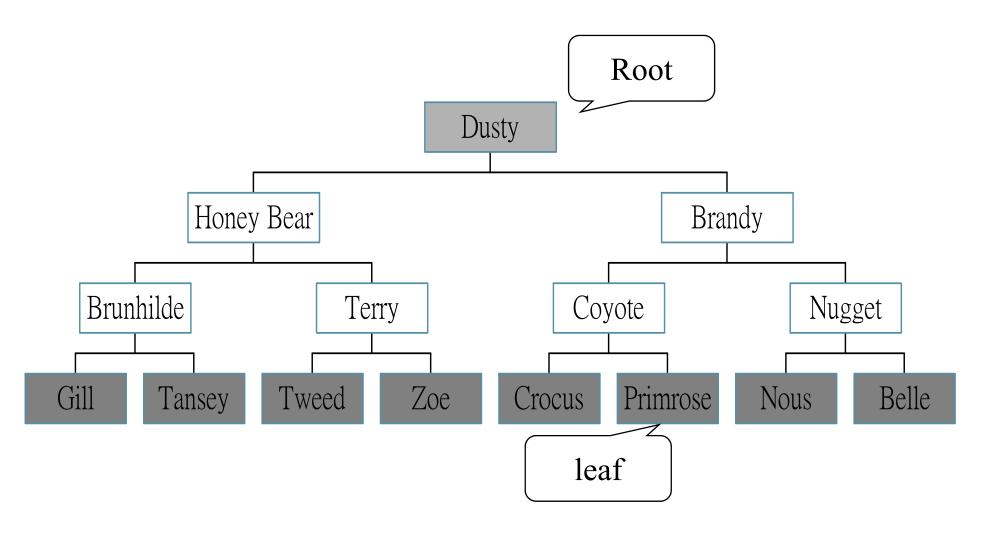
CHAPTER 5

Trees

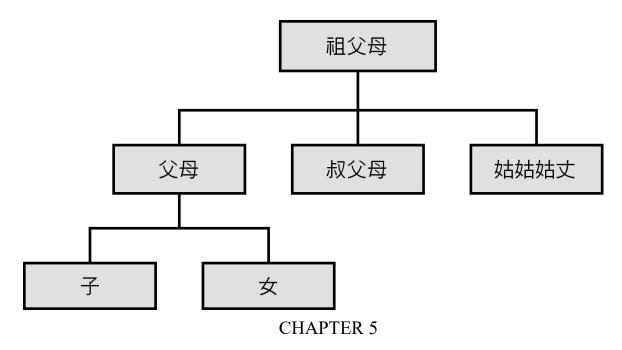
Trees



CHAPTER 5 2

樹的基本觀念-說明

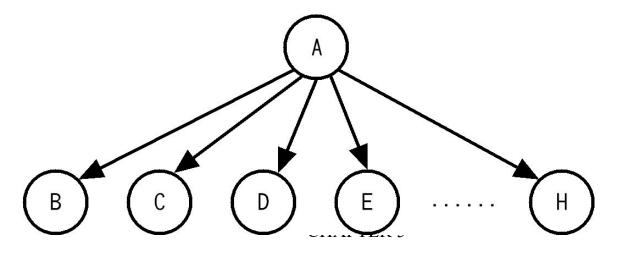
■「樹」(Trees)是一種模擬現實生活中樹幹和樹枝的資料結構,屬於一種階層架構的非線性資料結構,例如:家族族譜,如下圖所示:



3

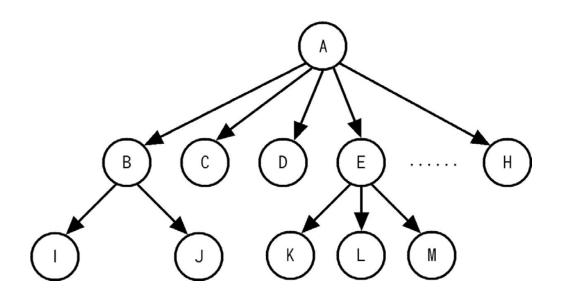
樹的基本觀念-架構1

■ 樹的樹根稱為「根節點」(Root),在根節點之下是樹的樹枝,擁有0到n個「子節點」(Children),即樹的「分支」(Branch),節點A是樹的根節點,B、C、D....和H是節點A的子節點,即樹枝,如下圖所示:



樹的基本觀念-架構2

■ 在樹枝下還可以擁有下一層樹枝,I和J是B的子節點,K、L和M是E的子節點,節點B是I和J的「父節點」(Parent),節點E是K、L和M的父節點,節點I和J擁有共同父節點,稱為「兄弟節點」(Siblings),K、L和M是兄弟節點,B、C...和H節點也是兄弟節點,如下圖所示:



樹的基本觀念-定義

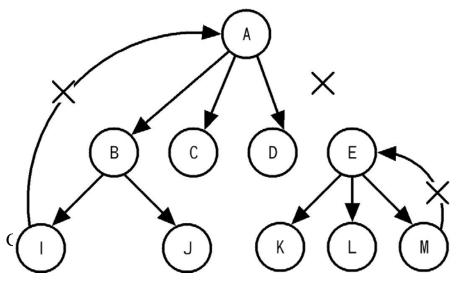
定義 7.1: 樹的節點個數是一或多個有限集合,且:

(1) 存在一個節點稱為根節點。

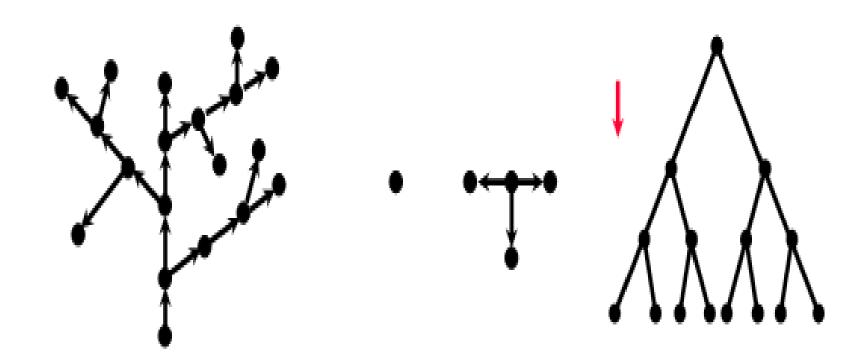
(2) 在根節點下的節點分成n >= 0 個沒有交集的多個子集合 t1、t2..., tn,每一個子集合也是一棵樹,而這些樹稱為 根節點的「子樹」(Subtree)。

■ 樹在各節點之間不可以有迴圈,或不連結的左、右

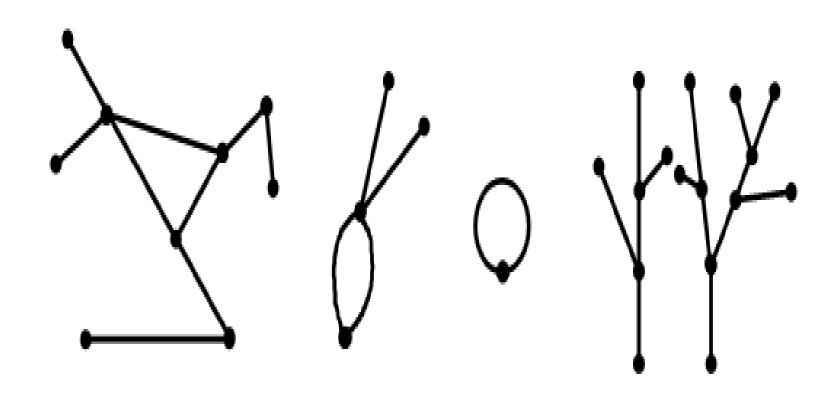
子樹,如下圖所示:



樹的範例



非樹的範例



樹的基本觀念-相關術語1

- n元樹:樹的一個節點最多擁有n個子節點。
- 二元樹(Binary Trees):樹的節點最多只有兩個子節點。
- 根節點(Root):沒有父節點的節點是根節點。例如: 節點A。
- 葉節點(Leaf):節點沒有子節點的節點稱為葉節點。 例如:節點I、J、C、D、K、L、M、F、G和H。
- 祖先節點(Ancenstors):指某節點到根節點之間所經 過的所有節點,都是此節點的祖先節點。

樹的基本觀念-相關術語2

- 非終端節點(Non-terminal Nodes):除了葉節點之外的其它節點稱為非終端節點。例如:節點A、B和E是非終端節點。
- 分支度(Dregree):指每個節點擁有的子節點數。 例如:節點B的分支度是2,節點E的分支度是3。
- 階層(Level):如果樹根是1,其子節點是2,依 序可以計算出樹的階層數。例如:上述圖例的節 點A階層是1,B、C到H是階層2,I、J到M是階層 3。
- 樹高(Height):樹高又稱為樹深(Depth),指樹的最大階層數。例如:上述圖例的樹高是3。

Definition of Tree

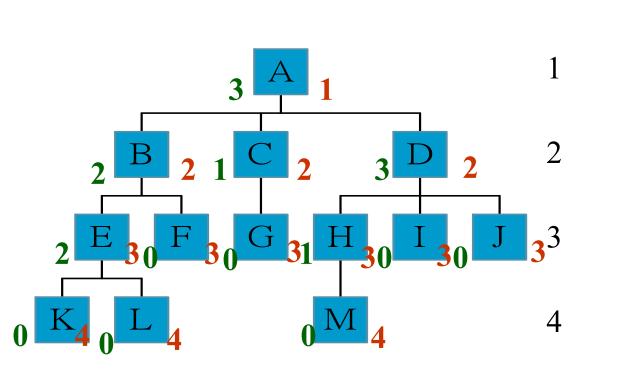
- A tree is a finite set of one or more nodes such that:
- There is a specially designated node called the root.
- The remaining nodes are partitioned into n>=0 disjoint sets T₁, ..., T_n, where each of these sets is a tree.
- We call T₁, ..., T_n the subtrees of the root.

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Level and Depth

node (13)
degree of a node
leaf (terminal)
nonterminal
parent
children
sibling
degree of a tree (3)
ancestor
level of a node
height of a tree (4)



Level

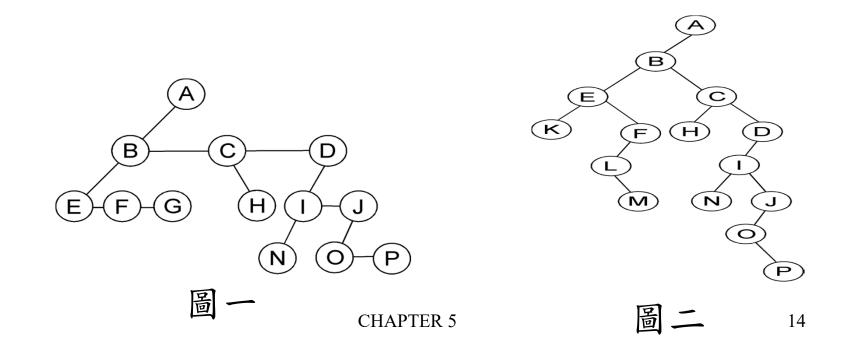
CHAPTER 5 12

Terminology

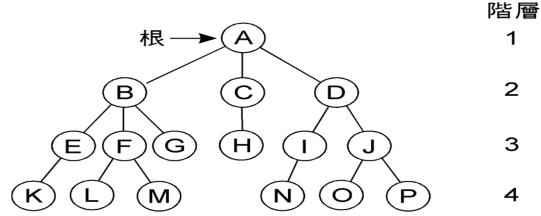
- The degree of a node is the number of subtrees of the node
 - The degree of A is 3; the degree of C is 1.
- The node with degree 0 is a leaf or terminal node.
- A node that has subtrees is the *parent* of the roots of the subtrees.
- The roots of these subtrees are the *children* of the node.
- Children of the same parent are siblings.
- The ancestors of a node are all the nodes along the path from the root to the node. 13

5.1.2 樹的表示法

- 一般化的串列表示
- 左子右兄弟表示法(圖一)
- ■分支度為2的樹示法(圖二)



一般化的串列表示法



上圖的樹可表示成下面的一般化串列:

(A, (B, (E, K), (F, L, M), G), (C, H), (D, (I, N), (J, O, P)))

