

极客大学算法训练营

第六课

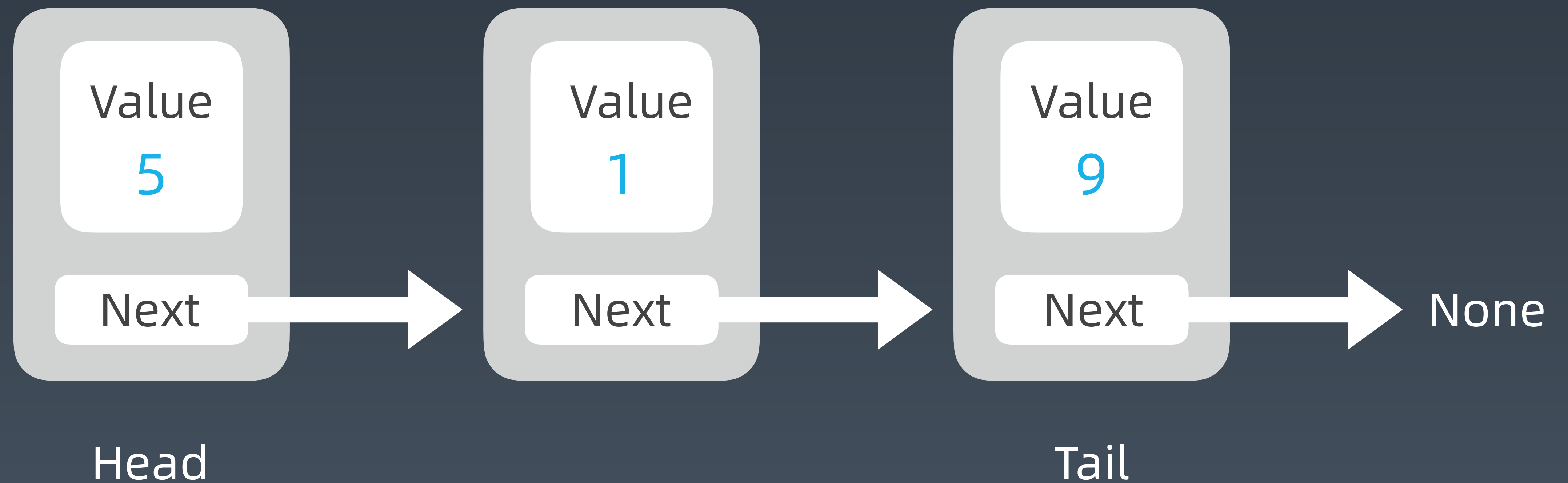
树、二叉树、二叉搜索树

覃超

Sophon Tech 创始人，前 Facebook 工程师

前序知识回顾：链表等一维结构

