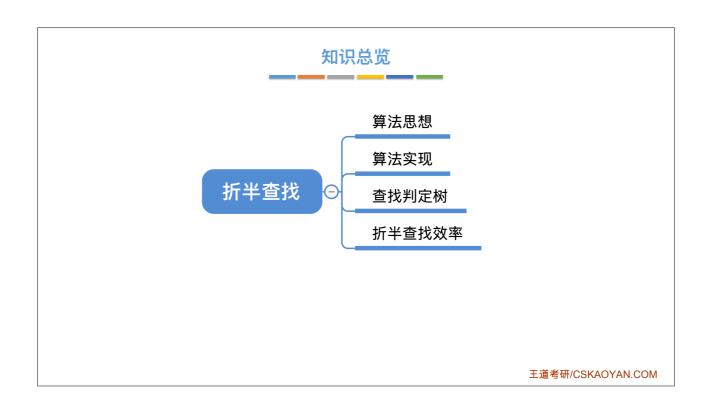
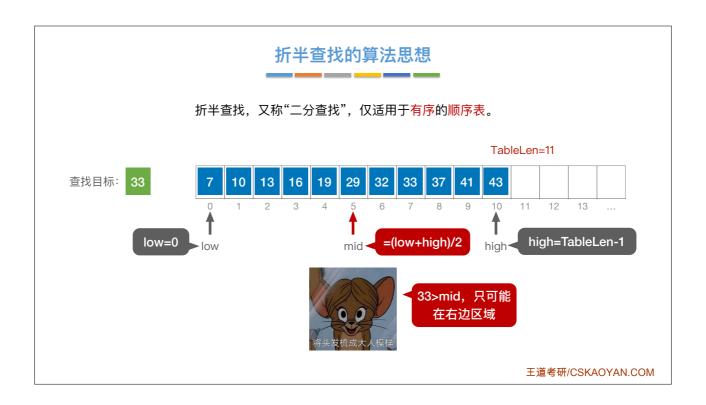
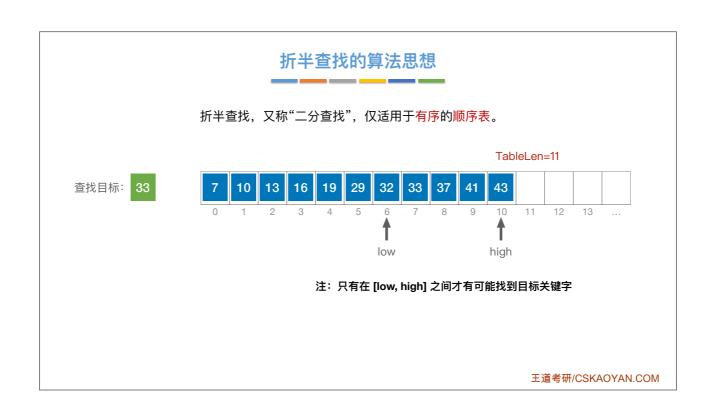
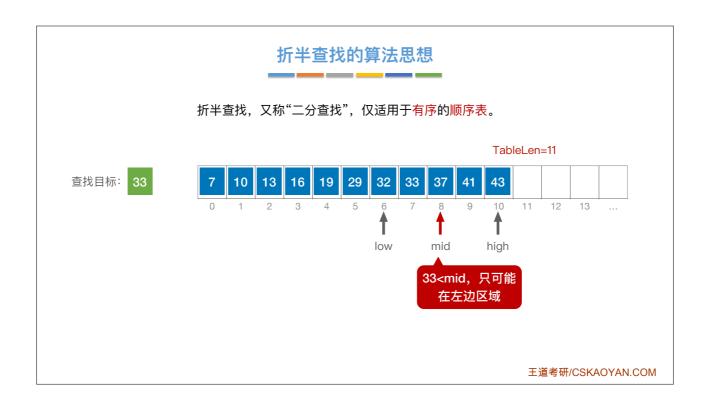
本节内容