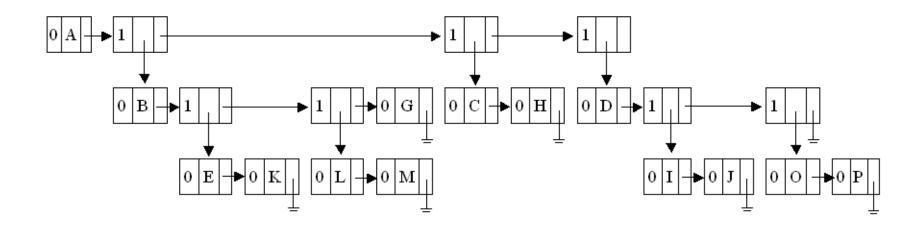
若將節點A的三兒子B、C、D所形成的3個子樹,分別取名為T1、T2、T3,則此樹可簡化成

(A, T1, T2, T3)

其中

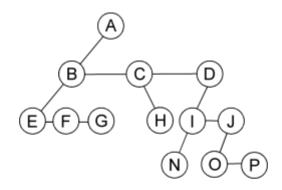
$$T1 = (B, (E, K), (F, L, M), G)$$
 $T2 = (C, H)$
 $T3 = (D, (I, N)_{A}(J_R O, P))$

程式一般化串列鍵結節點的宣告

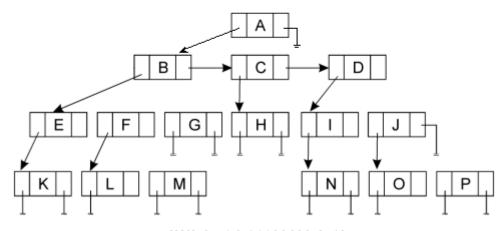


左子右兄弟表示法

- ■每個節點都有唯一的最左兒子 (leftmost child);
- 每個節點都有最靠近它的右兄弟。



(a) 樹的左子右兄弟表示



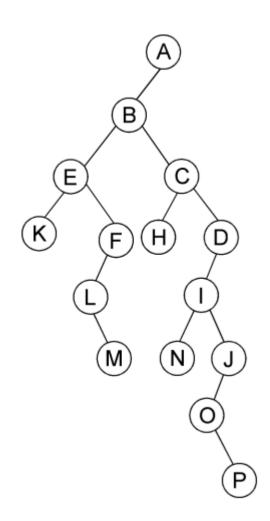
(b) 樹的左子右兄弟鍵結串列

分支度為2的樹表示法

- 分支度為2的樹又稱為二元樹 (binary tree)。
- 二元樹中任一節點皆有2個 指標分別指向該節點的左 子樹和右子樹。

| Leftchild | data | rightchild |
|-----------|------|------------|
| | | |

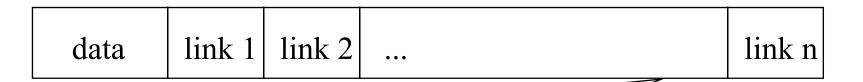
二元樹的節點構造



分支度為2的樹表示法

Representation of Trees

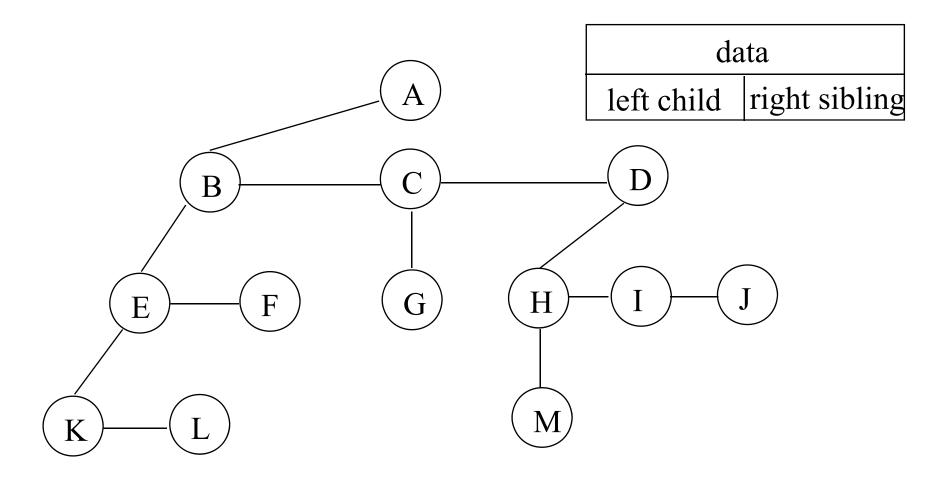
- List Representation
 - (A(B(E(K,L),F),C(G),D(H(M),I,J)))
 - The root comes first, followed by a list of sub-trees



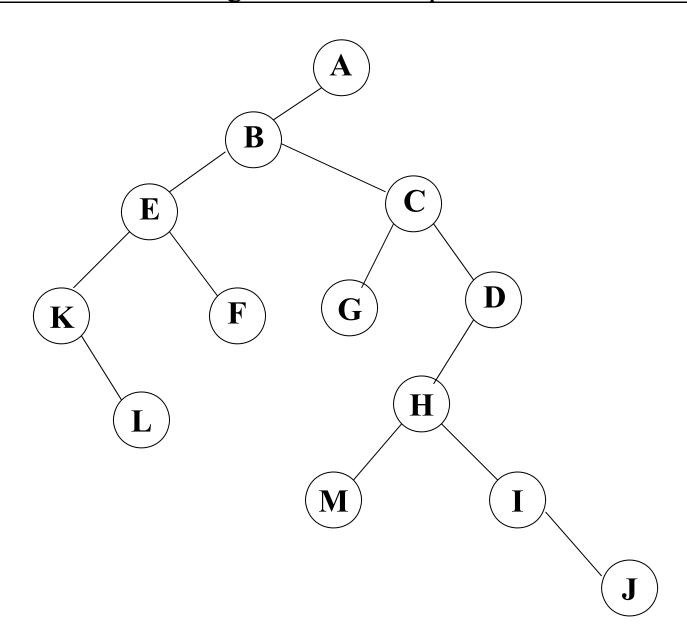
How many link fields are needed in such a representation?

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Left Child - Right Sibling



*Figure 5.7: Left child-right child tree representation of a tree (p.197)



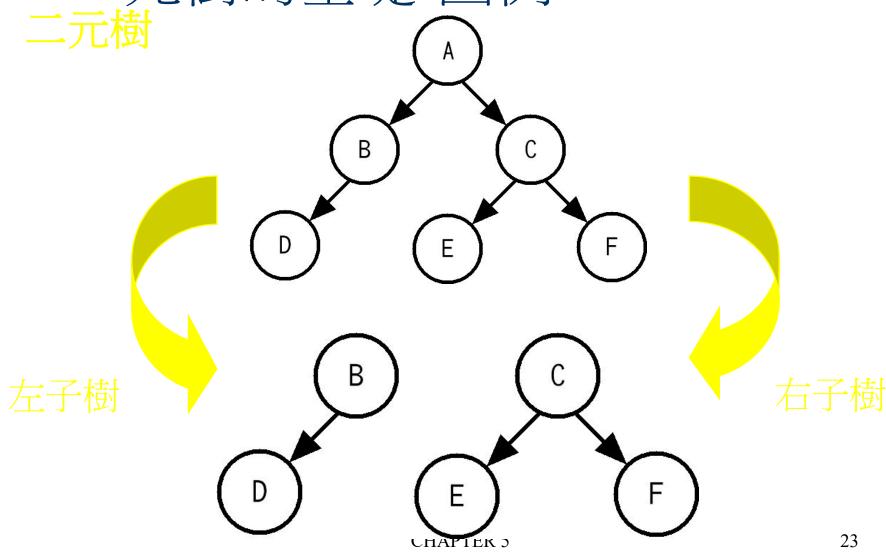
5.2 二元樹的基礎-定義

- 樹依不同分支度可以區分成很多種,在資料結構中最廣泛使用的樹狀結構是「二元樹」 (Binary Trees),二元樹是指樹中的每一個「節點」(Nodes)最多只能擁有2個子節點,即分支度小於或等於2。
- 二元樹的定義如下所示:

定義 7.2: 二元樹的節點個數是一個有限集合,或是沒有節點的空集合。二元樹的節點可以分成兩個沒有交集的子樹,稱為「左子樹」(Left Subtree)和「右子樹」(Right Subtree)。

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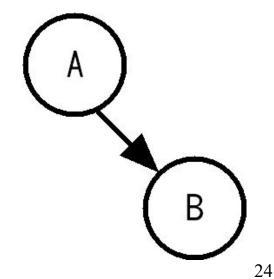
二元樹的基礎-圖例



二元樹的基礎-歪斜樹

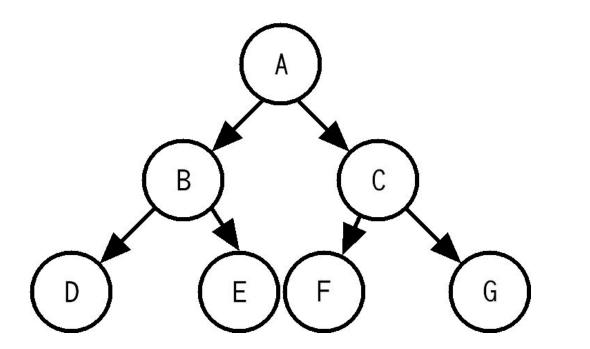
■ 左邊這棵樹沒有右子樹,右邊這棵樹沒有左子樹,雖然擁有相同節點,但是這是兩棵不同的二元樹,因為所有節點都是向左子樹或右子樹歪斜,稱為「歪斜樹」(Skewed Tree),如下圖所示:

B CHAPTER 5



二元樹的基礎-完滿二元樹(說明)

■ 若二元樹的樹高是h且二元樹的節點數是 2^h-1,滿足此條件的樹稱為「完滿二元樹」 (Full Binary Tree),如下圖所示:



二元樹的基礎-完滿二元樹(節點數)

■ 因為二元樹的每一個節點有2個子節點,二元 樹樹高是3,也就是有3個階層(Level),各階 層的節點數,如下所示:

第1階: $1 = 2^{(1-1)} = 2^0 = 1$

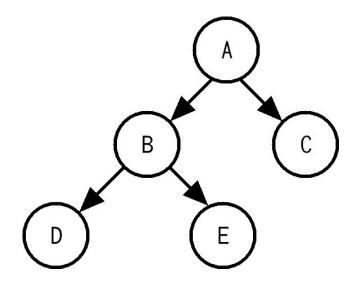
第2階: 第1階節點數的2倍, 1*2 = 2⁽²⁻¹⁾ = 2

第3階: 第2階節點數的2倍, 2*2 = 2 (3-1) = 4

■ 以此類推,可以得到每一階層的最大節點數是: $2^{(l-1)}$,1是階層數,整棵二元樹的節點數一共是: $2^{0}+2^{1}+2^{2}=7個$,即 2^{3-1} ,可以得到: $2^{0}+2^{1}+2^{2}+....+2^{(h-1)}=2^{h-1}$,h是樹高

二元樹的基礎-完整二元樹

■ 若二元樹的節點不是葉節點,一定擁有2個子節點,不過節點總數不足2^h-1,其中h是樹高,而且其節點編號是對應相同高度完滿二元樹的1至2^h-1的節點編號,滿足此條件稱為完整二元樹(Complete Binary Tree),如下圖所示:



樹和二元樹的基本性質

樹或二元樹皆擁有下面的性質:

定理5-1:若一棵樹T的總節點數為V,總邊數為E,則

$$V = E + 1 \circ$$

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- =若<u>二元樹</u>終端節點總數為 \mathbf{n}_0 ,分求度等於
 - 2的節點總數為 n_2 ,則 $n_0=n_2+1$ 。

假設節點總數為n,分支度等於1的節點總數為n₁,

$$=>$$
 $n=$ n_0+ n_1+ n_2

假設節點分支數為m,

$$=> m = n - 1$$

$$=> m = 1* n_1 + 2*n_2$$

$$=>1* n_1+2*n_2=n_0+n_1+n_2-1$$

Binary Trees

- A binary tree is a finite set of nodes that is either empty or consists of a root and two disjoint binary trees called *the left subtree* and *the right subtree*.
- Any tree can be transformed into binary tree.
 - by left child-right sibling representation
- The left subtree and the right subtree are distinguished.

