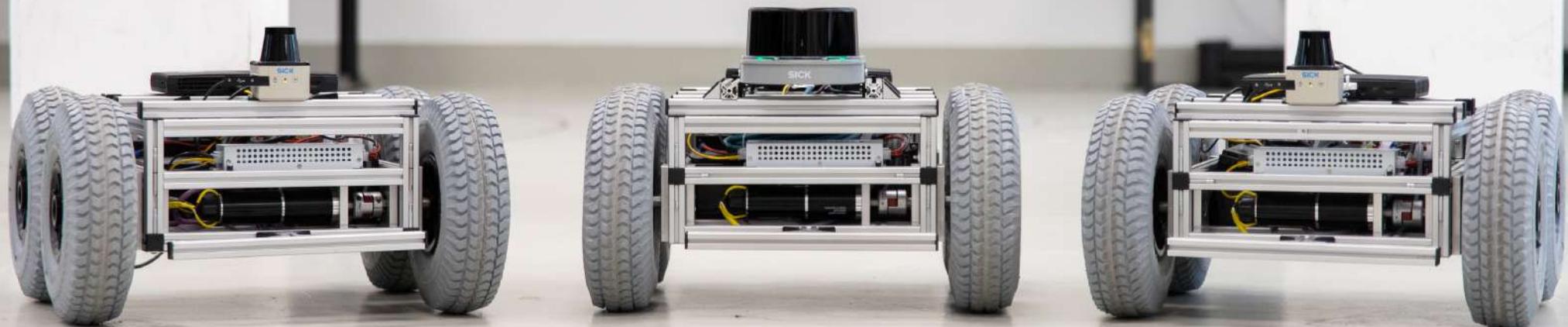


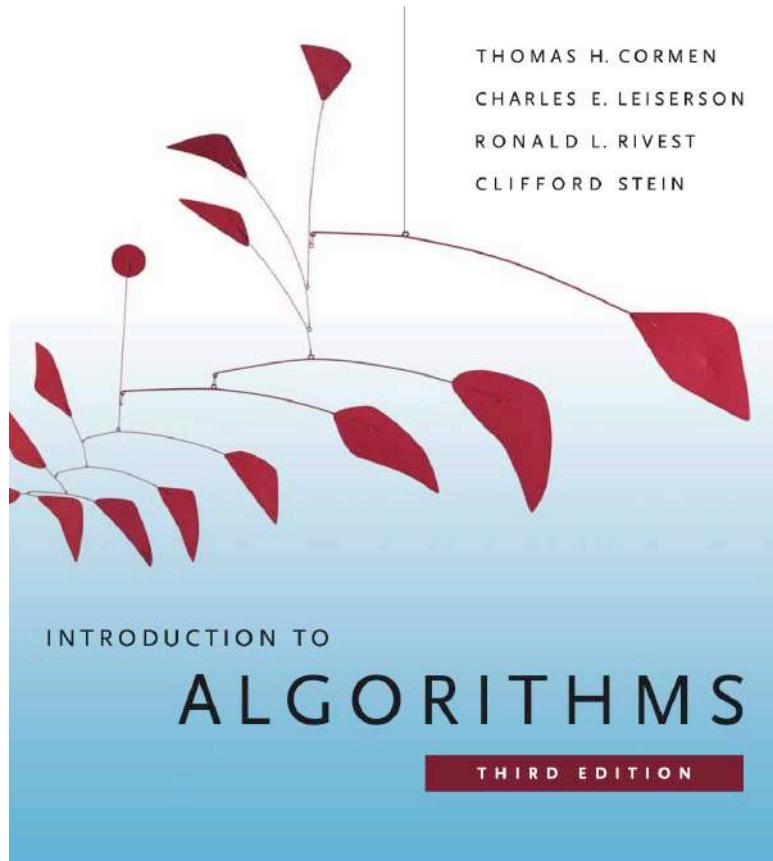
# Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen

Prof. Dr. Thomas Wiemann - FB AI



**Hochschule Fulda**  
*University of Applied Sciences*





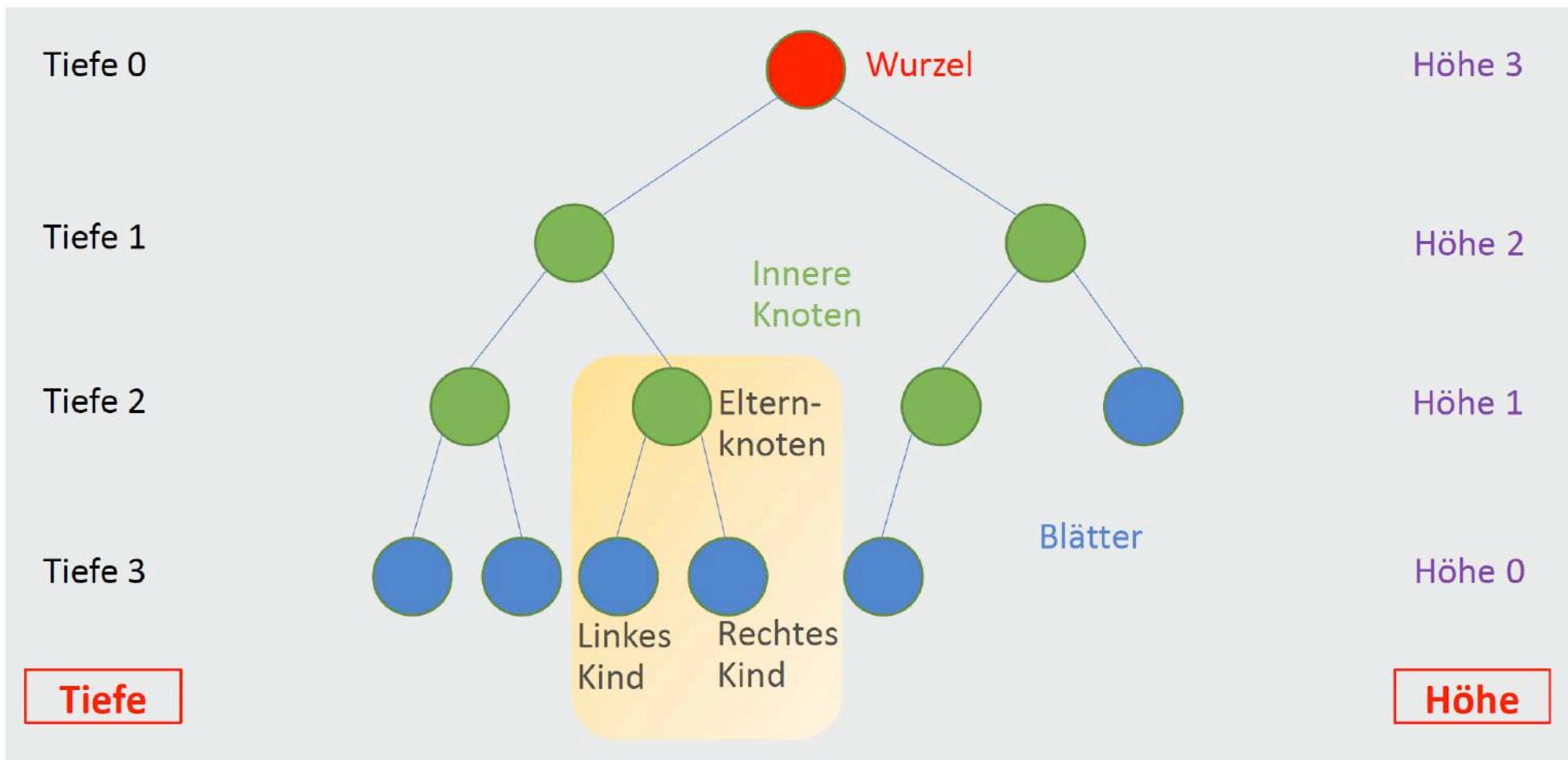
## Gliederung

1. Laufzeit und Komplexität
2. Sortieren
3. Abstrakte Datentypen
4. Hashing
5. **Suchbäume**
6. Graphen- und Graphenalgorithmen
7. Ausblick

