# Assignment #6: "树"算: Huffman,BinHeap,BST,AVL,DisjointSet

Updated 2214 GMT+8 March 31, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==张宇帆 心理与认知科学学院==

#### 说明:

- 1) 这次作业内容不简单, 耗时长的话直接参考题解。
- 2)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora <a href="https://typoraio.cn">https://typoraio.cn</a>,或者用word)。AC或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 3) 提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

### 编程环境

== (请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等) ==

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2

## 1. 题目

### 22275: 二叉搜索树的遍历

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22275/

思路:依据前序遍历的特性构建二叉搜索树,然后进行后序遍历即可

```
#
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, key, left = None, right = None, parent = None):
        self.key = key
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
        self.parent = parent

def rebuild(keylist):
    if len(keylist) == 1:
        return TreeNode(keylist[0])
    root = keylist[0]
```

```
idx = 1
    for i in range(1, len(keylist)):
        if keylist[i] > root:
            idx = i
            break
    temp = TreeNode(root)
    if not len(keylist[1:idx]) == 0:
        temp.left = rebuild(keylist[1:idx])
    if not len(keylist[idx:]) == 0:
        temp.right = rebuild(keylist[idx:])
    return temp
def postloop(tree, result):
    if not tree == None:
        result = postloop(tree.left, result)
        result = postloop(tree.right, result)
        result.append(str(tree.key))
    return result
n = int(input())
numlist = list(map(int,input().split()))
tree = rebuild(numlist)
result = []
print(' '.join(postloop(tree, result)))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44289176提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码

class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, key, left = None, right = None, parent = None):
    self.key = key
    self.left = left
    self.right = right
    self.parent = parent

def rebuild(kevlist):
```

#: 44289176 题目: 22275 提交人: 2200013720 内存: 4092kB 时间: 26ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-18 19:58:18

## 05455: 二叉搜索树的层次遍历

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05455/

思路:维护一个二叉搜索树的列表即可,然后按照层次遍历输出

```
#
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, root, left = None, right = None, parent = None):
        self.root = root
        self.left = left
```

```
self.right = right
        self.parent = parent
def layerloop(treenode, result = []):
    queue = [treenode]
    while queue:
        for _ in range(len(queue)):
            node = queue.pop(0)
            result.append(str(node.root))
            if node.left:
                queue.append(node.left)
            if node.right:
                queue.append(node.right)
    return ' '.join(result)
numlist = list(map(int,input().split()))
n = len(numlist)
trees = [TreeNode(i) for i in range(n)]
for i in range(n):
    trees[i].root = numlist[i]
    temp = trees[0]
    while temp:
        if temp.root == numlist[i]:
        elif temp.root < numlist[i] and not temp.right == None:</pre>
            temp = temp.right
        elif temp.root > numlist[i] and not temp.left == None:
            temp = temp.left
        elif temp.root < numlist[i]:</pre>
            temp.right = trees[i]
            break
        elif temp.root > numlist[i]:
            temp.left = trees[i]
            break
print(layerloop(trees[0]))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

```
05455:二叉搜索树的层次遍历
                                                       查看
                                                             提交
总时间限制: 1000ms 内存限制: 1024kB
                                                       全局题号 5455
                                                       添加于 2024-03-13
描述
                                                       提交次数 58
                                                       尝试人数 44
  二叉搜索树在动态查表中有特别的用处,一个无序序列可以通过构造一棵二叉搜索树变成一个有序序列,
                                                       通过人数 43
构造树的过程即为对无序序列进行排序的过程。每次插入的新的结点都是二叉搜索树上新的叶子结点,在进行
                                                       你的提交记录
插入操作时,不必移动其它结点,只需改动某个结点的指针,由空变为非空即可。
                                                       # 结果 时间
 这里, 我们想探究二叉树的建立和层次输出。
                                                       1 Accepted 2024-03-15
```

### 04078: 实现堆结构

### http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04078/

练习自己写个BinHeap。当然机考时候,如果遇到这样题目,直接import heapq。手搓栈、队列、堆、AVL等,考试前需要搓个遍。

思路:在用heapq做完后就在想自己手搓一个,也算是debug了一会才实现,感觉最重要的就是上浮下浮两个动作,写起来简单理解起来有点难度。

