

# Tree

日月卦長







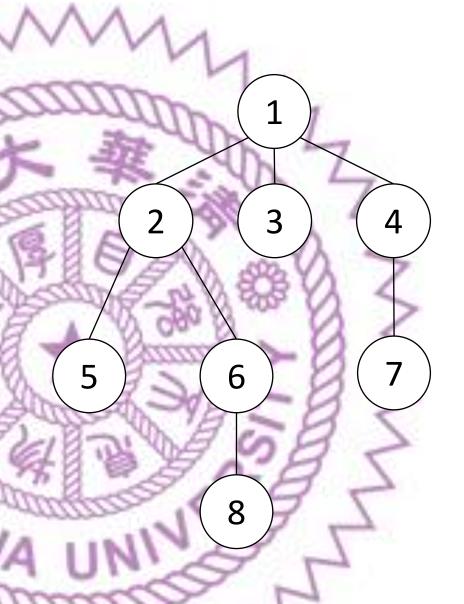
- 這是一棵樹
- 資訊領域中的樹



## 什麼是樹?

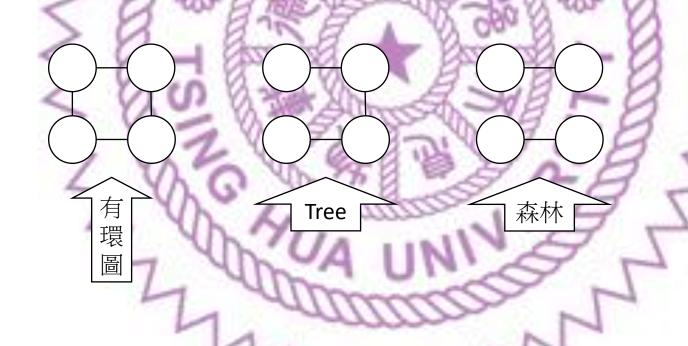
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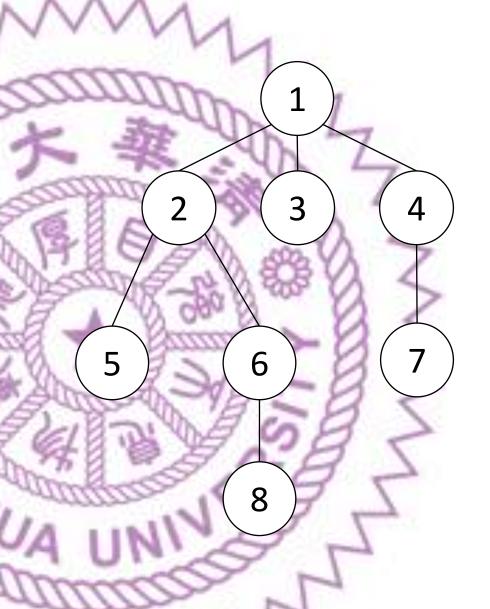


## Tree 定義

- 定義:沒有環的連通圖
- 環是什麼? 連通圖是什麼?



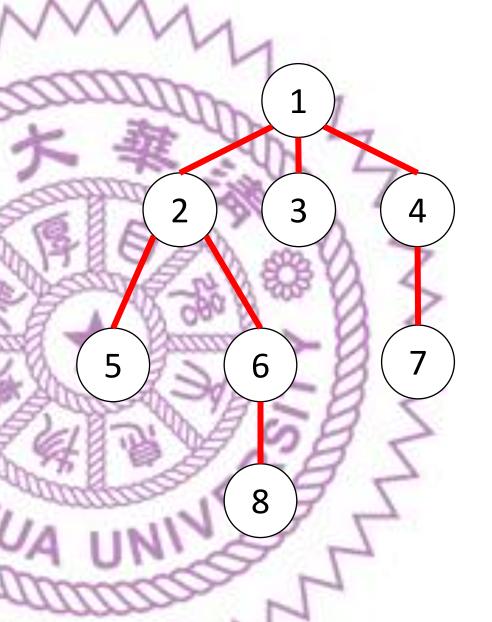
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- 邊(edge)
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- 祖先(ancestor)
- 子代(descendant)
- 子樹(subtree)
- 層(level)
- 深度(depth)