[https://edutechlearners.com/download/Introduction\\_to\\_algorithms-3rd\\_Edition.pdf](https://edutechlearners.com/download/Introduction_to_algorithms-3rd_Edition.pdf)

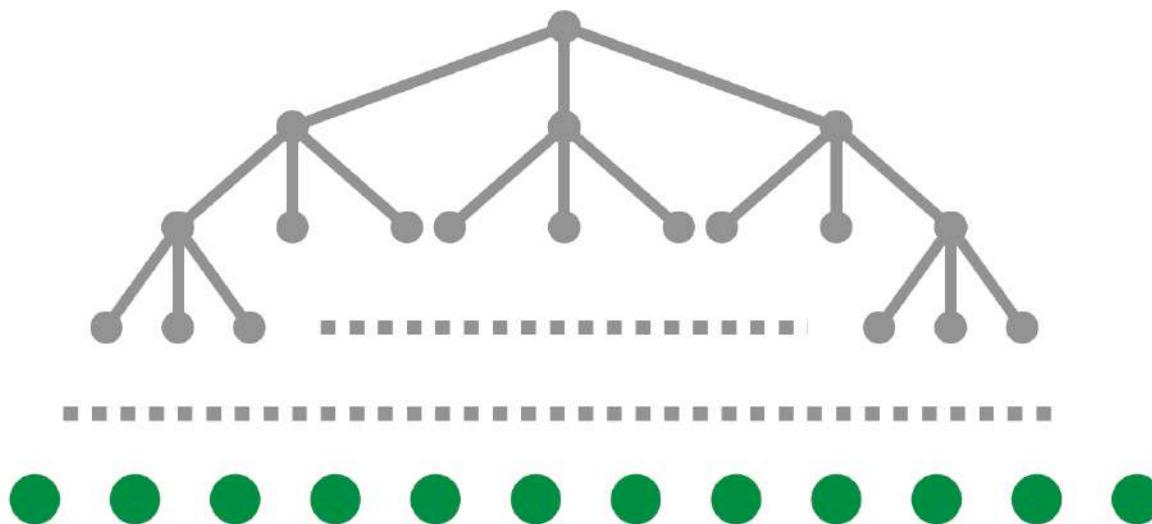


# Erinnerung: Bäume - Begriffe





Verzweigungsfaktor  $b=3$



$O(b^d)$  # Knoten der Tiefe  $d$ :  $b^d$

$O(b^d)$  # alle Knoten bis einschl. Tiefe  $d$ :  $\sum_{i=0}^d b^i = \frac{b^{d+1}-1}{b-1}$



# Beispiel: Verschiebespiel

7	2	4
5		6
8	3	1

Startzustand



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

Zielzustand

## Zustand

Sequenz der Zahlen/  
Leerfeld auf den 9  
Feldern

## Aktionen

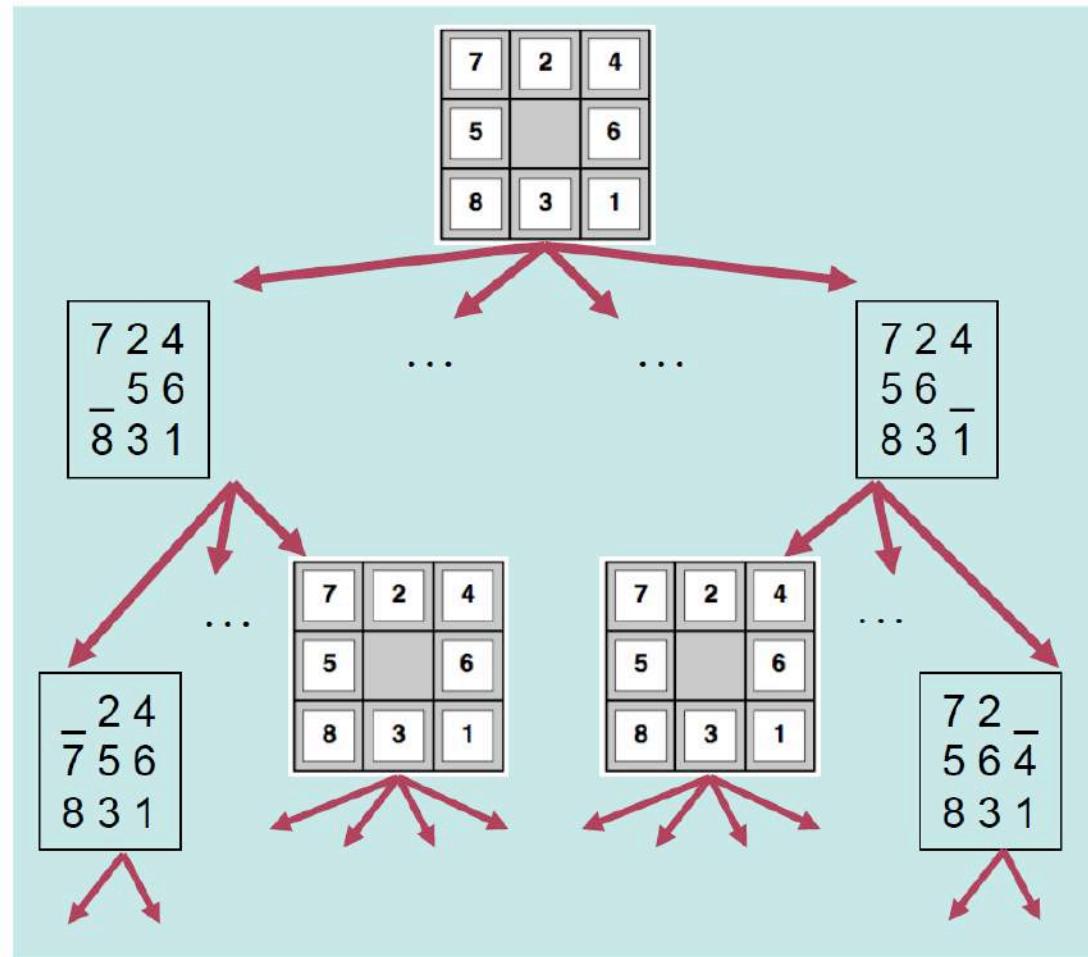
*Left, Right, Up, Down* (Verschiebung des Leerfelds, wenn's geht)

