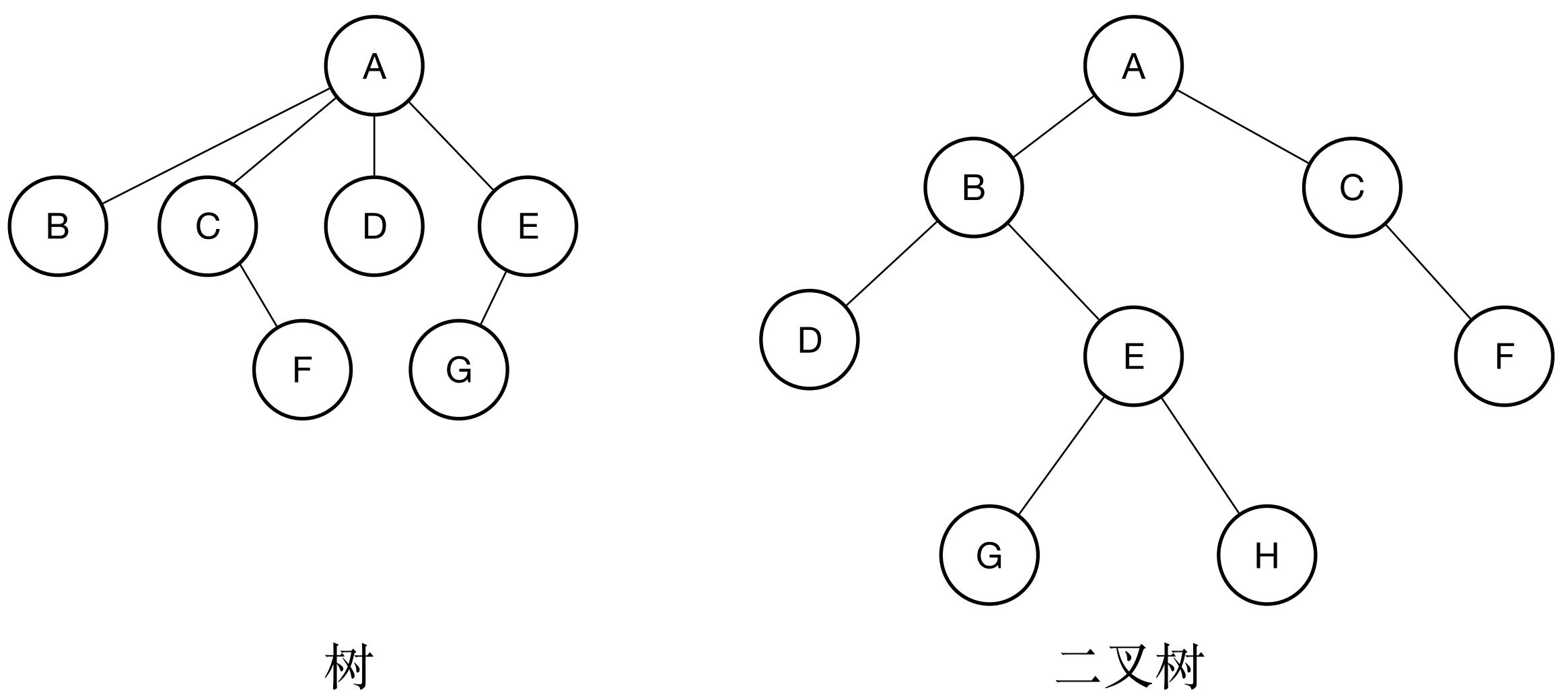
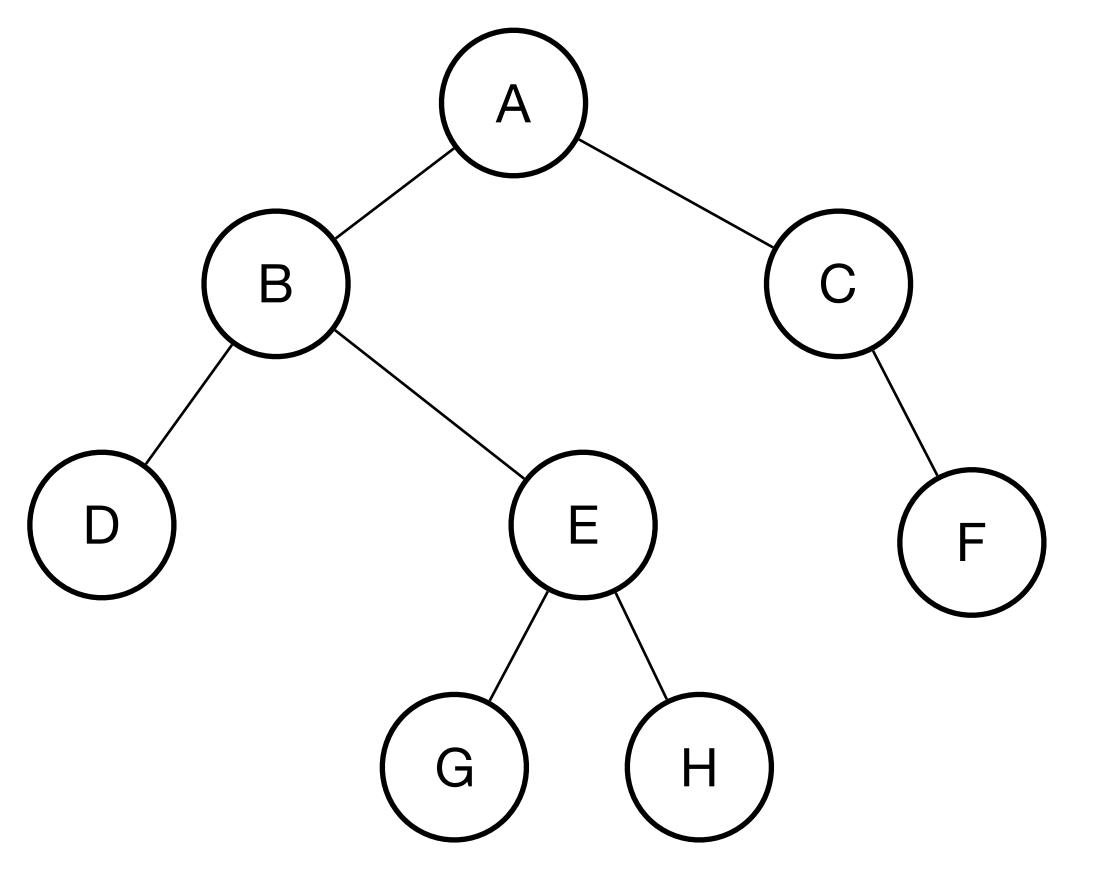
数据结构与算法实战 第四讲 树

4-1 二叉树及遍历

4.1.1 树与二叉树的定义



4.1.1 树与二叉树的定义



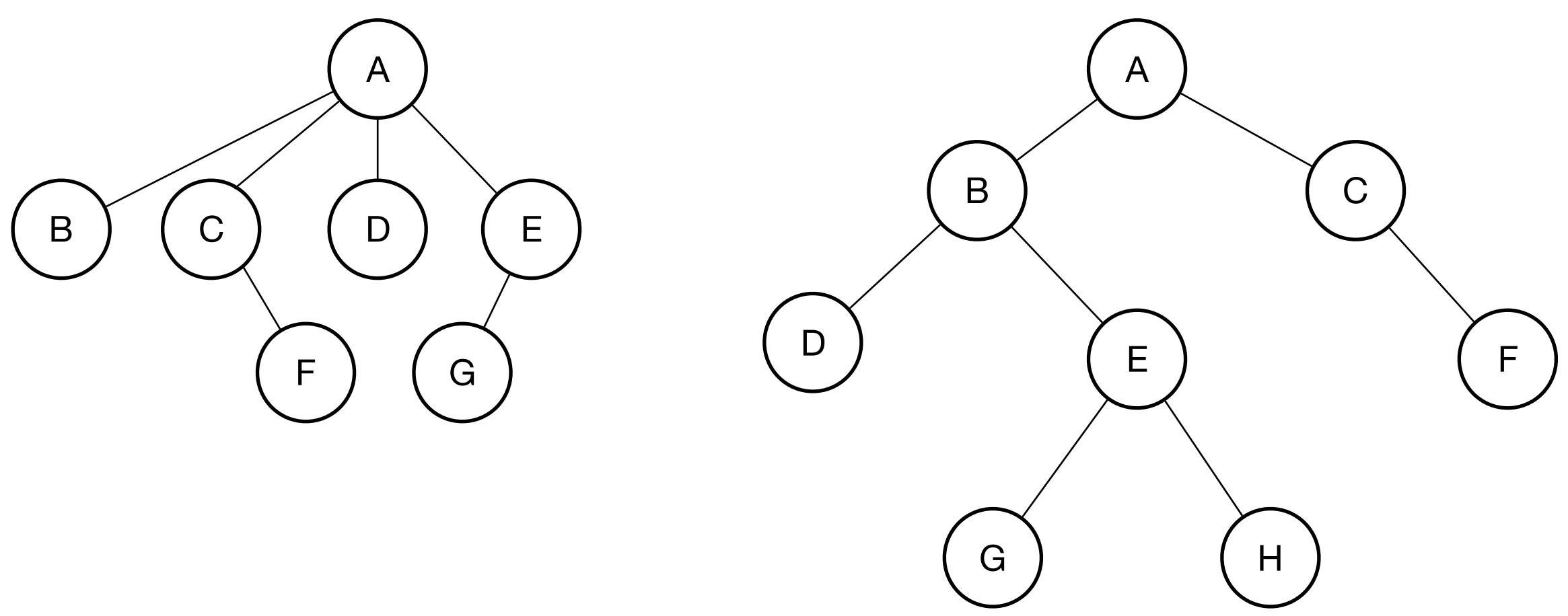
关于二叉树的几个概念:

满二叉树 (Full Binary Tree)

完全二叉树(Complete BT)