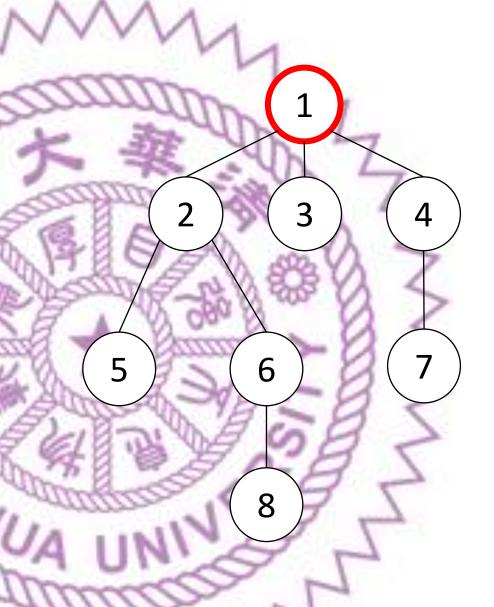
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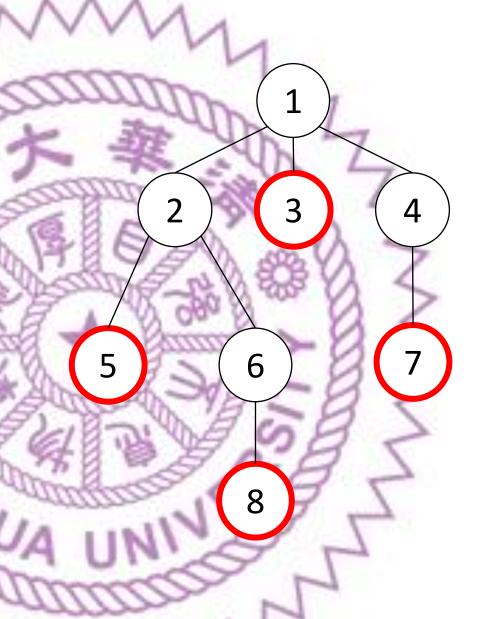
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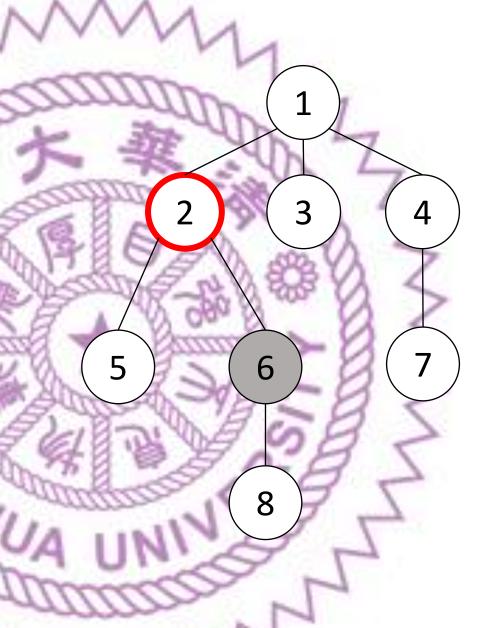
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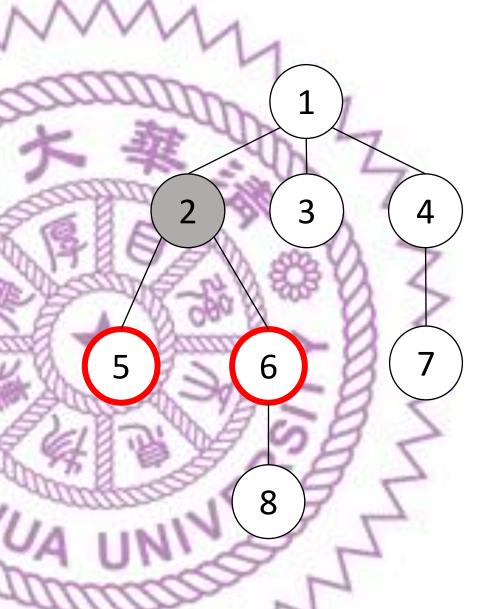
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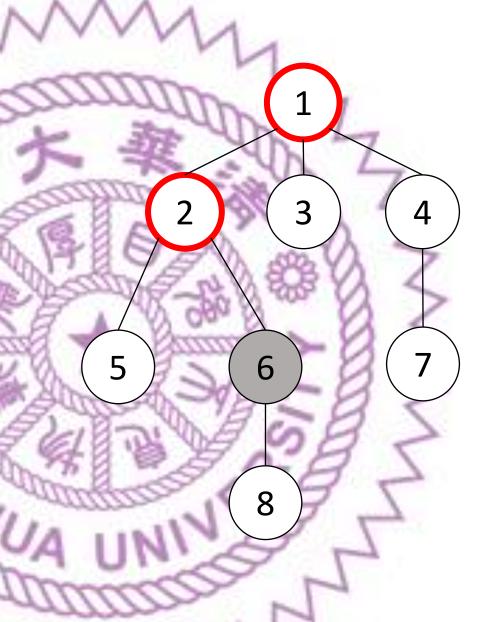
