# Assignment #6: "树"算: Huffman,BinHeap,BST,AVL,DisjointSet

Updated 2214 GMT+8 March 24, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==狄晨阳 生命科学学院==

#### 说明:

- 1) 这次作业内容不简单, 耗时长的话直接参考题解。
- 2)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora <a href="https://typoraio.cn">https://typoraio.cn</a>,或者用word)。AC 或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 3) 提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

#### 编程环境

== (请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等) ==

操作系统: Windows11

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.4.3

C/C++编程环境:无

## 1. 题目

### 22275: 二叉搜索树的遍历

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22275/

思路: 注意到节点的数字大小顺序即中序遍历的顺序, 然后就和上次作业前中推后一样了

```
# # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Thu Mar 28 15:00:55 2024

@author: 20311
"""
n=int(input())
```

```
qx=list(map(int,input().split()))
zx=[x \text{ for } x \text{ in } range(1,n+1)]
def build(qx,zx):
    if not qx or not zx:
        return []
    root=qx[0]
    d=zx.index(root)
    qx_left=qx[1:d+1]
    qx_right=qx[d+1:]
    zx_left=zx[:d]
    zx_right=zx[d+1:]
    hx=build(qx_left,zx_left)
    hx.extend(build(qx_right,zx_right))
    hx.append(root)
    return hx
hx=build(qx,zx)
print(' '.join(map(str,hx)))
```

### 代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 Created on Thu Mar 28 15:00:55 2024
 @author: 20311
 n=int(input())
 qx=list(map(int,input().split()))
 zx=[x \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(1,n+1)]
 def build(qx,zx):
    if not qx or not zx:
        return []
     root=qx[0]
    d=zx.index(root)
    qx_left=qx[1:d+1]
     qx_right=qx[d+1:]
     zx_left=zx[:d]
     zx_right=zx[d+1:]
     hx=build(qx_left,zx_left)
     \verb|hx.extend(build(qx_right,zx_right))|
    hx.append(root)
     return hx
 hx=build(qx,zx)
 print(' '.join(map(str,hx)))
```

基本信息

#: 44431608 题目: 22275 提交人: 23n2300012138(yukino)

内存: 3964kB 时间: 26ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-28 15:14:41

### 05455: 二叉搜索树的层次遍历

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05455/

思路:依旧是中序遍历建成的树就是大小顺序,只要小于当前节点的放左儿子,大于的放右儿子即可

```
# # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
0.000
Created on Thu Mar 28 15:19:47 2024
@author: 20311
class Tree:
    def __init__(self,value):
        self.value=value
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
def build(node, value):
    if node is None:
        return Tree(value)
    if value<node.value:
        node.left=build(node.left,value)
    elif value>node.value:
        node.right=build(node.right,value)
    return node
def lever_order_traverse(root):
    stack=[root]
    ans=[]
    while stack:
        node=stack.pop(0)
        ans.append(node.value)
        if node.left:
            stack.append(node.left)
        if node.right:
            stack.append(node.right)
    return ans
nums=list(map(int,input().split()))
nums=list(dict.fromkeys(nums))
root=None
for num in nums:
    root=build(root,num)
ans=lever_order_traverse(root)
print(' '.join(map(str,ans)))
```

#### 状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                  #: 44432068
                                                                               题目: 05455
 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
                                                                              提交人: 23n2300012138(yukino)
                                                                               内存: 3672kB
 Created on Thu Mar 28 15:19:47 2024
                                                                                时间: 25ms
 @author: 20311
                                                                               语言: Python3
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-03-28 15:57:55
 class Tree:
     def __init__(self,value):
         self.value=value
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
 def build(node, value):
     if node is None:
        return Tree (value)
     if value<node.value:</pre>
        node.left=build(node.left,value)
     elif value>node.value:
       node.right=build(node.right,value)
     return node
 def lever_order_traverse(root):
    stack=[root]
     ans=[]
     while stack:
        node=stack.pop(0)
        ans.append(node.value)
        if node.left:
            stack.append(node.left)
         if node.right:
            stack.append(node.right)
     return ans
 nums=list(map(int,input().split()))
 nums=list(dict.fromkeys(nums))
 root=None
 for num in nums:
     root=build(root, num)
 ans=lever_order_traverse(root)
 print(' '.join(map(str,ans)))
```