Abstract Data Type Binary_Tree

structure *Binary_Tree*(abbreviated *BinTree*) is objects: a finite set of nodes either empty or consisting of a root node, left *Binary_Tree*, and right *Binary_Tree*.

functions:

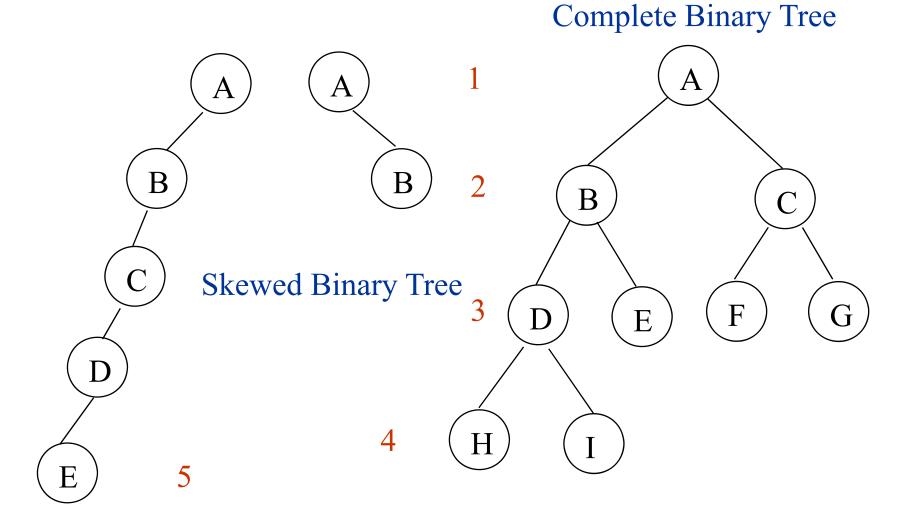
for all bt, bt1, $bt2 \in BinTree$, $item \in element$ Bintree Create()::= creates an empty binary tree Boolean IsEmpty(bt)::= if (bt==empty binary

tree) return TRUE else return FALSE

BinTree MakeBT(bt1, item, bt2)::= return a binary tree
whose left subtree is bt1, whose right subtree is bt2,
and whose root node contains the data item
Bintree Lchild(bt)::= if (IsEmpty(bt)) return error
else return the left subtree of bt
element Data(bt)::= if (IsEmpty(bt)) return error
else return the data in the root node of bt
Bintree Rchild(bt)::= if (IsEmpty(bt)) return error
else return the right subtree of bt

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Samples of Trees



Maximum Number of Nodes in BT

- The maximum number of nodes on level i of a binary tree is 2^{i-1} , $i \ge 1$.
 - The maximum nubmer of nodes in a binary tree of depth k is 2^k-1 , k>=1.

Prove by induction.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} 2^{i-1} = 2^k - 1$$

Relations between Number of Leaf Nodes and Nodes of Degree 2

For any nonempty binary tree, T, if n_0 is the number of leaf nodes and n_2 the number of nodes of degree 2, then $n_0=n_2+1$ proof:

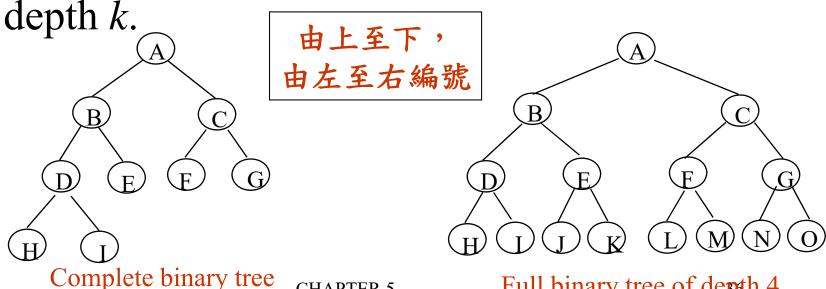
Let *n* and *B* denote the total number of nodes & branches in *T*.

Let n_0 , n_1 , n_2 represent the nodes with no children single child, and two children respectively.

$$n = n_0 + n_1 + n_2$$
, $B + 1 = n$, $B = n_1 + 2n_2 = > n_1 + 2n_2 + 1 = n$
 $n_1 + 2n_2 + 1 = n_0 + n_1 + n_2 > n_0 = n_2 + 1$
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Full BT VS Complete BT

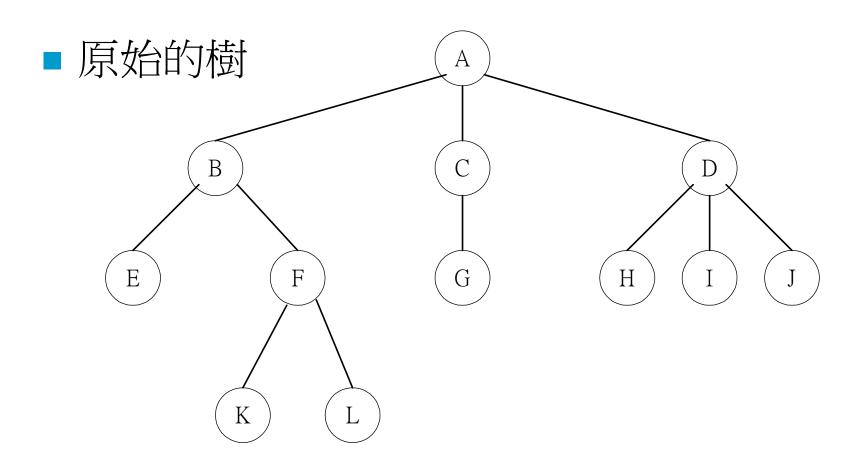
- A full binary tree of depth k is a binary tree of depth k having 2^k -1 nodes, $k \ge 0$.
- A binary tree with *n* nodes and depth *k* is complete iff its nodes correspond to the nodes numbered from 1 to *n* in the full binary tree of



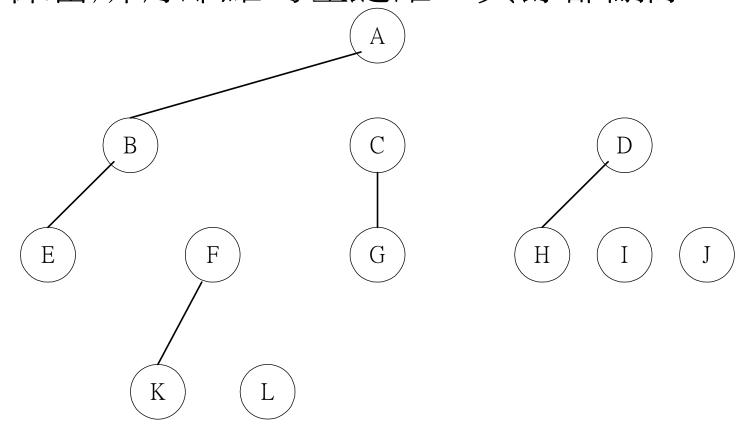
CHAPTER 5

Full binary tree of depth 4

- 刪除所有節點的右鏈結,只保留下左鏈 結;
- 將原來樹中同屬於一個父節點的兄弟用 鏈結連接起來;
- ■將整個圖形以順時針方向旋轉45°。

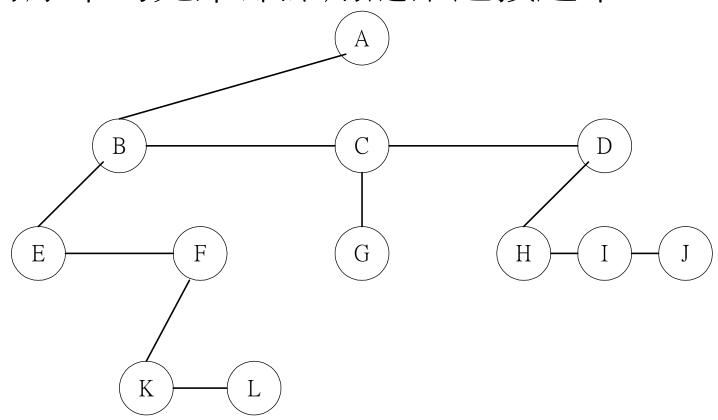


■保留所有節點的左鏈結,其餘都刪除,



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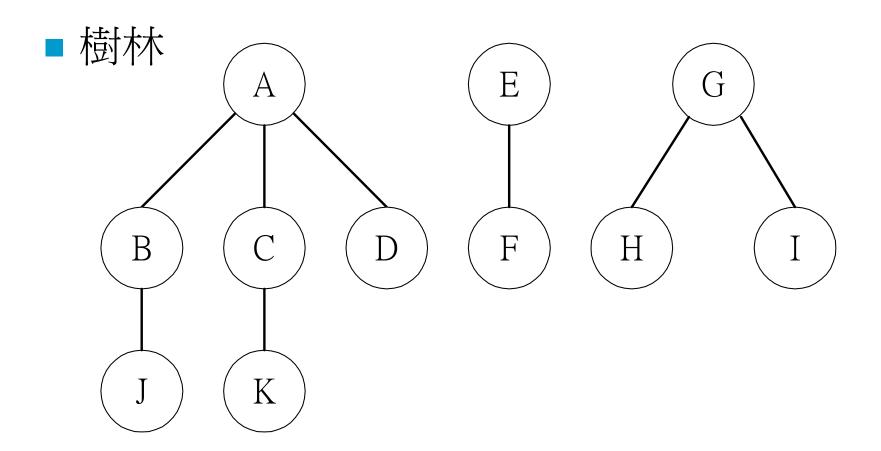
■ 將原來的兄弟節點用鏈結連接起來,



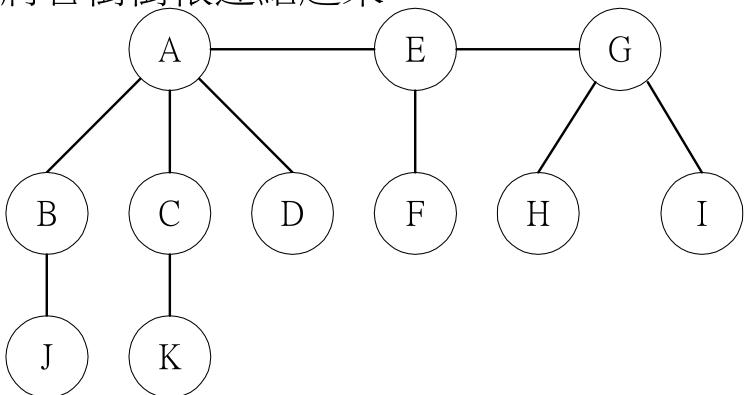
■順時針方向旋轉45° Н

CHAPTER 5

- 首先將各樹樹根連結起來;
- ■刪除所有節點之右鏈結,只留下左鏈結;
- ■將原來樹中同屬於一個父節點的兄弟用 鏈結連接起來;
- ■將整個圖形以順時針方向旋轉45°