单链表 Linked List



树 Tree

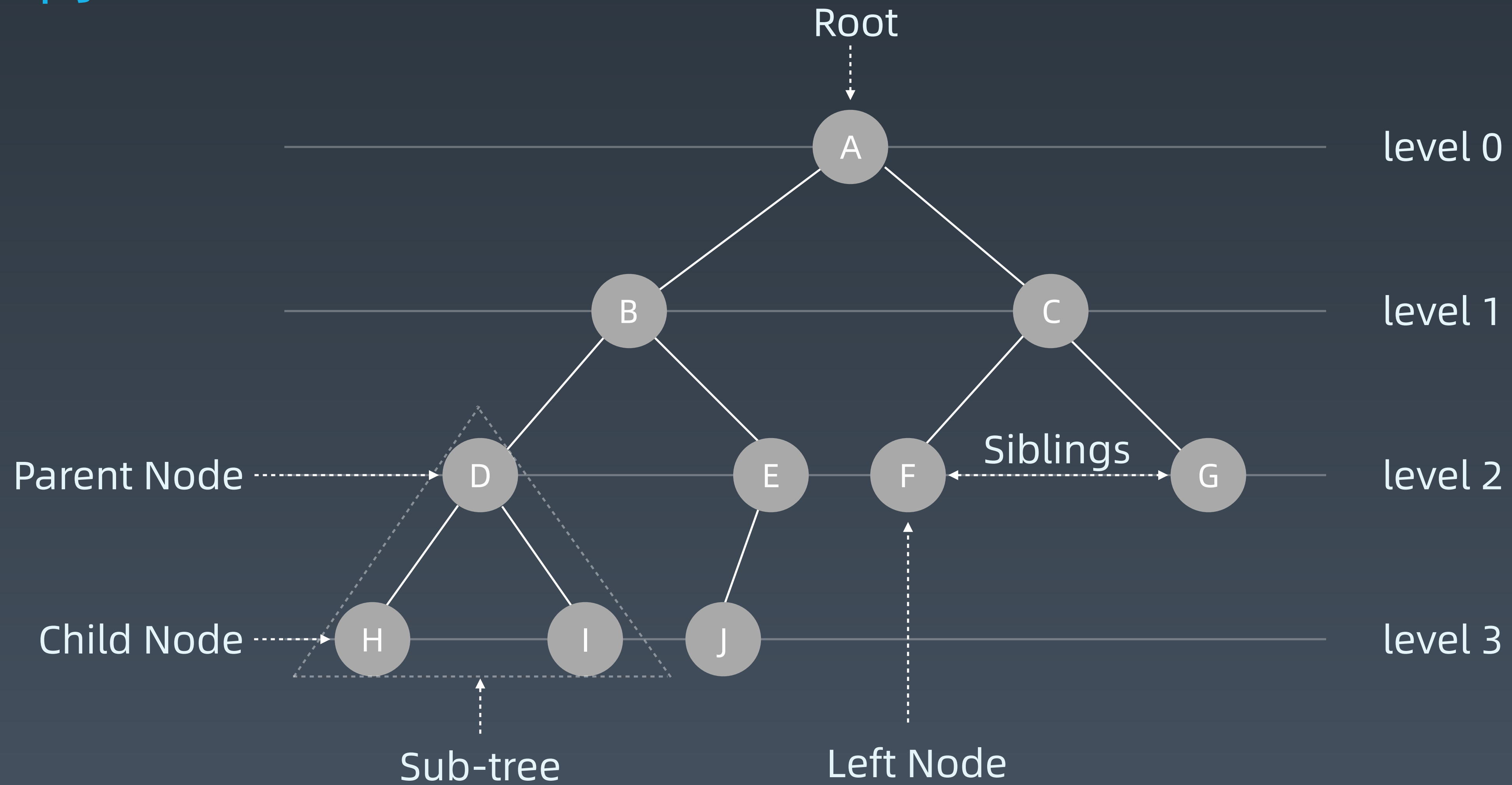
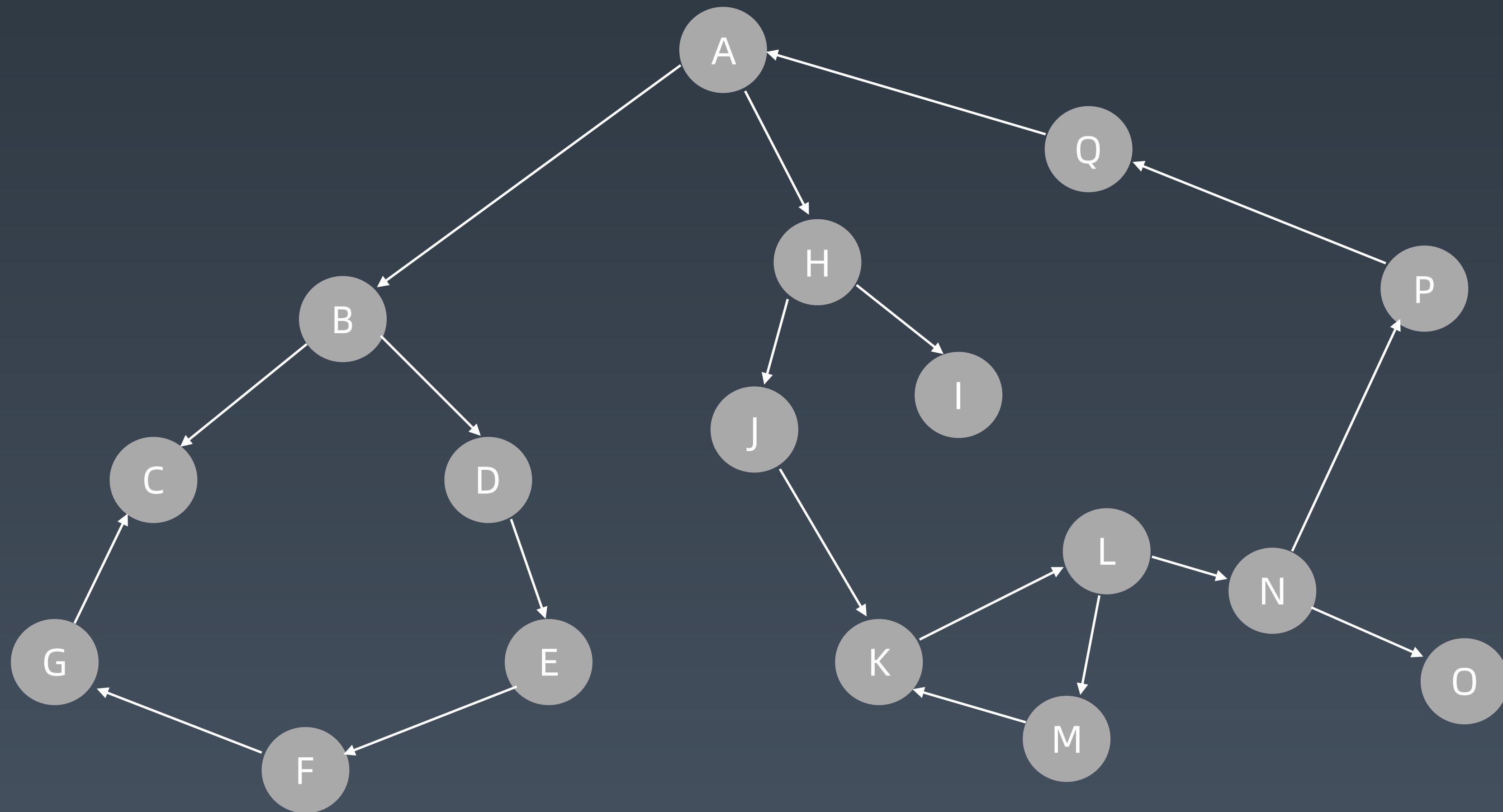