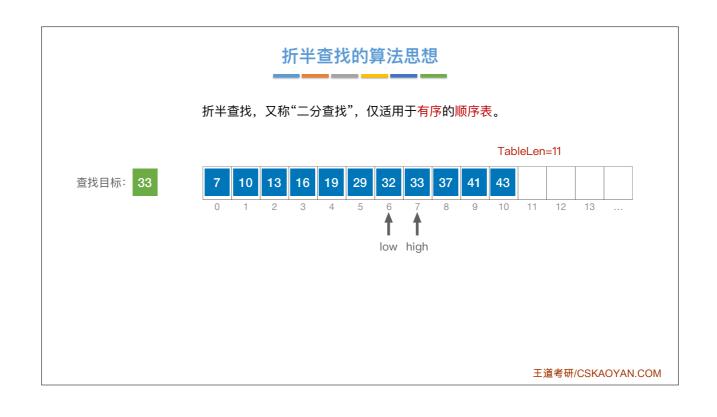
折半查找

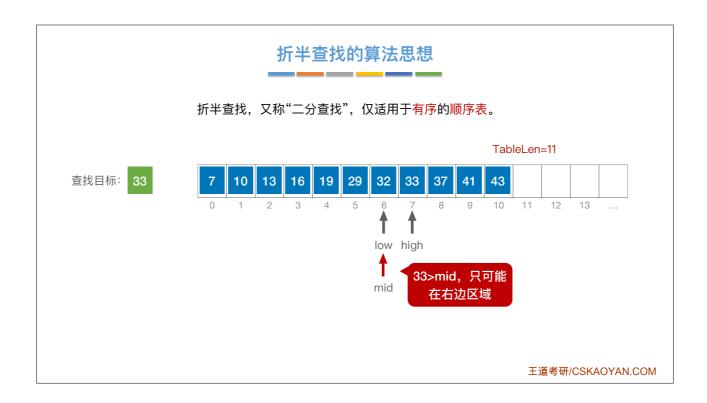


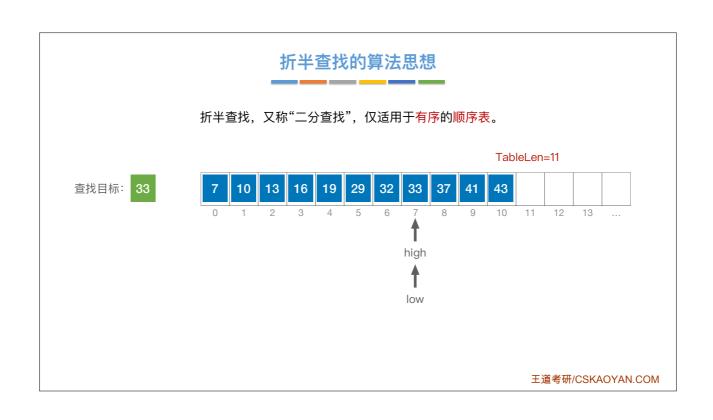


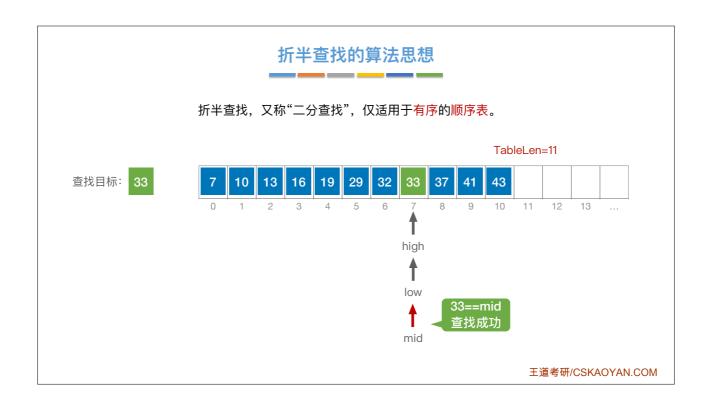


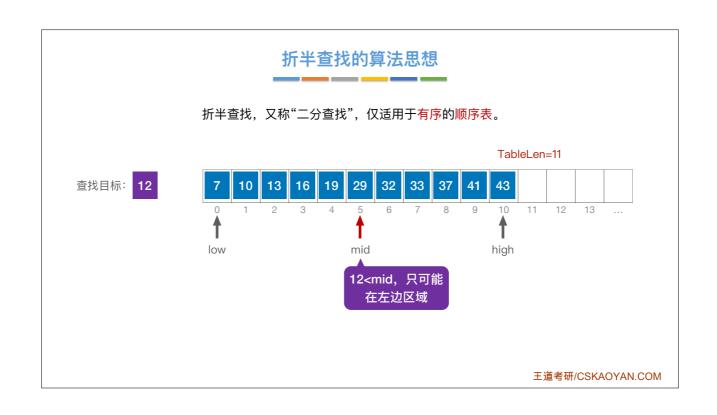


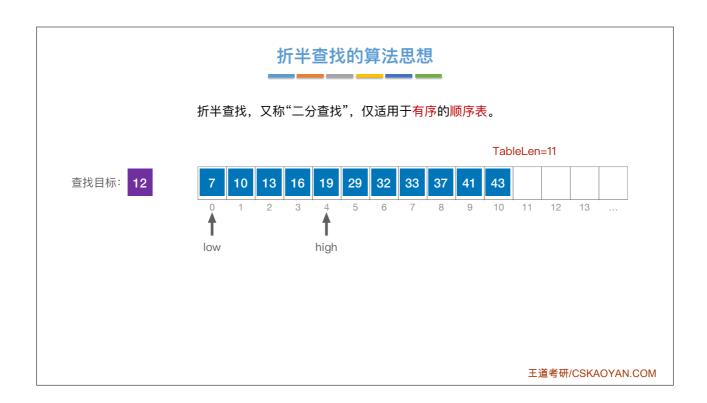


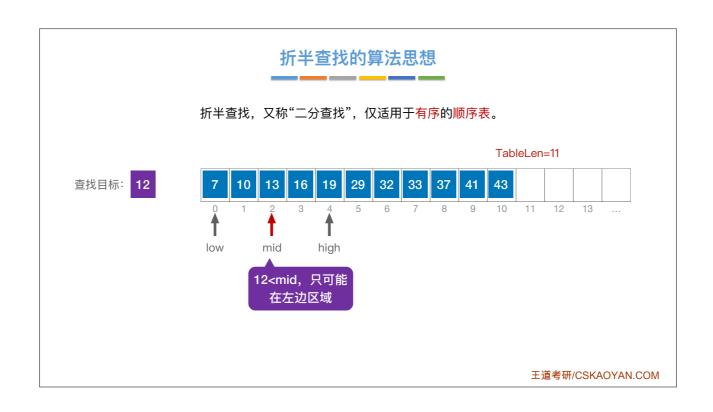


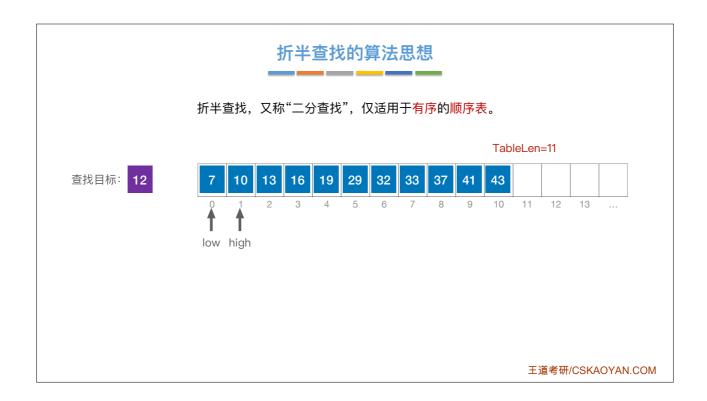


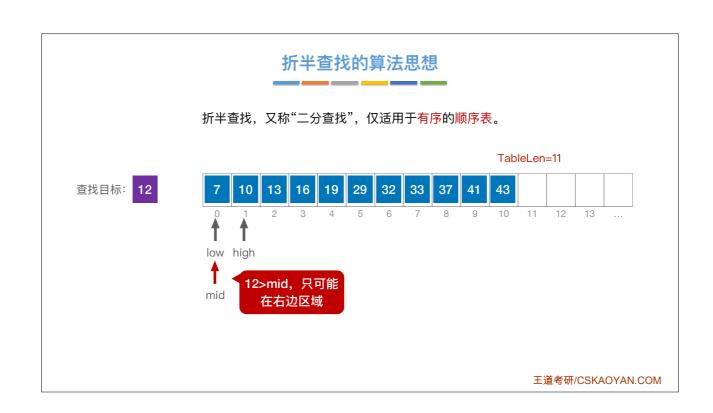


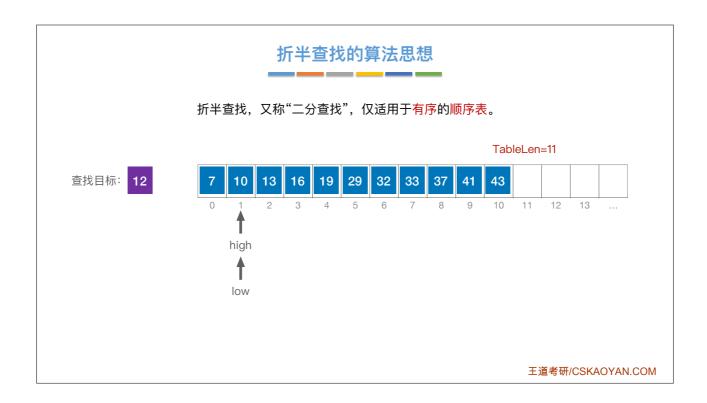


