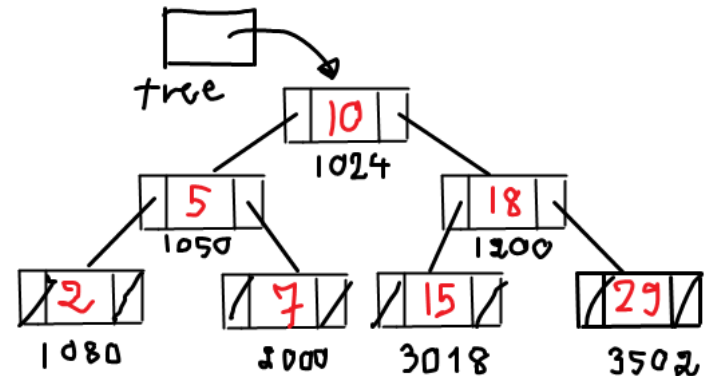




## ทบทวน

1. นิยามโครงสร้างต้นไม้
2. วิธีการ insert ของ Binary Search Tree :
  - BigO
3. การ print
  - Preorder
  - Inorder
  - Postorder





## เนื้อหา

1. การ findmin
2. Delete Tree :
  - ไม่มีลูก
  - ลูก 1 ด้าน
  - ลูก 2 ด้าน
3. Expression Trees



```
struct node *find_min(struct node *tree)
1 {   if(tree==NULL)
2       return NULL;
3   else
4       if( tree->left == NULL )
5           return tree;
6       else
7           return (find_min(tree->left));
}
```

tree

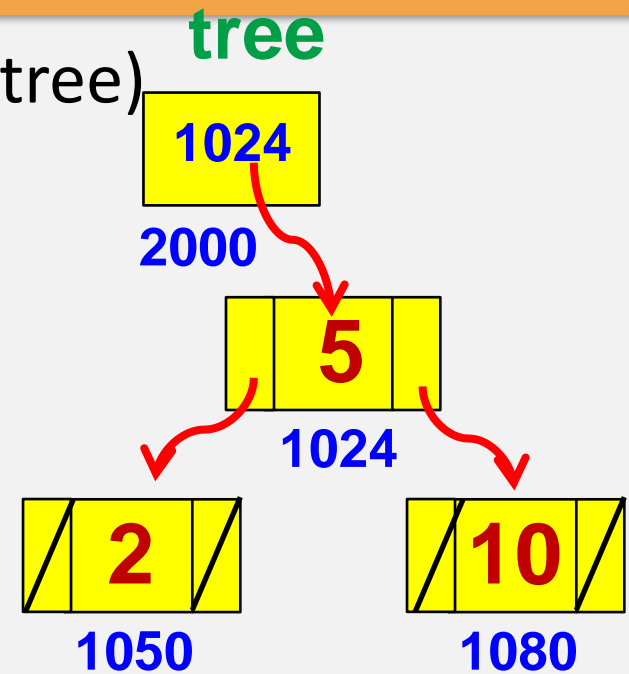


1024



```
struct node *find_min(struct node *tree)
```

```
1 {   if(tree==NULL)
2     return NULL;
3     else
4         if( tree->left == NULL )
5             return tree;
6         else
7             return (find_min(tree->left));
}
```





tree  
1024

2000



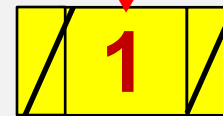
1024



1050



1080



3000

```
struct node *find_min(struct node *tree)
```

```
1 {   if(tree==NULL)
2     return NULL;
3   else
4     if( tree->left == NULL )
5         return tree;
6   else
7     return (find_min(tree->left));
}
```



**Big O ของการ find min**



## Delete

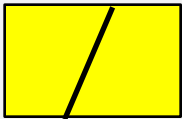
1. No Child :
2. One Child :
  - นำลูกที่เหลือมาแทนโหนดที่ถูกลบ
3. Two Childs :
  - นำลูกด้านขวาที่มีค่าน้อยที่สุดมาแทนโหนดที่ถูกลบ



## Delete

### 1. No Child

tree



2000

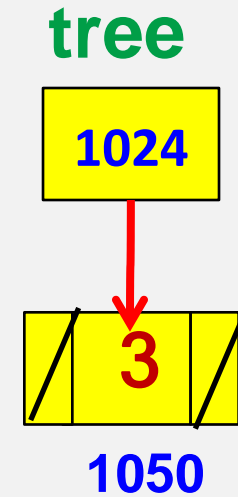
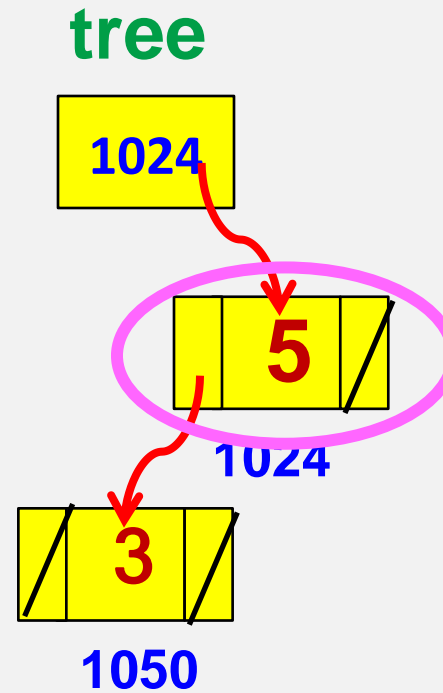
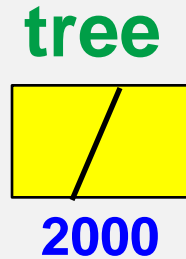
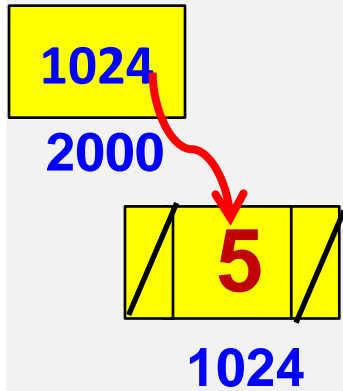
```
if (tree==NULL)
    cout << "No node";
return tree;
```

