春节7天练讲Day5: 二叉树和堆



你好,我是王争。春节假期进入尾声了。你现在是否已经准备返回工作岗位了呢?今天更新的是测试题的第五篇,我们继续来 复习。

关于二叉树和堆的7个必知必会的代码实现

二叉树

- 实现一个二叉查找树, 并且支持插入、删除、查找操作
- 实现查找二叉查找树中某个节点的后继、前驱节点
- 实现二叉树前、中、后序以及按层遍历

堆

- 实现一个小顶堆、大顶堆、优先级队列
- 实现堆排序
- 利用优先级队列合并K个有序数组
- 求一组动态数据集合的最大Top K

对应的LeetCode练习题(@Smallfly 整理)

Invert Binary Tree (翻转二叉树)

英文版: https://leetcode.com/problems/invert-binary-tree/

中文版: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/invert-binary-tree/



• Maximum Depth of Binary Tree (二叉树的最大深度)

英文版: https://leetcode.com/problems/maximum-depth-of-binary-tree/

中文版: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/maximum-depth-of-binary-tree/

• Validate Binary Search Tree (验证二叉查找树)

英文版: https://leetcode.com/problems/validate-binary-search-tree/

中文版: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/validate-binary-search-tree/

• Path Sum (路径总和)

英文版: https://leetcode.com/problems/path-sum/

中文版: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/path-sum/

做完题目之后, 你可以点击"请朋友读", 把测试题分享给你的朋友。

祝你取得好成绩! 明天见!



新版升级:点击「 🛜 请朋友读 」,10位好友免费读,邀请订阅更有现金奖励。



平衡树的各种操作太烧脑了,左旋右旋,红黑树就更别提了。过段时间就忘。

```
import java.util.Stack;
public class TreeTraversal {
public static class Node {
public int value;
public Node left;
public Node right;
public Node(int value) {
this.value = value;
}
}
// 二叉树的非递归遍历
public static void preOrder(Node head) {
System.out.print("pre-order: ");
if (head == null) {
return;
Stack<Node> s = new Stack<>();
s.push(head);
while (!s.isEmpty()) {
head = s.pop();
System.out.print(head.value + " ");
if (head.right != null) {
s.push(head.right);
}
if (head.left != null) {
s.push(head.left);
}
}
System.out.println();
}
public static void inOrder(Node head) {
System.out.print("in-order: ");
if (head == null) {
return;
}
Stack<Node> s = new Stack<>();
while (!s.isEmpty() | | head != null) {
if (head != null) {
s.push(head);
head = head.left;
} else {
head = s.pop();
System.out.print(head.value + " ");
head = head.right;
}
}
```