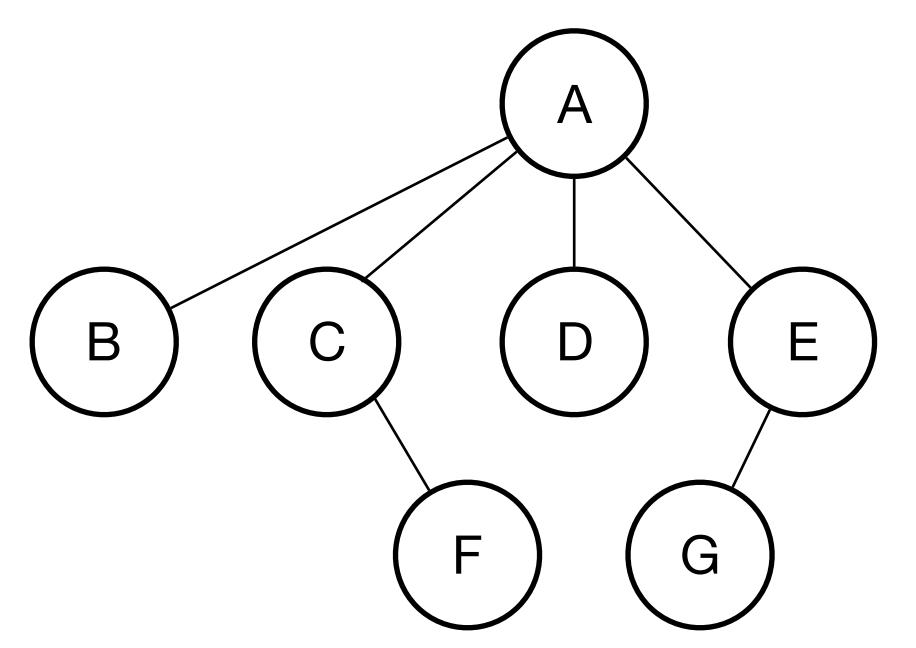
完美二叉树(Perfect BT)

4.1.2 树与二叉树的顺序实现



以上两棵树如何用顺序实现(数组存储)?

4.1.3 树与二叉树的链式实现

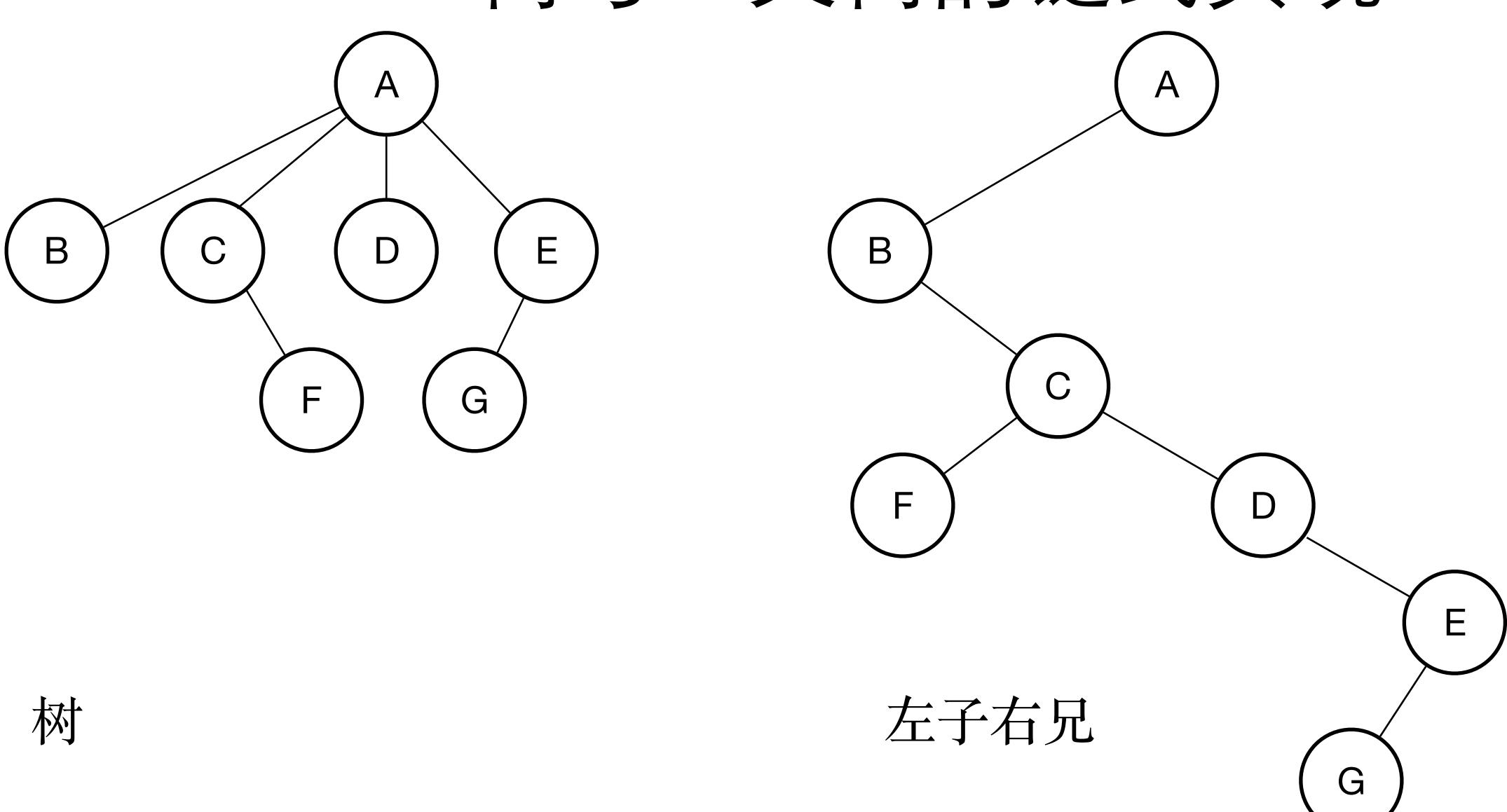


是否适合用链式存储?

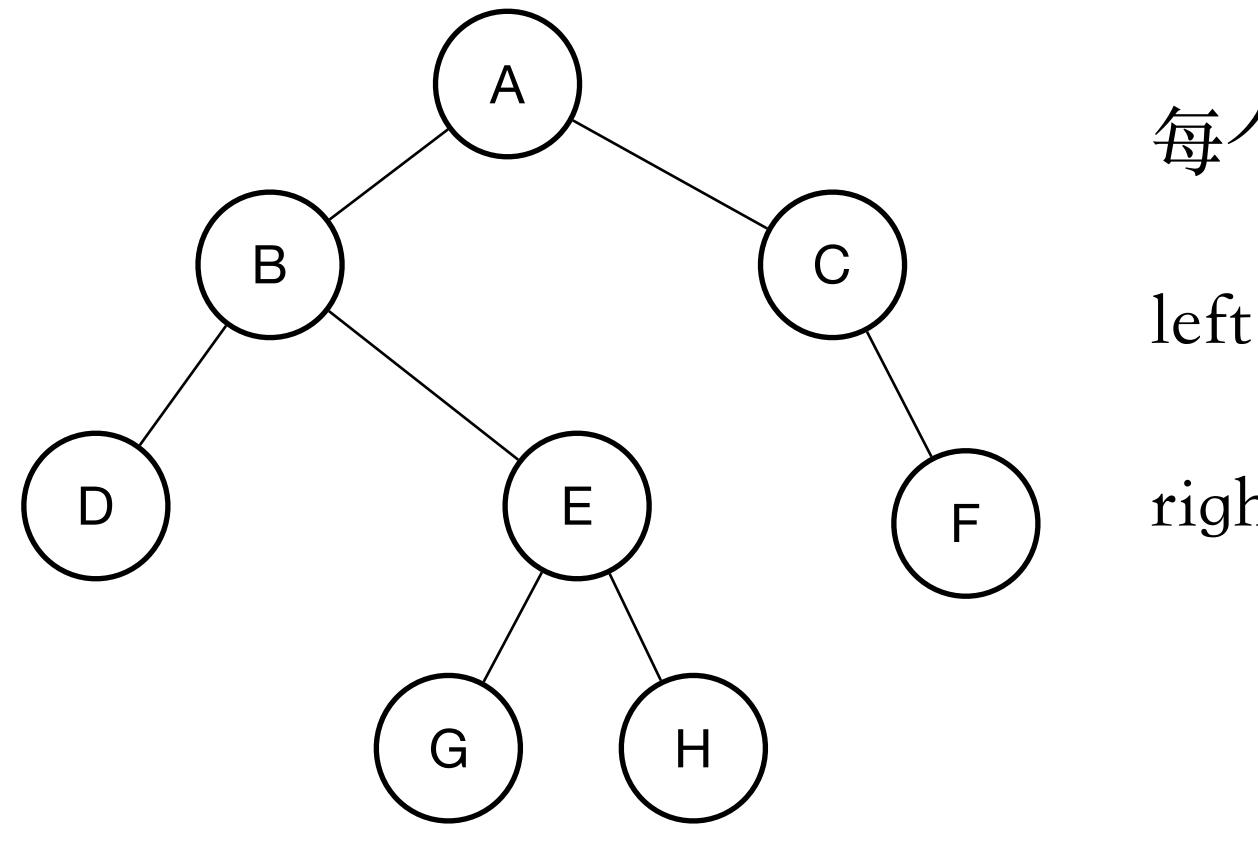
节点的指针域指向子节点?