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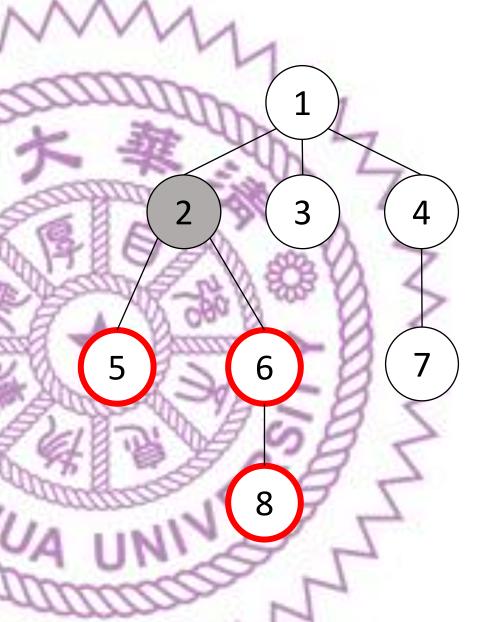
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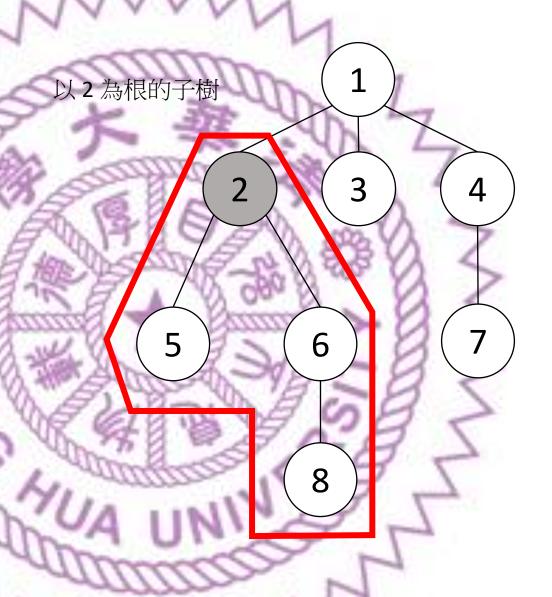
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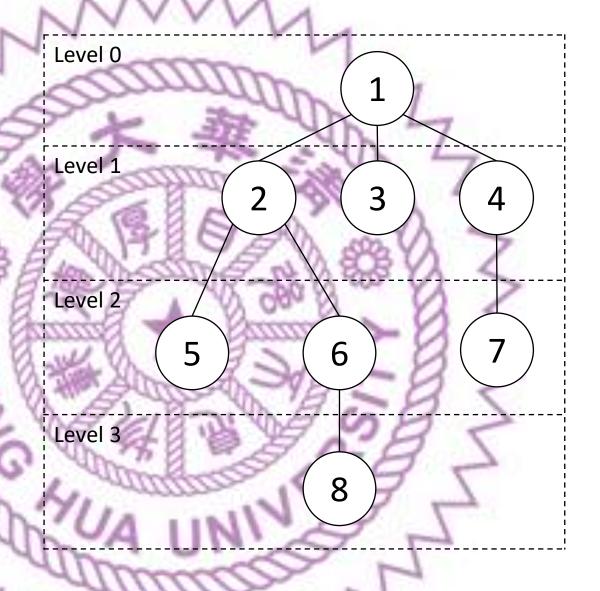
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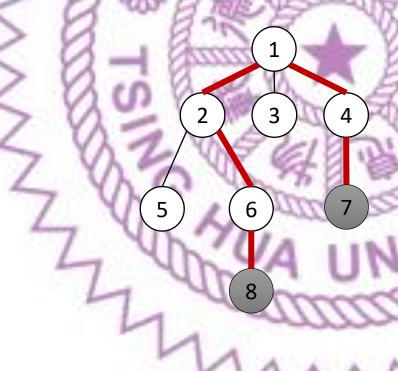