```
## 堆的列表实现
class heap_list(object):
    def __init__(self, List):
       self.heap = sorted(List)
       self.length = len(List)
    def getidx(self, relation, idx): ## 获取列表第idx位元素的父节点和左右子节点的索引
       if relation == 'parent':
           return (idx-1)//2
       elif relation == 'left':
           return 2*idx + 1
       elif relation == 'right':
           return 2*idx + 2
    def minchild(self, idx): ## 返回值最小的子节点,如果没有则返回None
       if 2*idx + 1 >= self.length:
           return None
       elif 2*idx + 2 >= self.length:
           return 2*idx + 1
       else:
           return [2*idx + 1, 2*idx + 2][self.heap[2*idx + 1] > self.heap[2*idx
+ 2]]
    def up(self, idx): ## 将列表第idx位元素进行上浮
       while idx > 0 and self.heap[idx] < self.heap[self.getidx('parent', idx)]:</pre>
           parent_idx = self.getidx('parent', idx)
           self.heap[idx], self.heap[parent_idx] = self.heap[parent_idx],
self.heap[idx]
           idx = parent_idx
    def down(self, idx): ## 将列表第idx位元素进行下沉
       child = self.minchild(idx)
       if not child == None:
           if self.heap[child] < self.heap[idx]:</pre>
               self.heap[idx], self.heap[child] = self.heap[child],
self.heap[idx]
           if not idx == child:
               self.down(child)
    def popmin(self): ## 弹出列表最小值
```

```
if self.length == 0:
            return None
        else:
            Min = self.heap[0]
            self.length -= 1
            self.heap[0] = self.heap[-1]
            self.heap.pop()
            self.down(0)
            return Min
    def push(self, val): ## 添加新数据
        self.heap.append(val)
        self.length += 1
        self.up(self.length-1)
n = int(input())
K = heap_list([])
for _ in range(n):
    order = input()
    if order[0] == '1':
        K.push(int(order[2:]))
    elif order[0] == '2':
        print(K.popmin())
```



## 22161: 哈夫曼编码树

### http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22161/

思路:一开始想着既要用堆去取最小的两个权重,又要建树进行编码,有点"知难而退,要不直接看答案?"的想法,后来想着不要害怕不要嫌麻烦,得自己写一遍。然后琢磨了半个多小时才搞明白思路自己写了出来,很高兴一遍AC了,只不过不知道标准答案是怎么样的,感觉自己写得繁琐了些。具体思路就还是用堆取最小的两个权重然后构建节点,最后形成一颗完整的树。为了避免之后还要遍历求叶节点,在构建树的时候把编码也给加上了,因此最后输出的tree就包含了:该树包含的字典集,各个字符对应的编码,两个列表在下标上保持——对应的关系。这么看来这也是有递归的思想在里面。

```
import heapq
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, val_list, weight, left = None, right = None):
        self.val = val_list
        self.weight = weight
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
        self.code = []
    def isleaf(self):
        return self.left == None and self.right == None
n = int(input())
codes = []
for _ in range(n):
    code = input().split()
    code, weight = code[0], int(code[1])
    temp = TreeNode([code], weight)
    codes.append([weight, ord(code), temp])
heapq.heapify(codes)
for i in range(n-1):
    left = heapq.heappop(codes)
    right = heapq.heappop(codes)
    neword = min(left[1], right[1])
    newweight = left[0]+right[0]
    newtemp = TreeNode(left[2].val+right[2].val, newweight)
    if left[2].code == []:
        newtemp.code.append('0')
    else:
        for idx in left[2].code:
            newtemp.code.append('0'+idx)
    if right[2].code == []:
        newtemp.code.append('1')
    else:
        for idx in right[2].code:
            newtemp.code.append('1'+idx)
    newtemp.left = left[2]
    newtemp.right = right[2]
    heapq.heappush(codes, [newweight, neword, newtemp])
tree = codes[0][2]
codes = \{\}
recodes = \{\}
for i in range(n):
    codes[tree.val[i]] = tree.code[i]
    recodes[tree.code[i]] = tree.val[i]
while True:
    try:
        order = input()
        result = ''
        0 = ''
        if '0' in order or '1' in order:
            for idx in range(len(order)):
                o += order[idx]
```

```
#44479094提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问
```

基本信息

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
#: 44479094

import heapq

class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, val_list, weight, left = None, right = None):
        self.val = val_list
        self.weight = weight
        self.left = left
        colf wight = wight
```