树

4.1.3 树与二叉树的链式实现



4.1.3 树与二叉树的链式实现

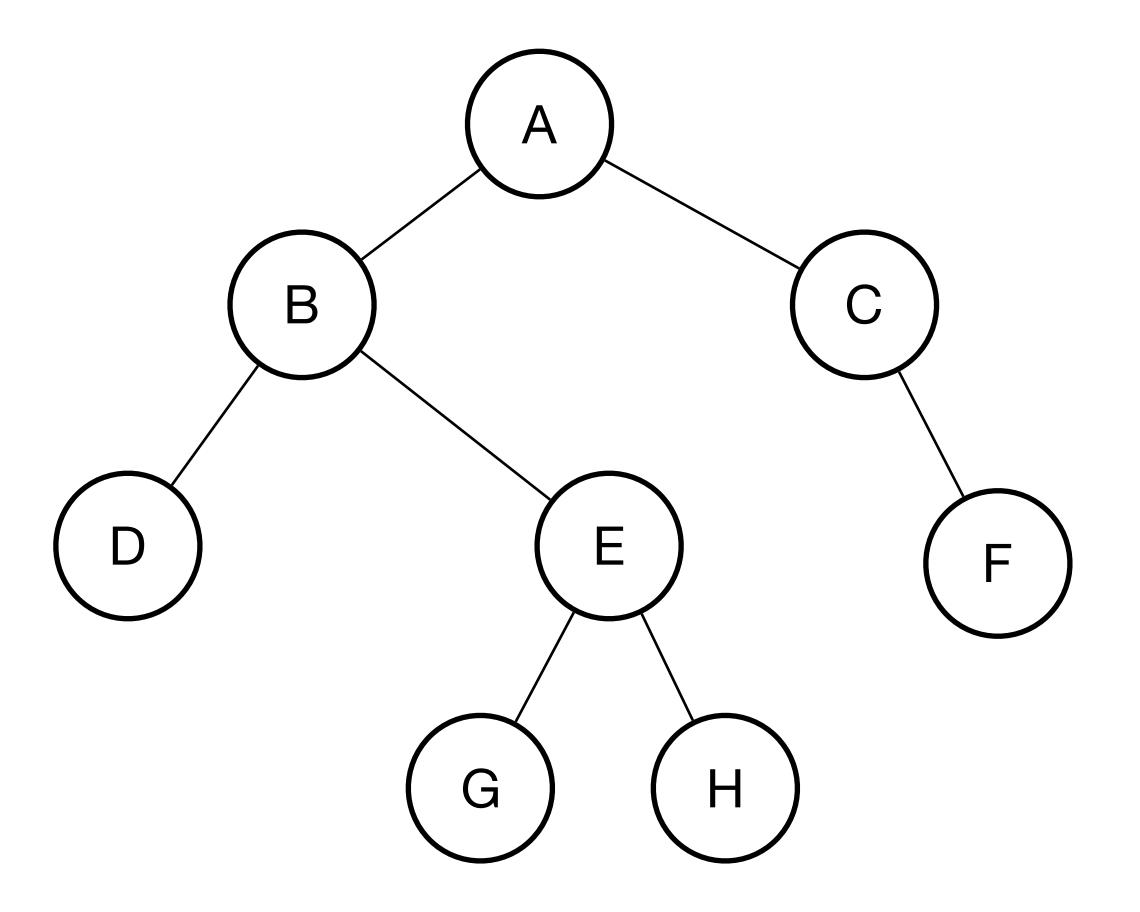


每个节点有两个链?

right

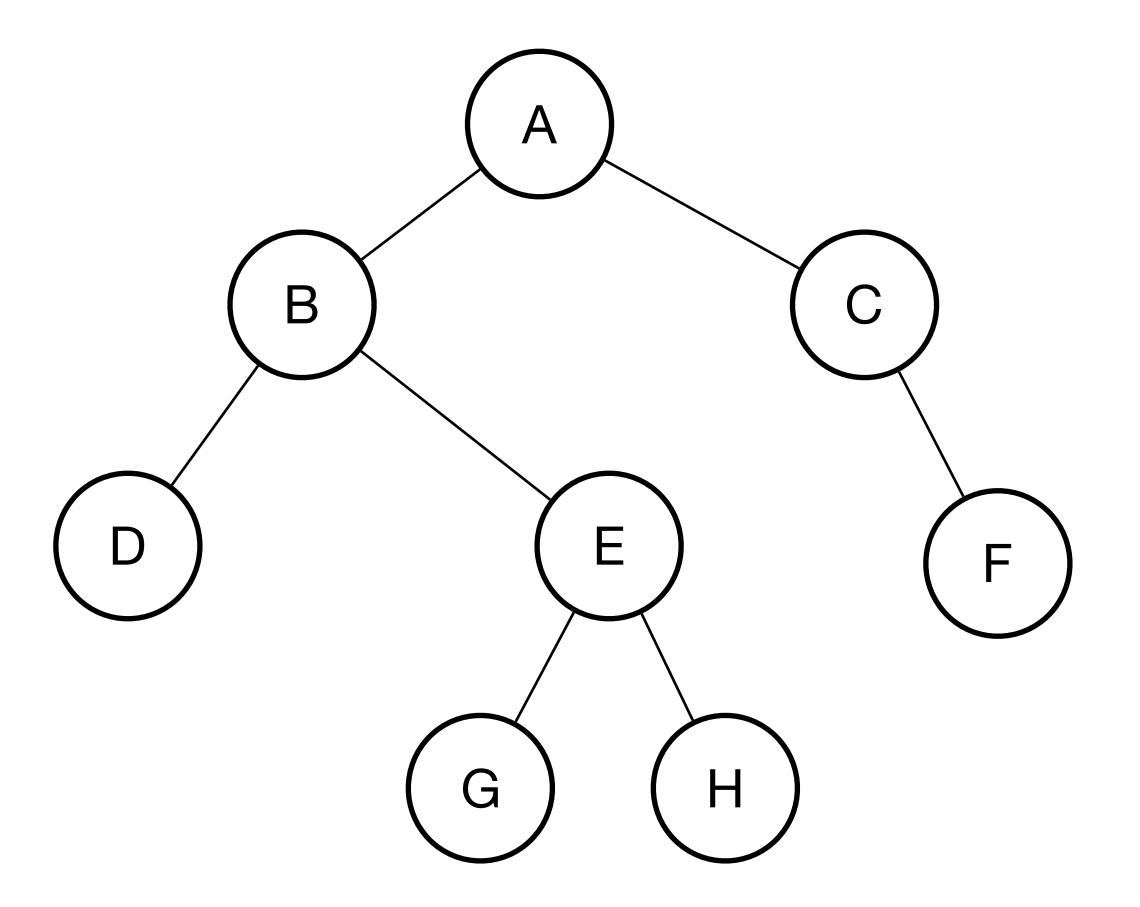
二叉树

4.1.4 二叉树的遍历 (递归实现)



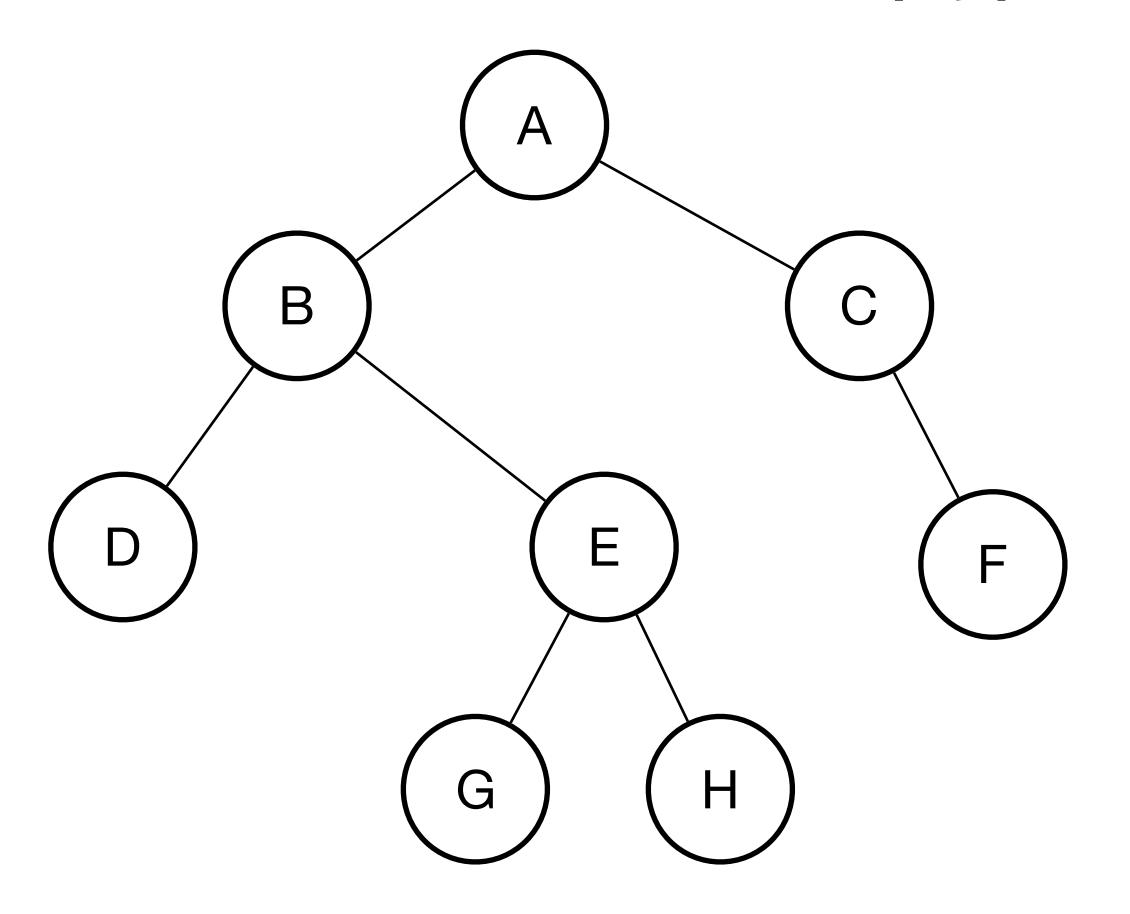
前序遍历:

4.1.4 二叉树的遍历 (递归实现)