### 04078: 实现堆结构

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04078/

练习自己写个BinHeap。当然机考时候,如果遇到这样题目,直接import heapq。手搓栈、队列、堆、AVL等,考试前需要搓个遍。

思路: 练习了一下手搓堆

```
# # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""

Created on Thu Mar 28 16:20:42 2024

@author: 20311
"""
```

```
class Heap:
    def __init__(self,array=[],less=lambda x,y:x<y):</pre>
        self.a=array[:]
        self.size=len(array)
        self.less=less
    def push(self,i):
        self.size+=1
        self.a.append(i)
        self.up(self.size-1)
    def pop(self):
        temp=self.a[0]
        self.a[0]=self.a[-1]
        self.a.pop()
        self.size-=1
        self.down(0)
        return temp
    def up(self,i):
        if i==0:
            return
        f=(i-1)//2
        if self.less(self.a[i],self.a[f]):
            self.a[i],self.a[f]=self.a[f],self.a[i]
            self.up(f)
    def down(self,i):
        if i*2+1>=self.size:
            return
        1, r=i*2+1, i*2+2
        if r>=self.size or self.less(self.a[1],self.a[r]):
            s=1
        else:
            s=r
        if self.less(self.a[s],self.a[i]):
            self.a[i],self.a[s]=self.a[s],self.a[i]
            self.down(s)
n=int(input())
heap=None
for _ in range(n):
    s=input()
    if s[0]=='1':
        if heap is None:
            heap=Heap([int(s[2:])])
        else:
            heap.push(int(s[2:]))
    if s[0]=='2':
        print(heap.pop())
```

#### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                  #: 44433101
                                                                                题目: 04078
 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
                                                                              提交人: 23n2300012138(yukino)
                                                                               内存: 4152kB
 Created on Thu Mar 28 16:20:42 2024
                                                                                时间: 714ms
 @author: 20311
                                                                                语言: Python3
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-03-28 16:51:41
 class Heap:
     def __init__(self,array=[],less=lambda x,y:x<y):</pre>
        self.a=array[:]
         self.size=len(array)
        self.less=less
     def push(self,i):
        self.size+=1
         self.a.append(i)
         self.up(self.size-1)
     def pop(self):
         temp=self.a[0]
         self.a[0]=self.a[-1]
         self.a.pop()
         self.size-=1
         self.down(0)
         return temp
     def up(self,i):
         if i==0:
           return
         f=(i-1)//2
         if self.less(self.a[i],self.a[f]):
            self.a[i],self.a[f]=self.a[f],self.a[i]
             self.up(f)
     def down(self,i):
         if i*2+1>=self.size:
            return
         1,r=i*2+1,i*2+2
         if r>=self.size or self.less(self.a[1],self.a[r]):
            s=1
         if self.less(self.a[s],self.a[i]):
            self.a[i],self.a[s]=self.a[s],self.a[i]
             self.down(s)
 n=int(input())
 heap=None
 for _ in range(n):
     s=input()
     if s[0]=='1':
        if heap is None:
            heap=Heap([int(s[2:])])
     heap.push(int(s[2:]))
if s[0]=='2':
        print(heap.pop())
```

基本信息

### 22161: 哈夫曼编码树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22161/

思路: 引入堆与树, 用堆来实现排序, 用函数合并, 建树后遍历找出对应的编码与解码

```
# # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Thu Mar 28 18:57:20 2024
@author: 20311
def change(x):
   x=x.value
    y=x[0].copy()
    y.sort()
    return ord(y[0])/1000+x[1]
def less(x,y):
   if change(x)<change(y):</pre>
        return True
    else:
        return False
def build():
    global tree
    while tree.size>1:
        x=tree.pop()
        y=tree.pop()
        f=combine(x,y)
        if less(x,y):
            f.left=x
            f.right=y
        else:
            f.right=x
            f.left=y
        tree.push(f)
    return tree
def combine(x,y):
    if less(x,y):
        b=x.value[0]+y.value[0]
    else:
        b=y.value[0]+x.value[0]
    a=x.value[1]+y.value[1]
    return Tree([b,a])
def traverse(node,i):
    global dic
    if not node.left and not node.right:
        dic[i]=node.value[0][0]
        return
    a=i+'0'
    b=i+'1'
    if node.left:
        traverse(node.left,a)
    if node.right:
        traverse(node.right,b)
```

```
class Heap:
    def __init__(self,array=[],less=lambda x,y:less(x,y)):
        self.a=array[:]
        self.size=len(array)
        self.less=less
    def push(self,i):
        self.size+=1
        self.a.append(i)
        self.up(self.size-1)
    def pop(self):
        temp=self.a[0]
        self.a[0]=self.a[-1]
        self.a.pop()
        self.size-=1
        self.down(0)
        return temp
    def up(self,i):
        if i==0:
            return
        f=(i-1)//2
        if self.less(self.a[i],self.a[f]):
            self.a[i],self.a[f]=self.a[f],self.a[i]
            self.up(f)
    def down(self,i):
        if i*2+1>=self.size:
            return
        1, r=i*2+1, i*2+2
        if r>=self.size or self.less(self.a[1],self.a[r]):
            s=1
        else:
            s=r
        if self.less(self.a[s],self.a[i]):
            self.a[i],self.a[s]=self.a[s],self.a[i]
            self.down(s)
class Tree:
    def __init__(self,v):
        self.value=v
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
n=int(input())
tree=[]
for _ in range(n):
    a,b=input().split()
   b=int(b)
    if not tree:
        tree.append(Tree([[a],b]))
        tree=Heap(tree)
    else:
```