## 晴问9.5: 平衡二叉树的建立

https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/9/5/359

思路: 手搓的时候真的很痛苦,按照之前的印象写了一小时多还是无法实现,最后实在没办法去看了作业题解,结果发现关键部分的实现不太一样,作业题解是用height作为节点属性,而我一开始想的是balance,感觉我一开始的思路也没什么问题,但就是实现不了,之后还得找时间再好好看看。

```
#
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.root = val
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        self.parent = None
        self.height = 1

class AVLtree():
    def __init__(self):
        self.root = None

    def leftrotate(self, node):
        newroot = node.right
        newchild = newroot.left
```

```
newroot.left = node
        node.right = newchild
        node.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(node.left),
self.get_height(node.right))
        newroot.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(newroot.left),
self.get_height(newroot.right))
        return newroot
    def rightrotate(self, node):
        newroot = node.left
        newchild = newroot.right
        newroot.right = node
        node.left = newchild
        node.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(node.left),
self.get_height(node.right))
        newroot.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(newroot.left),
self.get_height(newroot.right))
        return newroot
    def push(self, val):
        if not self.root:
            self.root = TreeNode(val)
        else:
            self.root = self._push(val, self.root)
    def _push(self, val, currentnode):
        if not currentnode:
            return TreeNode(val)
        elif val < currentnode.root:</pre>
            currentnode.left = self._push(val, currentnode.left)
        else:
            currentnode.right = self._push(val, currentnode.right)
        currentnode.height = 1 + max(self.get_height(currentnode.left),
self.get_height(currentnode.right))
        balance = self.get_balance(currentnode)
        if balance > 1:
            if val < currentnode.left.root:</pre>
                return self.rightrotate(currentnode)
            else:
                currentnode.left = self.leftrotate(currentnode.left)
                return self.rightrotate(currentnode)
        if balance < -1:
            if val > currentnode.right.root:
                return self.leftrotate(currentnode)
            else:
                currentnode.right = self.rightrotate(currentnode.right)
                return self.leftrotate(currentnode)
        return currentnode
    def get_height(self, node):
        if not node:
            return 0
        return node.height
```

```
def get_balance(self, node):
        if not node:
            return 0
        return self.get_height(node.left) - self.get_height(node.right)
def preloop(tree, result):
    if not tree == None:
        result.append(str(tree.root))
        result = preloop(tree.left, result)
        result = preloop(tree.right, result)
    return result
n = int(input())
numlist = list(map(int,input().split()))
tree = AVLtree()
for idx in range(n):
    tree.push(numlist[idx])
print(' '.join(preloop(tree.root, [])))
```

提交时间	结果	时长(ms)	语言	
2024-03-31 16:03:25	完美通过	0	Python	查看

## 02524: 宗教信仰

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02524/

思路:最开始接触到这道题就想着用列表的值去表示,但是一直担心TLE于是没有考虑到"取根值",导致了总是WA,后来想了想用树做,也是没有考虑到父节点比当前节点大等情况,后来想通了直接比较根节点就AC了,然后才了解到并查集这个概念,只能安慰自己好歹用树写了一个)

```
#
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, key, parent = None):
        self.key = key
        self.parent = parent

def findroot(treenode):
    if treenode.parent == None:
        return treenode.key
    else:
        return findroot(treenode.parent)
```

```
n,m = map(int,input().split())
while not n == 0 and not m == 0:
    count += 1
    trees = [TreeNode(i) for i in range(n)]
    result = 0
    for _ in range(m):
        i,j = map(int,input().split())
        i,j = findroot(trees[i-1]), findroot(trees[j-1])
           trees[i].parent = trees[j]
        elif j > i:
            trees[j].parent = trees[i]
    for i in range(n):
        if trees[i].parent == None:
            result += 1
    print('Case %s: %s'%(count, result))
    n,m = map(int,input().split())
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码

class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, key, parent = None):
        self.key = key
        self.parent = parent

def findroot(treenode):
    if treenode.parent == None:
        return treenode.key
```

#: 44319775 题目: 02524 提交人: 2200013720 内存: 18536kB 时间: 1651ms

基本信息

语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-03-20 23:00:21

## 2. 学习总结和收获

==如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如: OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。==

这一周由于任务量多起来了,而且刚好大部分课程的任务都集中在了这个周末,所以也没有好好地落实预定计划,只能在每天早上起来上课之前把当天的每日选做两道题给完成了,再加上AVL和哈夫曼编码让我感到有点头疼(哈夫曼做出来后感觉还好,AVL树感觉还是懵懵的),导致这次作业这么晚交。接下来要好好提高自己的效率,再重新好好分配各个课程的时间。