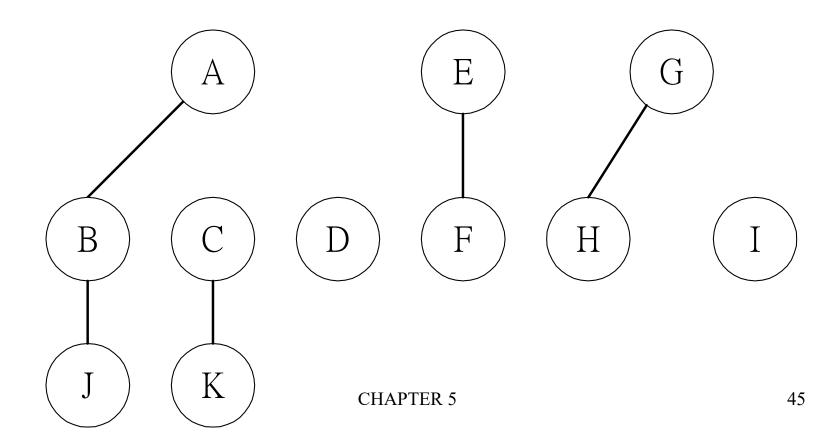


■將各樹樹根連結起來



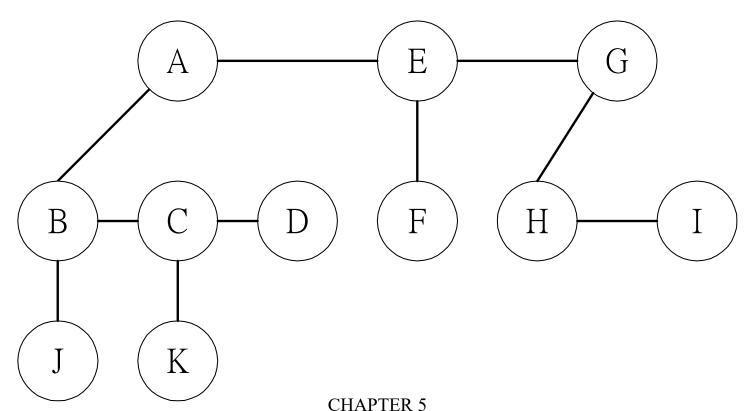
CHAPTER 5

■刪除所有的右鏈結,只留下左鏈結





■將原來樹中的兄弟用鏈結連接起來

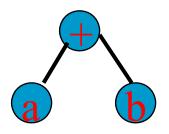


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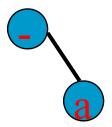
■順時針方向旋轉45° В E F G K Η **CHAPTER 5**

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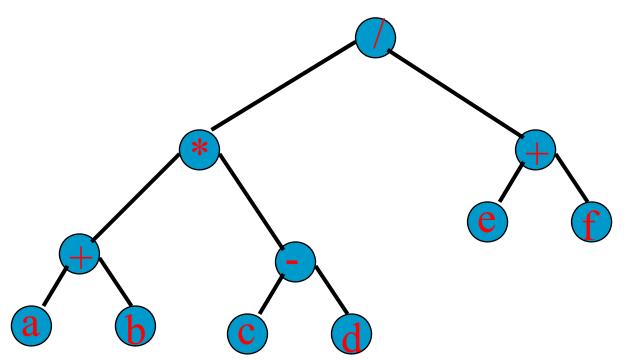
■ a + b



• - a



(a + b) * (c - d) / (e + f)

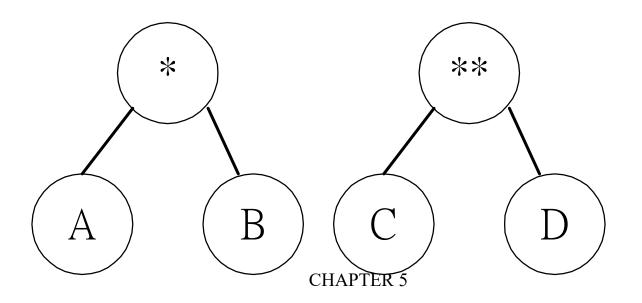


- 考慮運算子的優先次序與結合性,適當 地加以括號;
- ■由內層的括號逐次向外,並且以運算子 當樹根,左邊運算元當左子樹,右邊運 算元當右子樹。

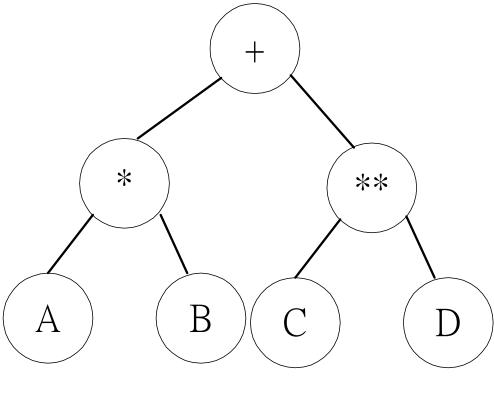
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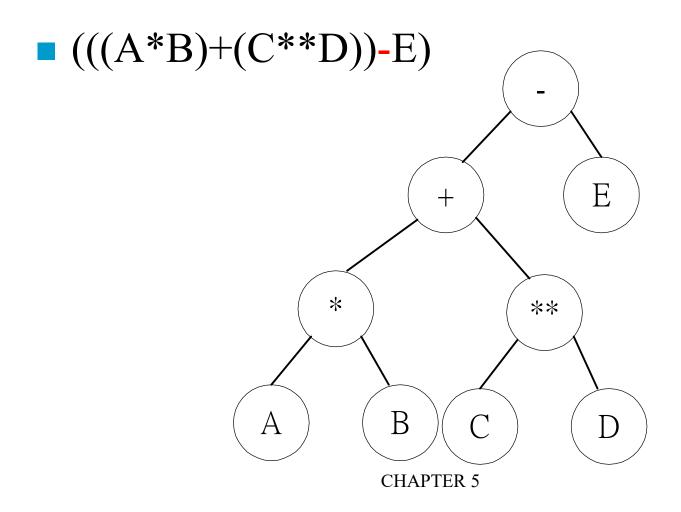
- 將A*B+C**D-E建成二元樹
- ■按照運算子的優先權和結合性加以適當 括號,得到(((A*B)+(C**D))-E)



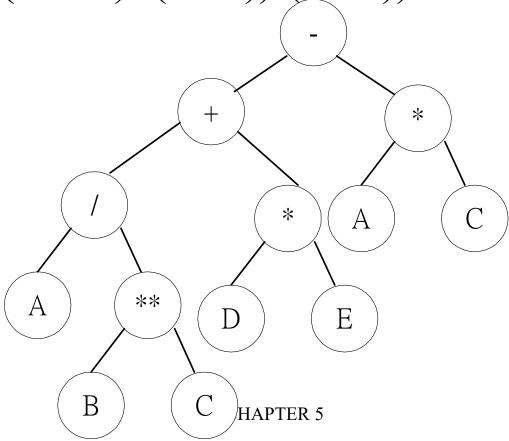
((A*B)+(C**D))



CHAPTER 5



(((A/(B**C)+(D*E))-(A*C))



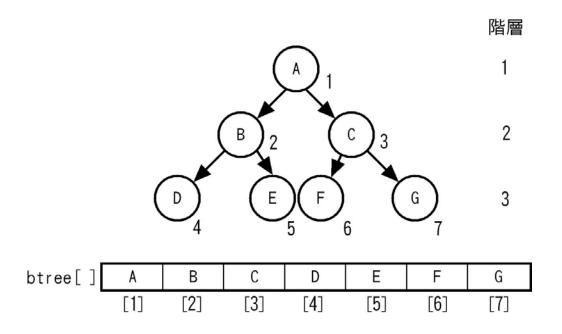
5.2.3 二元樹的表示法

- 二元樹在實作上有多種方法可以建立二元樹,常用的方法有二種,如下所示:
 - 二元樹陣列表示法。
 - 二元樹鏈結表示法。

CHAPTER 5

二元樹陣列表示法-說明1

■ 完滿二元樹是一棵樹高h擁有2^h-1個節點的二元樹, 這是二元樹在樹高h所能擁有的最大節點數, 換句話說, 只需配置2^h-1個元素, 我們就可以儲存樹高h的二元樹, 如下圖所示:



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二元樹陣列表示法-說明2

- 二元樹的節點編號擁有循序性,根節點1 的子節點是節點2和節點3,節點2是4和5, 依此類推可以得到節點編號的規則,如 下所示:
 - 左子樹是父節點編號乘以2。
 - 右子樹是父節點編號乘以2加1。

二元樹陣列表示法-標頭檔

01:

02: #define MAX_LENGTH 16 /* 最大陣列尺寸 */

03: int btree[MAX_LENGTH]; /* 二元樹陣列宣告 */

04: /* 抽象資料型態的操作函數宣告 */

05: extern void createBTree(int len, int *array);

06: extern void printBTree();

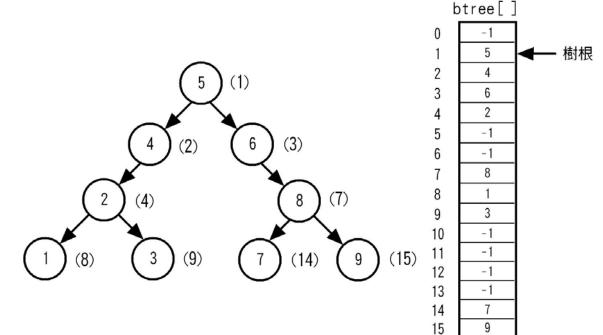
二元樹陣列表示法-建立二元樹(規則)

- ■函數createBTree()讀取一維陣列的元素建立 二元樹,其建立的規則,如下所示:
 - 將第1個陣列元素插入成為二元樹的根節點。
 - 將陣列元素值與二元樹的節點值比較,如果元素值大於節點值,將元素值插入成為節點的右子節點,如果右子節點不是空的,重覆比較節點值,直到找到插入位置後,將元素值插入二元樹。
 - 如果元素值小於節點值,將元素值插入成為節點的左子節點,如果左子節點不是空的,繼續重覆比較,以便將元素值插入二元樹。

CHAPTER 5

二元樹陣列表示法-建立二元樹(圖例)

■ 二元樹陣列表示法圖例的索引值0並沒有使用,整個二元樹在16個陣列元素中使用的元素一共有9個,括號內是陣列的索引值,如下圖所示:



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二元樹陣列表示法-顯示二元樹

函數printBTree():顯示二元樹

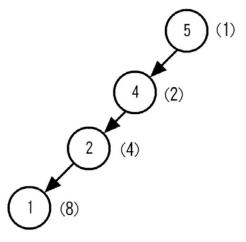
■函數printBTree()走訪btree[]陣列,將元素 值不是-1的元素都顯示出來。

CHAPTER 5

二元樹陣列表示法-問題

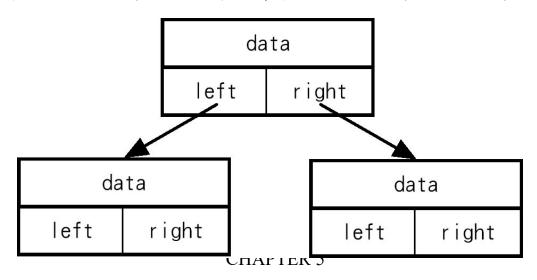
■ 一棵歪斜樹的二元樹陣列表示法使用不到三分之一的陣列元素4/16,因為二元樹的節點是以循序方式儲存在陣列中,如果需要插入或刪除節點,都需要在陣列中搬移大量元素,如下圖

所示:



二元樹鏈結表示法-說明

■ 二元樹鏈結表示法是使用動態記憶體配置來建立二元樹,類似結構陣列表示法的節點結構,只是成員變數改成兩個指向左和右子樹的指標,如下圖所示:



二元樹鏈結表示法-標頭檔

```
01:
02: struct Node { /* 二元樹的節點宣告 */
03: int data; /* 儲存節點資料 */
04: struct Node *left; /* 指向左子樹的指標 */
05: struct Node *right; /* 指向右子樹的指標 */
06: };
```

二元樹鏈結表示法-建立二元樹1

■函數createBTree()使用for迴圈走訪參數的陣列元素,依序呼叫insertBTreeNode()函數將一個一個陣列元素的節點插入二元樹。首先是二元樹的根節點5, left和right指標指向NULL,如

下圖所示:

(1)

head

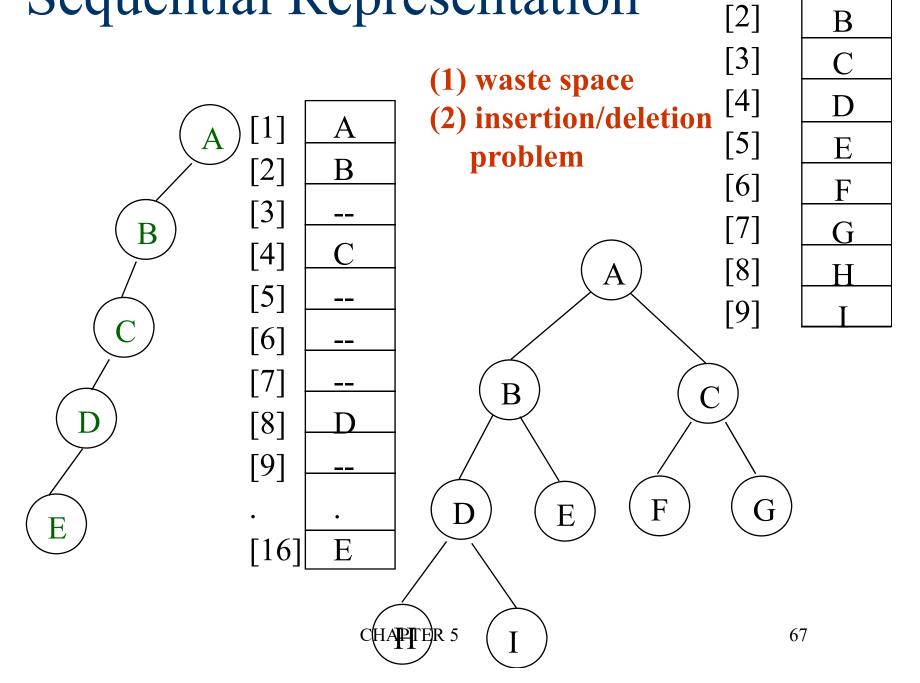
NULL

N

Binary Tree Representations

- If a complete binary tree with n nodes (depth = $\log n + 1$) is represented sequentially, then for any node with index i, 1 <= i <= n, we have:
 - parent(i) is at i/2 if i!=1. If i=1, i is at the root and has no parent.
 - left_child(i) ia at 2i if 2i <= n. If 2i > n, then i has no left child.
 - $right_child(i)$ ia at 2i+1 if $2i+1 \le n$. If 2i+1 > n, then i has no right child.