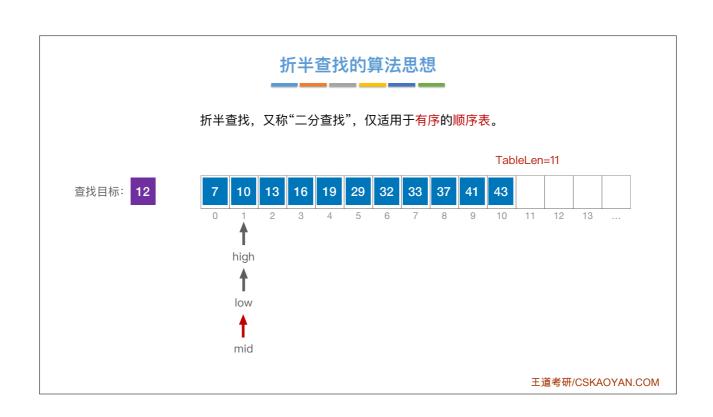


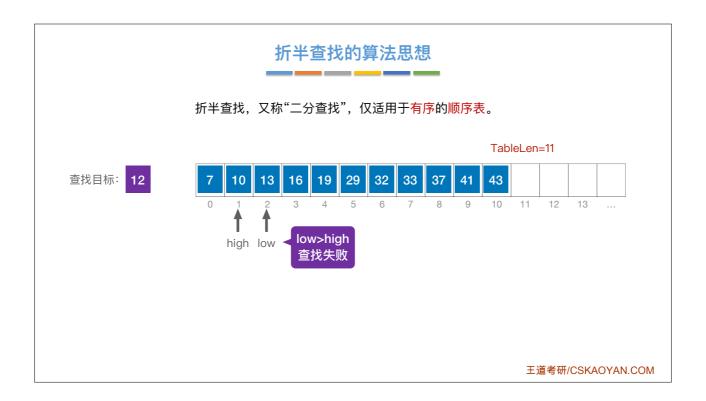


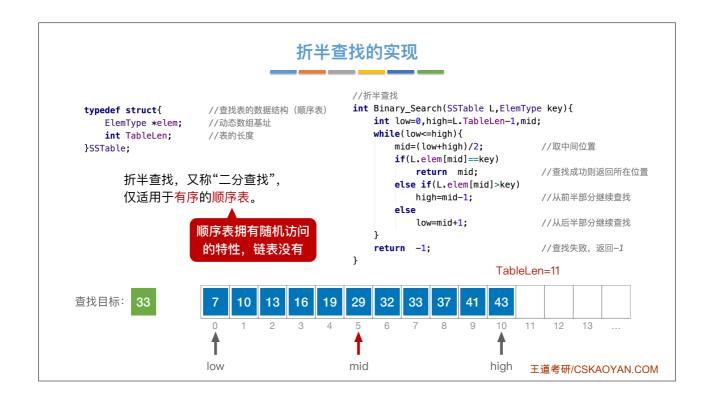


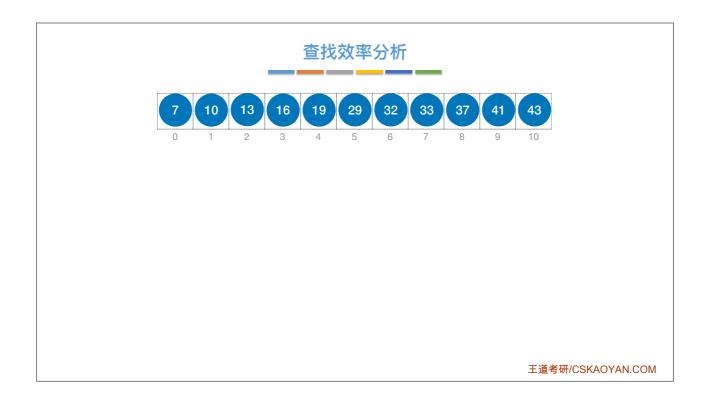


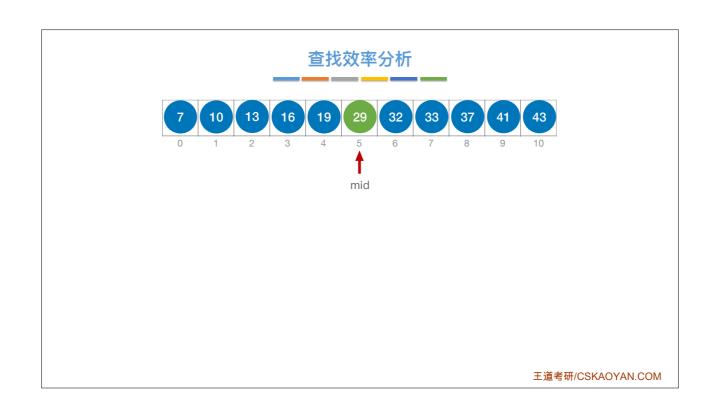




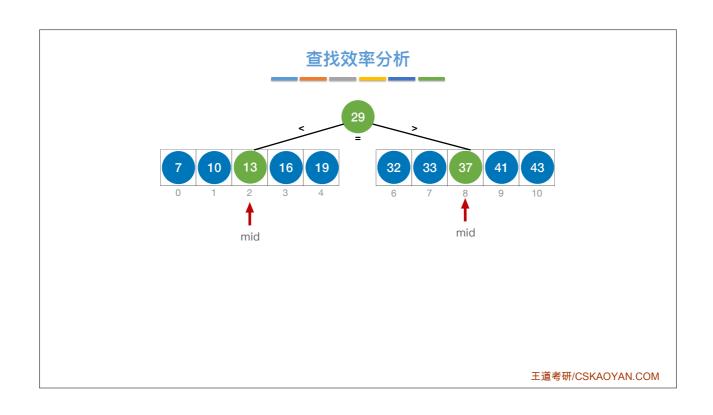


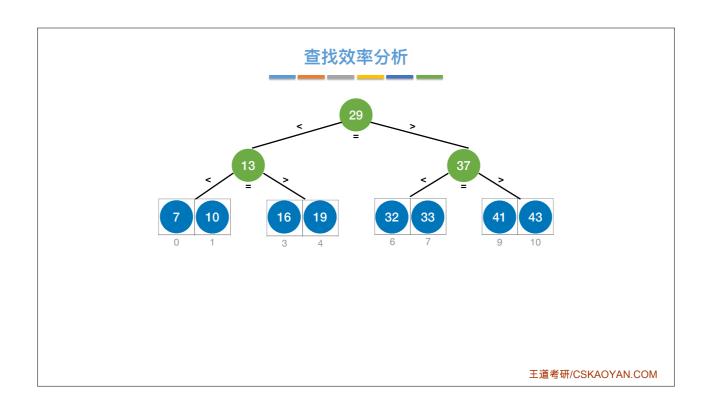


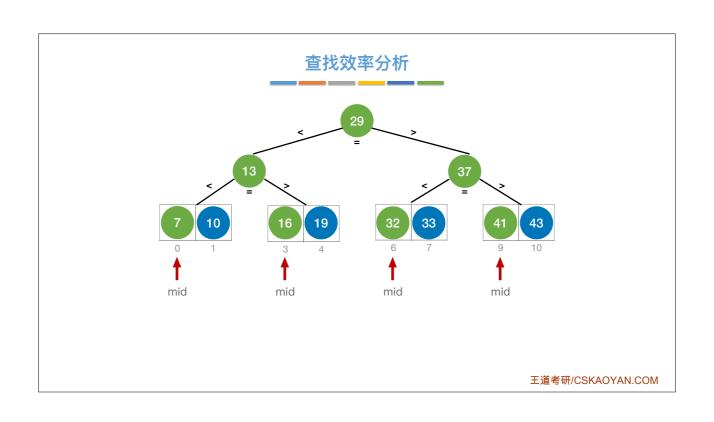


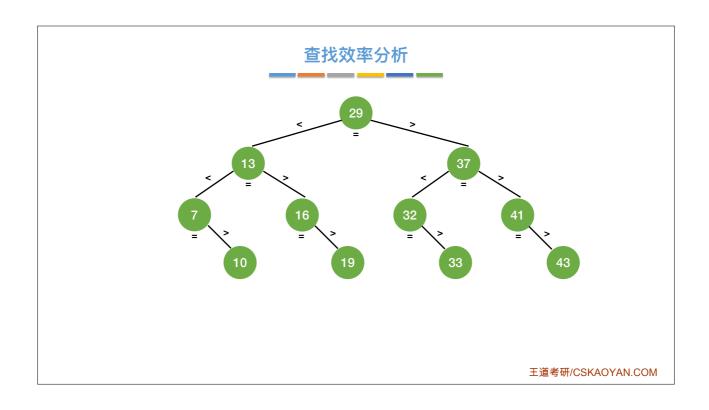


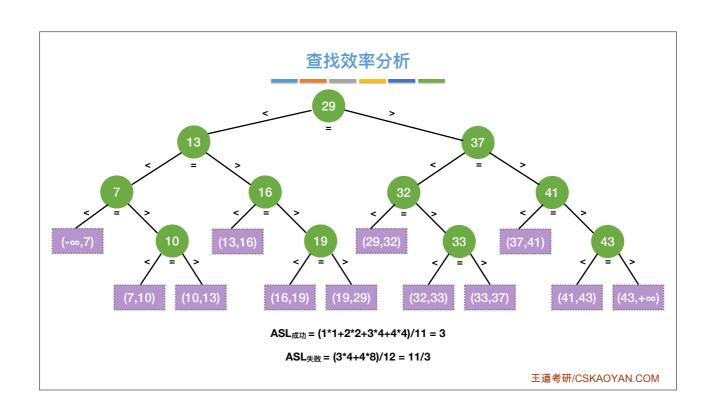