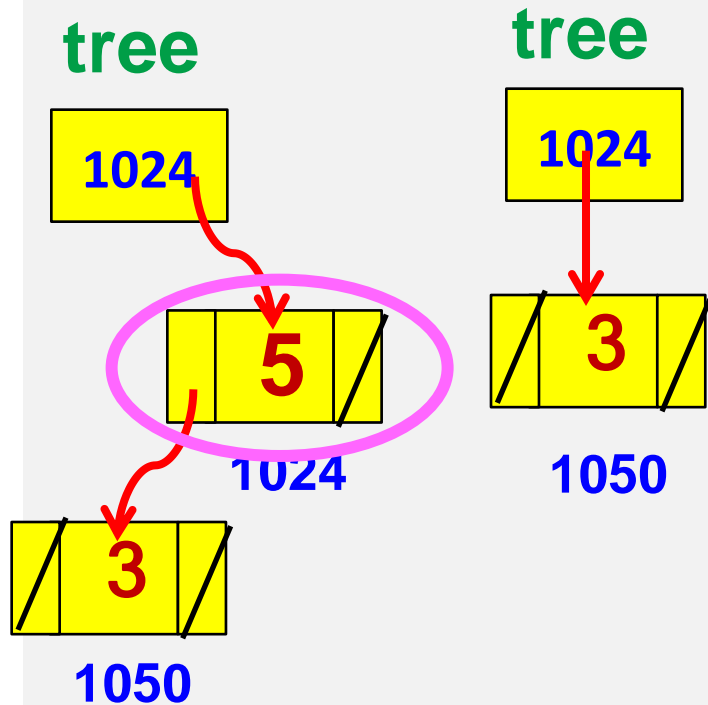




## Delete

### 2. One Child tree





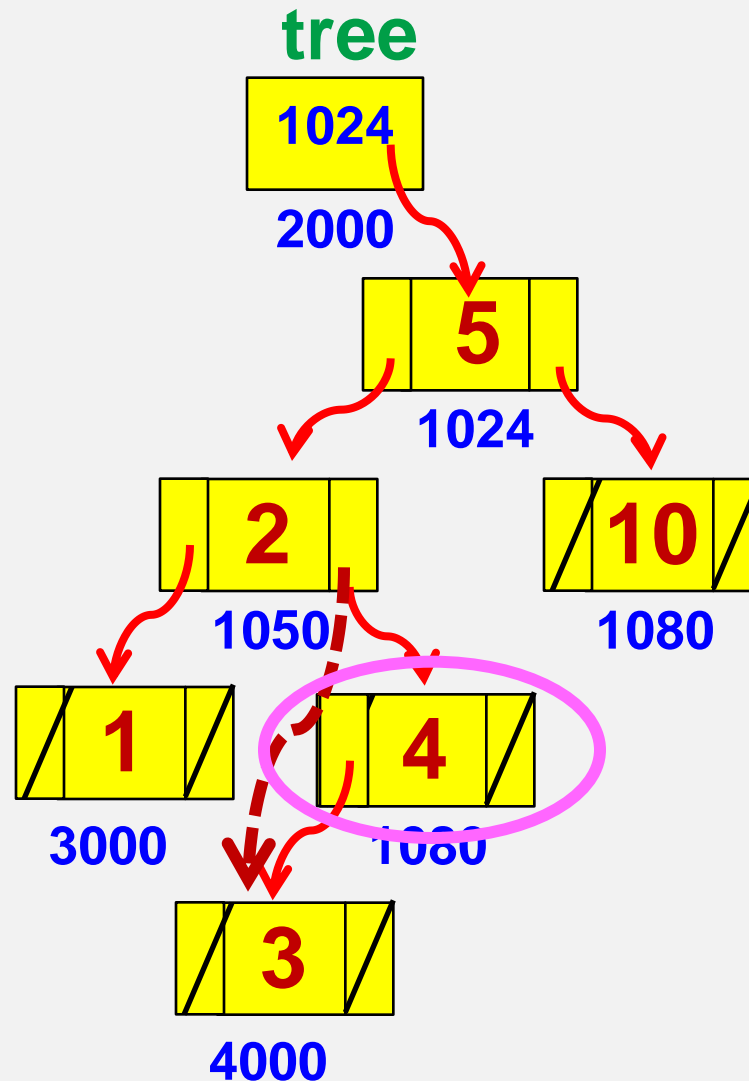
```
tmpcell=tree;
if( tree->left == NULL )
    child = tree->right;
if(tree->right ==NULL)
    child = tree->left;
delete(tmpcell);

return child;
```