图 Graph



Linked List 是特殊化的 Tree

Tree 是特殊化的 Graph

示例代码

Python

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
        self.left, self.right = None, None
```

C++

```
struct TreeNode {
    int val;
    TreeNode *left;
    TreeNode *right;
    TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
}
```

Java

```
public class TreeNode {
    public int val;
    public TreeNode left, right;
    public TreeNode(int val) {
        this.val = val;
        this.left = null;
        this.right = null;
    }
}
```

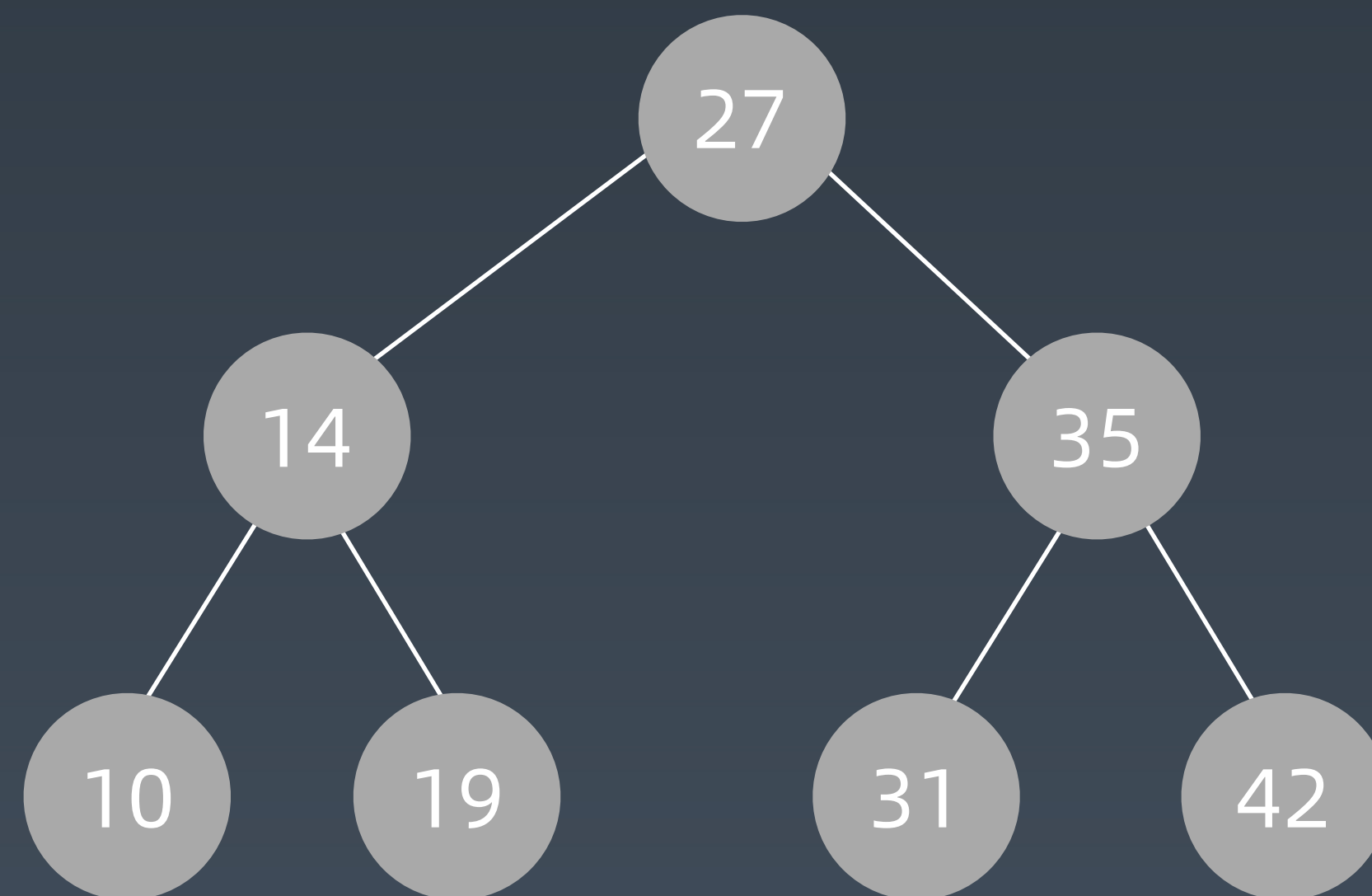

二叉树遍历 Pre-order/In-order/Post-order

- 1.前序（Pre-order）：根-左-右
- 2.中序（In-order）：左-根-右
- 3.后序（Post-order）：左-右-根

示例代码