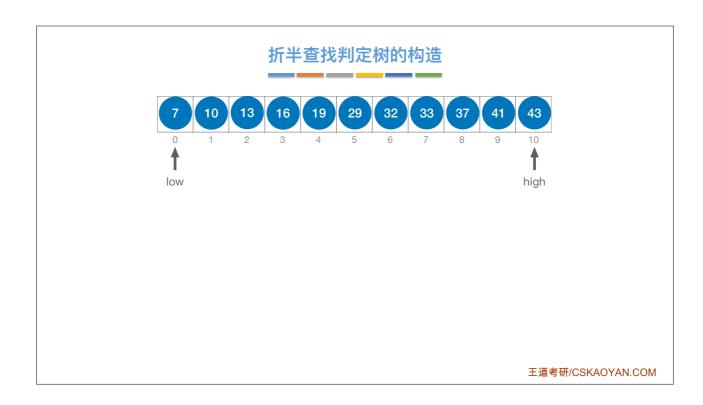


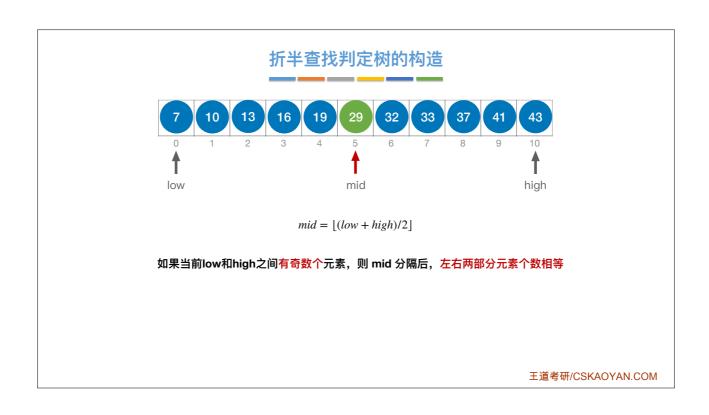


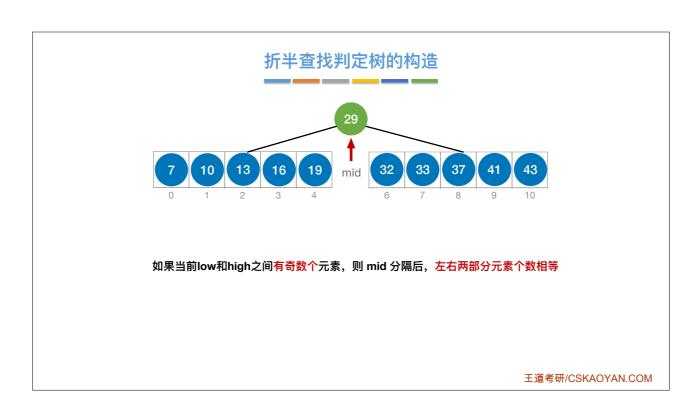


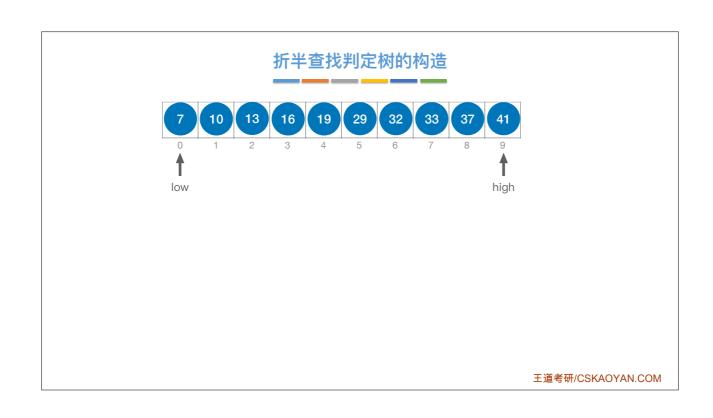














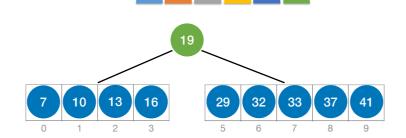


 $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$

如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

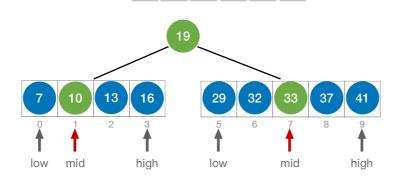