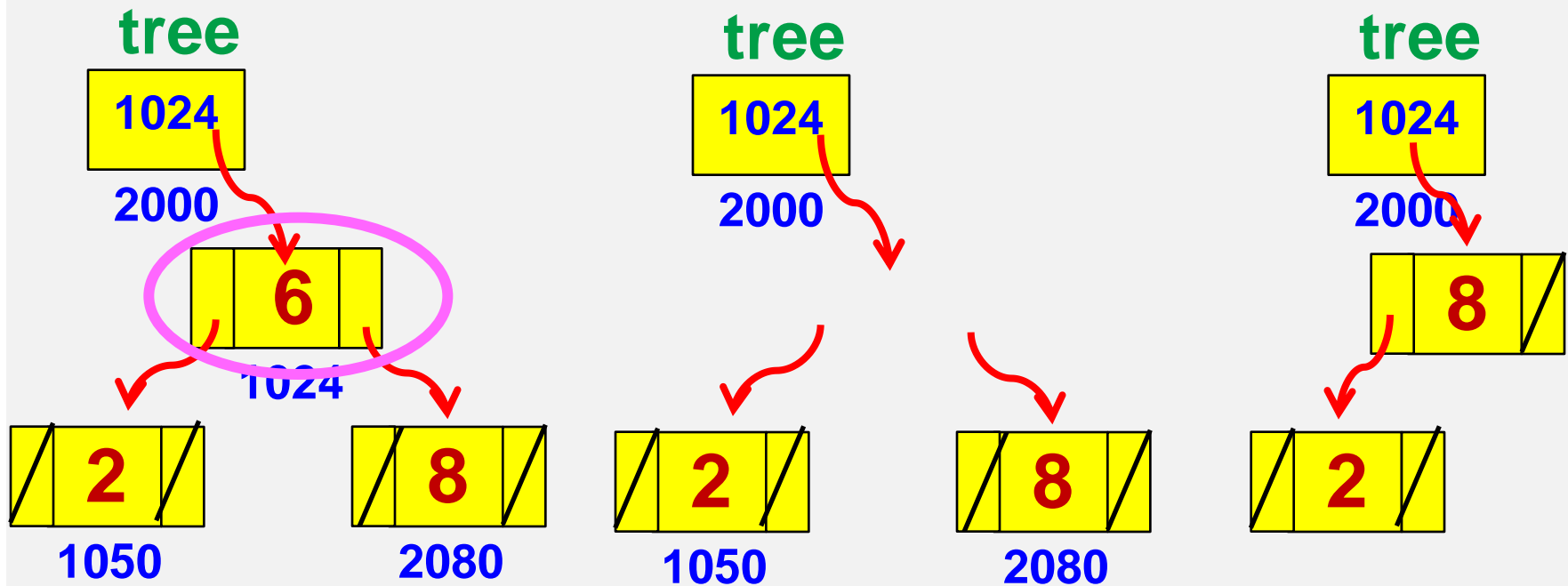
## Delete

### 2. One Child



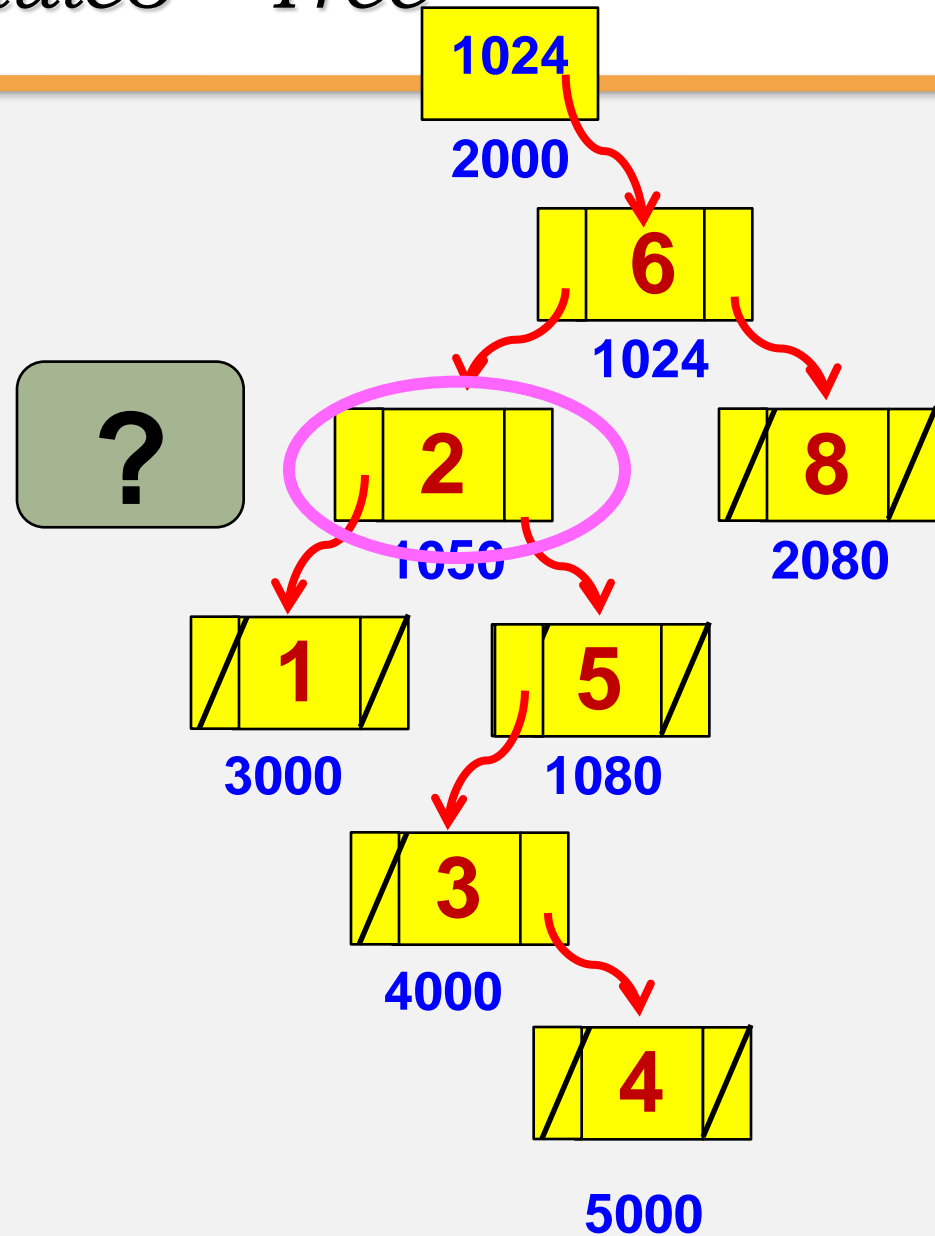
## Delete

### 3. 2 Childs



## Delete

### 3. 2 Childs

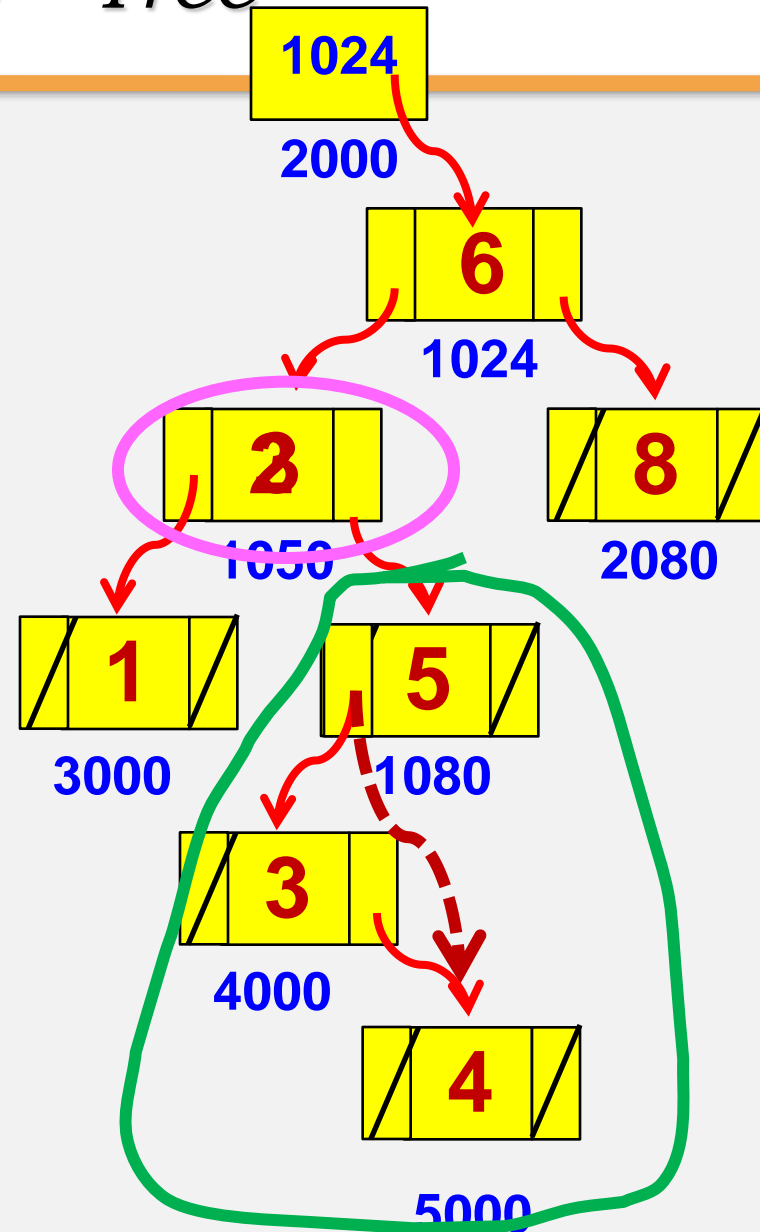




## Delete

### 3. 2 Childs

- นำลูกที่เป็น Min right subtree มาแทนที่
- recursive delete



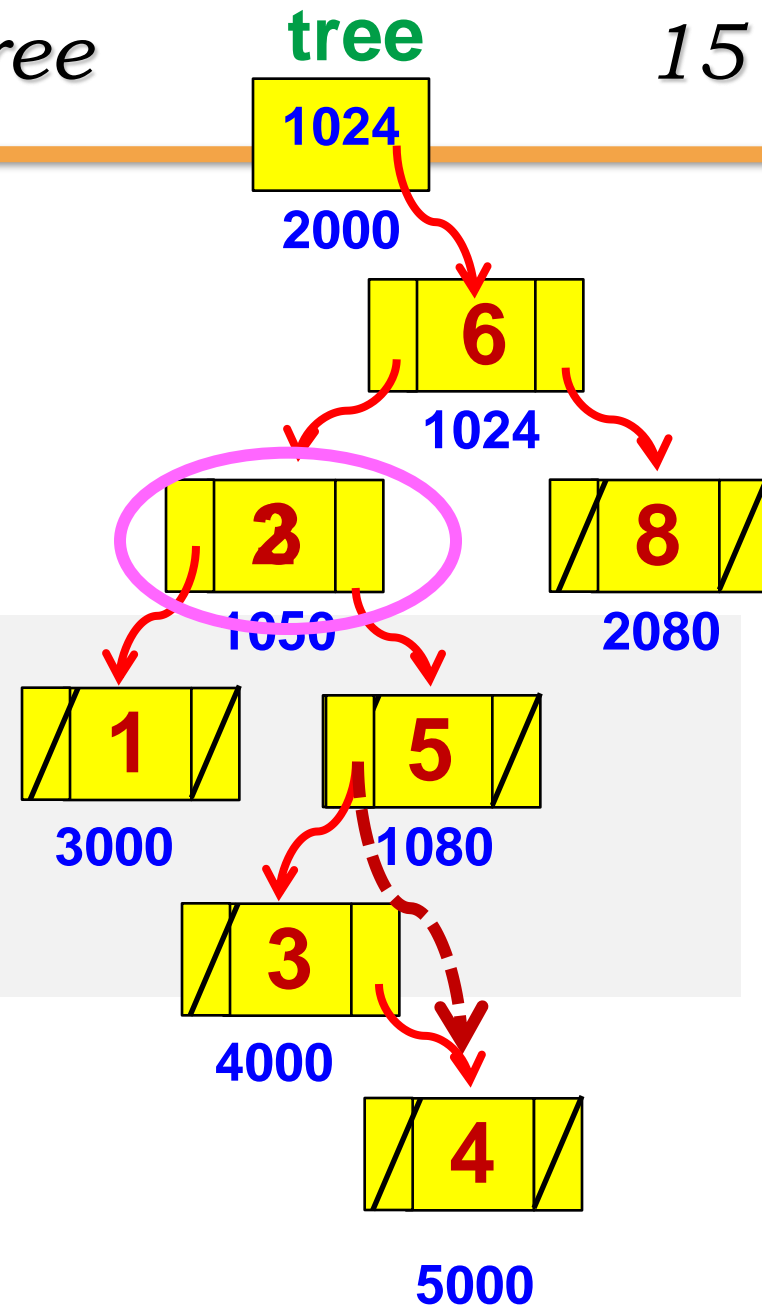


## Delete

### 3. 2 Childs

- นำลูกที่เป็น Min right subtree มาแทนที่

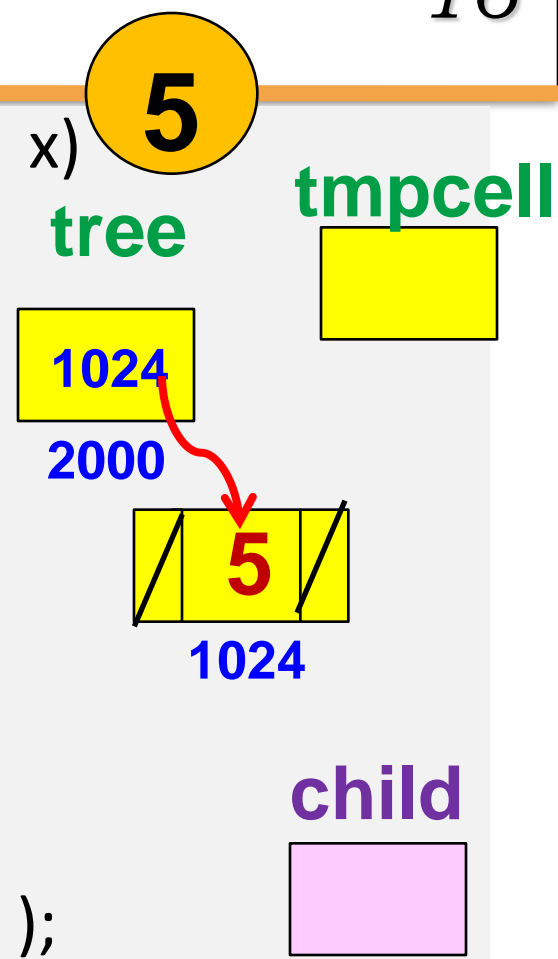
```
tmpcell=find_min(tree->right);  