## Kosten

Konstant (1) pro Aktion

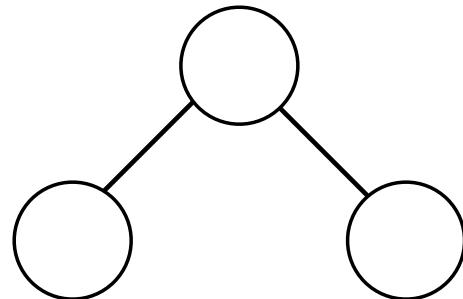


# Beispiel: Verschiebespiel



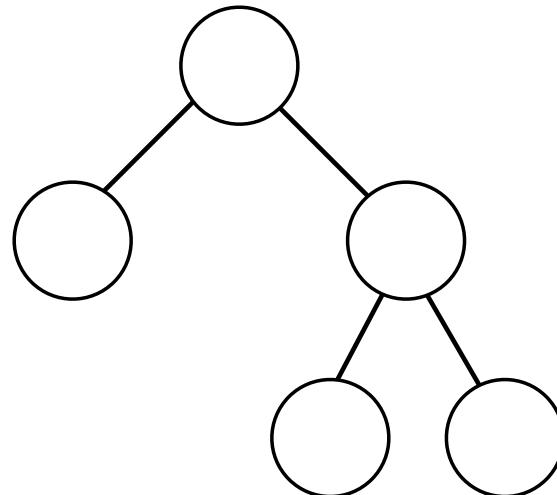


- ▶ Jeden Knoten sind maximal zwei binäre Unteräume zugeordnet



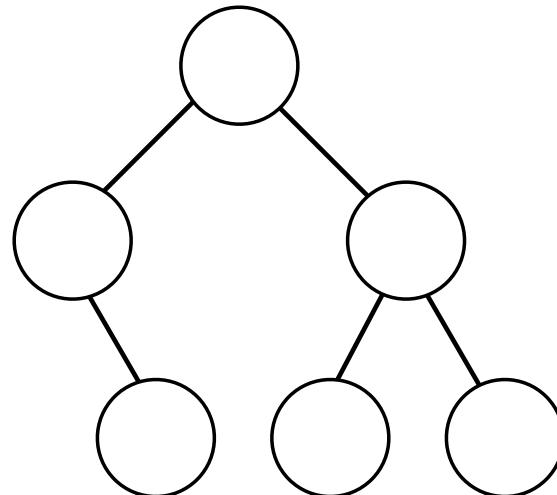


- ▶ Jeden Knoten sind maximal zwei binäre Unterbäume zugeordnet



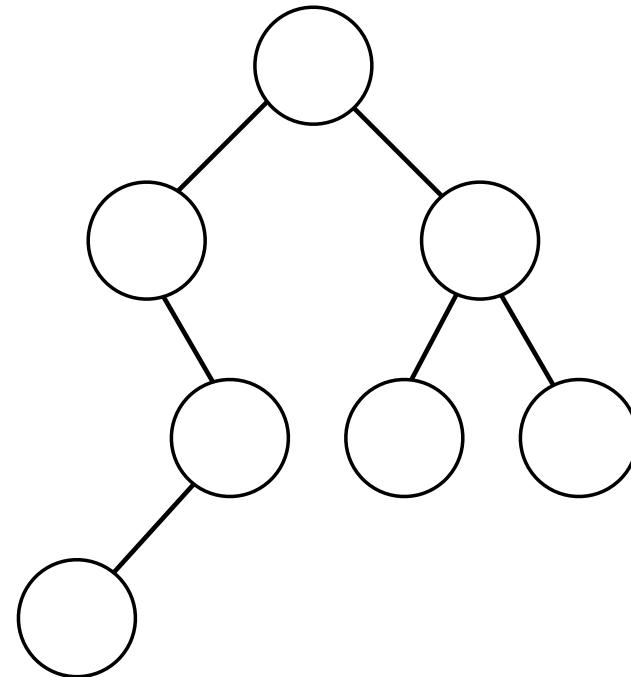


- ▶ Jeden Knoten sind maximal zwei binäre Unterbäume zugeordnet



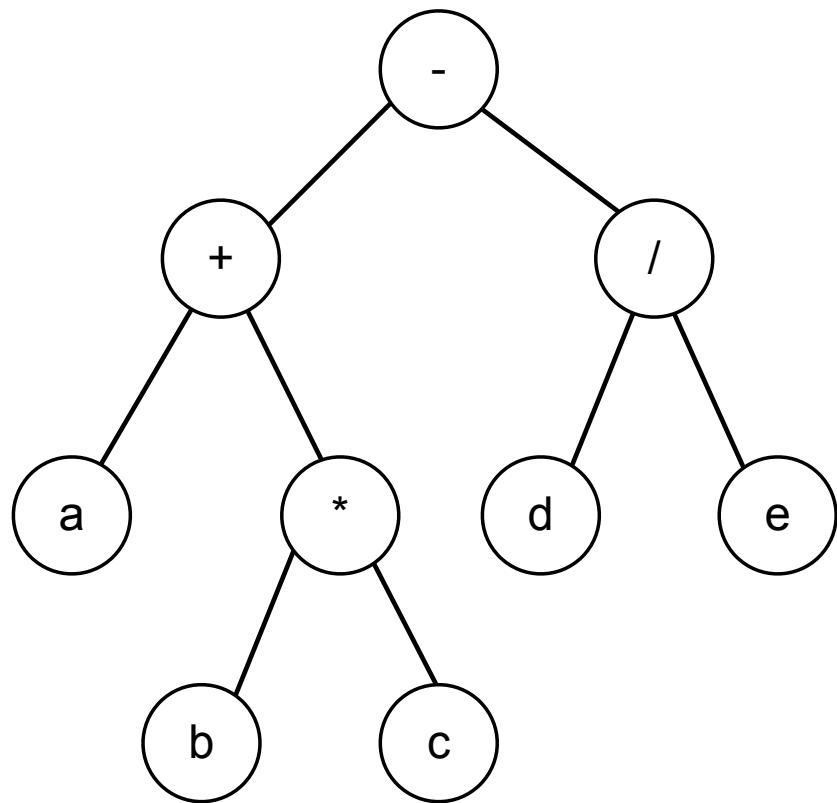


- ▶ Jeden Knoten sind maximal zwei binäre Unteräume zugeordnet





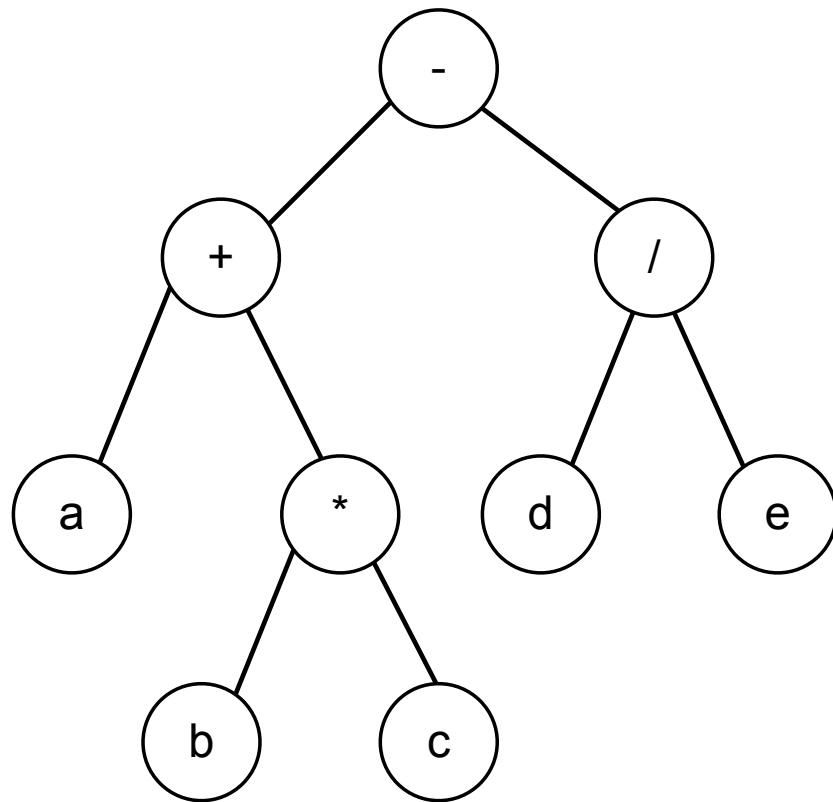
# Traversierungen (im Binärbaum)



Inorder:

“links Vater rechts“

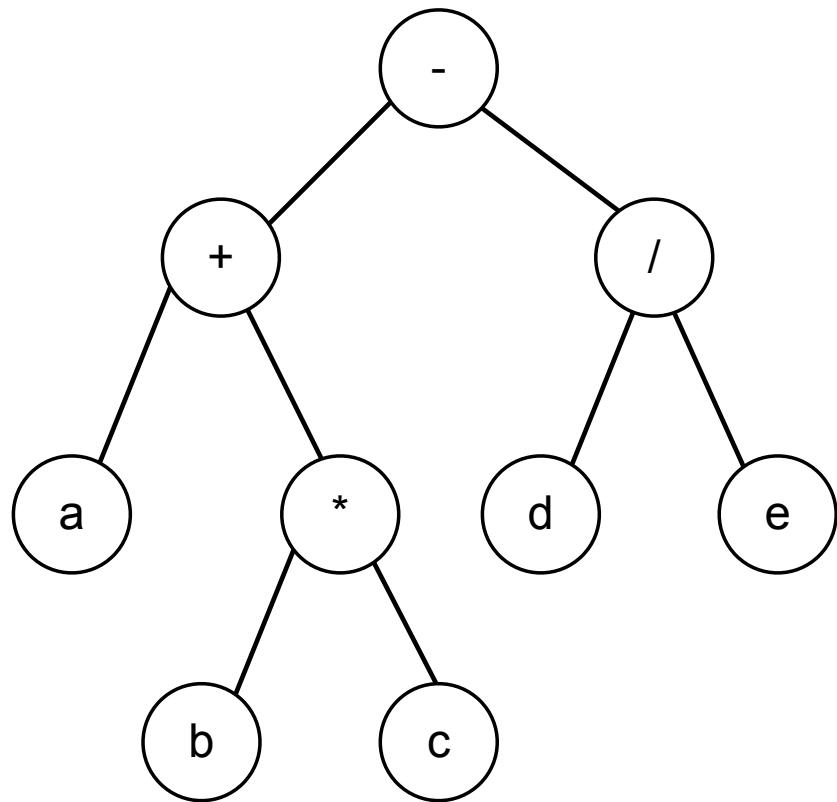
a + b \* c - d / e



Preorder:

“Vater links rechts“

- + a \* b c / d e



Postorder:

“links rechts Vater“

a b c \* + d e / -



```