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折半查找判定树的构造



如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素



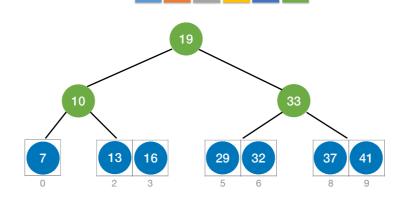


 $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$

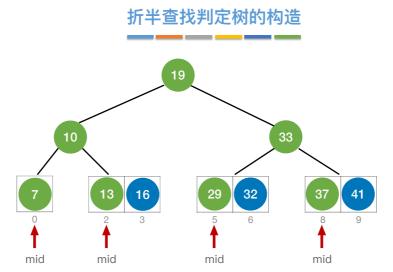
如果当前low和high之间有奇数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

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折半查找判定树的构造

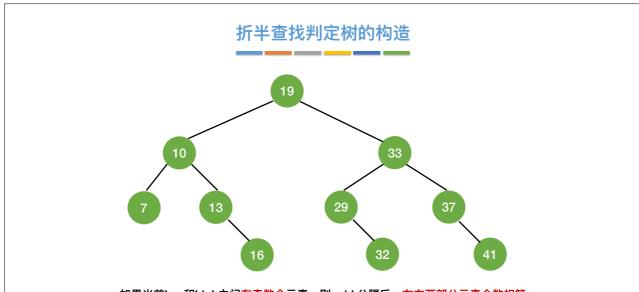


如果当前low和high之间<mark>有奇数</mark>个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等 如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素



如果当前low和high之间有奇数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

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如果当前low和high之间<mark>有奇数</mark>个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等 如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素

折半查找判定树的构造

如果当前low和high之间有奇数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左右两部分元素个数相等如果当前low和high之间有偶数个元素,则 mid 分隔后,左半部分比右半部分少一个元素



折半查找的判定树中,若 $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$,则对于任何一个结点,必有: 右子树结点数-左子树结点数=0或1

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折半查找判定树的构造

练习: 若 $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$,画出含1个元素、2个元素、3个元素….16个元素 的查找表对应的折半查找判定树,注: 暂不考虑失败结点(Key: 右子树结点数—左子树结点数=0或1)