tree->value = tmpcell->value;  
tree->right =  
    dTree(tree->right,tree->value );
```



```

1 struct node *dTree(struct node *tree,int x)
2 { struct node *tmpcell, *child;
3   if ( tree==NULL)
4     printf("No Node\n");
5   else
6     { if( x < tree->value)
7       tree->left = dTree(tree->left, x);
8     else
9       if( x > tree->value)
10        tree->right=dTree(tree->right,x );
11     else
12       if( tree->left !=NULL&& tree->right!=NULL)

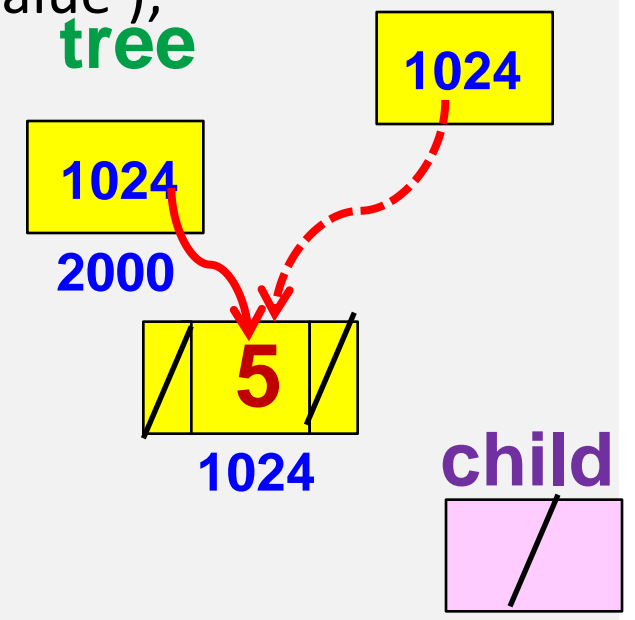
```