public class Node
{
    public Node left;
    public Node right;
    public Comparable data;
    public bool empty();
    Node(Comparable x)
    {
        data = x;
        left = null;
        right = null;
    }
}

public static void inorder(Node n) {
    if(!n.empty()){
        inorder(n.left);
        System.out.println(n.data.toString());
        inorder(n.right);
    }
}
```

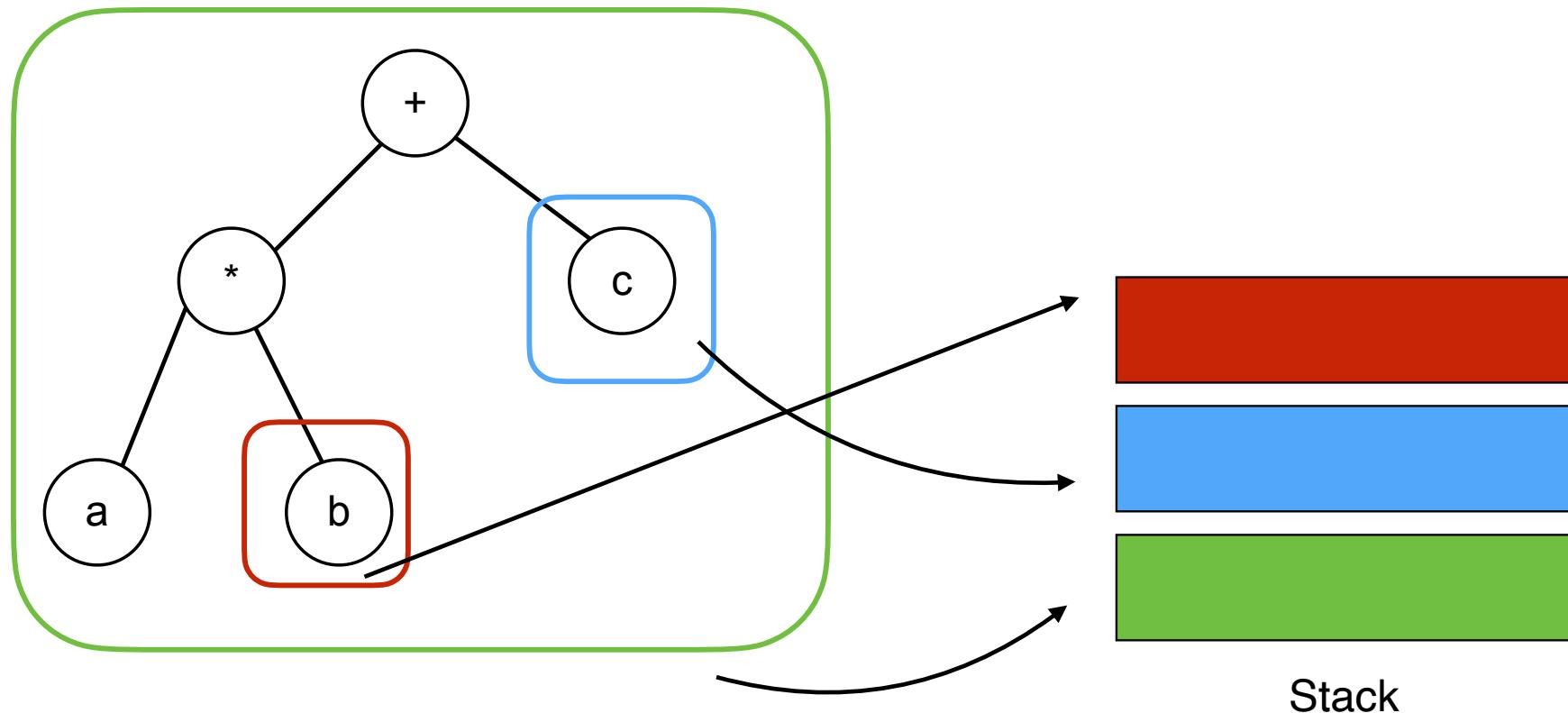


```
public class Node
{
    public Node left;
    public Node right;
    public Comparable data;
    public bool empty();
    Node(Comparable x)
    {
        data = x;
        left = null;
        right = null;
    }
    public static void preorder(Node n) {
        if(!n.empty()) {
            System.out.println(n.data.toString());
            preorder(n.left);
            preorder(n.right);
        }
    }
}
```