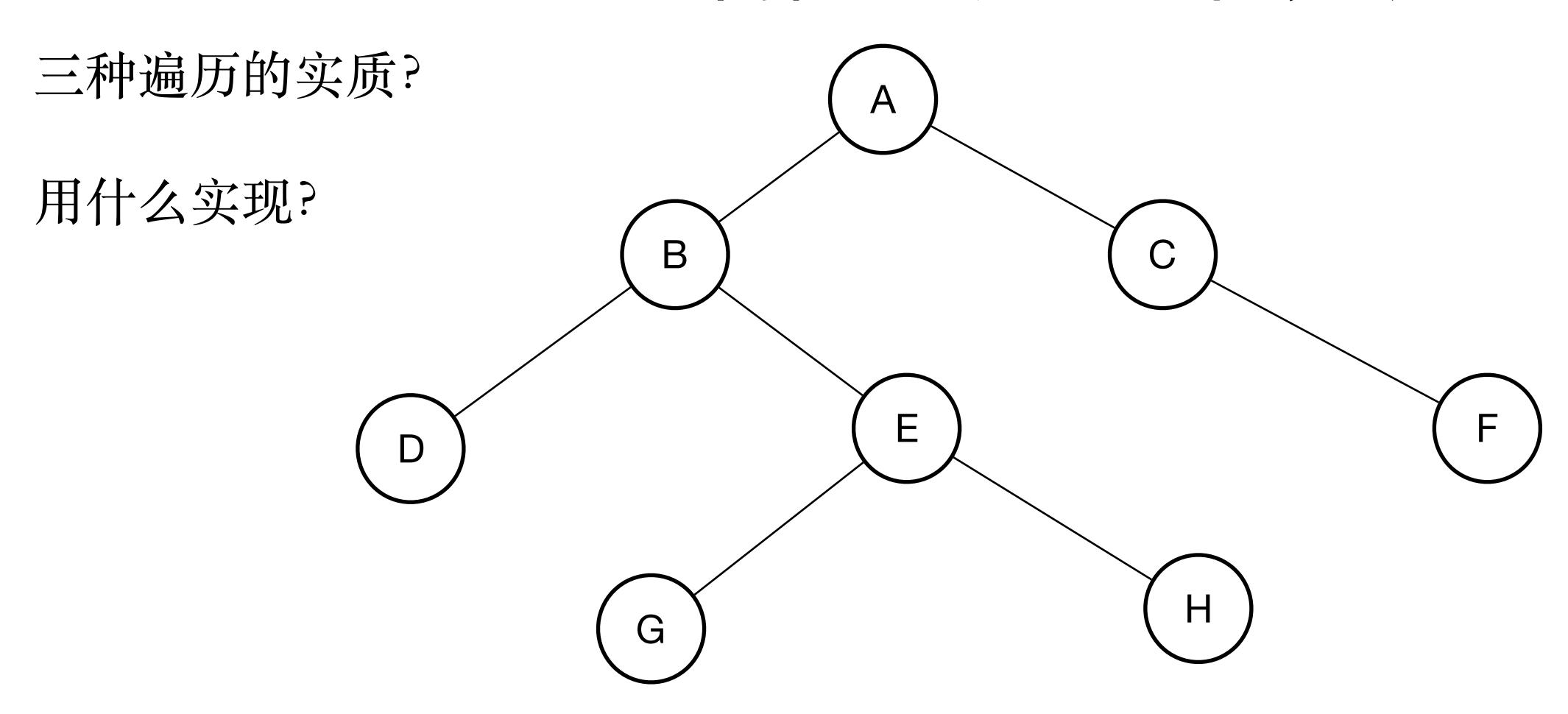
中序遍历:

4.1.4 二叉树的遍历 (递归实现)



后序遍历:

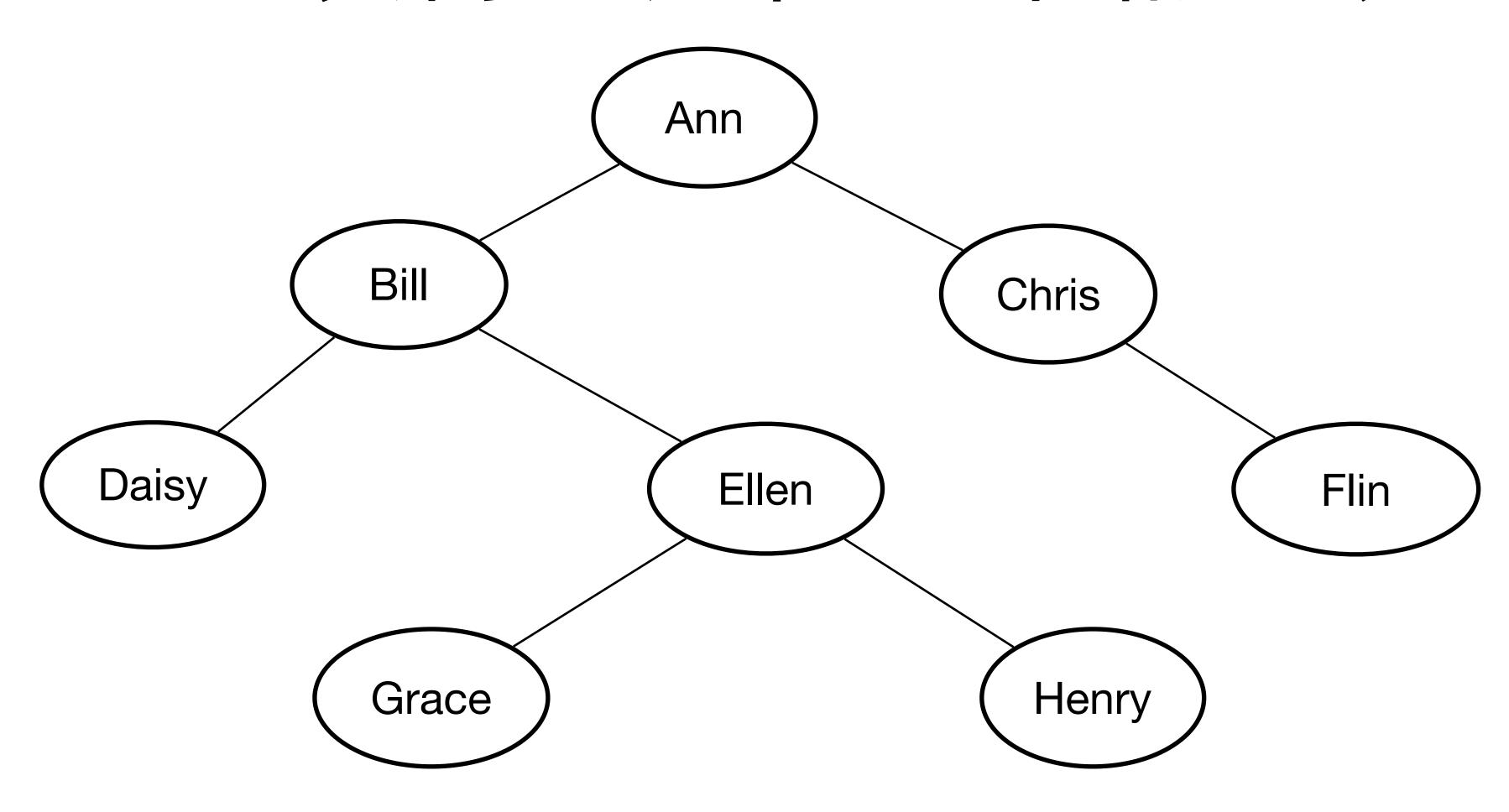
4.1.5 二叉树的遍历(迭代实现)



4.1.5 二叉树的遍历(迭代实现)

层序遍历 用什么实现? В Ε

4.1.6 实例: 统计无后代的人数



4.1.6 实例:统计无后代的人数

输入格式:

Ann

Ann Bill Chris

Bill Daisy Ellen

Chris - Flin

Daisy - -

Ellen Grace Henry

Flin - -

Grace - -

Henry - -

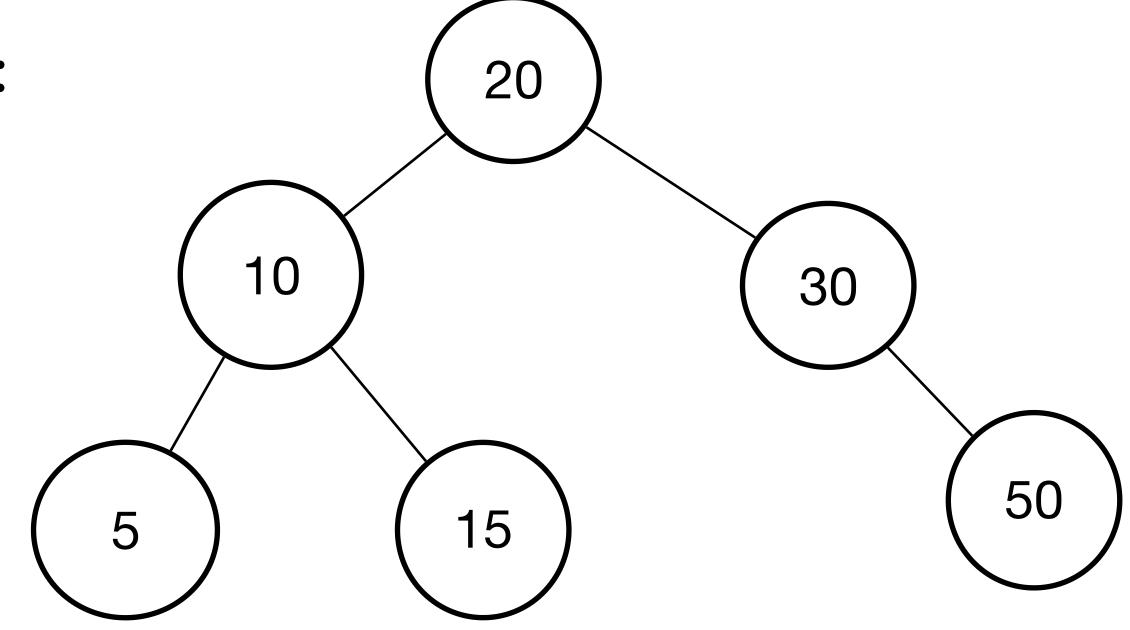
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数据结构与算法实战第四讲树

4-2 二叉树搜索树 (BST)