5

# tmpcell

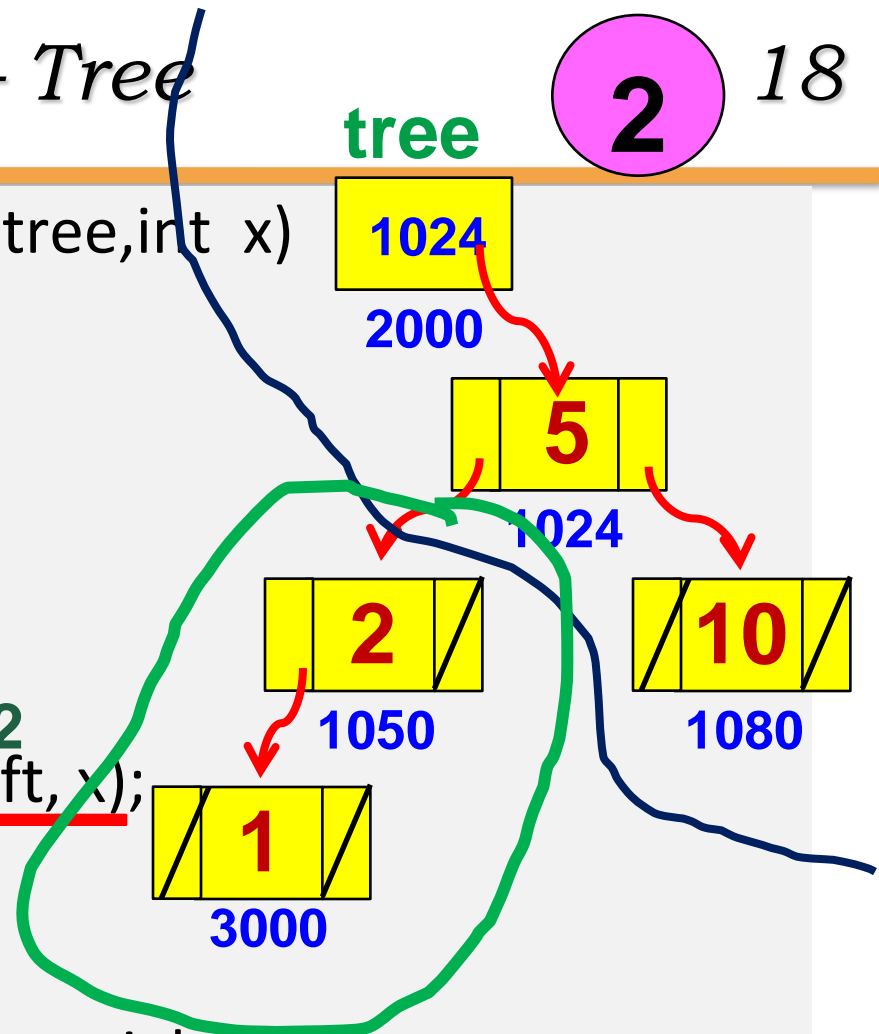


child

```

1 struct node *dTree(struct node *tree,int x)
2 { struct node *tmpcell, *child;
3   if ( tree==NULL)
4     printf("No Node\n");
5   else
6   { if( x < tree->value)
7     tree->left = dTree(tree->left, x);
8   else
9     if( x > tree->value)
10      tree->right=dTree(tree->right,x );
11   else
12     if( tree->left!=NULL && tree->right !=NULL )

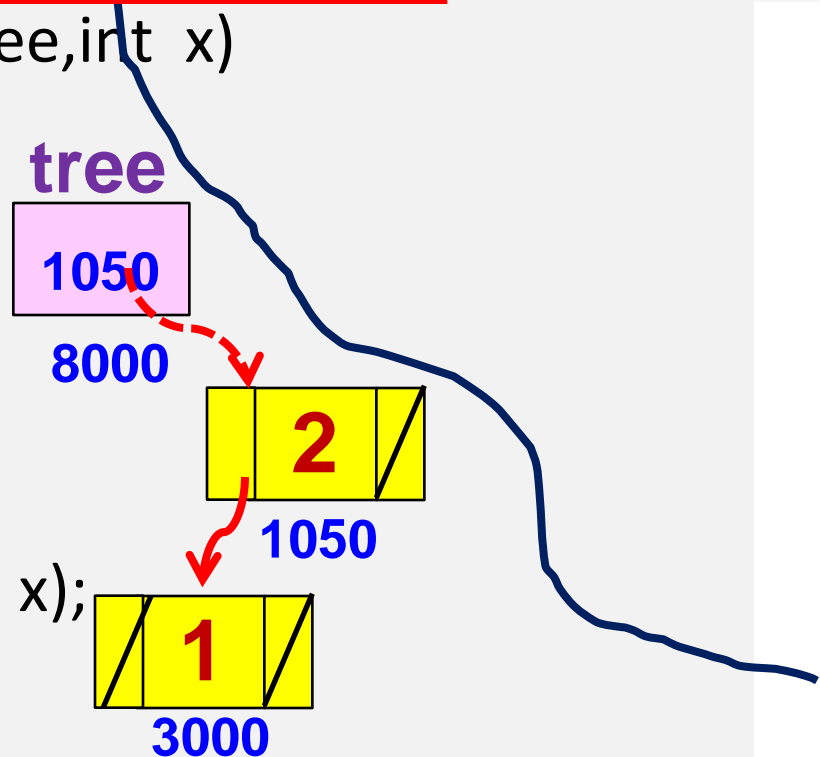
```



```

1 struct node *dTree(struct node *tree,int x)
2 { struct node *tmpcell, *child;
3   if ( tree==NULL)
4     printf("No Node\n");
5   else
6   { if( x < tree->value)
7     tree->left = dTree(tree->left, x);
8   else
9     if( x > tree->value)
10      tree->right=dTree(tree->right,x );
11    else
12      if( tree->left !=NULL && tree->right !=NULL)

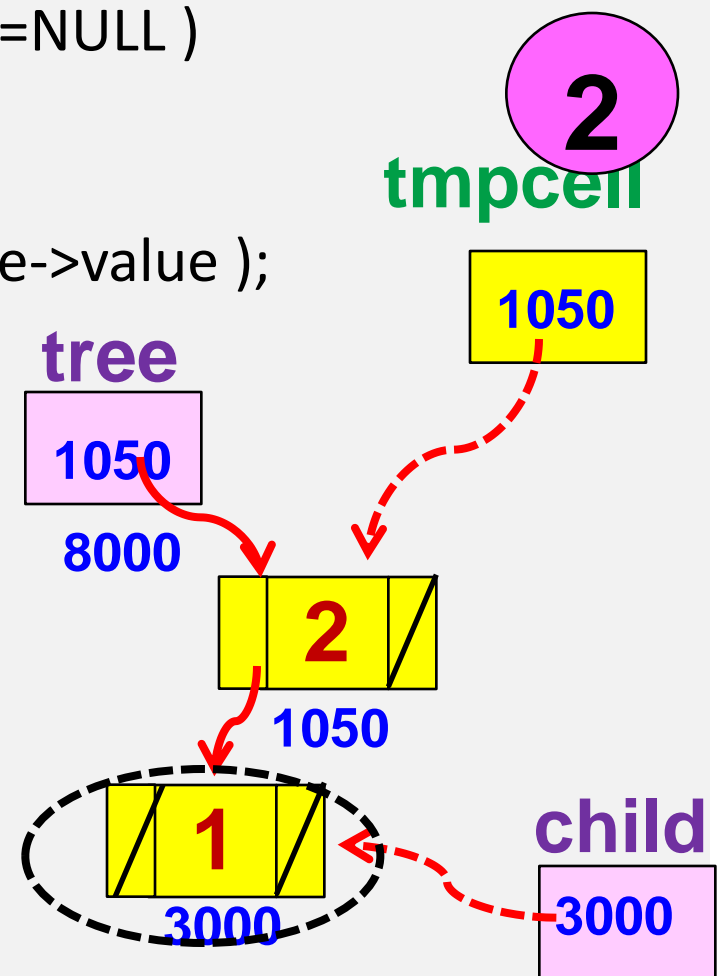
```



```

12 if( tree->left !=NULL && tree->right !=NULL )
13 { tmpcell=find_min(tree->right);
14   tree->value = tmpcell->value;
15   tree->right = dTree(tree->right,tree->value );
16 }
17 else
18 { tmpcell=tree;
19   if( tree->left == NULL )
20     child = tree->right;
21   if(tree->right ==NULL)
22     child = tree->left;
23   delete(tmpcell);
24   return child;
25 }
26 /* end else tree is not NULL */
27 return tree;
28 /* end function */

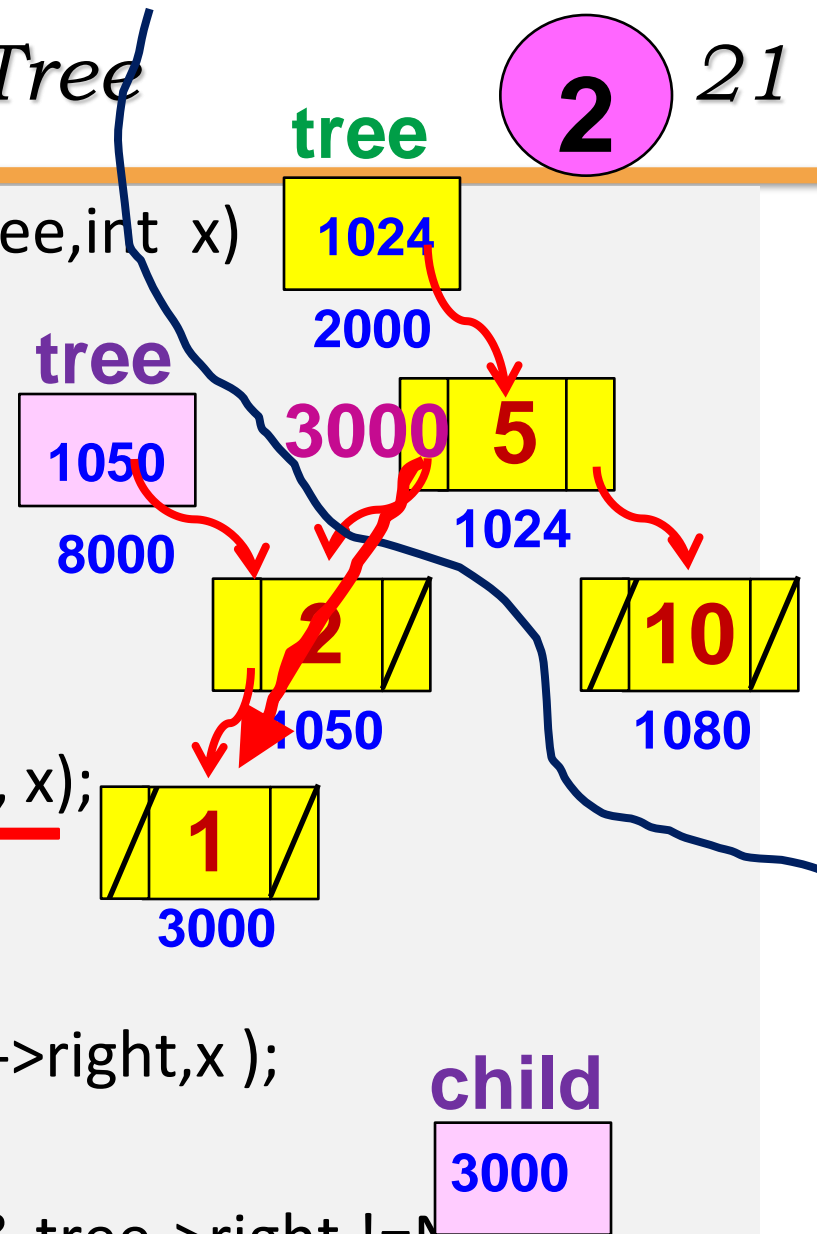
```



```

1 struct node *dTree(struct node *tree,int x)
2 { struct node *tmpcell, *child;
3   if ( tree==NULL)
4     printf("No Node\n");
5   else
6   { if( x < tree->value)
7     tree->left = dTree(tree->left, x);
8   else
9     if( x > tree->value)
10      tree->right=dTree(tree->right,x );
11    else
12      if( tree->left !=NULL && tree->right !=NULL )