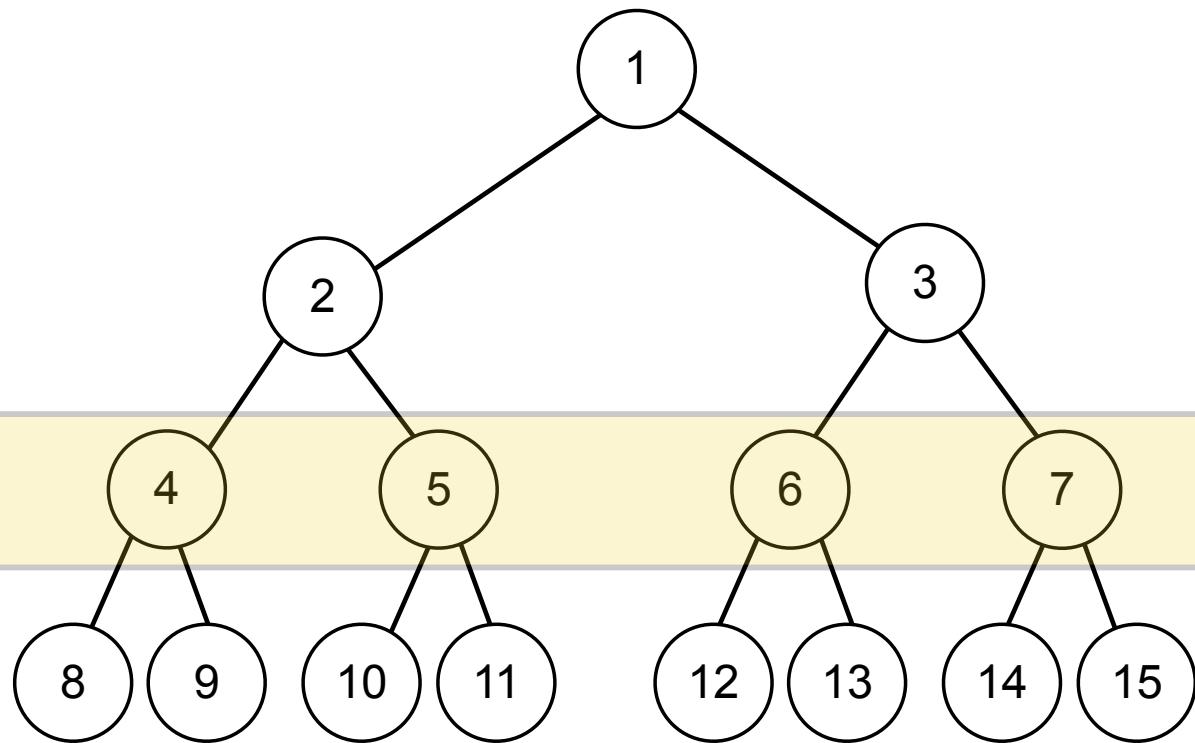
```
public class Node
{
    public Node left;
    public Node right;
    public Comparable data;
    public bool empty();
    Node(Comparable x)
    {
        data = x;
        left = null;
        right = null;
    }
}
```

```
public static void postorder(Node n) {
    if(!n.empty()) {
        postorder(n.left);
        postorder(n.right);
        System.out.println(n.data.toString());
    }
}
```