树的前中后序遍历-非递归实现:

```
System.out.println();
}
public static void postOrder(Node head) {
System.out.print("pos-order: ");
if (head == null) {
return;
}
Stack<Node> tmp = new Stack<>();
Stack<Node> s = new Stack<>();
tmp.push(head);
while(!tmp.isEmpty()) {
head = tmp.pop();
s.push(head);
if (head.left != null) {
tmp.push(head.left);
if (head.right != null) {
tmp.push(head.right);
}
}
while (!s.isEmpty()) {
System.out.print(s.pop().value + " ");
System.out.println();
2019-02-11 11:06
树的前中后序遍历-递归实现:
public class TreeTraversal {
public static class Node {
public int value;
public Node left;
public Node right;
public Node(int value) {
this.value = value;
}
}
```

```
public static void preOrderRecursive(Node head) {
if (head == null) {
return;
}
System.out.print(head.value + " ");
preOrderRecursive(head.left);
preOrderRecursive(head.right);
}
public static void inOrderRecursive(Node head) {
if (head == null) {
return;
}
inOrderRecursive(head.left);
System.out.print(head.value + " ");
inOrderRecursive(head.right);
}
public static void postOrderRecursive(Node head) {
if (head == null) {
return;
postOrderRecursive(head.left);
postOrderRecursive(head.right);
System.out.print(head.value + " ");
}
}
2019-02-11 11:05
今天看了一下这一节的题目,发现校招面试的时候都考过,今天又刷了一下,总结了一波,相应的知识点也总结了一下~
2019-02-10 02:29
纯洁的憎恶
今天的题目很适合递归实现,当然递归公式离代码实现还是存在一定距离。
1.翻转二叉树(T) {
当T为Null时则返回;
翻转二叉树(T的左子树);
翻转二叉树(T的右子树);
若T不为叶节点,则交换T的左右子树位置;
}
2.最大深度(T) {
当T为Null时, return 0;
return Max(最大深度(T左子树)+1,最大深度(T右子树)+1);
函数返回值即为最大深度。
```

```
3.验证二叉查找树(T, &最大值, &最小值) {
当T为Null时, return true;
当T为叶节点时,最小值=最大值=当前节点,返回true;
左最大值=左最小值=T的值;
验证二叉查找树(T的左子树, &左最大值, &左最小值);
右最大值=右最小值=T的值;
验证(T的右子树, &右最大值, &右最小值);
T的值小于等于右最小值,并且大于等于左最大值时,最大值=右最大值,最小值=左最小值,之后返回true,否则返回false并
结束。
}
函数最终返回true则验证成功。
4. 计算路径和(T, sum) {
若T为Null返回false;
若T是叶节点,如果sum+T的值=目标值则返回true并结束,否则返回false;
计算路径和(T的左子树, sum+T的值);
计算路径和(T的右子树, sum+T的值);
计算路径和(T,0)返回true时则存在于目标值相同的路径之和;
2019-02-10 00:32
java实现二叉树前序、中序、后序和层次遍历
代码如下:
package tree;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.Queue;
public class BinaryTree {
private Node root = null;
public static class Node {
private String data;
private Node left;
private Node right;
public Node(String data, Node left, Node right) {
this.data = data;
this.left = left;
this.right = right;
}
}
public void preOrder(Node root) {
if (null == root) {
return;
}
System.out.print(root.data + " ");
preOrder(root.left);
```

```
preOrder(root.right);
}
public void inOrder(Node root) {
if (null == root) {
return;
}
inOrder(root.left);
System.out.print(root.data + " ");
inOrder(root.right);
}
public void postOrder(Node root) {
if (null == root) {
return;
}
postOrder(root.left);
postOrder(root.right);
System.out.print(root.data + " ");
public void traverseByLayer(Node root) {
if (null == root) {
return;
}
Queue<Node> queue = new LinkedList<Node>();
queue.add(root);
while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
Node pNode = queue.peek();
System.out.print(pNode.data + " ");
queue.poll();
if (root.left != null) {
queue.add(root.left);
}
if (root.right != null) {
queue.add(root.right);
2019-02-14 23:13
Path Sum(路径总和)go 语言实现
func hasPathSum(root *TreeNode, sum int) bool {
if root==nil{
return false
}
if root.Left==nil && root.Right==nil{
if root.Val==sum{
```

```
return true
}else{
return false
}
}
left:=false
if root.Left!=nil{
left=hasPathSum(root.Left,sum-root.Val)
right:=false
if root.Right!=nil{
right=hasPathSum(root.Right,sum-root.Val)
}
return left II right
2019-02-14 15:17
拉欧
Validate Binary Search Tree (验证二叉查找数) go语言实现
func isValidBST(root *TreeNode) bool {
if root==nil{
return true
less:=true
more:=true
if root.Left!=nil{
less=JudgeLess(root.Left,root.Val)
}
if root.Right!=nil{
more=JudgeMore(root.Right,root.Val)
if ! (less && more){
return false
}else{
return isValidBST(root.Left) && isValidBST(root.Right)
}
}
func JudgeLess(root *TreeNode,num int) bool{
if root.Val>=num{
return false
}
if root.Left!=nil && root.Right!=nil{
return JudgeLess(root.Left,num) && JudgeLess(root.Right,num)
}else if root.Left!=nil{
return JudgeLess(root.Left,num)
}else if root.Right!=nil{
return JudgeLess(root.Right,num)
```

```
}else{
return true
}
}
func JudgeMore(root *TreeNode,num int) bool{
if root. Val<=num{
return false
}
if root.Left!=nil && root.Right!=nil{
return JudgeMore(root.Left,num) && JudgeMore(root.Right,num)
}else if root.Left!=nil{
return JudgeMore(root.Left,num)
}else if root.Right!=nil{
return JudgeMore(root.Right,num)
}else{
return true
}
}
2019-02-14 14:57
拉欧
Invert Binary Tree (翻转二叉树) go 语言实现
func invertTree(root *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
if root==nil{
return root
}
temp:=root.Left
root.Left=root.Right
root.Right=temp
invertTree(root.Left)
invertTree(root.Right)
return root
}
2019-02-14 11:20
你看起来很好吃
路径之和python实现:
# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode:
# def __init__(self, x):
# self.val = x
# self.left = None
# self.right = None
class Solution:
def hasPathSum(self, root: 'TreeNode', sum: 'int') -> 'bool':
if not root:
return False
if not root.left and not root.right and root.val == sum:
```

```
return self.depth_of_node(root)
def depth_of_node(self, node : TreeNode):
dep_left, dep_right = 0, 0
if not node:
return 0
dep_left = 0 if not node.left else self.depth_of_node(node.left)
dep_right =0 if not node.right else self.depth_of_node(node.right)
depth = max(dep_left, dep_right) + 1
return depth
2019-02-10 15:19
虎虎
Golang max depth
```