4.2.1 什么是二叉搜索树

- 二叉搜索树 (Binary Search Tree):
- 左子树元素比树根小
- 右子树元素比树根大
- 左右子树都是BST

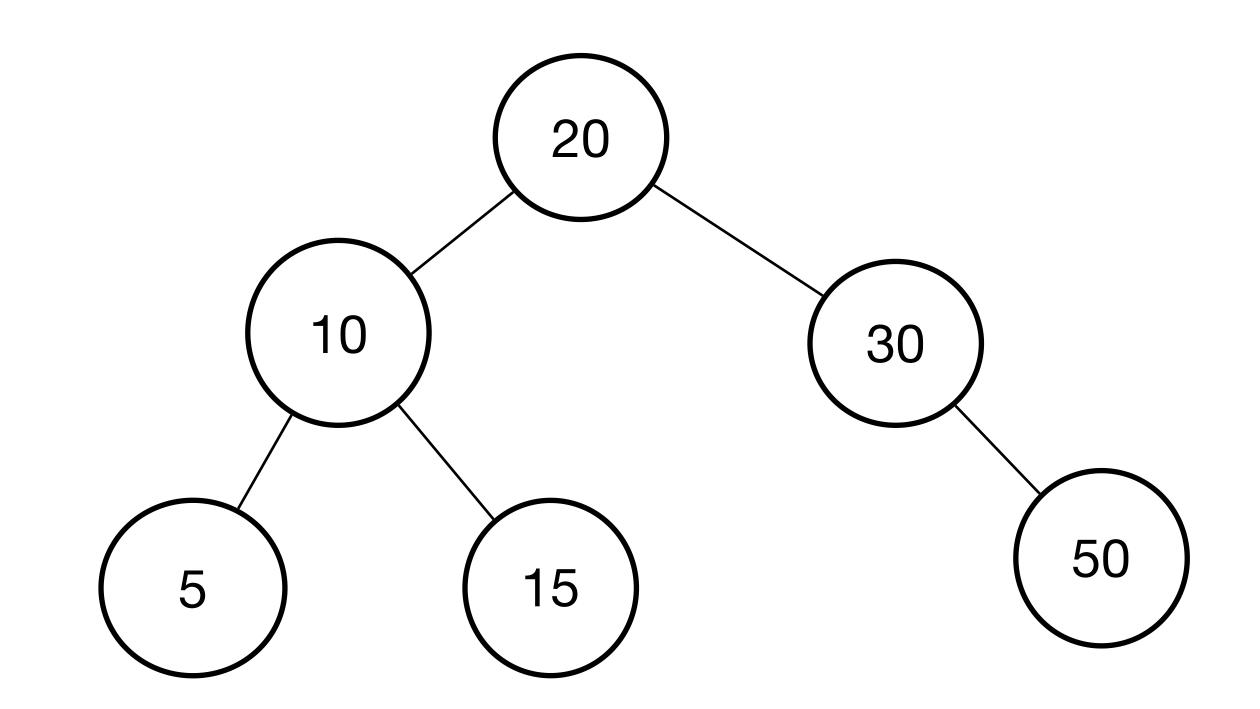


二叉树的查找效率? BST呢?

4.2.2 BST的查找

查找操作:

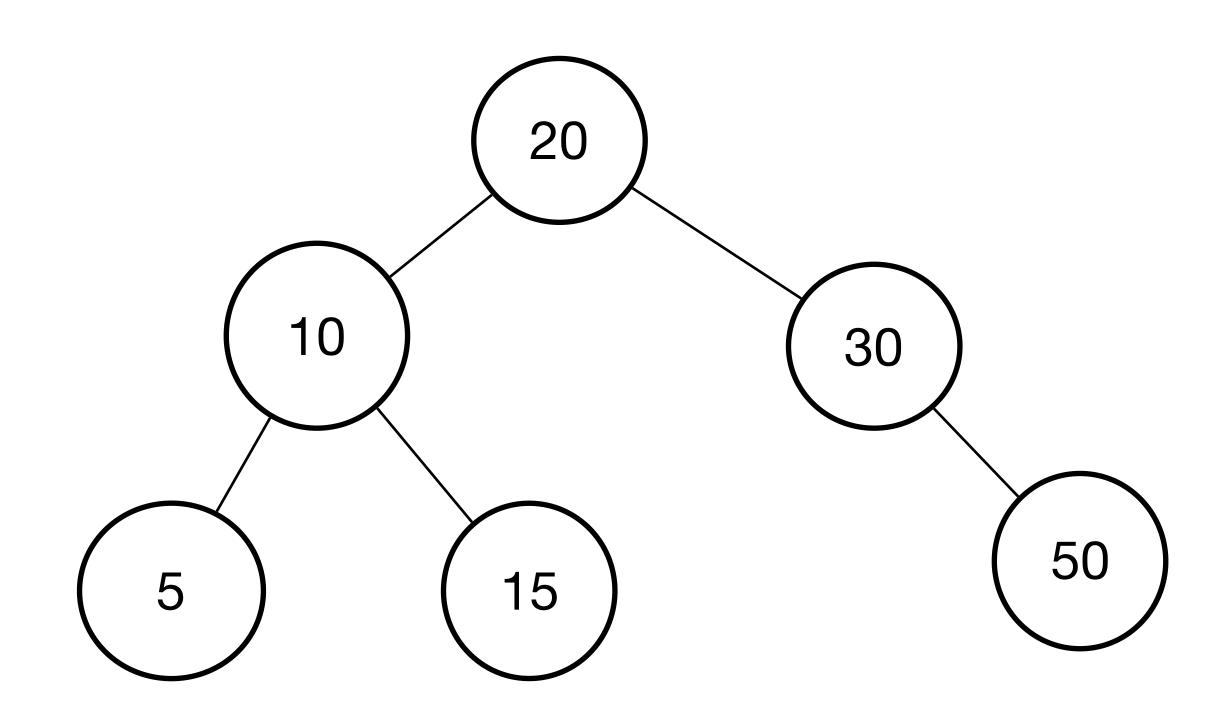
- FindMax
- FindMin
- FindX



4.2.3 BST的插入与删除

插入40:

插入10:

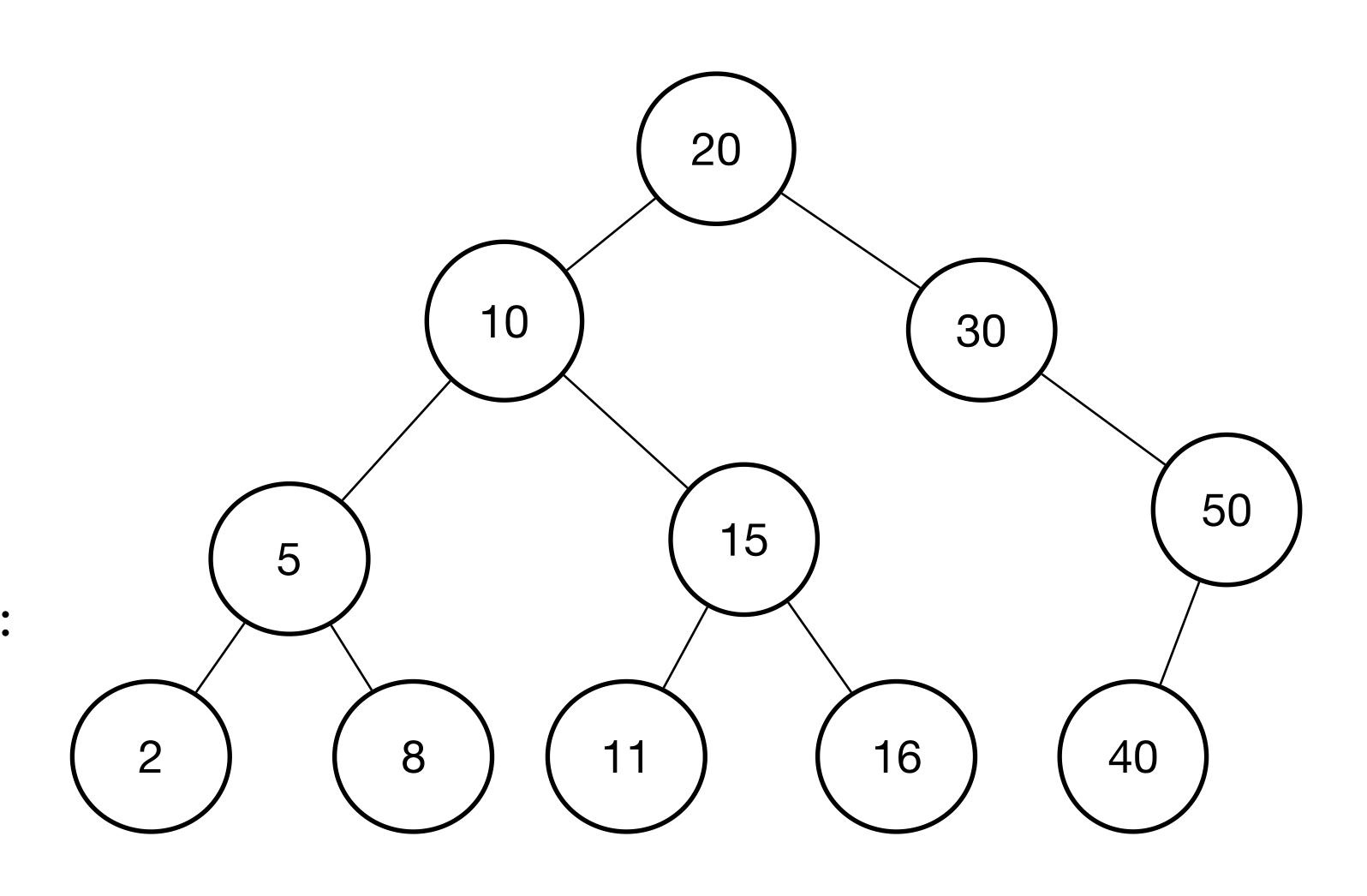


4.2.3 BST的插入与删除

删除40 (叶子):

删除30 (单子节点):

删除10/20 (双子节点):