```





- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

tree



2000



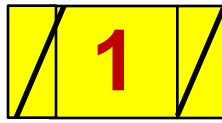
1024



1080



1050



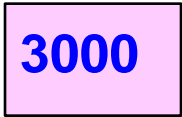
3000

tree



8000

child



tree



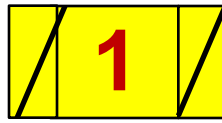
2000



1024



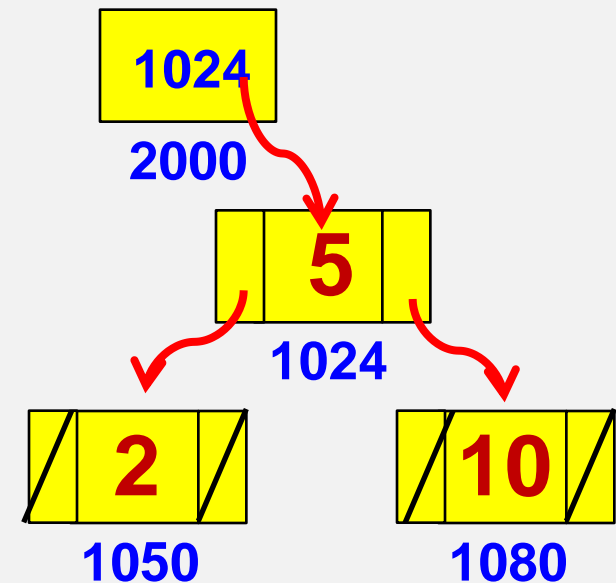
1080



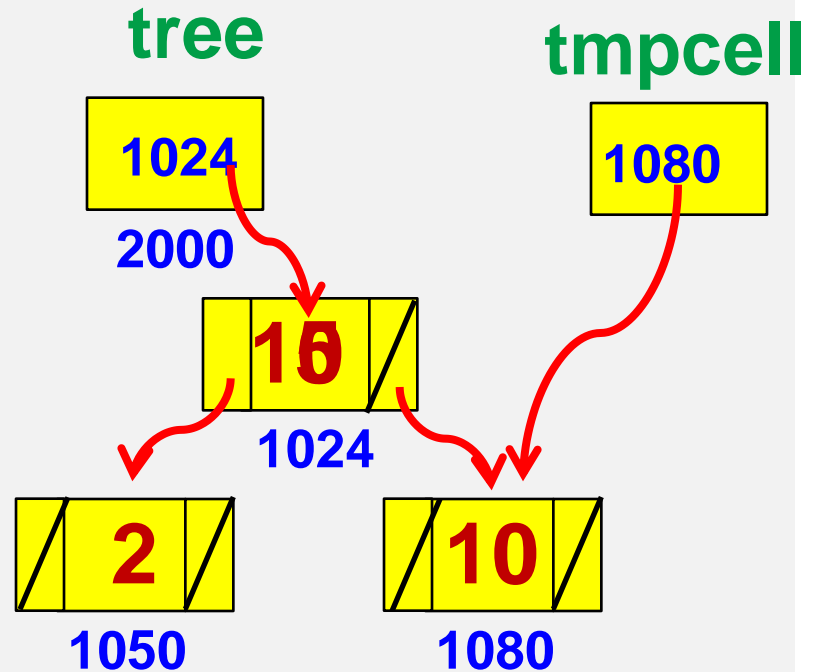
3000



```
1 struct node *dTree(struct node *tree,int x) tree
2 { struct node *tmpcell, *child;
3   if ( tree==NULL)
4     printf("No Node\n");
5   else
6   { if( x < tree->value)
7     tree->left = dTree(tree->left, x);
8   else
9     if( x > tree->value)
10      tree->right=dTree(tree->right,x );
11   else
12     if( tree->left !=NULL && tree->right !=NULL )
```



```
12 if( tree->left && tree->right)
13 { tmpcell=find_min(tree->right);
14   tree->value = tmpcell->value;
15   tree->right = dTree(tree->right,tree->value );
16 }
17 else
18 { tmpcell=tree;
19   if( tree->left == NULL )
20     child = tree->right;
21   if(tree->right ==NULL)
22     child = tree->left;
23   delete(tmpcell);
24   return child;
25 }
26 /* end else tree is not NULL */
27 return tree;
28 /* end function */
```