- * Definition for a binary tree node.
- * type TreeNode struct {
- * Val int
- * Left *TreeNode
- * Right *TreeNode

* }

*/

func maxDepth(root *TreeNode) int {

```
if root == nil {
return 0
if root.Left == nil && root.Right == nil {
return 1
}
```

 $return\ int(math.Max(float64(maxDepth(root.Left)),\ float64(maxDepth(root.Right))))\ +\ 1$

2019-02-09 22:38



王争老师新年的第五天快乐!

放上今天LeetCode四题的代码和思路

解题思路:对于树,这个结构很特殊,树是由根节点,根节点的左子树,根节点的右子树组成的,定义的时候就是一个递归的定义。因此在解决与树相关的问题的时候,经常会用到递归。今天的四题都不例外。

翻转二叉树: 就是递归的让节点的左子树指向右子树, 右子树指向左子树。

二叉树的最大深度:当前深度=1+Max(左子树深度,右子树深度),递归的结束条件为节点为null,或者是一个叶节点。

验证二叉查找树:一颗树是二叉查找树必须满足:当前的节点>=左子树&&当前的节点<=右子树,左子树是二叉查找树,右子树是二叉查找树,也是递归的定义。

路径总和:遍历树的路径,看是否和为sum值(树的遍历也是递归的哦)

四道题的代码在: https://github.com/yyxd/leetcode/tree/master/src/leetcode/tree

2019-02-09 20:04



```
path sum
public boolean hasPathSum(TreeNode root, int sum) {
    if(root == null){
        return false;
    }
    int remainSum = sum - root.val;
    if(root.left == null && root.right == null){
        if(remainSum == 0) return true;
    }

return hasPathSum(root.left,remainSum) II hasPathSum(root.right,remainSum);
```

2019-02-09 18:31 molybdenum

老师新年好~今天我会把所有作业都补齐的

https://blog.csdn.net/github_38313296/article/details/86817926

2019-02-09 16:06



ext4

二叉树最大深度

/**

- * Definition for a binary tree node.
- * struct TreeNode {
- * int val;
- * TreeNode *left;
- * TreeNode *right;
- * TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}