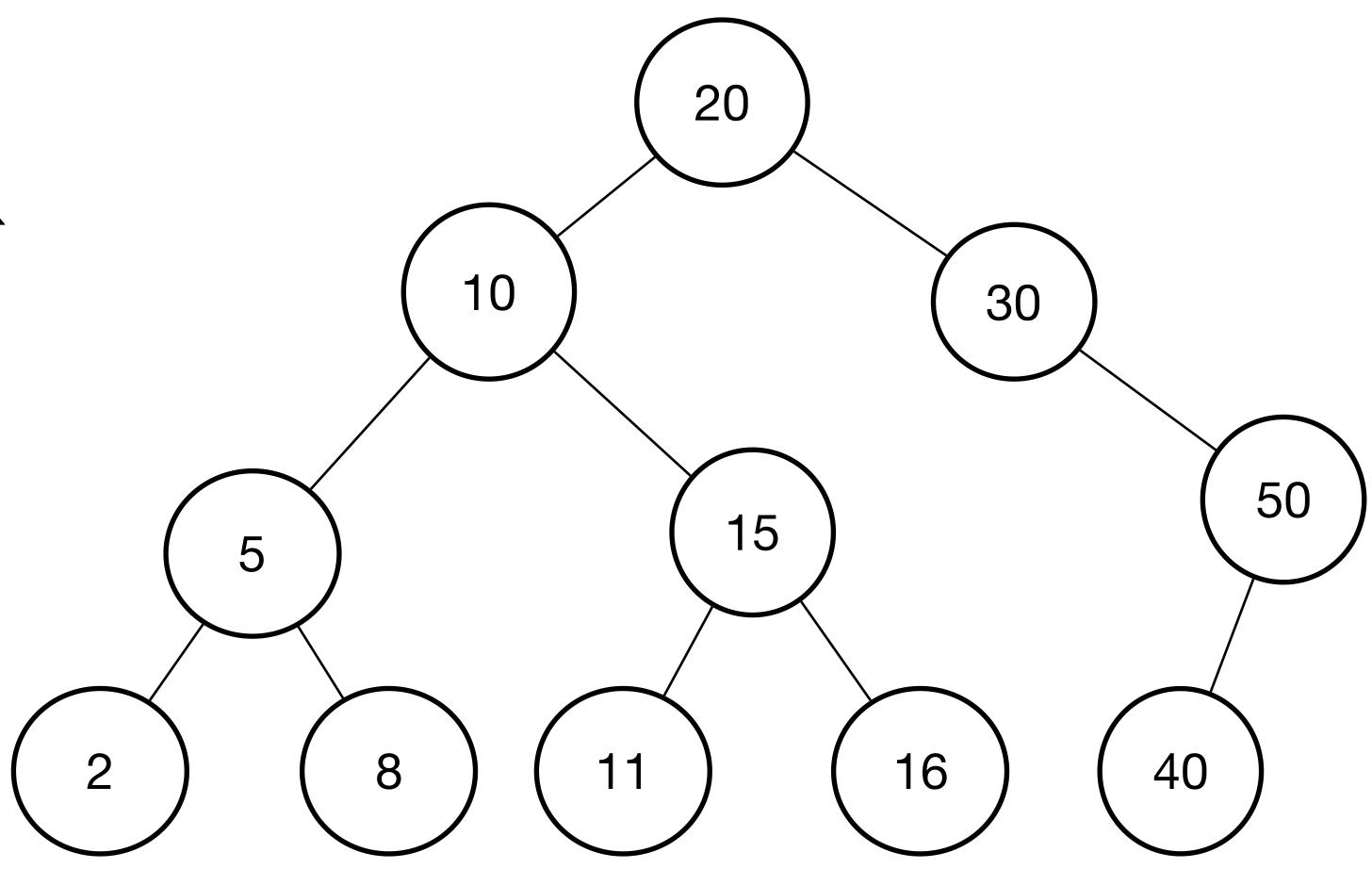


4.2.3 BST的插入与删除

删除10/20 (双子节点):

(1) 用左子树最大或右子树最小元素代替待删节点

(2) 删左子树最大(或 右子树最小)



数据结构与算法实战 第四讲 树

4-3 平衡二叉搜索树(AVL树)

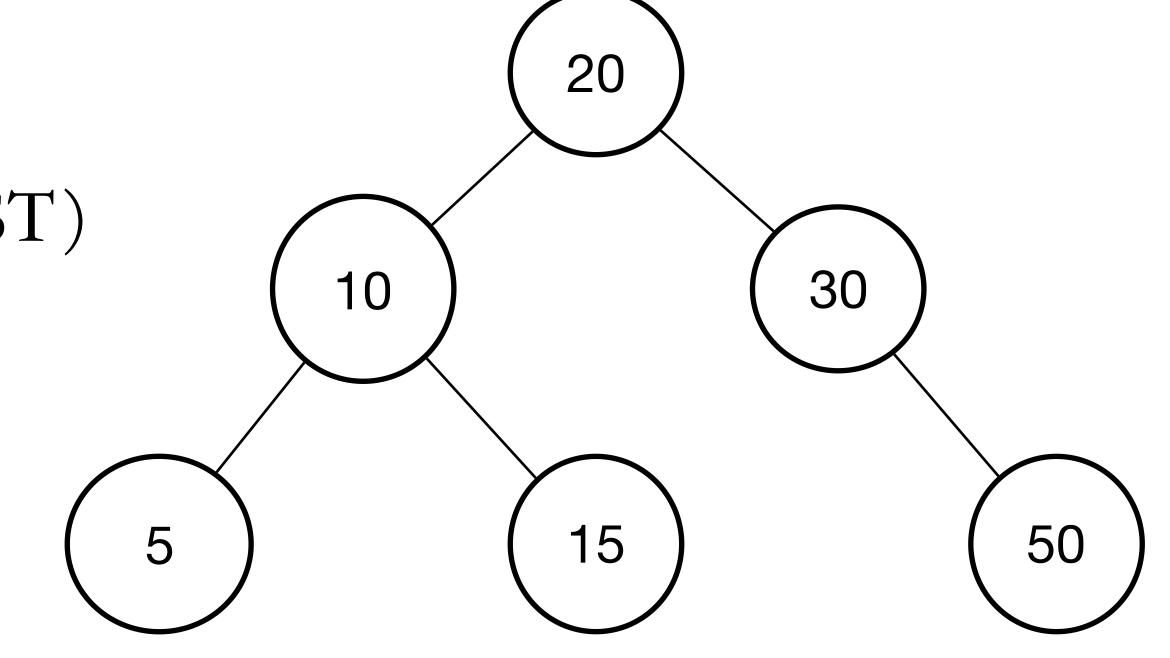
4.3.1 什么是AVL树

Adelson-Velsky-Landis Trees:

自平衡的二叉搜索树 (self balanced BST)

平衡:

• 空树是平衡的



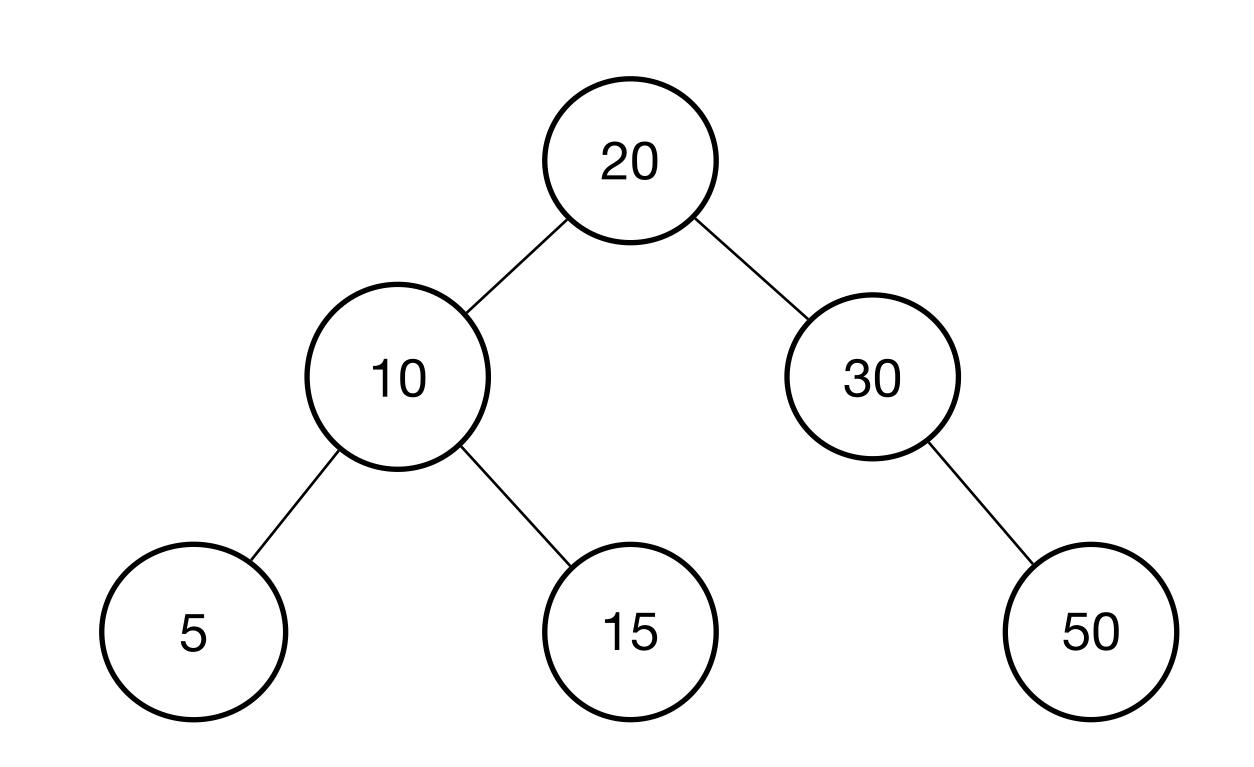
- 非空树平衡 <=> 左右子树平衡 且 左右子树高度差绝对值<=1
- =>每个节点的平衡因子 (balance factor) 是 -1、 0 或 1

4.3.1 什么是AVL树

AVL树是BST

如何查找?