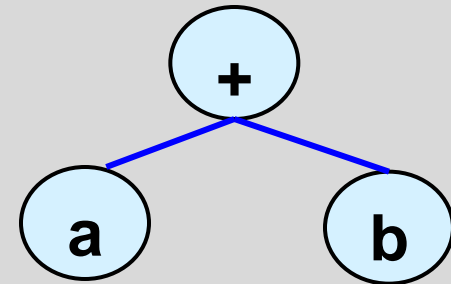


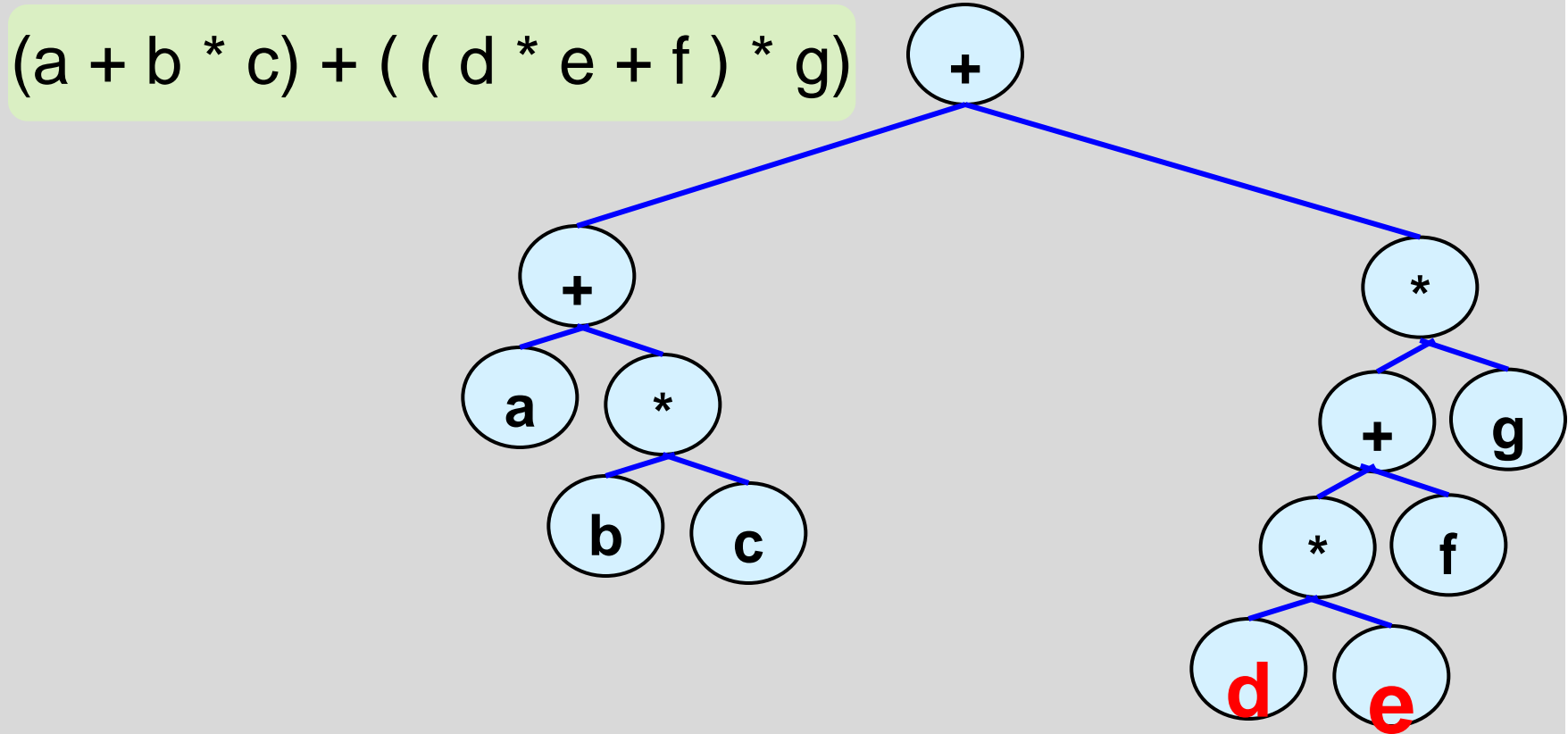
## Application

### Expression Tree

- Leaves are operand
- Nonleaves are operator

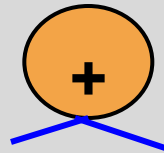
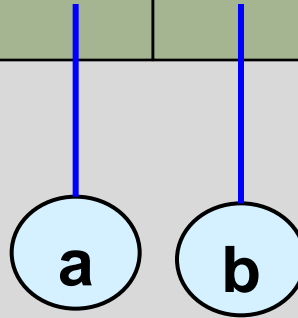
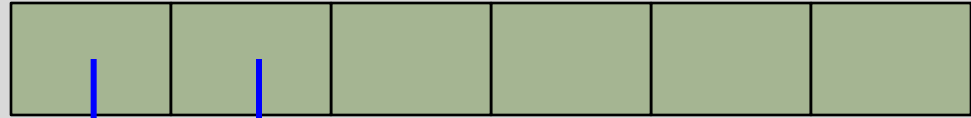
$a + b$