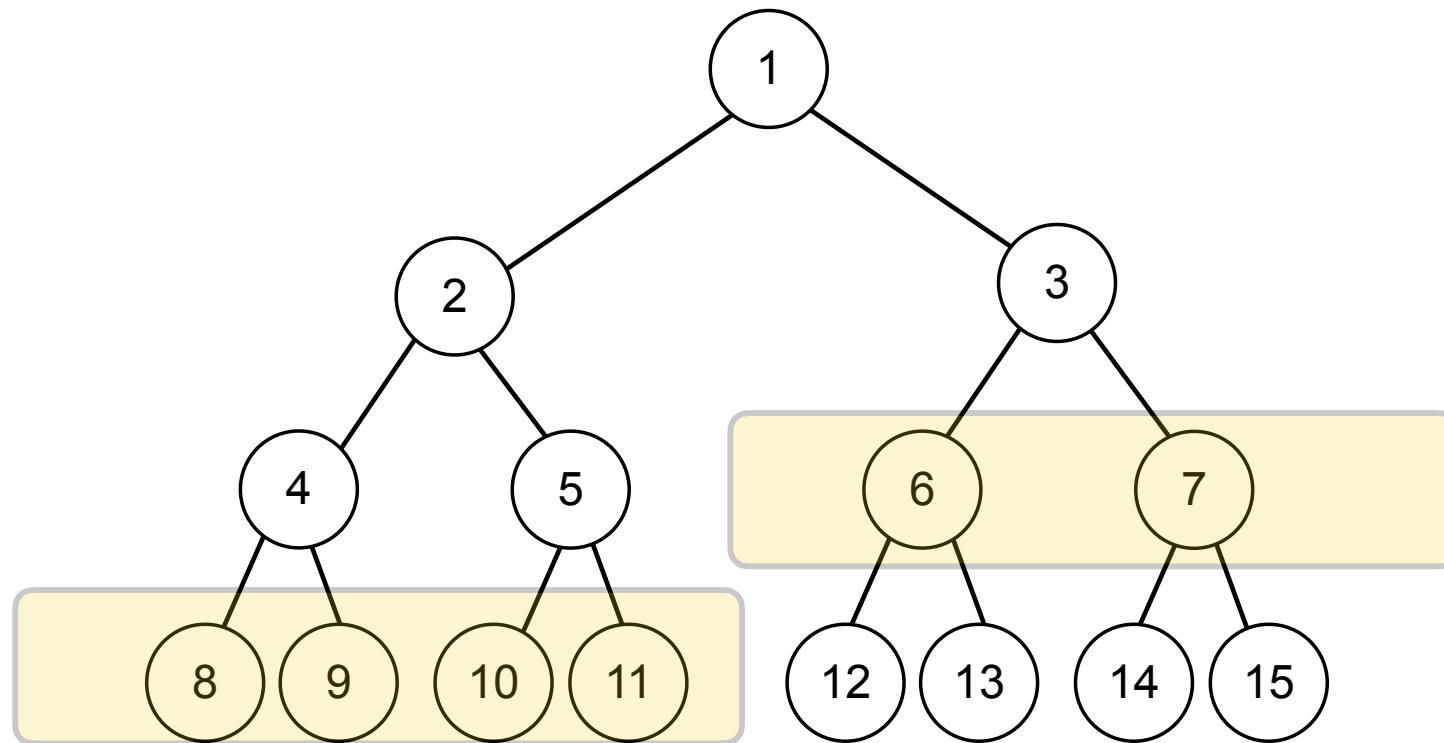




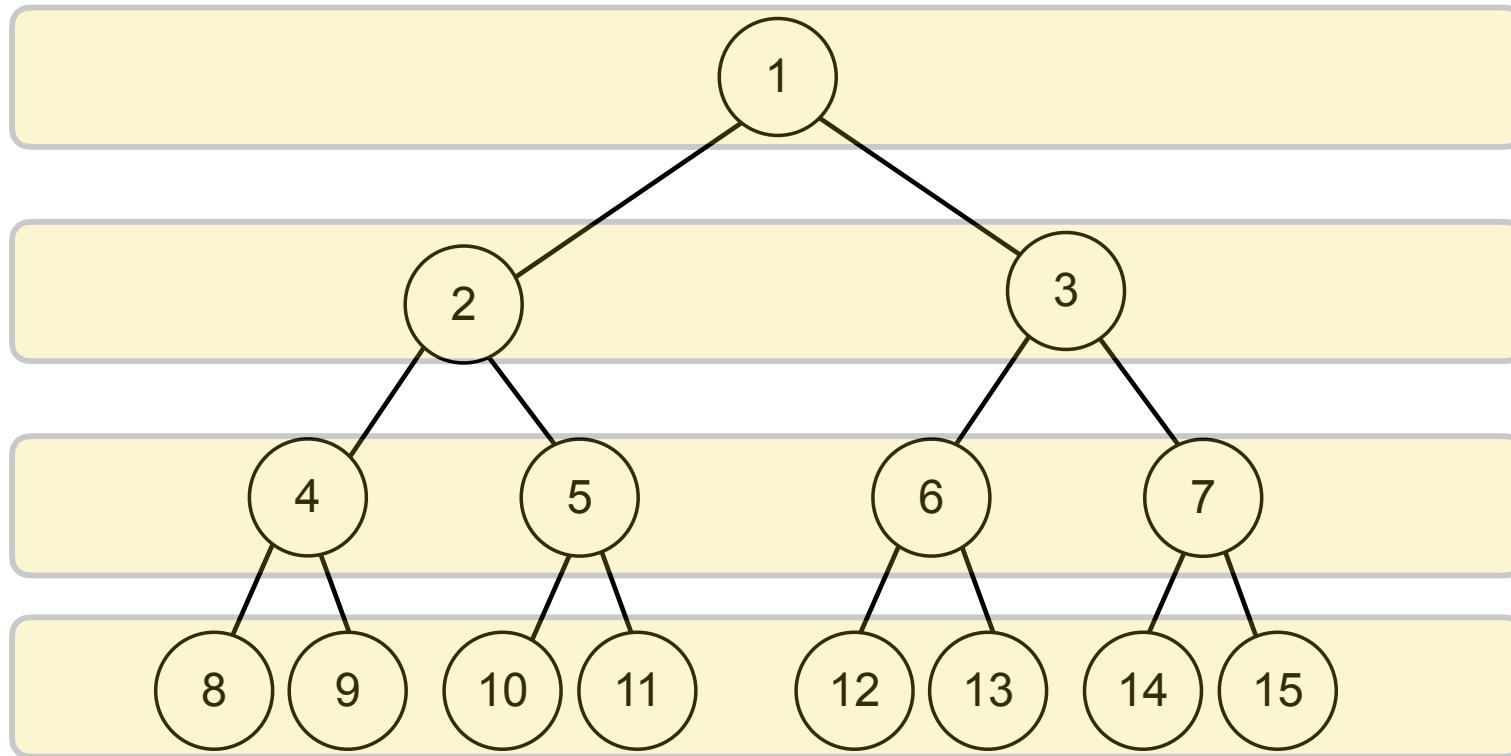
```
public static void DFS(Node w) {  
    Node t;  
    Stack s = new Stack();  
    if(!w.empty()) s.push(w);  
    while(!s.empty())  
    {  
        t = s.top(); s.pop();  
        do {  
            System.out.println(t.data.toString());  
            if(!t.right.empty()) s.push(t.right);  
            t = t.left;  
        } while (!t.empty())  
    }  
}
```



Umsetzung mittels Queue



Umsetzung mittels Queue



Reihenfolge der Traversierung: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15



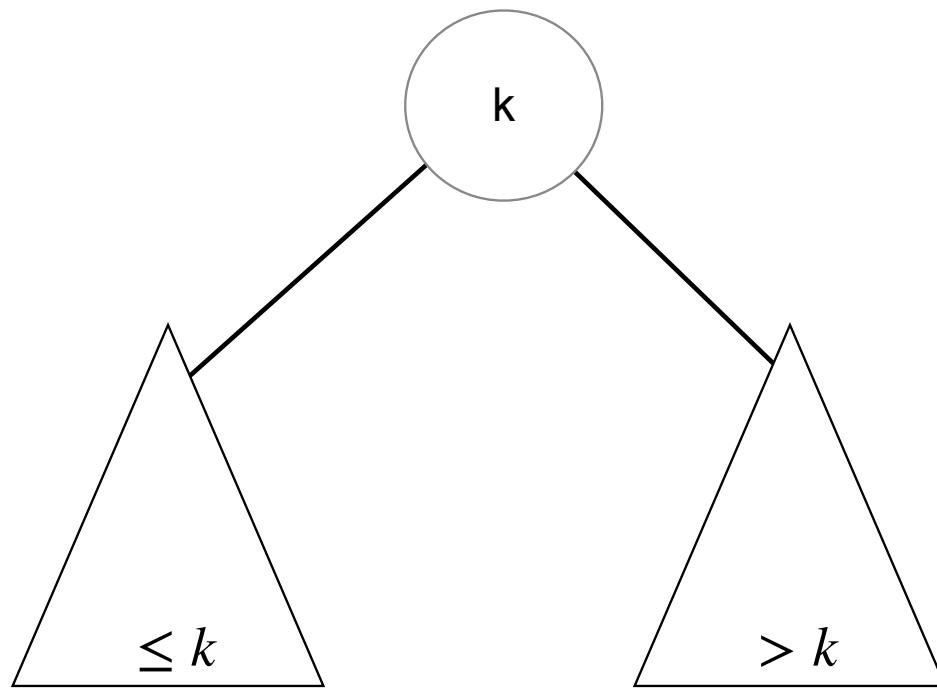
## Breitensuche in Pseudo-Java

```
public static void BFS(Node w) {  
    Node t;  
    Queue q = new Queue();  
    if(!w.empty()) q.enq(w);  
    while(!q.empty()) {  
        t = q.front(); q.deq();  
        System.out.println(t.data.toString());  
        if(!t.left.empty()) q.enq(t.left);  
        if(!t.right.empty()) q.enq(t.right);  
    }  
}
```