==>与BST操作相同



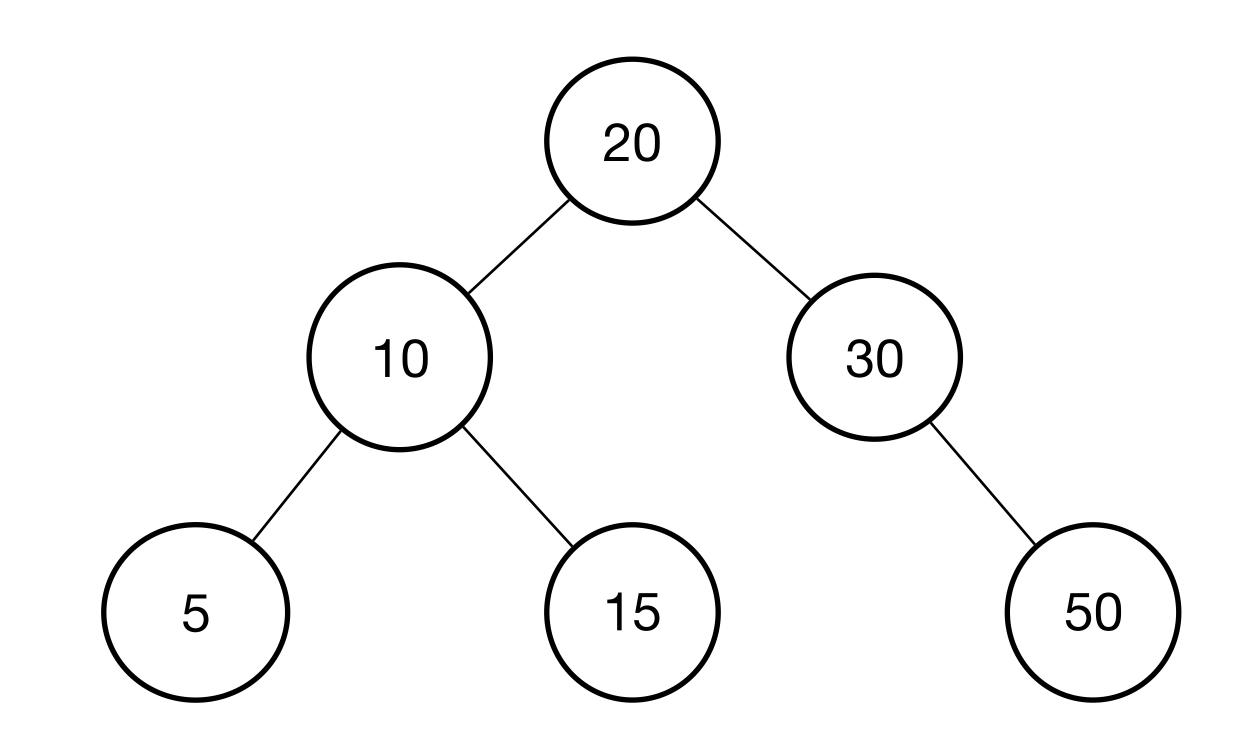
查找效率?

4.3.1 什么是AVL树

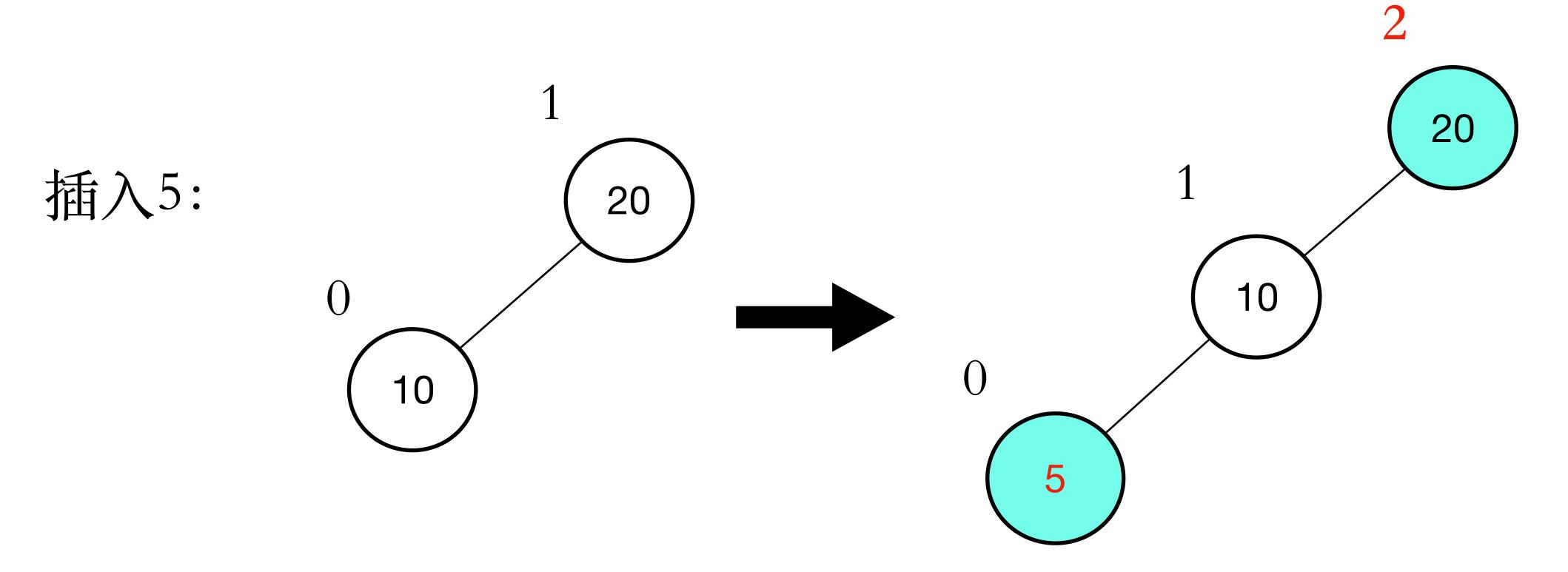
AVL树是BST

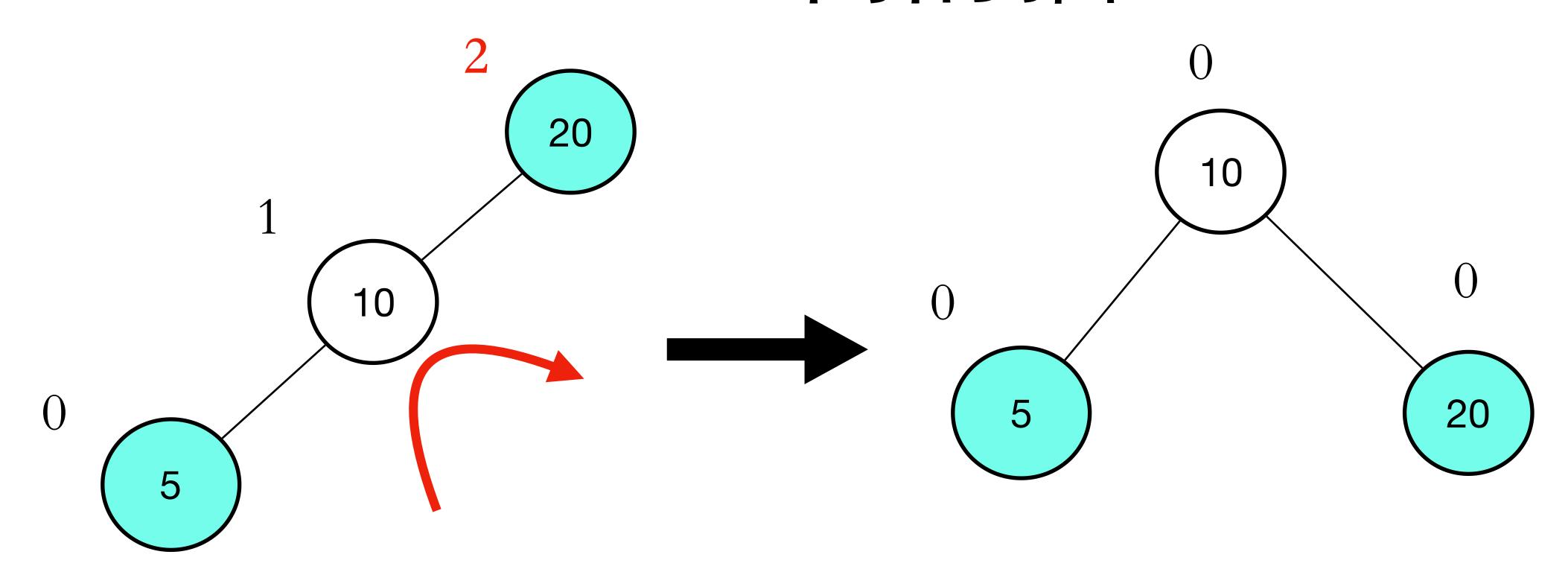
插入操作呢?

删除操作呢?