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#### 性質

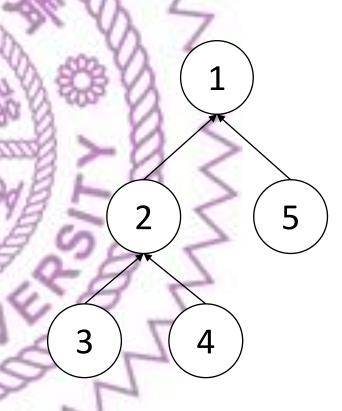
- 任兩點間洽只有一條簡單路徑 (simple path)
- 一顆有n個點的樹恰好有n-1條邊



#### 有根樹儲存方式

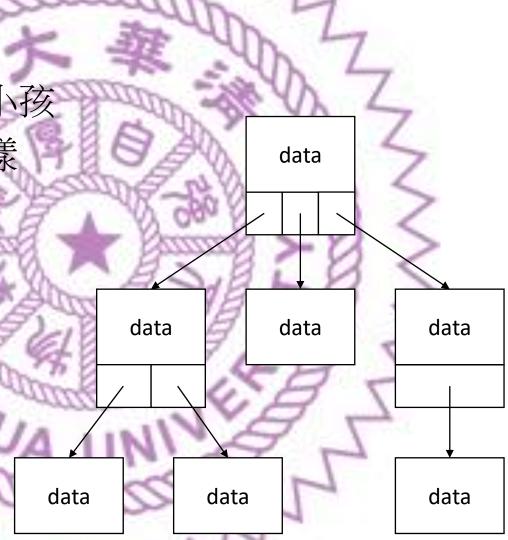
• 每個點紀錄 parent

1	2	3	4	5
-1	1	2	2	1



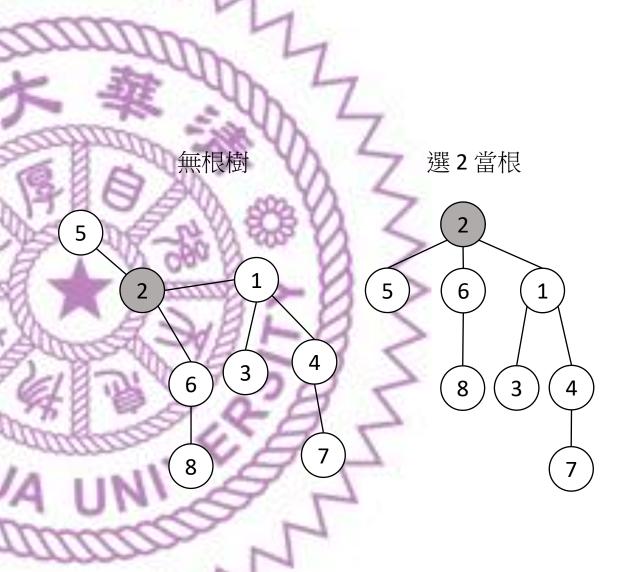
### 有根樹儲存方式

- 每個點只紀錄自己有哪些小孩
- 但題目輸入通常不會長這樣



#### 無根樹

- 大多數題目的輸入形式
- 只知道兩點之間是否有邊
- 不知道誰是根
- 通常會隨便選一個點當根



#### 無根樹的輸入 (與圖的輸入相同)

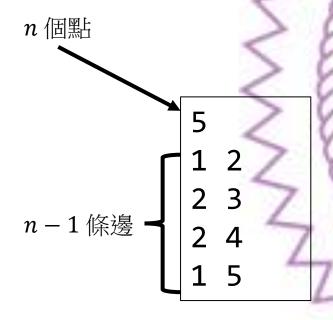
```
      1
      2
      5

      2
      1
      3
      4

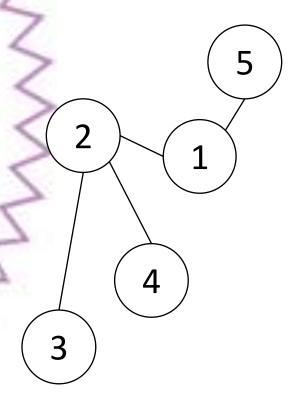
      3
      2
      3
      4

      4
      2
      3
      4

      5
      1
      3
      4
```



```
vector<vector<int>> Tree;
int n;
cin >> n;
Tree.assign(n + 1, {});
for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
   int u, v;
   cin >> u >> v;
   Tree[u].emplace_back(v);
   Tree[v].emplace_back(u);
}
```

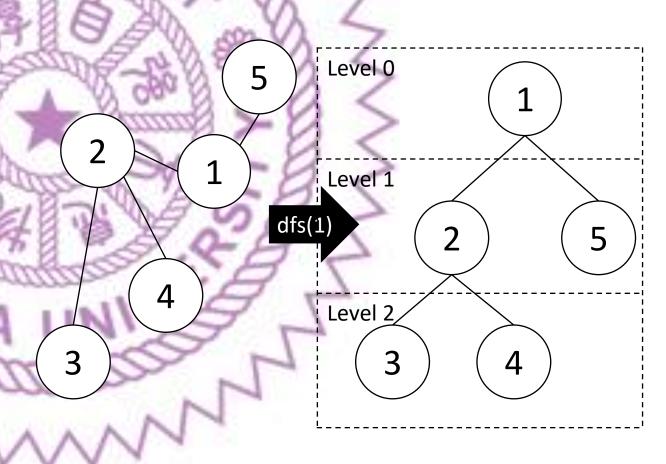


#### 無根樹選一個點當根 → 透過 dfs 走訪

• 範例:計算每個點的深度

```
vector<int> level;

void dfs(int u, int parent = -1) {
  if(parent == -1) level[u] = 0;
  else level[u] = level[parent] + 1;
  for (int v : Tree[u]) {
    if (v == parent) continue;
    dfs(v, u);
  }
}
```

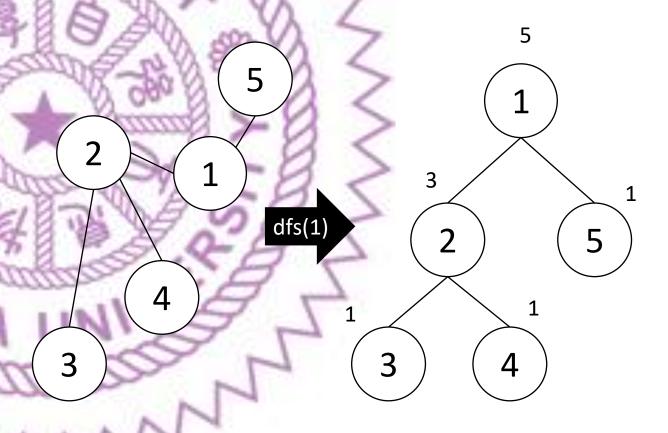


#### 無根樹選一個點當根 → 透過 dfs 走訪

• 範例:計算每個點的子樹大小

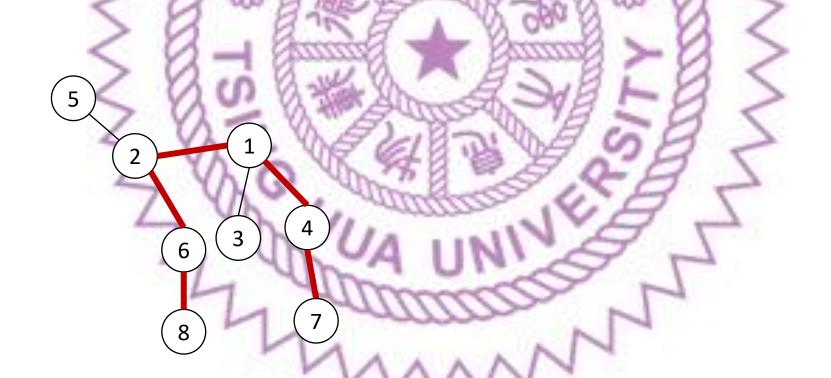
```
vector<int> size;

int dfs(int u, int parent = -1) {
    size[u] = 1;
    for (int v : Tree[u]) {
        if (v == parent) continue;
        size[u] += dfs(v, u);
    }
    return size[u];
}
```