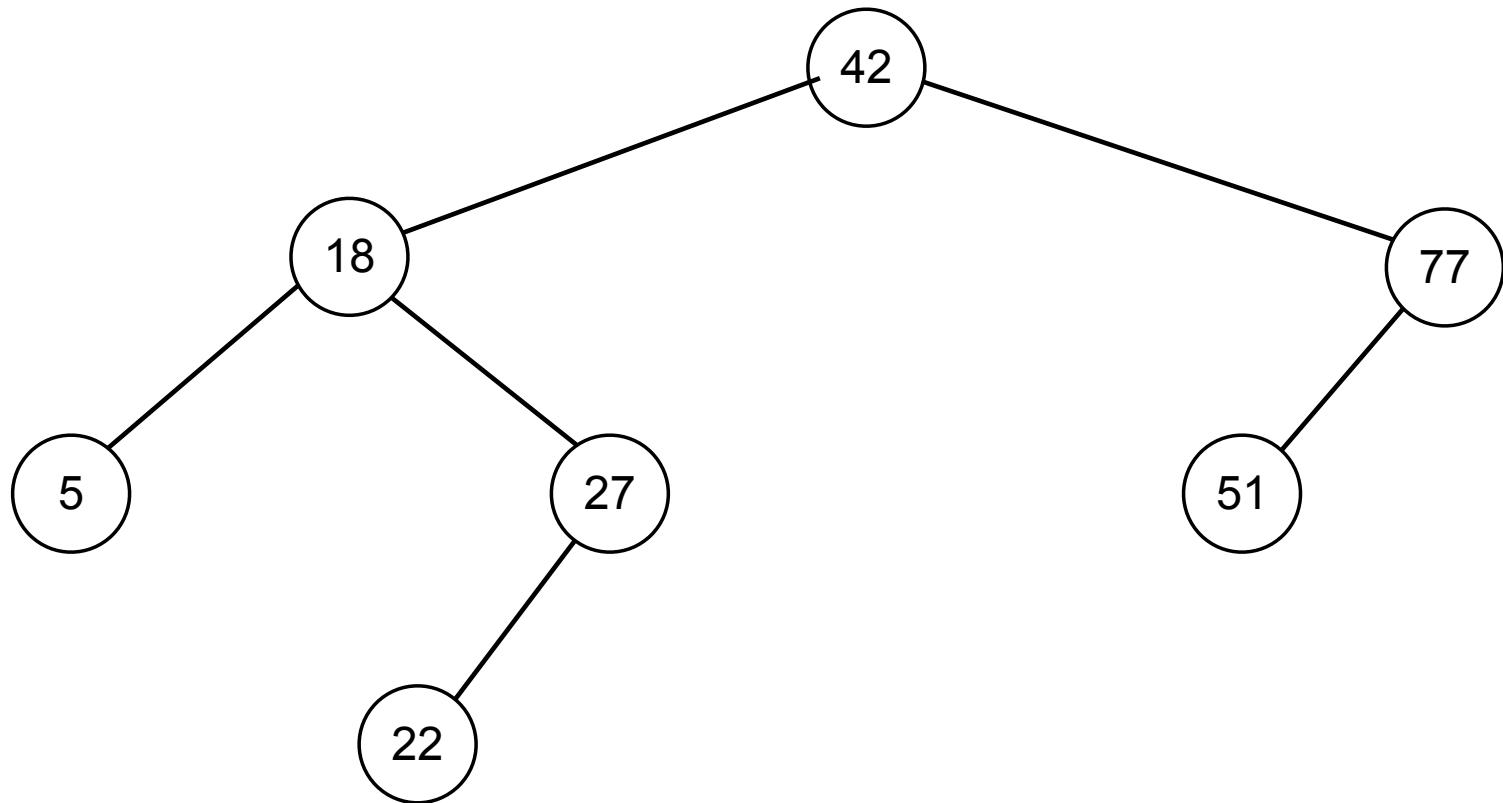
# Binärer Suchbaum

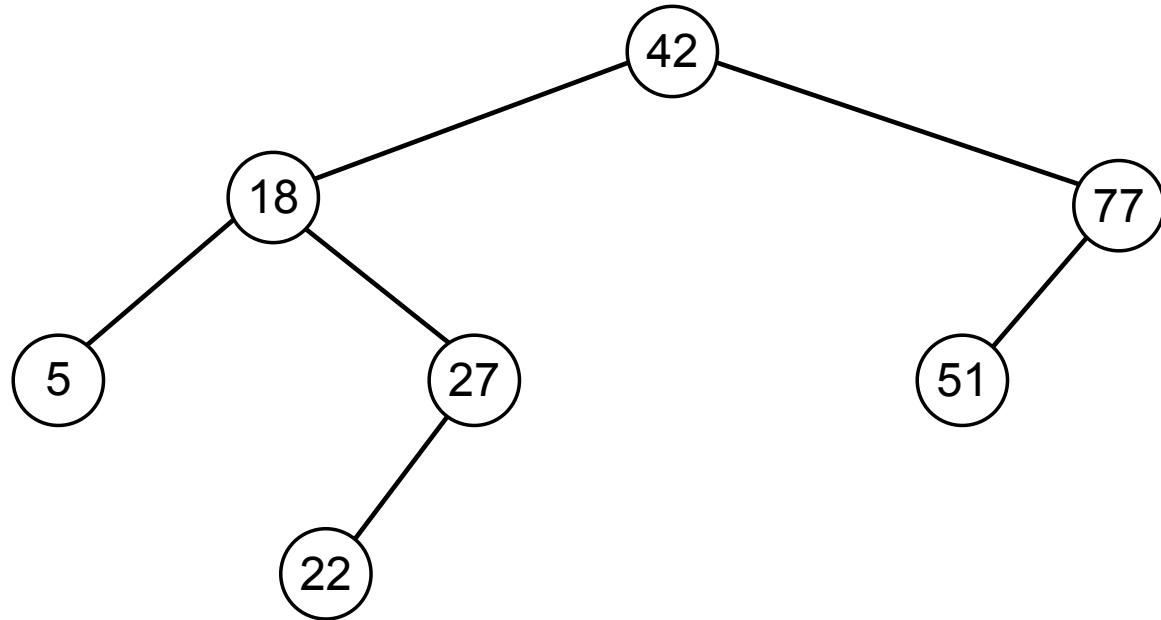
- ▶ Ein binärer Suchbaum ist ein binärer Baum mit vergleichbaren Objekten
- ▶ Alle Schlüssel im linken Teilbaum unter Knoten  $k$  sind kleiner gleich der Schlüssel in  $k$
- ▶ Alle Schlüssel im rechten Teilbaum sind größer als  $k$