Sequential Representation



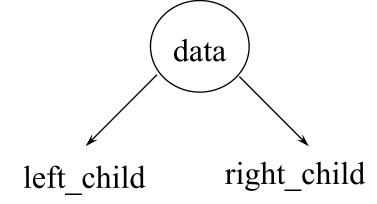
[1]

A

Linked Representation

```
typedef struct node *tree_pointer;
typedef struct node {
  int data;
  tree_pointer left_child, right_child;
};
```

| left_child | data | right_child |
|------------|------|-------------|
|------------|------|-------------|



作業

pp. 204: ex3

5.3 二元樹的走訪

- 假如一組資料已用二元樹的組織在一起,總有需求對其全數資料做動作,例如計算所有數目、印出所有資料、在所有資料中搜尋某項資料、...等。此時即須對此二元樹做走訪(traversal)的運算,利用走訪二元樹的同時,將計算、列印或搜尋的動作完成。
- ■事實上走訪即在決定二元樹上資料被處理(計算、列印或搜尋)的順序。我們也希望走訪的演算法對任何節點皆一致,是容易撰寫程式實作的。
- 若對一個二元樹上的節點而言,V表示處理節點上的資料,L表示走訪其左子樹,R表示走訪其右子樹。 CHAPTER 5

二元樹的走訪(續)

- 因為對稱的緣故,我們可以只考慮先走訪左邊再走訪右邊的情形,那麼圖5-20 (b) 則只剩下三種走訪方式,我們以V所在的相對位置,分別對此三種走訪方式取名如下:
 - (1) LVR中序走訪 (inorder traversal) 或中序表示法 (infix notation);
 - (2) LRV後序走訪 (postorder traversal) 或後序表示法 (postfix notation);
 - (3) VLR前序走訪 (preorder traversal) 或前序表示法 (prefix notation)。

中序走訪方式-說明

■中序走訪是沿著二元樹的左方往下走,直 到無法繼續前進後,顯示節點,退回到父 節點顯示父節點,然後繼續往右走,如果 右方都無法前進,顯示節點,再退回到上 一層。

中序走訪方式-演算法

- 中序走訪的遞迴函數inOrder()使用二元樹指標 ptr進行走訪,中序走訪的步驟,如下所示:
 - Step 1:檢查是否可以繼續前進,即指標ptr不等於 NULL。
 - Step 2:如果可以前進,其處理方式如下所示:
 - (1) 遞迴呼叫inOrder(ptr->left)向左走。
 - (2) 處理目前的節點,顯示節點資料。
 - (3) 遞迴呼叫inOrder(ptr->right)向右走。

中序走訪

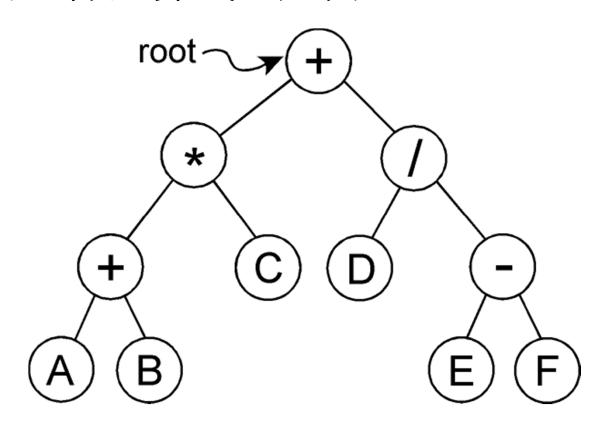
利用遞迴的方式撰寫中序走訪的程序;希望把二元 樹中序走訪的順序印出來。

程式 二元樹的中序走訪

```
1 struct BTreeNode
2 { struct BTreeNode *leftchild;
     char data;
     struct BTreeNode *rightchild;
5 };
6 struct BTreeNode *root;
7 void inorder(struct BTreeNode *node)
     if (node != NULL)
        inorder(node->leftchild);
9
10
               cout << node->data;
               inorder(node->rightchild);
11
12
13
```

範例

下圖為一棵運算式二元樹。



其對應中序表示運算式為:

$$(A+B)*C+D/(E-F)$$
 \circ

後序走訪方式-說明

■ 後序走訪方式剛好和前序走訪相反,它 是等到節點的2個子節點都走訪過後才執 行處理,顯示節點資料。

後序走訪方式-演算法

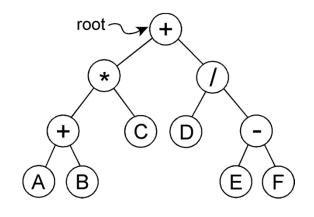
- 後序走訪的遞迴函數postOrder()使用二元樹 指標ptr進行走訪,後序走訪的步驟,如下 所示:
 - Step 1:先檢查是否已經到達葉節點,就是指標ptr等於NULL。
 - Step 2:如果不是葉節點表示可以繼續走,其處理方式如下所示:
 - (1) 遞迴呼叫postOrder(ptr->left)向左走。
 - (2) 遞迴呼叫postOrder(ptr->right)向右走。
 - (3) 處理目前的節點,顯示節點資料。

後序走訪

茲將後序走訪的程序撰寫如下: 程式 二元樹的後序走訪 14 void postorder(struct BTreeNode *node) 15 { if (node !=NULL) 16 { postorder(node->leftchild); 17 postorder(node->rightchild); 18 cout << node->data; 19 } 20 }

以後序走訪,列出右圖之運算式二元樹中的所有資料,可得到:

其正為對應的後序運算式GHAPTER 5



前序走訪方式-說明

■ 前序走訪方式是走訪到的二元樹節點, 就立刻顯示節點資料,走訪的順序是先 向樹的左方走直到無法前進後,才轉往 右方走。

前序走訪方式-演算法

- 前序走訪的遞迴函數preOrder()使用二元樹 指標ptr進行走訪,前序走訪的步驟,如下 所示:
 - Step 1:先檢查是否已經到達葉節點,也就是指標ptr等於NULL。
 - Step 2:如果不是葉節點表示可以繼續走,其處理方式如下所示:
 - (1) 處理目前的節點,顯示節點資料。
 - (2) 遞迴呼叫preOrder(ptr->left)向左走。
 - (3) 遞迴呼叫preOrder(ptr->right)向右走。

前序走訪

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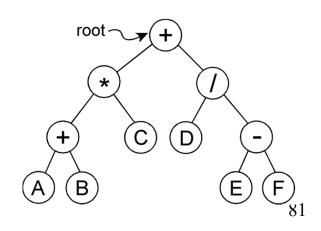
27

前序走訪的程序可撰寫如下: 程式5-5二元樹的前序走訪 21 void preorder(struct BTreeNode *node) 22 { if (node != NULL) 23 { cout << node->data; 24 preorder(node->leftchild); 25 preorder(node->rightchild);

以前序走訪,列出右圖之運算 式二元樹中的所有資料,可得 到:

+*+ABC/D-EF

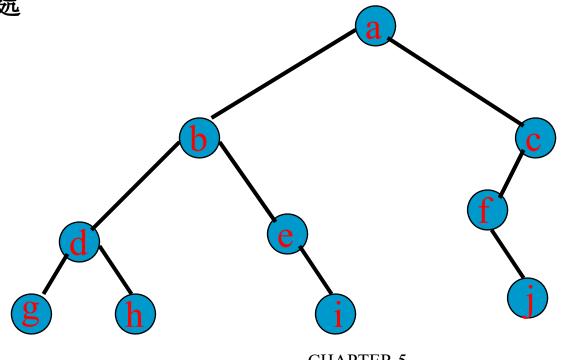
其正為對應的前序運算式APTER 5



階層走訪

■ 「階層走訪」(level-order traversal) 是依階層的順序,進行 二元樹的走訪,先走訪階層小的節點,後走訪階層大的節點, 同一階層者則依自左向右的順序走訪。對下圖的二元樹,進 行階層走訪的結果為:ABCDEFGHI。

■ 對同一階層而言,先走訪的節點,其子節點亦在下一階層中 先被走訪。這種「先進先出」的特性,恰可用佇列予以儲存 與處

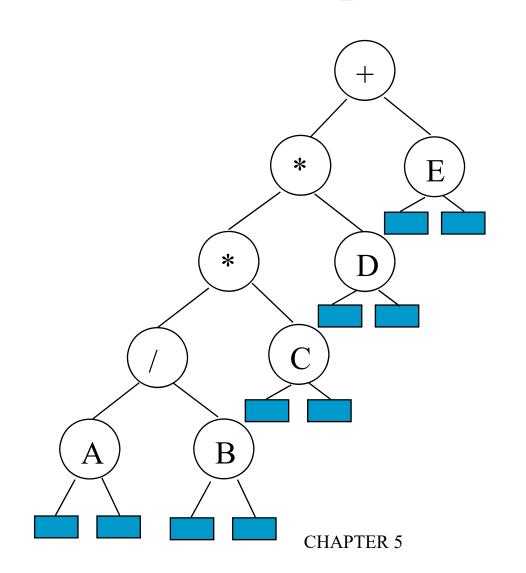


CHAPTER 5

Binary Tree Traversals

- Let L, V, and R stand for moving left, visiting the node, and moving right.
- There are six possible combinations of traversal
 - LVR, LRV, VLR, VRL, RVL, RLV
- Adopt convention that we traverse left before right, only 3 traversals remain
 - LVR, LRV, VLR
 - inorder, postorder, preorder

Arithmetic Expression Using BT



inorder traversal A/B * C * D + Einfix expression preorder traversal + * * / A B C D E prefix expression postorder traversal AB/C*D*E+ postfix expression level order traversal + * E * D / C A B

Inorder Traversal (recursive version)

```
void inorder(tree_pointer ptr)
/* inorder tree traversal */
                           A/B * C * D + E
    if (ptr) {
         inorder(ptr->left_child);
        printf("%d", ptr->data);
         indorder(ptr->right_child);
               CHAPTER 5
                                     85
```

Preorder Traversal (recursive version)

```
void preorder(tree_pointer ptr)
/* preorder tree traversal */
                          + * * / A B C D E
    if (ptr) {
        printf("%d", ptr->data);
        preorder(ptr->left child);
        predorder(ptr->right child);
                                    86
```

Postorder Traversal (recursive version)

```
void postorder(tree_pointer ptr)
/* postorder tree traversal */
                        AB/C*D*E+
    if (ptr) {
        postorder(ptr->left child);
        postdorder(ptr->right child);
        printf("%d", ptr->data);
                                  87
```