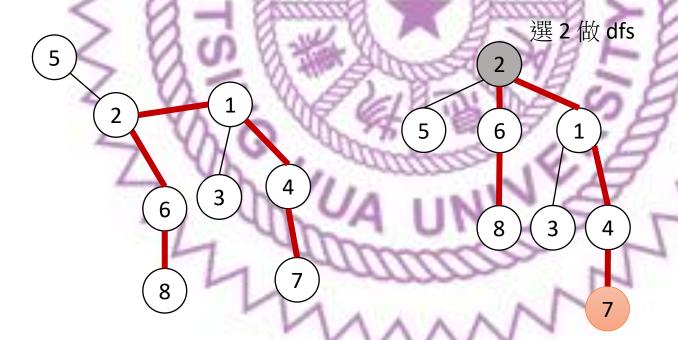
## 樹直徑

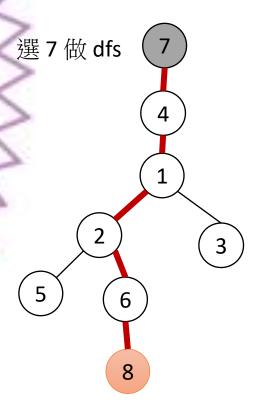
• 樹上距離最遠的兩點之間的路徑



#### 樹直徑

- 随便選個點x做 dfs,找距離x最遠的a
- 對a做 dfs,找距離a最遠的b
- $a \rightarrow b$  路徑就是答案





#### 樹直徑

```
vector<int> level;
void dfs(int u, int parent = -1) {
 if(parent == -1) level[u] = 0;
  else level[u] = level[parent] + 1;
 for (int v : Tree[u]) {
   if (v == parent) continue;
   dfs(v, u);
```

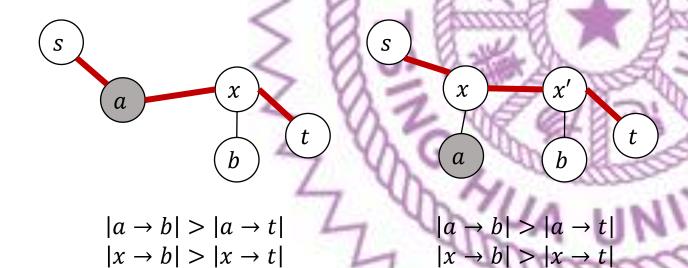
```
dfs(1); // 隨便選一個點
int a = max_element(level.begin(), level.end()) - level.begin();
dfs(a); // a 必然是直徑的其中一個端點
int b = max_element(level.begin(), level.end()) - level.begin();
cout << level[b] << endl;
```

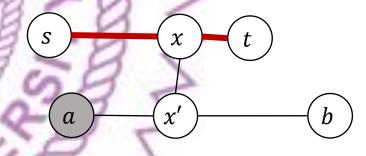
#### 證明: 反證法

 $|s \rightarrow b| > |s \rightarrow t|$ 

對於任意點a,呼叫dfs(a),能走到的最遠點必然是直徑的某個端點

假設  $s \to t$  路徑是直徑,距離 a 最遠的點是 b





$$|a \rightarrow b| > |a \rightarrow t|$$

$$|x' \rightarrow b| > |x' \rightarrow t|$$

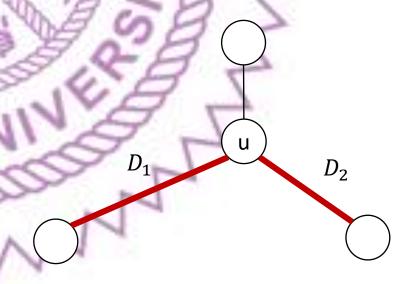
$$|x \rightarrow b| > |x \rightarrow t|$$

$$|s \rightarrow b| > |s \rightarrow t|$$

#### 樹直徑:另一種方法

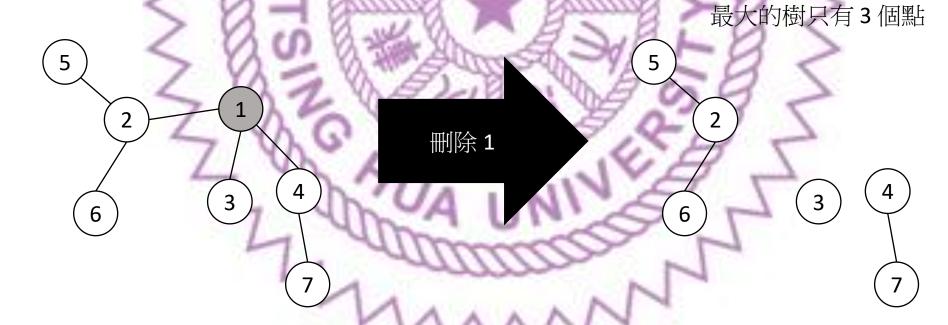
```
vector<int> D1, D2; // 最遠、次遠距離
int ans = 0; // 直徑長度
void dfs(int u, int parent = -1) {
 D1[u] = D2[u] = 0;
 for (int v : Tree[u]) {
   if (v == parent) continue;
   dfs(v, u);
   int dis = D1[v] + 1;
   if (dis > D1[u]) {
     D2[u] = D1[u];
     D1[u] = dis;
   } else
     D2[u] = max(D2[u], dis);
  ans = max(ans, D1[u] + D2[u]);
```

- 隨便選一個點當 root
- 每個點紀錄與後代的
  - 最遠距離 D<sub>1</sub>
  - 次遠距離 D<sub>2</sub>
- 直徑就會是所有  $D_1 + D_2$  最長的那個