* }; */

class Solution {

public:

```
int maxDepth(TreeNode* root) {
```

if (root == NULL) {
return 0;

ļ

```
int leftDepth = maxDepth(root -> left);
int rightDepth = maxDepth(root -> right);
return 1 + (leftDepth > rightDepth ? leftDepth : rightDepth);
};
2019-02-09 14:41
_CountingStars
二叉树的最大深度 go 语言实现
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* type TreeNode struct {
* Val int
* Left *TreeNode
* Right *TreeNode
* }
*/
func maxDepth(root *TreeNode) int {
if root == nil {
return 0
}
leftDepth :=0
rightDepth :=0
if root.Left != nil {
leftDepth = maxDepth(root.Left)
if root.Right != nil {
rightDepth = maxDepth(root.Right)
}
if leftDepth >= rightDepth {
return leftDepth + 1
} else {
return rightDepth + 1
}
2019-02-09 13:10
_CountingStars
翻转二叉树 go 语言实现
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* type TreeNode struct {
* Val int
* Left *TreeNode
* Right *TreeNode
* }
*/
func invertTree(root *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
if root == nil {
return nil
```

```
}
        if root.Left != nil {
        root.Left = invertTree(root.Left)
        }
        if root.Right != nil {
        root.Right = invertTree(root.Right)
        }
        root.Left, root.Right = root.Right, root.Left
        return root
        }
        2019-02-09 12:55
        C_love
        Path Sum
        /**
        * Definition for a binary tree node.
        * public class TreeNode {
        * int val;
        * TreeNode left;
        * TreeNode right;
        * TreeNode(int x) { val = x; }
        * }
        * Time and space complexity: O(n)
        class Solution {
        public boolean hasPathSum(TreeNode root, int sum) {
        if (root == null) {
        return false;
        }
        if (root.left == null && root.right == null) {
        return sum - root.val == 0;
        }
        return hasPathSum(root.left, sum - root.val) | | hasPathSum(root.right, sum - root.val);
        }
        2019-02-09 09:41
失火的夏天 // 柳叶
        public TreeNode invertTree(TreeNode root) {
        if(root == null){}
        return root;
        }
        TreeNode node = root;
        Queue<TreeNode> queue = new LinkedList<>();
        queue.add(node);
        while(!queue.isEmpty()){
        node = queue.poll();
```

```
TreeNode tempNode = node.left;
node.left = node.right;
node.right = tempNode;
if(node.left != null){
queue.offer(node.left);
if(node.right != null){
queue.offer(node.right);
return root;
}
// 二叉树的最大深度
public int maxDepth(TreeNode root) {
if(root == null) return 0;
return Math.max(maxDepth(root.left), maxDepth(root.right))+1;
// 验证二叉查找树
public boolean isValidBST(TreeNode root) {
if (root == null) {
return true;
}
Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<>();
TreeNode node = root;
TreeNode preNode = null;
while(node != null || !stack.isEmpty()){
stack.push(node);
node = node.left;
while(node == null && !stack.isEmpty()){
node = stack.pop();
if(preNode != null){
if(preNode.val >= node.val){
return false;
}
preNode = node;
node = node.right;
}
return true;
}
// 路径总和
public boolean hasPathSum(TreeNode root, int sum) {
if (root == null) {
return false;
return hasPathSum(root, root.val, sum);
}
public boolean hasPathSum(TreeNode root, int tmp, int sum) {
if (root == null) {
```

```
return false;
}
if (root.left == null && root.right == null) {
return tmp == sum;
}
if (root.left == null) {
return hasPathSum(root.right, root.right.val + tmp, sum);
}
if (root.right == null) {
return hasPathSum(root.left, root.left.val + tmp, sum);
}
return hasPathSum(root.left, root.left.val + tmp, sum) ||
hasPathSum(root.right, root.right.val + tmp, sum) ||
hasPathSum(root.right, root.right.val + tmp, sum);
}
2019-02-09 00:11
```