Iterative Inorder Traversal

(using stack)

```
void iter inorder(tree pointer node)
  int top= -1; /* initialize stack */
  tree pointer stack[MAX STACK SIZE];
  for (;;) {
   for (; node; node=node->left child)
     add(&top, node);/* add to stack */
   node= delete(&top);
                /* delete from stack */
   if (!node) break; /* empty stack */
   printf("%D", node->data);
   node = node->right child;
```

Trace Operations of Inorder Traversal

| Call of inorder | Value in root | Action | Call of inorder | Value in root | Action |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| 1 | + | | 11 | С | |
| 2 | * | | 12 | NULL | |
| 3 | * | | 11 | C | printf |
| 4 | / | | 13 | NULL | _ |
| 5 | A | | 2 | * | printf |
| 6 | NULL | | 14 | D | |
| 5 | A | printf | 15 | NULL | |
| 7 | NULL | | 14 | D | printf |
| 4 | / | printf | 16 | NULL | |
| 8 | В | | 1 | + | printf |
| 9 | NULL | | 17 | E | |
| 8 | В | printf | 18 | NULL | |
| 10 | NULL | | 17 | E | printf |
| 3 | * | printf | 19 | NULL | |

作業

pp. 210: ex1, ex3

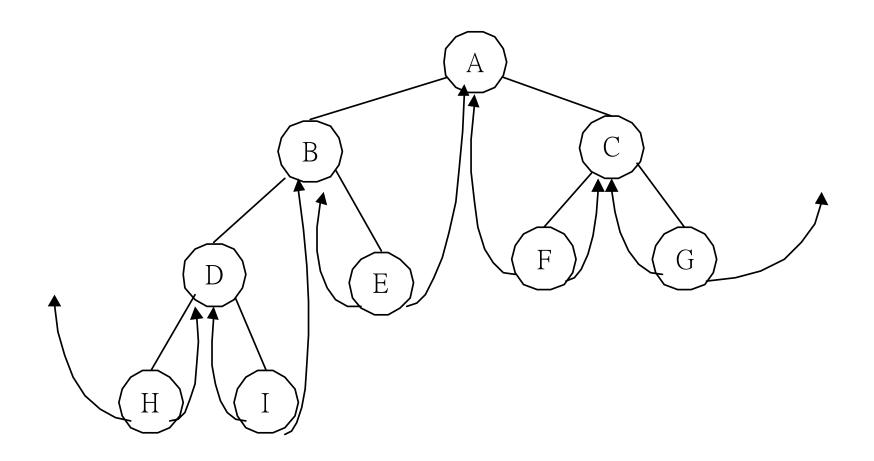
5.5 引線二元樹 (Threaded BT

- 在二元樹的鍵結表示中,樹葉節點的兩個子樹指標皆指向NULL;由定理5-1得知n = E+1,其中n為節點個數,E為分支數。
- 而n個鍵結節點,有2n個指標空間,每個分支恰佔用一個指標空間,共有E (=n-1) 個指標是用到的(不是空的),而共有n+1個指標空間是空指標(NULL),比非空的節點還多。
- 有學者提出對這些「放空指標的空間」加以利用的概念—與其放空指標,不如放指向其它節點的指標,稱之為引線 (thread),使得某些運算(如:走 訪、...等)可以加快。
- 這個概念發展出了引線二元樹 (threaded binary tree) 這種資料結構。CHAPTER 5

引線二元樹*

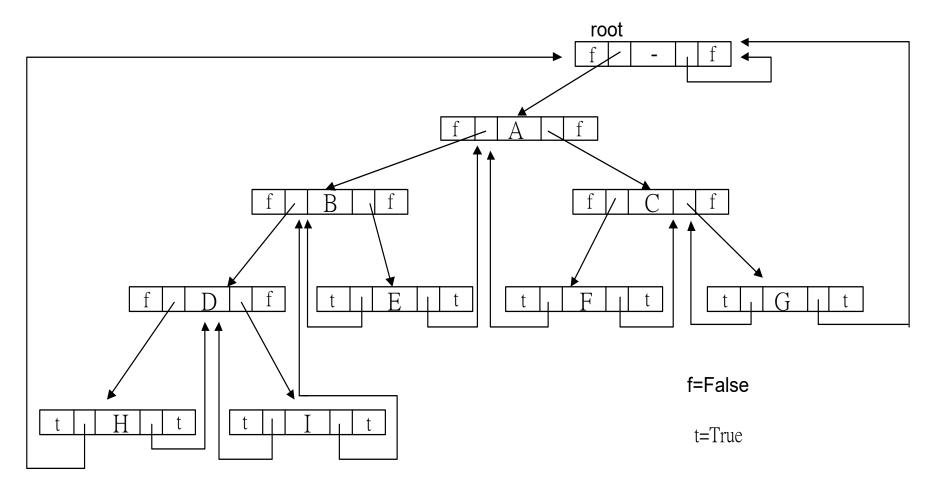
- 如果節點V的左鏈結指向NULL時,將這個鏈結改指向一個節點,被指到的節點 為節點V的中序前行者
- 如果節點V的右鏈結指向NULL時,將這個鏈結取代成指向一個節點,被指到的節點為節點V的中序後繼者

引線二元樹*



CHAPTER 5

引線二元樹*



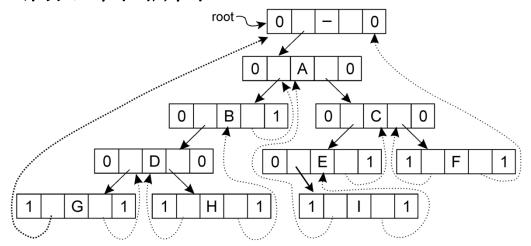
範例

為了區別節點指標放的是一般指標(內部節點)、抑或是引線 指標(樹葉節點),我們另以2個欄位分別區別左和右子樹指 標空間存放的對象。其節點的記憶體配置有如下圖所示。

| lefthread leftchild | data | rightchild | righthread |
|---------------------|------|------------|------------|
|---------------------|------|------------|------------|

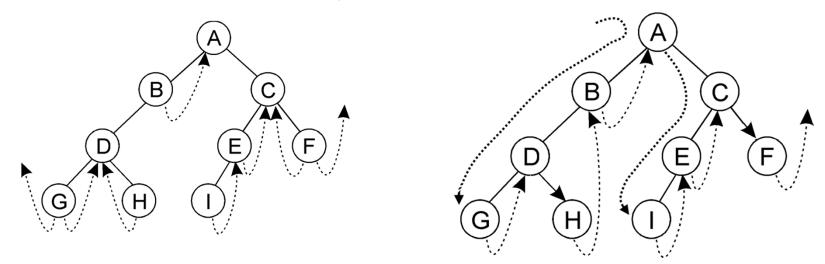
其中leftthread (rightthread) 為0時,表示leftchild (rightchild) 存放的是一般節點指標;leftthread (rightthread) 為1時,表示leftchild (rightchild) 存放的是引線指標。

由上頁圖的引線二元樹可知,有最左和最右兩條引線尚無妥善的安排,我們另設計一空的引線節點做為樹根,那麼範例5-17的引線二元樹,將如下圖所示。



範例

下圖為加了引線的二元樹。



- ➤這些加入的引線將使二元樹的中序走訪更加便 利。
- ▶沿著上右圖箭頭所指示的順序走訪,即可完成此二元樹的中序走訪;
- >GDHBAIECF為此二元樹的中序表示。

引線二元樹的中序走訪

茲將引線二元樹所需節點的宣告詳列於程式5-10中,並定義決定節點p在中序表示中的後繼節點q(簡稱:中序後繼點)的程序:

```
程式 決定節點node的中序後繼點
 struct TBTreeNode
2 { int leftthread;
 struct TBTreeNode *leftchild;
4 char data;
5 struct TBTreeNode *rightchild;
     int rightthread;
7 };
8 struct TBTreeNode *root;
9 struct TBTreeNode *Next(struct TBTreeNode *node)
10 {
     struct TBTreeNode *temp;
11 temp = node->rightchild;
12
     if (node->rightthead) return temp;
while (!temp->leftthead) temp = temp->leftchild;
14
           return temp;
15 };
```

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引線二元樹的中序走訪(續)

於是要得到引線二元樹的中序表示,只須從中序表示中的第一節點起,讓每一節點node,都執行Next(node)程序,即可得:

```
程式 引線二元樹的中序表示(上接程式5-10)

1 void InorderTBTree()

2 { struct TBTreeNode *node;

3 for(node = Next(root);
 node != root; node = Next(node))

4 cout << node->data;

5 }
```

CHAPTER 5

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在引線二元樹中加入節點

在引線二元樹中,樹葉節點節點的右子樹指標所指向、或內部節點右子樹的最左樹葉,為其中序後繼節點;而且任一節點若無左子樹,則其左子樹指標乃指向其中序前接節點...;這些性質必須在節點新增進入引線二元樹時,也要保持。

在本節中我們討論節點new插入成為引線 二元樹的節點p的右子節點的情形;至於 插入成為左子節點的情形,則讓各位模擬 推敲。

在引線二元樹中加入節點(續)

new 會成為p的右子節點的情況,共有以下兩種:

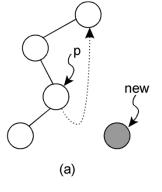
(1) 若p沒有右子節點 (p->rightthread為1),

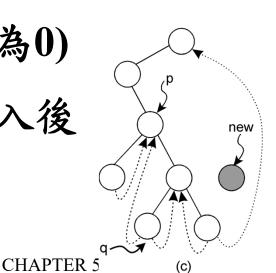
如圖(a),則new插入後應 形成如圖(b)所示。

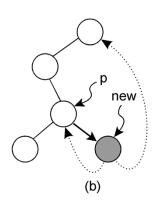
(2) 若p有右子節點

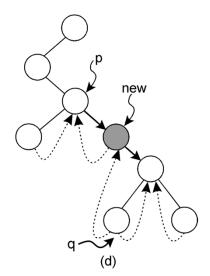
(p->rightthread為0)

,如圖(c) ,則new插入後 應形成如圖(d) 所示。









插入節點new成為引線二元樹中節點p的右子節點

```
1 void InsertRight(struct TBTreeNode *p,
                struct TBTreeNode *new)
2
3 {
    struct TBTreeNode *q;
     new->rightchild = p->rightchild;
4
5
     new->rightthead = p->rightthread;
     new->leftchild = p;
     new->leftthread = 1;
    p->rightchild = new;
8
9
    p->rightthead = 0;
10
          if (!new->rightthread)
11
              q = Next(new);
12
               q->leftchild = new;
13
14
```

Threaded Binary Trees

 Two many null pointers in current representation of binary trees

```
n: number of nodes
number of non-null links: n-1
total links: 2n
null links: 2n-(n-1)=n+1
```

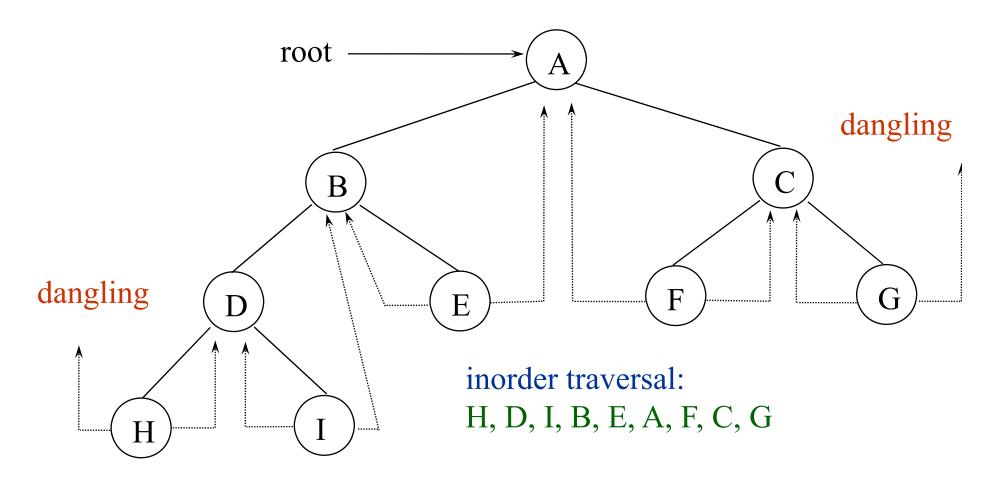
Replace these null pointers with some useful "threads".