#### 樹重心

- •若以某個點為根,會使得最大的子樹節點數量最小  $\left( \leq \frac{n}{2} \right)$ 稱之為樹種新
- 樹重心最多只有兩個

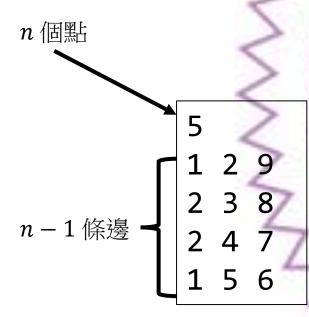


#### 找出其中一個樹重心

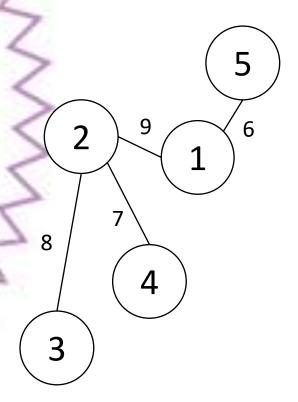
```
vector<int> size;
int ans = -1;
void dfs(int u, int parent = -1) {
  size[u] = 1;
  int max_son_size = 0;
  for (auto v : Tree[u]) {
    if (v == parent) continue;
   dfs(v, u);
    size[u] += size[v];
    max_son_size = max(max_son_size, size[v]);
  max_son_size = max(max_son_size, n - size[u]);
  if (max_son_size <= n / 2) ans = u;</pre>
```

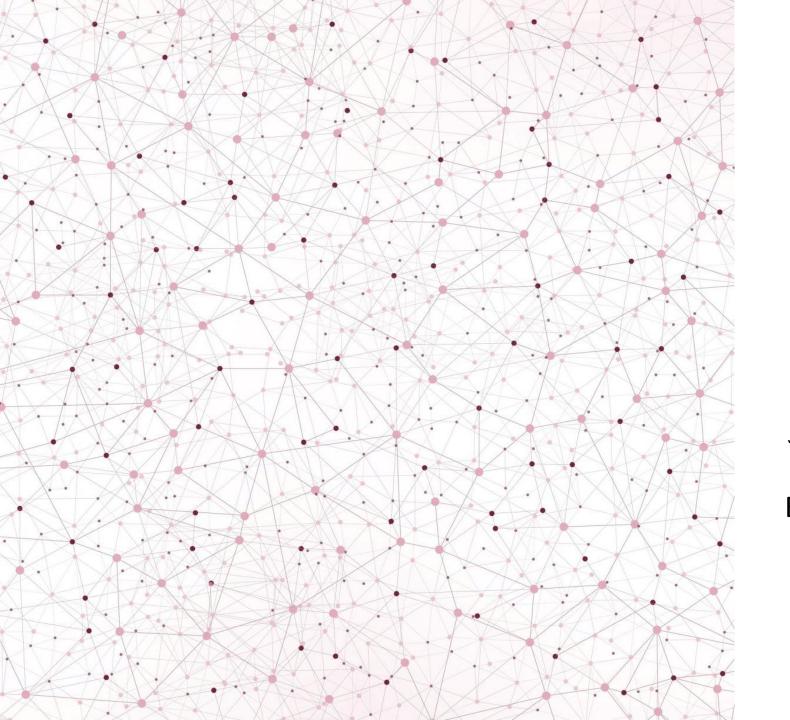
注意計算連向 parent 的子樹

#### 如果邊有權重



```
vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> Tree;
int n;
cin >> n;
Tree.assign(n + 1, {});
for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
   int u, v, cost;
   cin >> u >> v >> cost;
   Tree[u].emplace_back(v, cost);
   Tree[v].emplace_back(u, cost);
}
```





## 二元樹

Binary Tree

#### Binary Tree

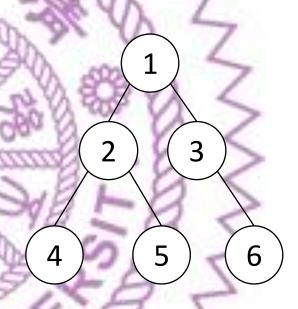
- 中文:二元樹
- 每個節點最多只會有兩個子節點
- 第 k 層最多有 2<sup>k</sup> 個節點
- 深度為k的二元樹最多有 $2^{k+1}-1$ 個節點

```
struct node {
  int data;
  node *lc, *rc;

node(int data = 0) : data(data), lc(nullptr), rc(nullptr) {}
};
```

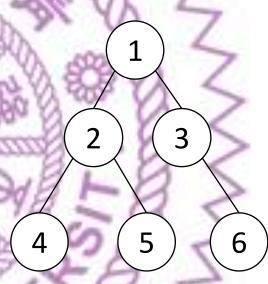
## 前序遍歷 preorder

```
void dfs(node *nd) {
  if (nd == nullptr) return;
  cout << nd->data << ' ';
  dfs(nd->lc);
  dfs(nd->rc);
}
```



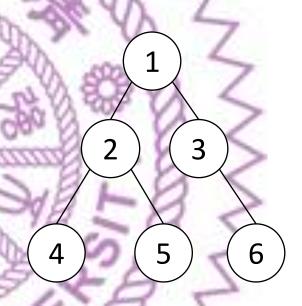
#### 中序遍歷 inorder

```
void dfs(node *nd) {
  if (nd == nullptr) return;
  dfs(nd->lc);
  cout << nd->data << ' ';
  dfs(nd->rc);
}
```



## 後序遍歷 postorder

```
void dfs(node *nd) {
  if (nd == nullptr) return;
  dfs(nd->lc);
  dfs(nd->rc);
  cout << nd->data << ' ';
}</pre>
```