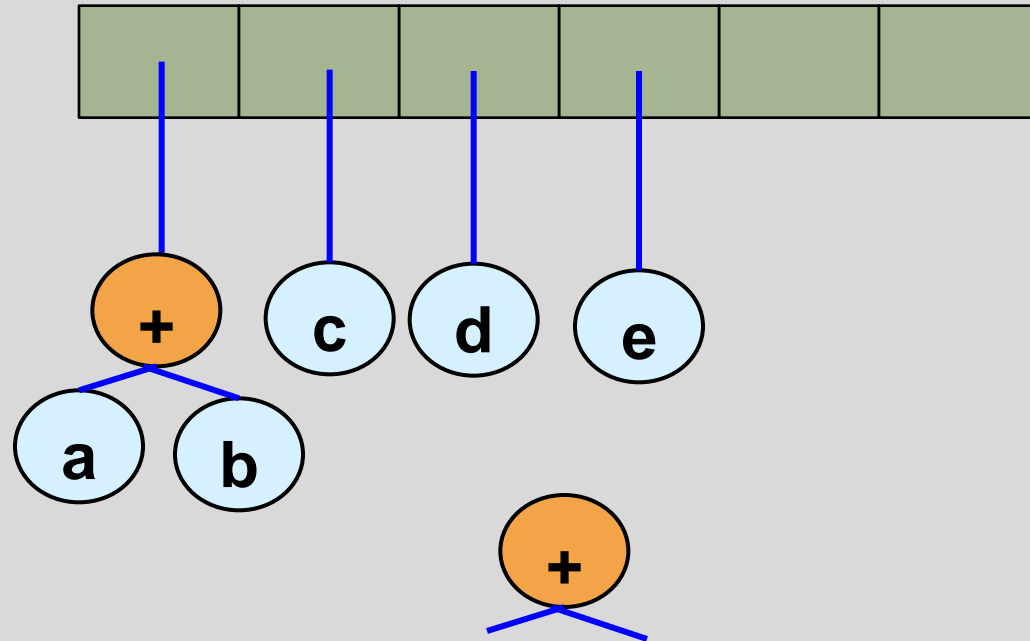
$a+b + c*(d+e)$

a b + c d e + \* +



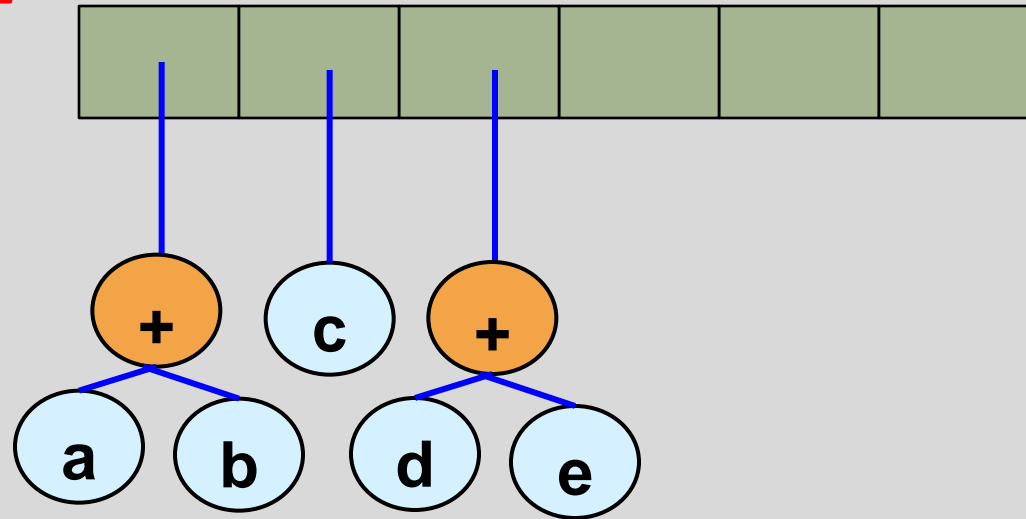


a b + c d e + \* +



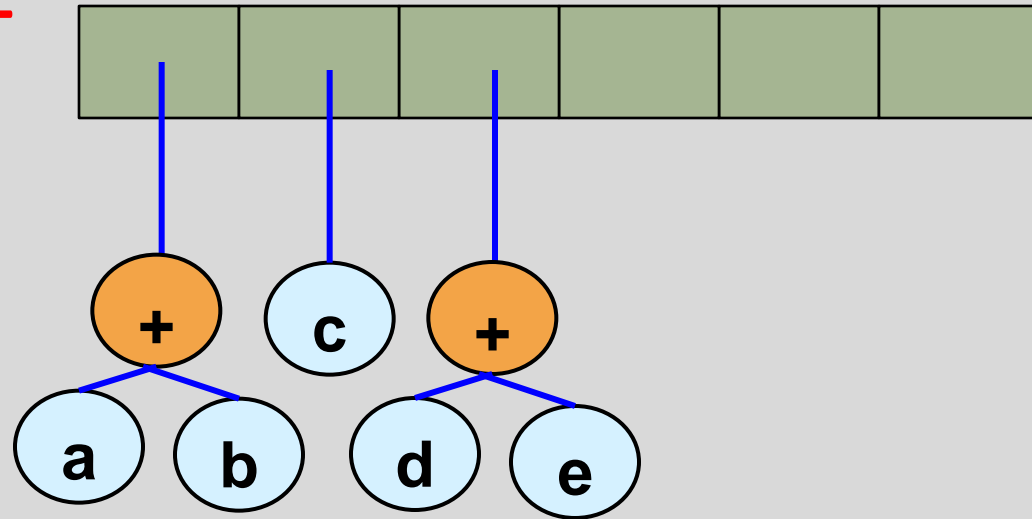


a b + c d e + \* +



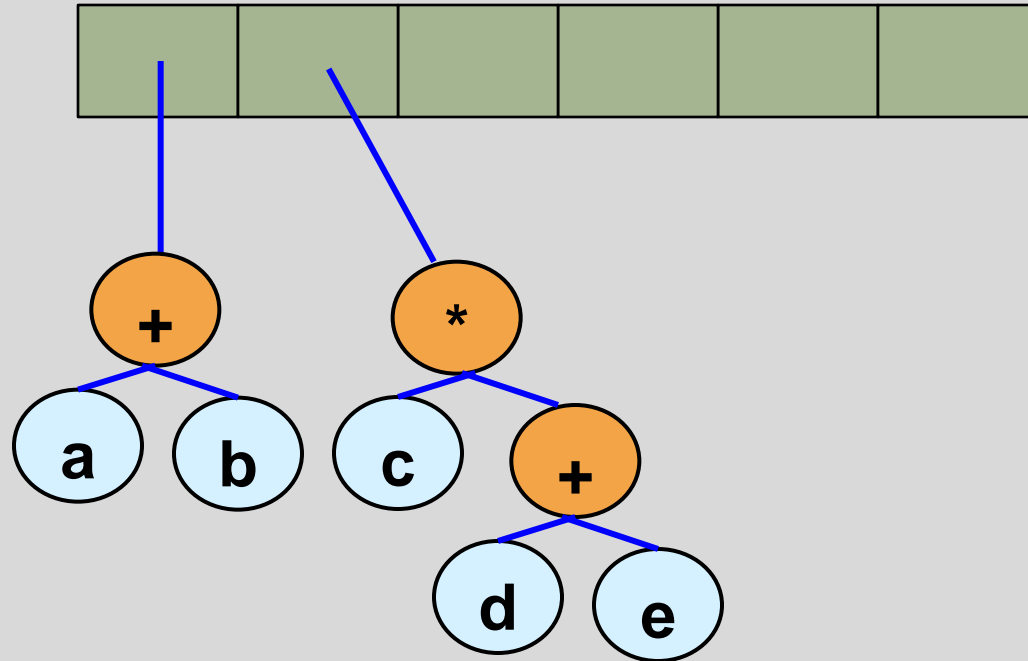


a b + c d e + \* +





a b + c d e + \* +





a b + c d e + \* +