Threaded Binary Trees (Continued)

If ptr->left_child is null,
replace it with a pointer to the node that would be
visited before ptr in an inorder traversal

If ptr->right_child is null,
replace it with a pointer to the node that would be
visited after ptr in an inorder traversal

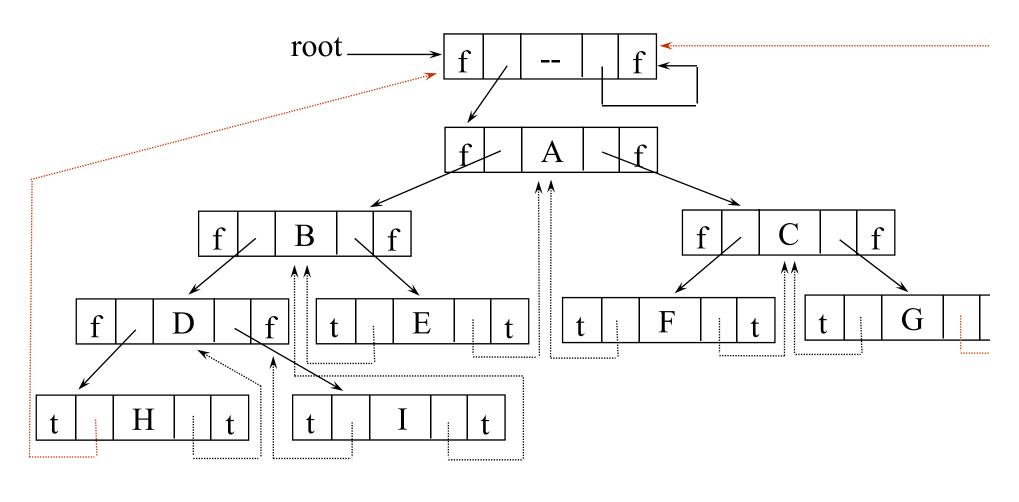
A Threaded Binary Tree



Data Structures for Threaded BT

left thread left child data right child right thread TRUE FALSE FALSE: child TRUE: thread typedef struct threaded_tree *threaded_pointer; typedef struct threaded_tree { short int left_thread; threaded_pointer left_child; char data; threaded pointer right child; short int right_thread;

Memory Representation of A Threaded BT



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Next Node in Threaded BT

```
threaded pointer insucc(threaded pointer
 tree)
  threaded pointer temp;
  temp = tree->right_child;
  if (!tree->right thread)
    while (!temp->left thread)
      temp = temp->left child;
  return temp;
                 CHAPTER 5
                                     107
```

Inorder Traversal of Threaded BT

```
void tinorder(threaded pointer tree)
/* traverse the threaded binary tree
 inorder */
    threaded pointer temp = tree;
    for (;;) {
        temp = insucc(temp);
        if (temp==tree) break;
        printf("%3c", temp->data);
                                    108
               CHAPTER 5
```

Inserting Nodes into Threaded BTs

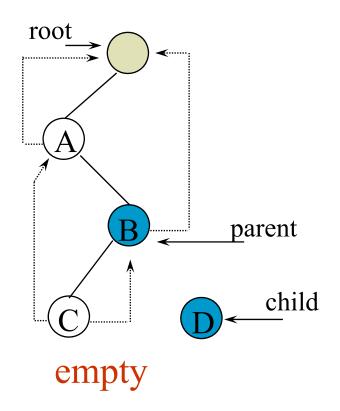
- Insert child as the right child of node parent
 - change parent->right_thread to FALSE
 - set child->left_thread and child->right_thread
 to TRUE
 - set child->left_child to point to parent
 - set child->right_child to parent->right_child
 - change parent->right_child to point to child

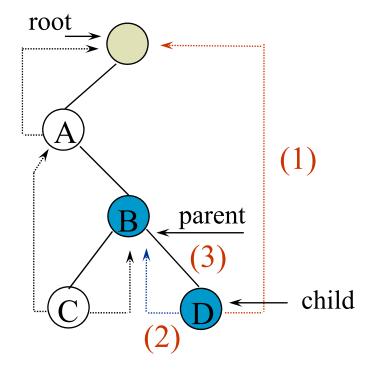
CHAPTER 5

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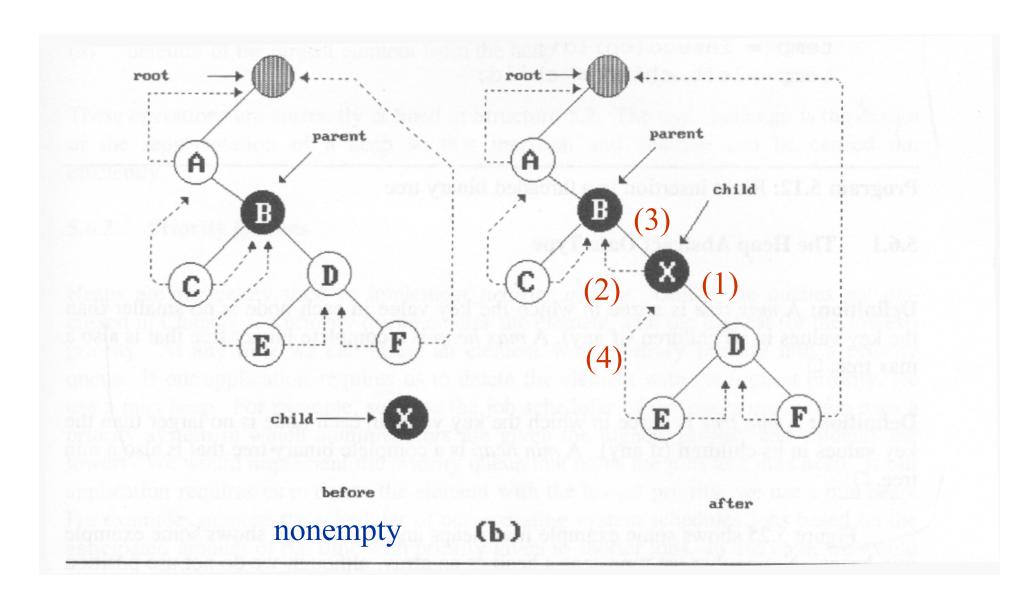
Examples

Insert a node D as a right child of B.





*Figure 5.24: Insertion of child as a right child of parent in a threaded binary tree (p.222)



Right Insertion in Threaded BTs

```
void insert_right(threaded_pointer parent,
                           threaded pointer child)
    threaded_pointer temp;
  child->right_child = parent->right_child;
child->right_thread = parent->right_thread;
   child->left_child = parent; case (a)
(2) child->left_thread = TRUE;
parent->right_child = child;
parent->right_thread = FALSE;
  if (!child->right_thread) { case (b)

(4) temp = insucc(child);
temp->left_child = child;
                          CHAPTER 5
                                                          112
```

作業

pp. 221: ex1

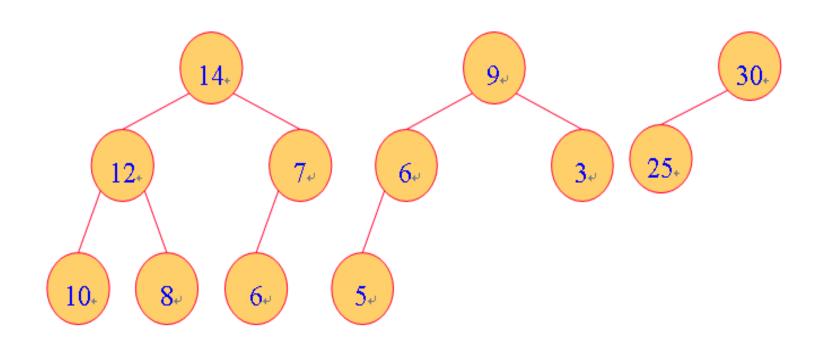
5.6 堆積

(Heaps)

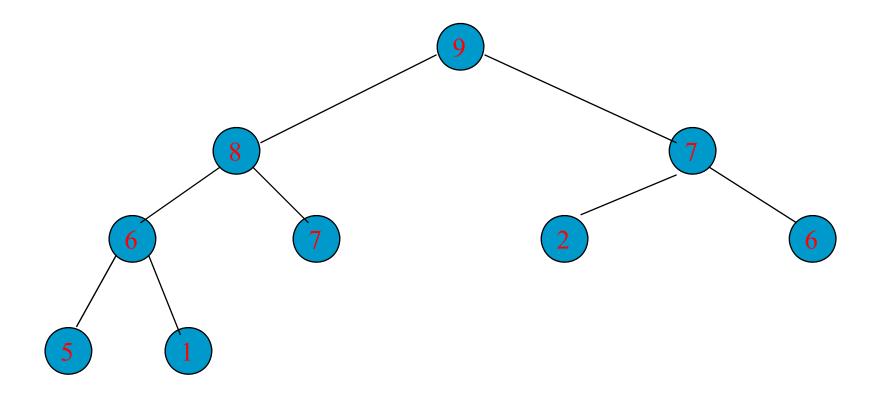
定義

- 堆積是一棵二元樹,而且必須符合完整二 元樹。
- 堆積可細分為max-heap、min-heap等

- 最大樹(A max tree) 是樹的一種,每個節點的鍵值都不小於其子節點 的的鍵值。
- 最大堆積(A *max heap*) 是最大樹的完整二元樹(a complete binary tree)。

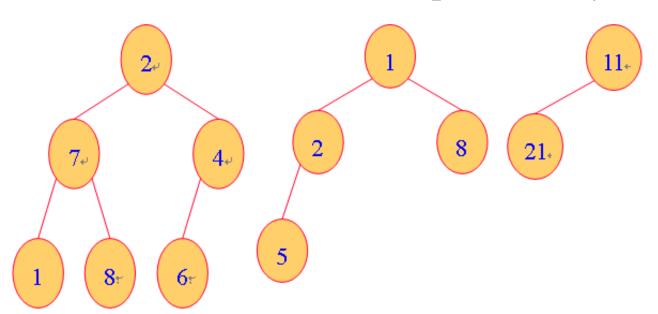


最大堆積

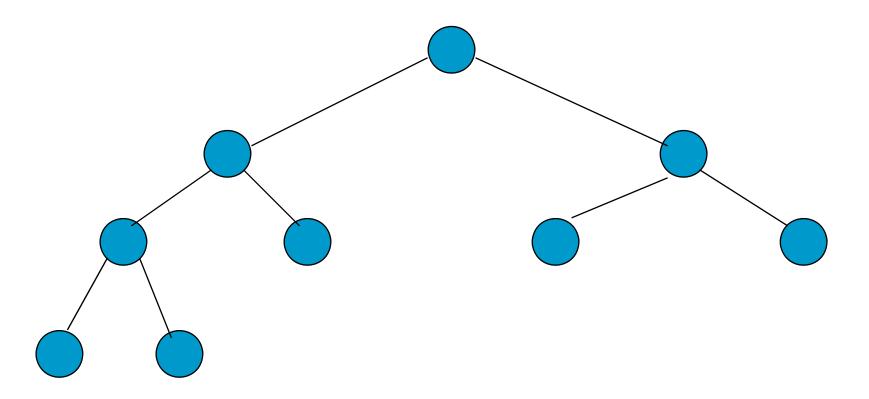


也是最大堆積的9個節點的完整二 元樹 CHAPTER 5

- 最小樹(A min tree) 是樹的一種,每個節點的鍵值都不大於其子節點的的 鍵值。
- 最小堆積(A min heap) 是最小樹的完整二元樹(a complete binary tree)。