#### 構造二元樹定理

前序: (A) B D E H C F G I

中序: DBHEAFCGI

給定

1. 前序 or 後序

2. 中序

保證能構造出唯一的二元樹

#### 真正線性時間的做法

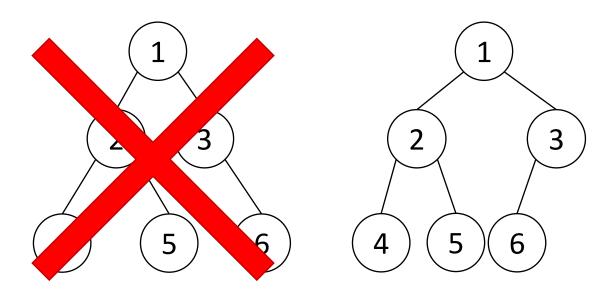
用來特判 root ,要是沒出現過的數字

```
vector<int> inorder, preorder; // Input

int i = 0, j = 0;
node *dfs(int rightBoundary = INT_MAX) {
  if (j == preorder.size() || inorder[i] == rightBoundary)
     return nullptr;
  node *nd = new node(preorder[j++]);
  nd->lc = dfs(root->data);
  ++i;
  nd->rc = dfs(rightBoundary);
  return nd;
}
```

#### Complete binary tree

- 除了最後一層,每一層都是填滿的
- 最後一層的元素盡量往左靠



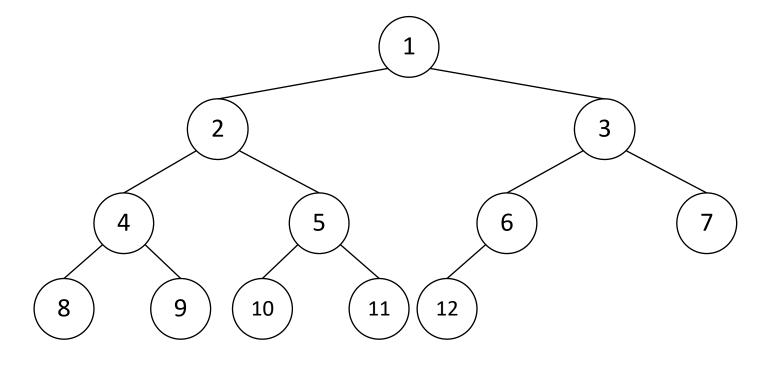
#### Complete binary tree

- 儲存方式
- 編號為 K 的節點 其左右子節點的編號分別為

左:2K

右: 2K+1

• 編號為K的節點 其 parent 編號為[K/2]



#### Complete binary tree

3

5

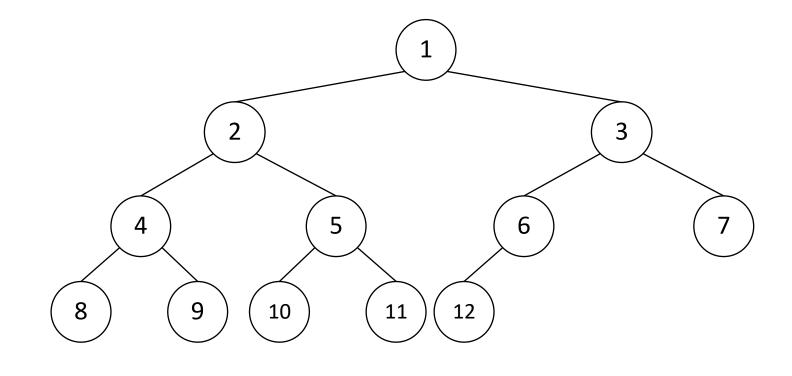
4

6

- 深度保證小於等於  $[\log_2 n]$
- 可以用陣列存

注意index為0的 位置不會用到 喔





8

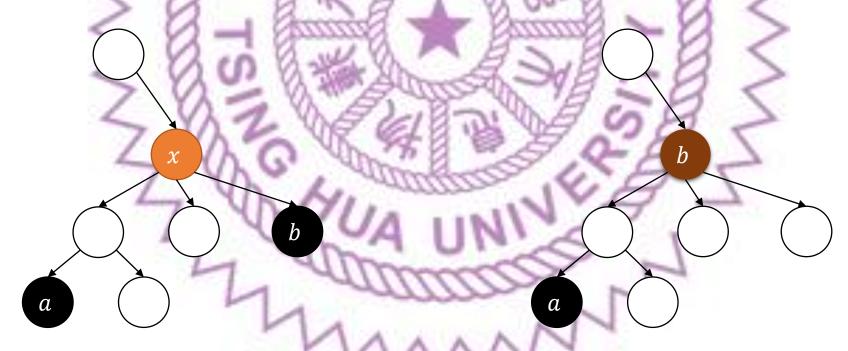
9

10

11

## 最近共同祖先 (LCA)

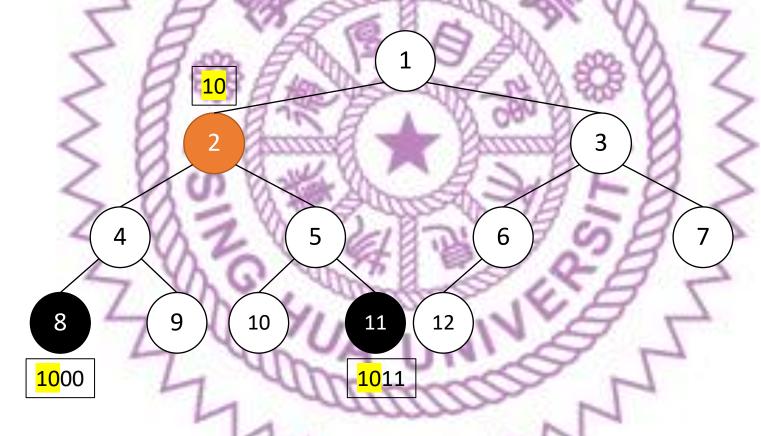
- 給你一棵有根樹 T,對於樹上任意兩點 a,b 可以找到一個點 x 滿足 : x 是 a,b 的祖先且深度最深
- 我們稱  $x \in a, b$  的最近共同祖先 (LCA)