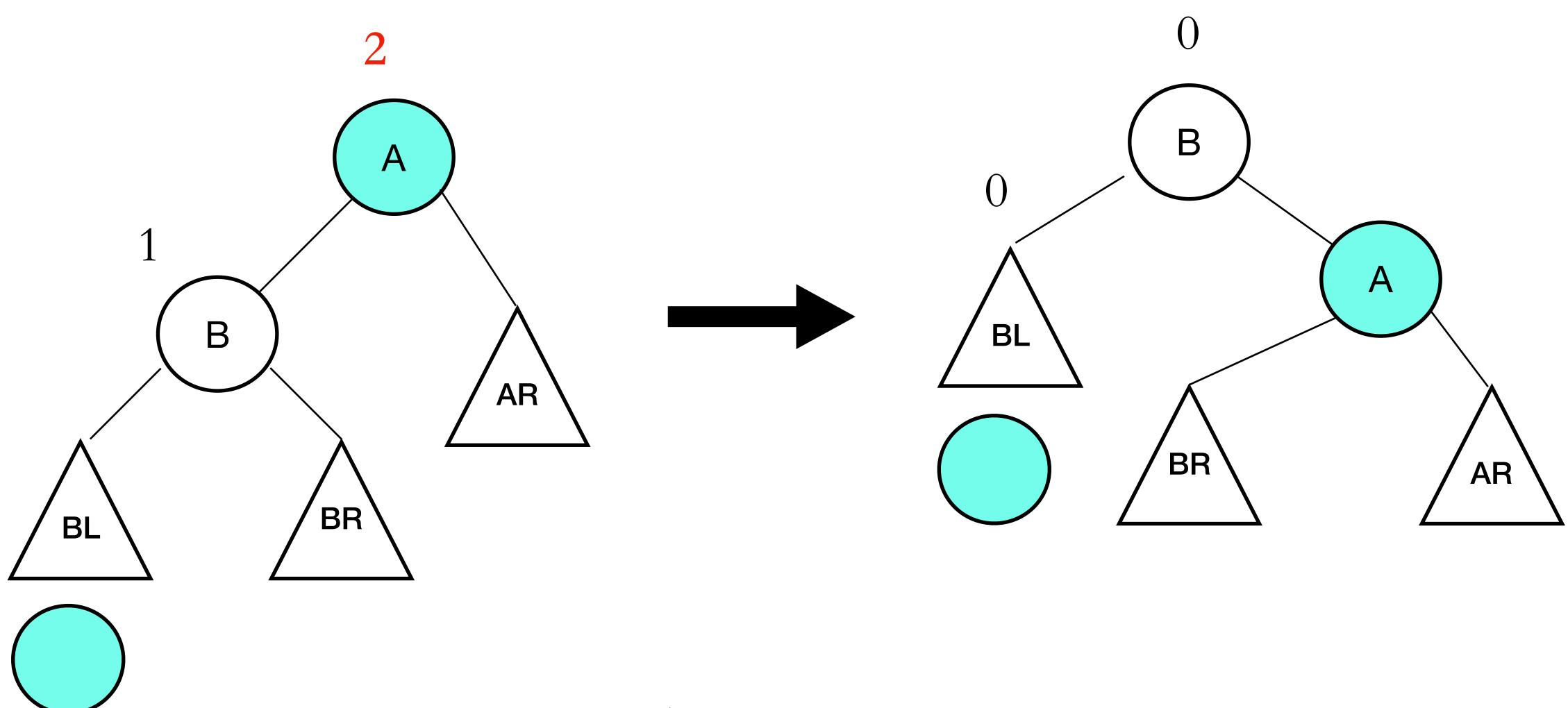


==>与BST操作相同?

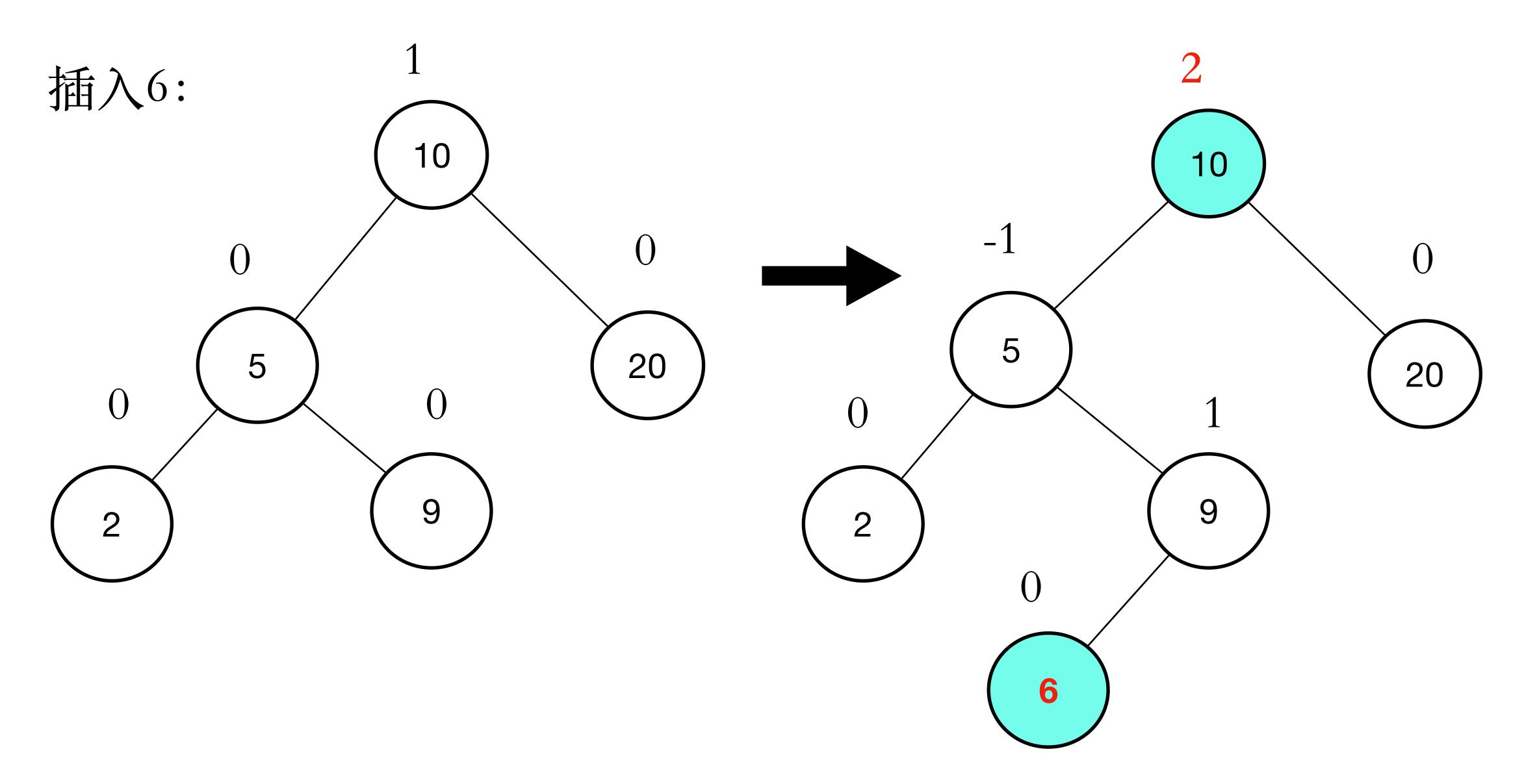


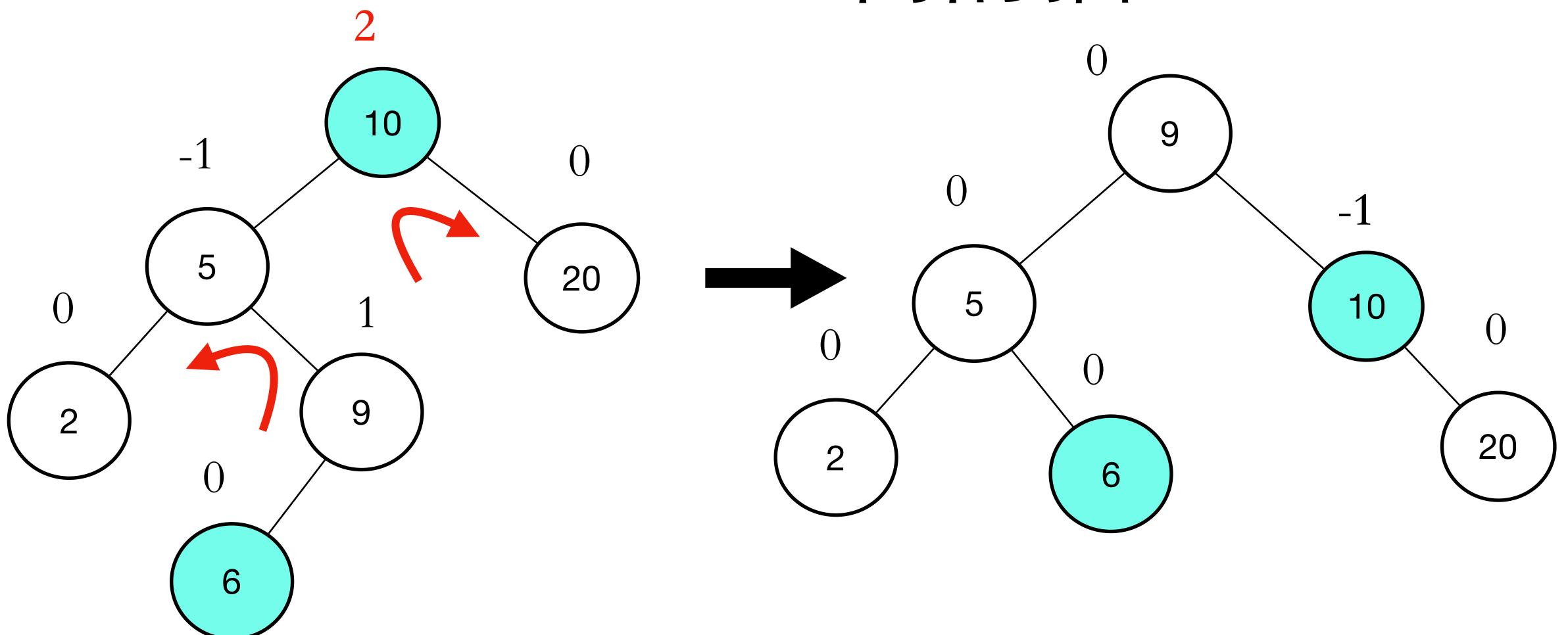


LL单旋(左左单旋)



LL单旋一般情况





LR双旋 (左右双旋): RR(5) + LL(10)

4.3.2 AVL树的插入 A B A B CL CR AR BL AR BL CL CR LR双旋一般情况: RR(B) + LL(A)

RR单旋: 与LL单旋对称

RL双旋: 与LR双旋对称

4.3.3 AVL树的删除

lazy deletion(懒惰删除)