华东师范大学数据科学与工程学院上机实践报告

课程名称: 算法设计与分析 年级: 19 级 上机实践成绩:

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一、目的

1. 熟悉算法设计的基本思想

2. 掌握构建红黑树的方法

二、内容与设计思想

- 1. 编写随机整数生成算法,生成 S 到 T 范围内的 N 个随机整数并输出:
- 2. 编写红黑树构建算法,中序遍历各节点,输出颜色和值;
- 3. 随机生成 1e2、1e3、1e4、1e5、1e6 个**不同的**数,使用红黑树构建算法,并画图描述不同情况下的运行时间差异;

三、使用环境

推荐使用 C/C++集成编译环境。

四、实验过程

1. 写出红黑树构建算法的源代码

```
    #include <iostream>

2. #include <fstream>
3. #include <cstdlib>
using namespace std;
5. struct node{
6. int data;
       int color; //0 is black, 1 is red
8. struct node *parent;
      struct node *lchild;
10. struct node *rchild;
11. };
12. void lrotate(struct node *n){
13. struct node *nr = n->rchild;
14. n->rchild = nr->lchild;
      n->rchild = nr->lchild;
15.
       if (nr->lchild) nr->lchild->parent = n;
16. nr->parent = n->parent;
17.
       if(n->parent) {
18. if (n == n->parent->lchild) n->parent->lchild = nr;
19.
            else n->parent->rchild = nr;
20. }
21.
22.
       nr->lchild = n;
      n->parent = nr;
24. void rrotate(struct node *n){
25. struct node *nl = n->lchild;
```

```
n->lchild = nl->rchild;
27.
        if (nl->rchild) nl->rchild->parent = n;
        nl->parent = n->parent;
28.
29.
        if(n->parent) {
30.
            if (n == n->parent->lchild) n->parent->lchild = nl;
31.
            else n->parent->rchild = nl;
32.
33.
        nl->rchild = n;
34.
        n->parent = nl;
35. }
36. struct node *fixup(struct node *n){
37.
        struct node *t;
38.
        while(n->parent && n->parent->color == 1){
39.
            if(n->parent == n->parent->parent->lchild){
40.
                t = n->parent->parent->rchild;
41.
                if (t && t->color == 1){
42.
                     n->parent->color = 0;
43.
                     t->color = 0;
44.
                     n->parent->parent->color = 1;
45.
                     n = n->parent->parent;
46.
                     if(!n->parent) n->color = 0;
47.
                }
                else {
48.
49.
                     if (n == n->parent->rchild) {
50.
                         n = n->parent;
51.
                         lrotate(n);
52.
53.
                     n->parent->color = 0;
54.
                     n->parent->parent->color = 1;
55.
                     rrotate(n->parent->parent);
56.
57.
58.
            else{
59.
                t = n->parent->parent->lchild;
                if (t && t->color == 1){
60.
61.
                     n->parent->color = 0;
62.
                     t\rightarrow color = 0;
63.
                     n->parent->parent->color = 1;
64.
                     n = n->parent->parent;
65.
                     if(!n->parent) n->color = 0;
                }
66.
67.
                else {
                     if (n == n->parent->lchild) {
68.
69.
                         n = n->parent;
70.
                         rrotate(n);
71.
                     }
                     n->parent->color = 0;
72.
73.
                     n->parent->parent->color = 1;
74.
                     lrotate(n->parent->parent);
75.
                }
76.
77.
        }
78.
        t = n;
79.
        while (t->parent){
80.
            t = t->parent;
81.
82.
        t->color = 0;
83.
        return t;
84. }
85. struct node *insert(struct node *root, struct node *n){
86.
        struct node *x, *y, *nroot;
87.
        x = root;
        while(x){
88.
89.
            y = x;
90.
            if(n->data < x->data){
91.
                x = x \rightarrow lchild;
```

```
92. }
93.
            else{
              x = x \rightarrow rchild;
94.
95.
96.
        n->parent = y;
97.
98.
       if(n->data < y->data){
99.
            y \rightarrow lchild = n;
100.
                }
101.
                else{
102.
                    y->rchild = n;
103.
104.
                n\rightarrow color = 1;
105.
                nroot = fixup(n);
106.
                return nroot;
107.
108.
           void traverse(struct node *n){
109.
                if(!n) return;
110.
                traverse(n->lchild);
111.
                cout<<n->data<<" "<<n->color<<endl;</pre>
112.
                traverse(n->rchild);
113.
           int main(){
114.
                ifstream fin("data.txt");
115.
116.
                int a[1000005], n = 0;
117.
                while (!fin.eof()){
118.
                   fin>>a[n];
119.
                    n++;
120.
121.
                n--;
122.
                node *r = new node{a[0], 0, 0x0, 0x0};
123.
                for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){</pre>
124.
                node *n = new node{a[i], 1, 0x0, 0x0};
125.
                    r = insert(r, n);
126.
127.
                traverse(r);
128.
                fin.close();
129.
                return 0;
130.
```

2. 截取各个实验的实验结果

构建 10 个结点的红黑树的中序遍历结果

```
2 1
18 0
26 1
46 1
56 0
60 0
64 0
66 1
70 1
73 0
Total Time: 7e-06s

Process finished with exit code 0
```

构建 100 个结点的红黑树的运行时间

Total Time: 2.4e-05s

Process finished with exit code 0

构建 1000 个结点的红黑树的运行时间

Total Time: 0.000184s

Process finished with exit code 0

构建 10000 个结点的红黑树的运行时间

Total Time: 0.003021s

Process finished with exit code 0

构建 100000 个结点的红黑树的运行时间

Total Time: 0.054191s

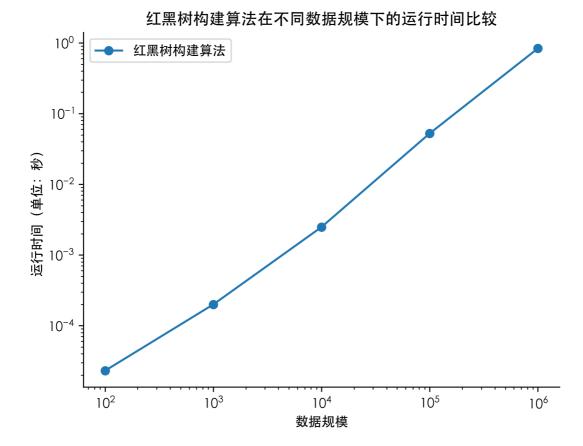
Process finished with exit code 0

构建 1000000 个结点的红黑树的运行时间

Total Time: 0.854415s

Process finished with exit code 0

3. 分别画出各个实验结果的折线图



五、总结

对上机实践结果进行分析,问题回答,上机的心得体会及改进意见。

对于一颗有n个结点的红黑树,可以用O(lgn)的时间向其中插入一个新结点,故构建一棵有n个结点红黑树的总运行时间为O(nlgn)。从图表中可以看出,在对数坐标下,红黑树构建算法随数据规模的增大呈线性增长,与理论基本吻合。