```
tree.push(Tree([[a],b]))
hoffman_tree=build()
hoffman_tree=hoffman_tree.pop()
dic={}
traverse(hoffman_tree.left,'0')
traverse(hoffman_tree.right,'1')
Dic={}
for d in dic:
    Dic[dic[d]]=d
while True:
    try:
        s=input()
        ans=[]
        tem=''
        for ss in s:
            tem+=ss
            if tem in dic:
                ans.append(dic[tem])
                tem=''
            elif tem in Dic:
                ans.append(Dic[tem])
                tem=''
        print(''.join(ans))
    except EOFError:
        break
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

题目ID, 标题,描述 Q yukino 信箱 账号 OpenJudge

CS101 / 题库 題目 排名 状态 提问

查看 提交 统计 提问

```
#44440024提交状态
状态: Accepted
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      基本信息
#: 44440024
题目: 22161
按文: 23n2300012138(yukino)
内存: 3896kB
时间: 25ms
语言: Python3
提交时间: 2024-03-28 23:20:06
源代码
        # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
      Created on Thu Mar 28 18:57:20 2024
        @author: 20311
    def change(x):
    x=x.value
    y=x[0].copy()
    y.sort()
    return ord(y[0])/1000+x[1]
    def less(x,y):
    if change(x) < change(y):
        return True
    else:
        return False</pre>
    def build():
    global tree
    while tree.size>):
    x=tree.pop()
    y=tree.pop()
    f=combine(x,y)
    if less(x,y):
        f.lett=x
        f.right=y
    else:
        f.right=y
        f.lett-y
        tree.push(f)
    return tree
      def combine(x, y):
    if less(x, y):
        b=x.value[0]+y.value[0]
else:
        b=y.value[0]+x.value[0]
a=x.value[1]+y.value[1]
return Tree([b, a])
      def traverse(node,i):
    global dic
    if not node.left and not node.right:
        dic[i]=node.value[0][0]
        return
                         a=i+'0'
b=i+'1'
if node.left:
    traverse(node.left,a)
                         if node.right:
    traverse(node.right,b)
    class Reep:
    def _init__(self,arrey=[],less=lambda x,y:less(x,y)):
        self.size=len(array)
        self.size=len(array)
                         def push(self,i):
    self.size+=1
    self.a.append(i)
    self.up(self.size-1)
                         def pop(self):
    temp=self.a[0]
    self.a[0]=self.a[-1]
    self.a.pop()
    self.size=-1
    self.down(0)
    return temp
                         def up(self,i):
    if i==0:
        return
    f=(i-1)//2
                                             if self.less(self.a[i],self.a[f]):
    self.a[i],self.a[f]=self.a[f],self.a[i]
    self.up(f)
                        def down(self,i):
   if i'2+)>=elf.size:
       return
| l_r=i'2+l_i'2+2|
   if r>>=elf.size or self.less(self.a[1],self.a[r]):
       s=1
else:
   s=r
                                             if self.less(self.a[s],self.a[i]):
    self.a[i],self.a[s]=self.a[s],self.a[i]
    self.down(s)
    class Tree:
    def __init__(self,v):
        self.value=v
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
      else:
tree.push(Tree([[a],b]))
        hoffman_tree=build()
hoffman_tree=hoffman_tree.pop()
      norman_tree=norman_tree.pop()
dic={}
traverse(hoffman_tree.left,'0')
traverse(hoffman_tree.right,'1')
Dic={}
for d in dic:
Dic[dic[d]]=d
   producted | sea |
```

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### 晴问9.5: 平衡二叉树的建立

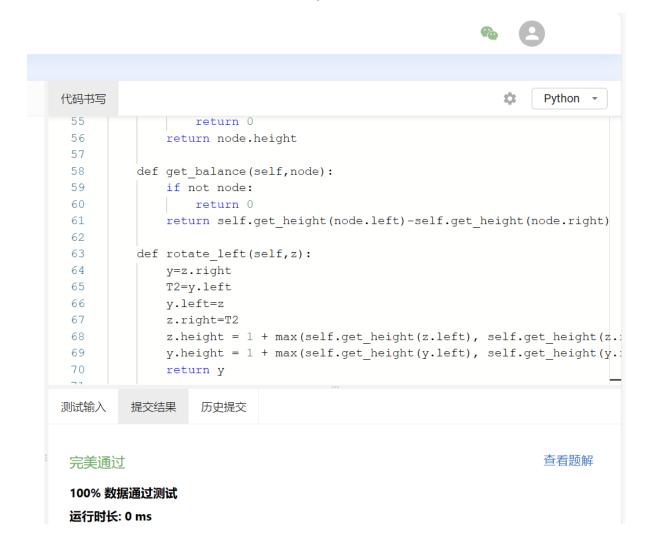
https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/9/5/359