# Binärer Suchbaum

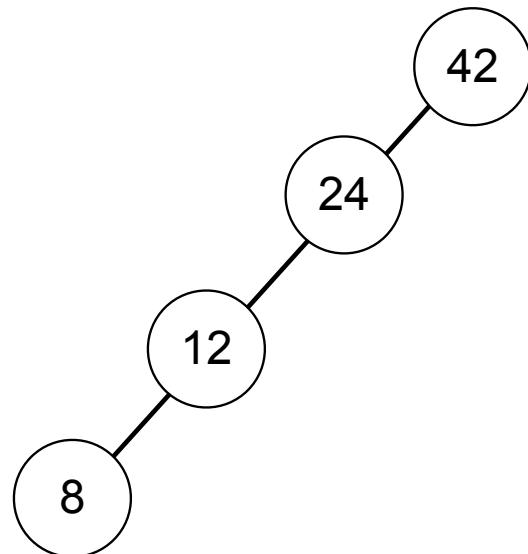




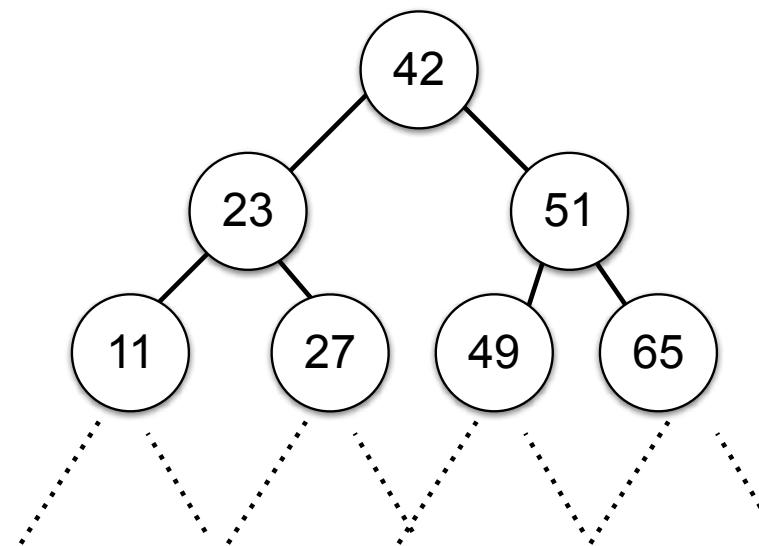
- ▶ empty()
- ▶ lookup(x)
  - Zielgerichtet nach dem Schlüssel suchen und das Objekt (oder null) zurückgeben
- ▶ insert(x)
  - Zielgerichtet absteigen. Falls gefunden, Fehlanzeige. Falls nicht, einhängen
- ▶ delete(x)
  - Zielgerichtet absteigen. Falls gefunden löschen. Sonst Fehlanzeige



## ► Aufwand



Worst Case  $\mathcal{O}(n)$



Bei guter Balanciertheit  $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$



```
public Comparable lookup(Comparable x)
{
    Node k = root;
    while(k != null) {
        if(x.compareTo(k.data) < 0) {
            k = k.left;
        } else if(x.compareTo(k.data) > 0){
            k = k.right;
        } else if(x.compareTo(k.data) == 0) {
            return k.data;
        }
    }
    return null;
}
```

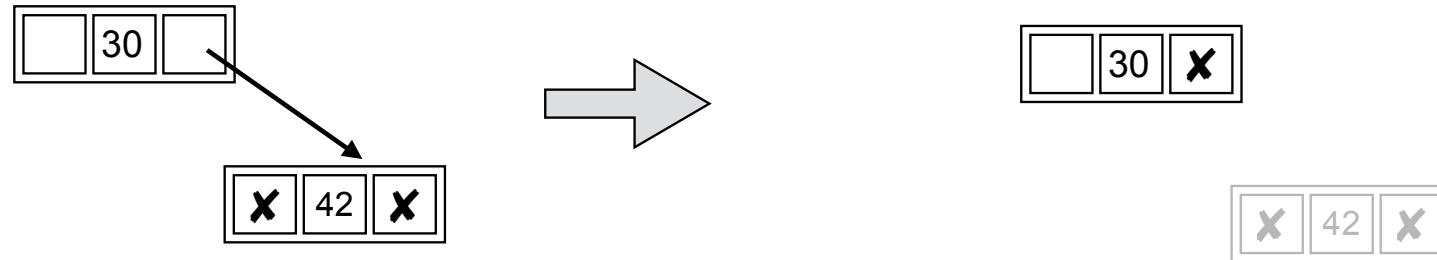


```
public boolean insert(Comparable x) {
    if(root == null)
    {
        root = new node(x);
        return true;
    } else {
        Node k = root;
        Node parent = null;
        while(k != null) {
            parent = k;
            if(x.compareTo(k.data) < 0)
            {
                k = k.left;
            } else if (x.compareTo(k.data) > 0) {
                k = k.right;
            } else {
                return false;
            }
        }
        if(x.compareTo(parent.data) < 0) {
            parent.left = new Node(x);
        } else {
            parent.right = new Node(x);
        }
        return true;
    }
}
```

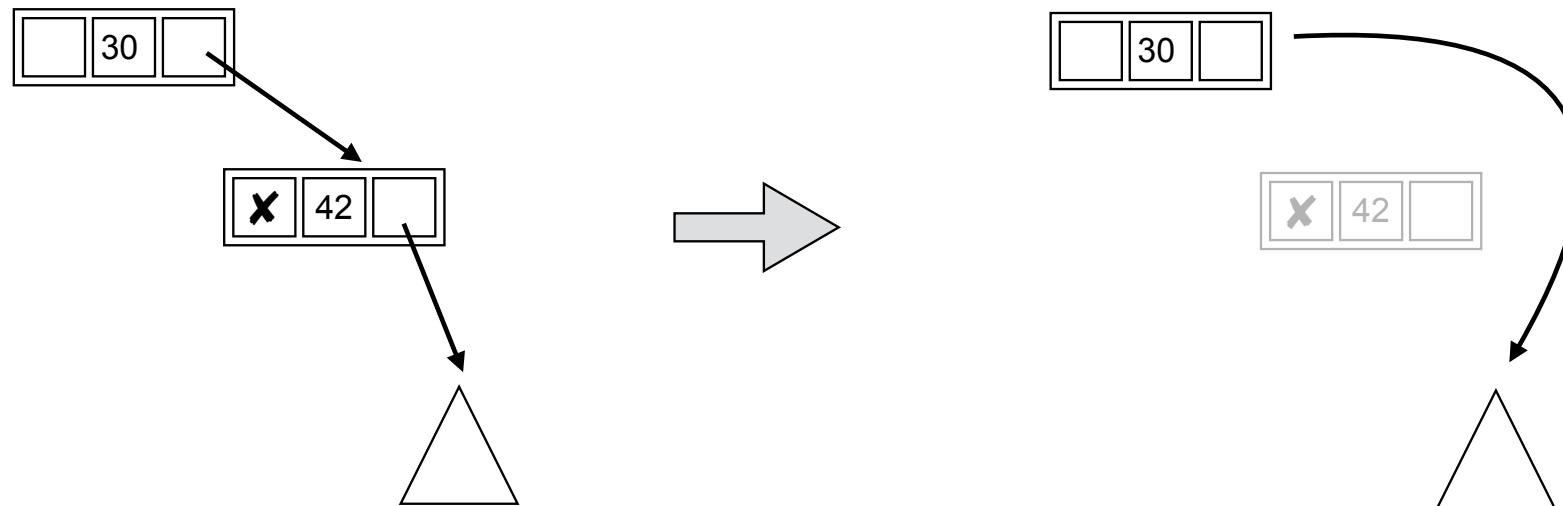


# Binärer Suchbaum - Delete (1)

1.) Schlüssel ist im Blatt



1.) Schlüssel in einem Knoten mit nur einem Sohn





## Binärer Suchbaum - Delete (2)

3.) Schlüssel in Knoten mit zwei Söhnen → “Inorder Successor”

