节点建立最小堆,用的最少的是根节点
 - 1. 从堆里取出最小的两个A, B
 - 2. 建立一个新的内部节点C,使得A,B是C的两个子节点
 - 3. C的优先级是A和B的优先级的和,然后把C放入最小堆

循环1,2,3,直到最小堆只有一个元素,它也是huffman树的根节点

实例

注意,每步只取出频率最小的两个节点组合。 所以使用最小 $\pm O(\log n)$,而不需要对所有节点遍历O(n),甚至排序 $O(n\log n)$ 。



作业

• 用最小堆实现Huffman树

• 测试:对二进制文本解码

• 要求:输入一组字符以及相应的使用频率, 生成BinaryTree表示的Huffman tree,并能对二进制编码解码

提示:每个字符及其频率可以创建各自BinaryTree*,然后用最小堆,根据贪婪法取出频率最小的树,合并成新的BinaryTree*后插入最小堆,继续这样过程,直到只剩下一个BinaryTree*

注意: 最小堆需要是单独的类,实现的内部数据应该是动态数组, 这个数组每个元素可以是BinaryTree的指针(考虑用std::vector) 这样每次插入BinaryTree指针到最小堆,然后移去的两个树指针需要释放内存

BinaryTree类

};

```
// Build a binary tree based on preorder and inorder array
                                                              BinaryTree(const std::vector<int> &preorder, const std::vector<int> &inorder);
                                                              ~BinaryTree();
                                                               // Copy a tree structure, not pointer.
                                                              BinaryTree (const BinaryTree & other);
                                                               // Implement assignment overloading, the same as copy constructor
                                                              BinaryTree & operator = (const BinaryTree & rhs);
                                                                / implement iterative version of traversals.
// Create a new root with value of key,
                                                              void LevelOrder Backwards();
                                                              void LevelOrder();
BinaryTree(char ch, int key) { pRoot = new Node(key, ch); }
                                                              void PreOrder Iterative();
void Merge(int key, const BinaryTree & rChild);
                                                              void InOrder Iterative();
int GetRootKey() { return pRoot ? pRoot->key : INT MIN; }
                                                              void PostOrder Iterative();
成员函数用来帮助建立Huffman tree
                                                              void PreOrder(const Node * root);
                                                              void InOrder(const Node * root);
                                                              void PostOrder(const Node * root);
                  struct Node
                                                          private:
                                                              void Release(Node *root);
                      char alpha;
                      Node * left;
                                                              Node * CopyTree (const Node *root);
                      Node * right;
                                                              Node * BuildTree Iterative (const std::vector<int> &preorder, const std::vector<int> &inorder)
                                                              Node * BuildTree (const std::vector<int> &preorder, int pre,
                      Node (int val, char ch = '')
                                                                                const std::vector<int> &inorder, int lh, int rh);
                          key = val;
                                                              Node * pRoot;
                          alpha = ch;
                          left = right = nullptr;
```

class BinaryTree

BinaryTree (int size);

public:

构造/析构函数

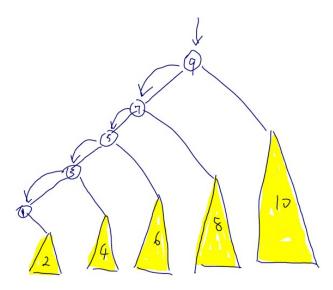
```
BinaryTree::BinaryTree(const BinaryTree &other)
    pRoot (nullptr)
   pRoot = CopyTree(other. pRoot);
BinaryTree::~BinaryTree()
    DeleteTree();
BinaryTree & BinaryTree::operator = (const BinaryTree & rhs)
   if (this == &rhs)
       return *this;
   DeleteTree();
   pRoot = CopyTree(rhs. pRoot);
    return *this;
```

```
Node * BinaryTree::CopyTree(const Node *root)
    if (root == nullptr)
        return nullptr;
    Node * copyRoot = new Node (root->key);
    copyRoot->left = CopyTree(root->left);
    copyRoot->right = CopyTree(root->right);
    return copyRoot;
void BinaryTree::DeleteTree()
    Release ( pRoot);
    pRoot = nullptr;
void BinaryTree::Release(Node * root)
    if (root == nullptr)
         return;
    Release (root->left);
    Release (root->right);
    root->left = nullptr;
    root->right = nullptr;
    delete root;
void BinaryTree::Merge(int key, const BinaryTree & rChild)
    Node * newRoot = new Node (key);
    newRoot->left = pRoot;
    newRoot->right = CopyTree(rChild. pRoot);
    pRoot = newRoot;
```

从前序/中序恢复

```
BinaryTree::BinaryTree(const vector<int> &preorder, const vector<int> &inorder)
    if (preorder.size() != inorder.size())
        return;
    pRoot = BuildTree(preorder, 0, inorder, 0, inorder.size()-1);
Node* BinaryTree::BuildTree(const vector<int> &preorder, int pre,
                            const vector<int> &inorder, int lh, int rh)
    if (lh > rh)
        return nullptr;
    int val = preorder.at(pre);
    Node *root = new Node(val);
    int index = lh;
    for (; index <= rh; index++)</pre>
        if (inorder.at(index) == val)
            break;
    assert(index <= rh);
    root->left = BuildTree(preorder, pre+1, inorder, lh, index - 1);
    root->right = BuildTree(preorder, pre+index-lh+1, inorder, index + 1, rh);
    return root;
```

迭代实现



```
Node * BinaryTree::BuildTree Iterative(const vector<int> &preorder, const vector<int> &inorder)
    assert(preorder.size() == inorder.size());
    // pre index always points to node will be created next
    // in index always points to leftmost child of right child of stack top when push, or stack top itself
    int pre = 0, ind = 0;
    Node *root = new Node (preorder.at (pre++));
    stack<Node *> stk;
    stk.push(root);
    while (true)
       if (inorder[ind] == stk.top()->key)
           Node * top = stk.top();
            stk.pop();
           ind++;
            if (ind == inorder.size())
                break;
            if (!stk.empty() && inorder[ind] == stk.top()->key)
                continue;
           // set right child and push to stk.
            // Then process right subtree like a new one
            top->right = new Node (preorder.at (pre++));
           stk.push(top->right);
       else
            // Keep pushing left child to stk until leftmost child.
           Node * nd = new Node (preorder.at (pre++));
           stk.top()->left = nd;
           stk.push(nd);
    return root;
```

Q&A

Thanks!