思路:一开始自己写了一个,直接在node中进行操作,好像会导致指向同一个目标而递归出现死循环,后来看了题解,又添加了一个avl类,在内部使用函数处理,用更好的写法避免引入反向的指向导致死循环

```
# # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Sat Mar 30 21:17:48 2024
@author: 20311
class Node:
    def __init__(self,value):
       self.value=value
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
        self.height=1
class Avl:
   def __init__(self):
        self.root=None
    def insert(self,value):
        if not self.root:
            self.root=Node(value)
        else:
            self.root=self._insert(value,self.root)
    def _insert(self, value, node):
        if not node:
            return Node(value)
        elif value<node.value:
            node.left=self._insert(value, node.left)
        else:
            node.right=self._insert(value, node.right)
        node.height=1+max(self.get_height(node.left),self.get_height(node.right))
        balance=self.get_balance(node)
        if balance>1:
            if value < node.left.value:</pre>
                return self.rotate_right(node)
            else:
```

```
node.left=self.rotate_left(node.left)
                return self.rotate_right(node)
        if balance<-1:</pre>
            if value > node.right.value:
                return self.rotate_left(node)
            else:
                node.right=self.rotate_right(node.right)
                return self.rotate_left(node)
        return node
    def get_height(self,node):
        if not node:
            return 0
        return node.height
    def get_balance(self, node):
        if not node:
            return 0
        return self.get_height(node.left)-self.get_height(node.right)
    def rotate_left(self,z):
        y=z.right
        T2=y.left
        y.left=z
        z.right=T2
        z.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(z.left), self.get_height(z.right))
        y.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(y.left), self.get_height(y.right))
        return y
    def rotate_right(self,y):
        x=y.left
        T2=x.right
        x.right=y
        y.left=T2
        y.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(y.left), self.get_height(y.right))
        x.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(x.left), self.get_height(x.right))
        return x
    def traverse(self):
        return self._traverse(self.root)
    def _traverse(self,node):
        if not node:
            return []
        return [node.value]+self._traverse(node.left)+self._traverse(node.right)
n=int(input())
nums=list(map(int,input().strip().split()))
avl=Avl()
for num in nums:
    avl.insert(num)
print(' '.join(map(str,avl.traverse())))
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==



# 02524: 宗教信仰

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02524/

思路: 采用字典来指向相同的信仰者, 如果第一次出现即信仰编号与自身相等则加一

```
# # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Sat Mar 30 23:56:14 2024

@author: 20311
"""

def combine(a,b):
    global faiths
    f1=father(a)
```

```
f2=father(b)
    if f1==f2:
        return
    else:
        faiths[f1]=f2
def father(a):
    global faiths
    if faiths[a]!=a:
        return father(faiths[a])
    return a
t=0
while True:
    ans=0
    t+=1
    n,m=map(int,input().strip().split())
    faiths=\{x:x \text{ for } x \text{ in } range(1,n+1)\}
    if n==m==0:
        break
    for _ in range(m):
        a,b=map(int,input().strip().split())
        combine(a,b)
    for x in faiths:
        if faiths[x]==x:
            ans+=1
    print('Case {}: {}'.format(t,ans))
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

### 状态: Accepted

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Sat Mar 30 23:56:14 2024
@author: 20311
def combine(a,b):
    global faiths
    f1=father(a)
   f2=father(b)
   if f1==f2:
       return
    else:
       faiths[f1]=f2
def father(a):
    global faiths
    if faiths[a]!=a:
        return father(faiths[a])
t=0
while True:
   ans=0
   n, m=map(int,input().strip().split())
   faiths={x:x for x in range(1,n+1)}
   if n==m==0:
       break
   for _ in range(m):
       a,b=map(int,input().strip().split())
        combine (a, b)
    for x in faiths:
        if faiths[x] == x:
    print('Case {}: {}'.format(t,ans))
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44474429 题目: 02524

提交人: 23n2300012138(yukino)

内存: 11316kB 时间: 1620ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-31 00:05:54

# 2. 学习总结和收获

==如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如: OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网 站题目。==

有

本次题目还是比较困难的,有几道题目需要看题解的思路才能好写一点,更加熟练了类的运用,对调用 函数等也有了更深的理解,同时对树的认知也更深了,还学习了二叉搜索树、平衡二叉树等概念