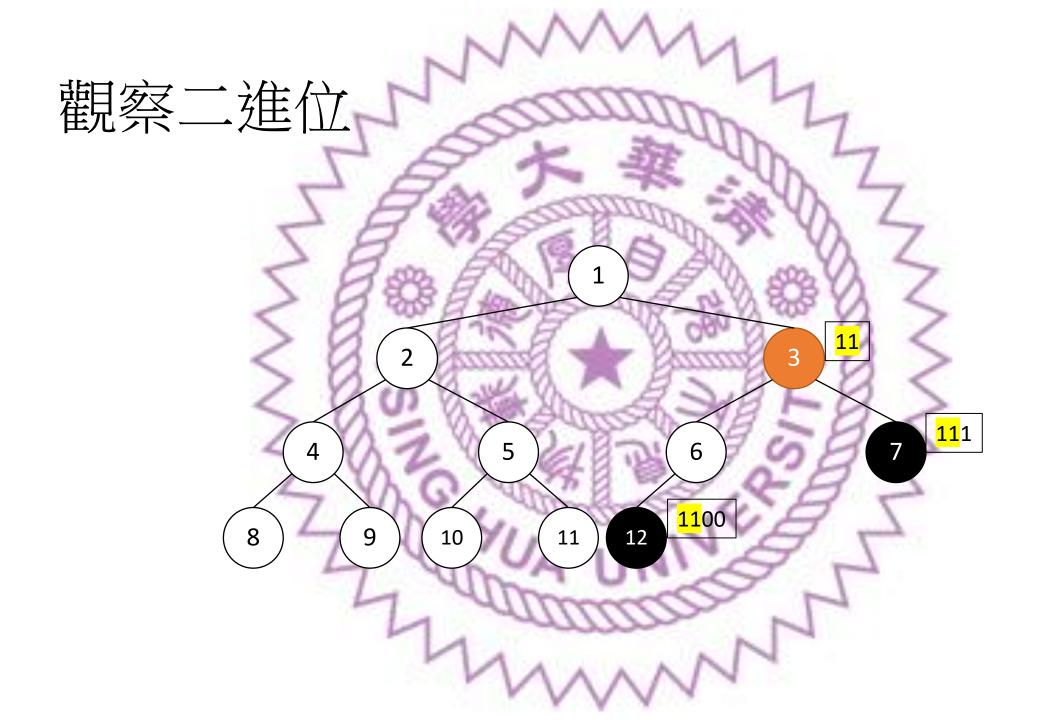


#### 觀察二進位

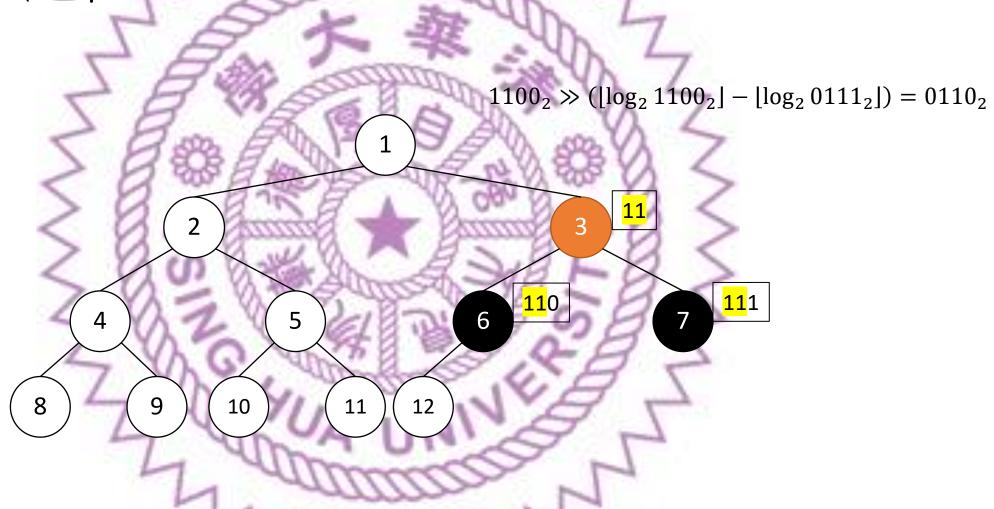
 $1000_2 \oplus 1011_2 = 0011_2$ 

$$1000_2 \gg (\lfloor \log_2 0011_2 \rfloor + 1) = 0010_2$$
  
 $1011_2 \gg (\lfloor \log_2 0011_2 \rfloor + 1) = 0010_2$ 





#### 觀察二進位



#### O(1)計算 $\lfloor \log_2 x \rfloor$ 的黑魔法 – std::\_\_lg(x)

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    // 0 0 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        std::cout << std::__lg(i) << ' ';
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

注意 clang 上沒有這個函數,要自己寫

```
inline int __lg(int __n) {
  return sizeof(int) * __CHAR_BIT__ - 1 - __builtin_clz(__n);
}
```

#### Complete binary tree - O(1) LCA

```
unsigned getLCA(unsigned a, unsigned b) {
  if (a < b)
    b >>= __lg(b) - __lg(a);
  else
    a >>= __lg(a) - __lg(b);
  return a >> (__lg(a ^ b) + (a != b));
}
```