```
def preorder(self, root):  
    if root:  
        self.traverse_path.append(root.val)  
        self.preorder(root.left)  
        self.preorder(root.right)  
  
def inorder(self, root):  
    if root:  
        self.inorder(root.left)  
        self.traverse_path.append(root.val)  
        self.inorder(root.right)  
  
def postorder(self, root):  
    if root:  
        self.postorder(root.left)  
        self.postorder(root.right)  
        self.traverse_path.append(root.val)
```

二叉搜索树 Binary Search Tree



二叉搜索树 Binary Search Tree

二叉搜索树，也称二叉搜索树、有序二叉树（Ordered Binary Tree）、排序二叉树（Sorted Binary Tree），是指一棵空树或者具有下列性质的二叉树：

1. 左子树上**所有结点**的值均小于它的根结点的值；
2. 右子树上**所有结点**的值均大于它的根结点的值；
3. 以此类推：左、右子树也分别为二叉查找树。（这就是 重复性！）

中序遍历：升序排列

二叉搜索树常见操作

1. 查询
2. 插入新结点（创建）
3. 删除

Demo: <https://visualgo.net/zh/bst>

复杂度分析

Common Data Structure Operations

Data Structure	Time Complexity								Space Complexity
	Average				Worst				Worst
	Access	Search	Insertion	Deletion	Access	Search	Insertion	Deletion	
<u>Array</u>	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Stack</u>	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Queue</u>	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Singly-Linked List</u>	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Doubly-Linked List</u>	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Skip List</u>	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n \log(n))$
<u>Hash Table</u>	N/A	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	N/A	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Binary Search Tree</u>	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Cartesian Tree</u>	N/A	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	N/A	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
<u>B-Tree</u>	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Red-Black Tree</u>	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(n)$
<u>Splay Tree</u>	N/A	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	N/A	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(n)$
<u>AVL Tree</u>	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(n)$
<u>KD Tree</u>	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(\log(n))$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$

图片来源: <http://www.bigocheatsheet.com/>

树的面试题解法一般都是递归
为什么？

示例代码

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```
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    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
        self.left, self.right = None, None
```

C++

```
struct TreeNode {
    int val;
    TreeNode *left;
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    TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
}
```

Java

```
public class TreeNode {
    public int val;
    public TreeNode left, right;
    public TreeNode(int val) {
        this.val = val;
        this.left = null;
        this.right = null;
    }
}
```


示例代码

```
def preorder(self, root):  
    if root:  
        self.traverse_path.append(root.val)  
        self.preorder(root.left)  
        self.preorder(root.right)
```

```
def inorder(self, root):  
    if root:  
        self.inorder(root.left)  
        self.traverse_path.append(root.val)  
        self.inorder(root.right)
```

```
def postorder(self, root):  
    if root:  
        self.postorder(root.left)  
        self.postorder(root.right)  
        self.traverse_path.append(root.val)
```

树的遍历 DEMO

实战题目

1. <https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/binary-tree-inorder-traversal/>
2. <https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/binary-tree-preorder-traversal/>
3. <https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/n-ary-tree-postorder-traversal/>
4. <https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/n-ary-tree-preorder-traversal/>
5. <https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/n-ary-tree-level-order-traversal/>

THANKS! |  极客大学