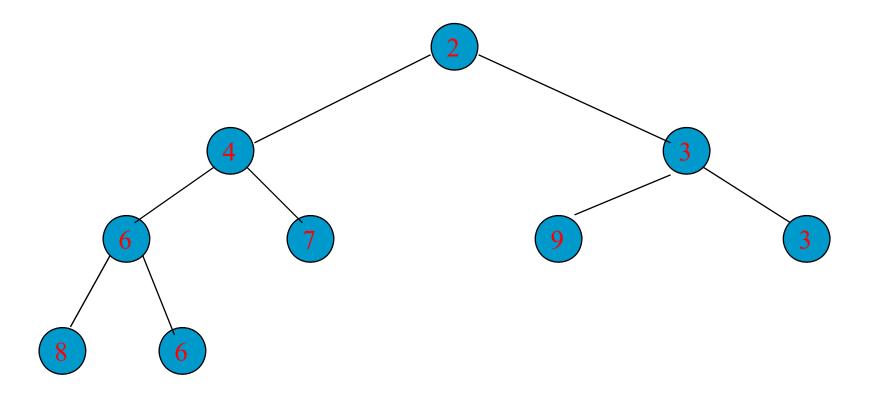
最小堆積



9個節點的完整二元樹

CHAPTER 5

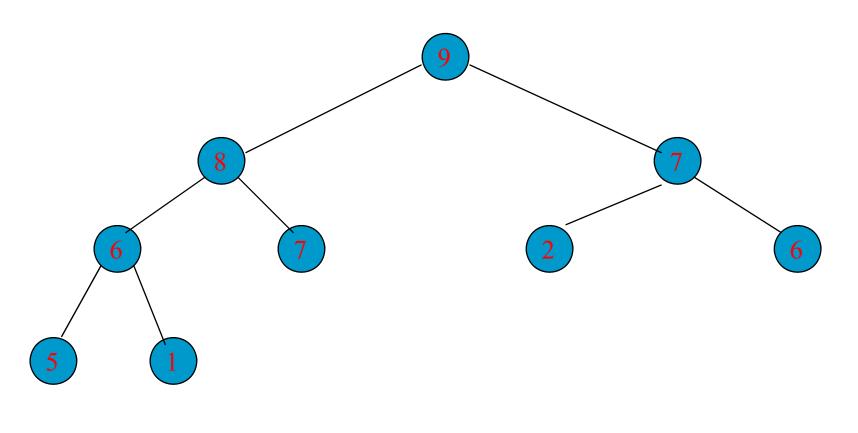
最小堆積

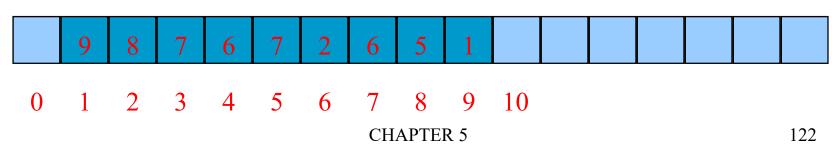


也是最小堆積的9個節點的完整二 元樹 CHAPTER 5

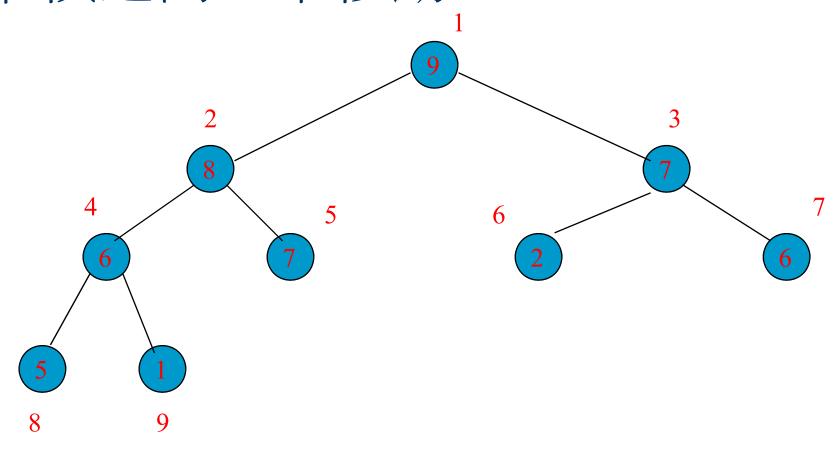
基本運算及表示法

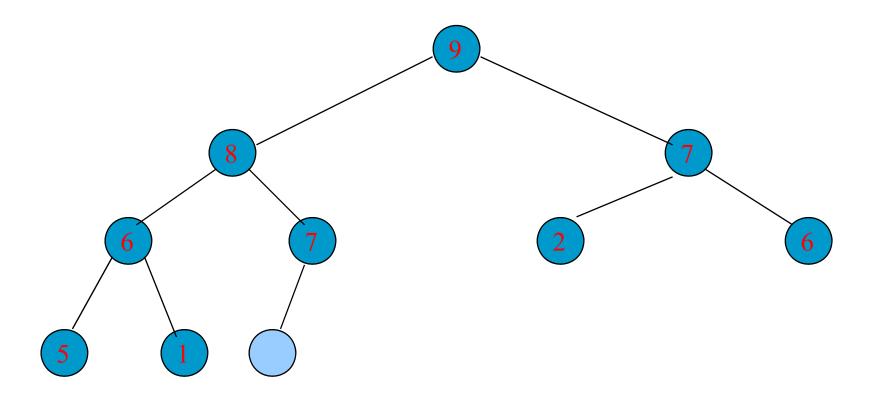
陣列可以有效地表示堆積

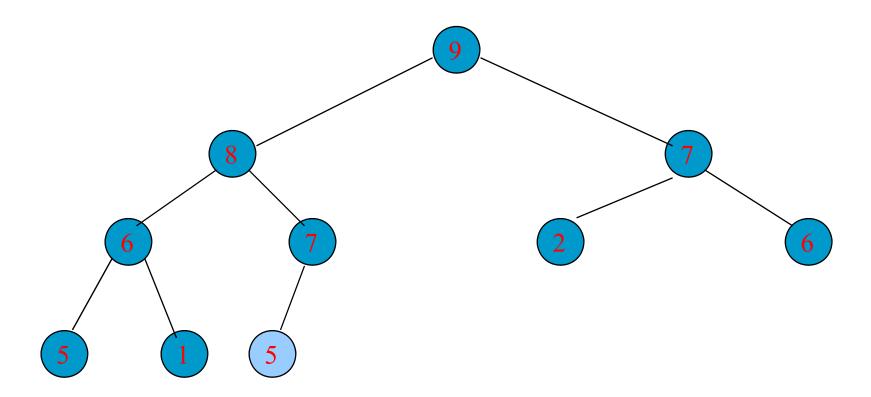




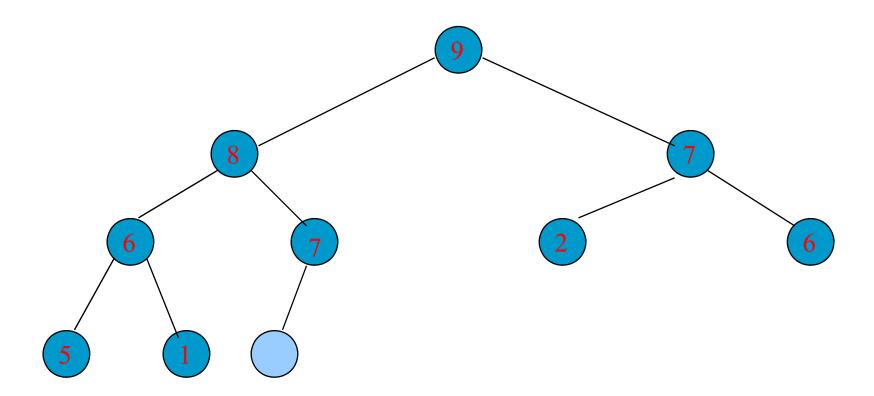
堆積之向上下移動



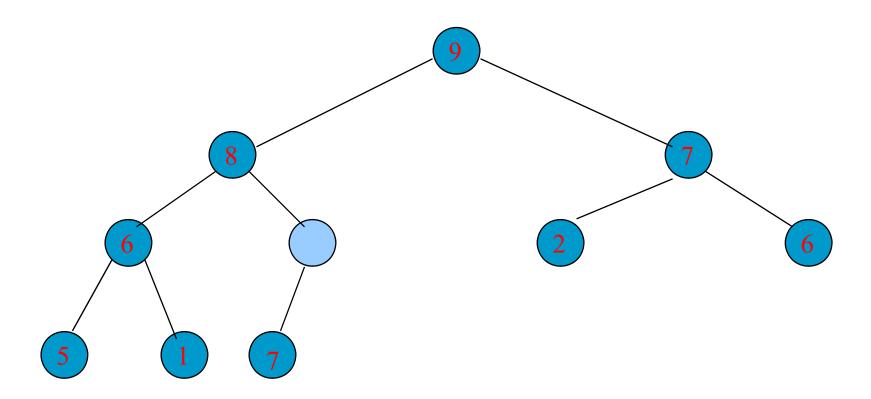




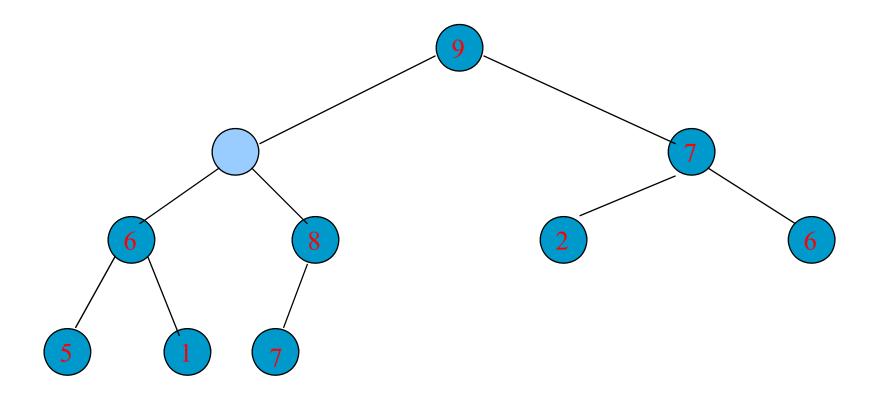
加入5



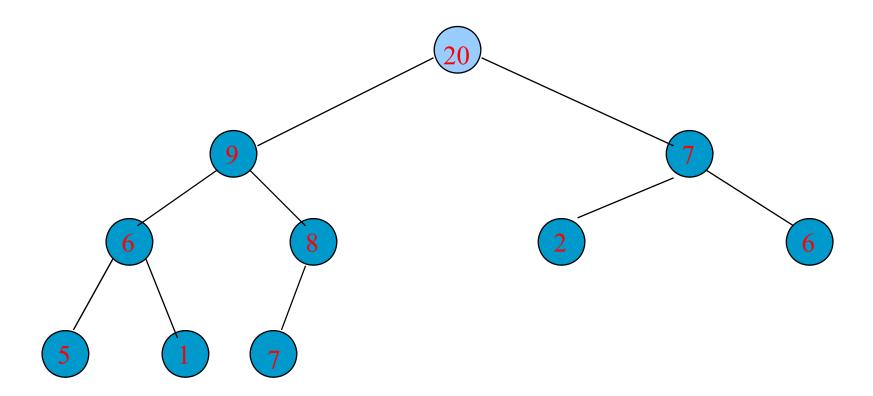
加入 20



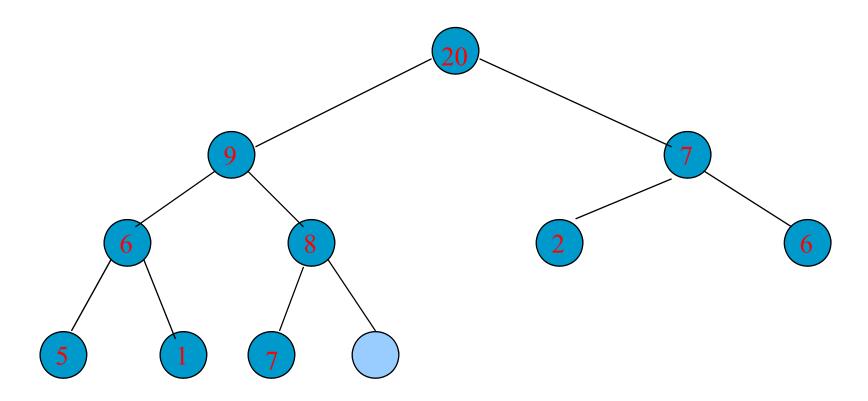
加入 20



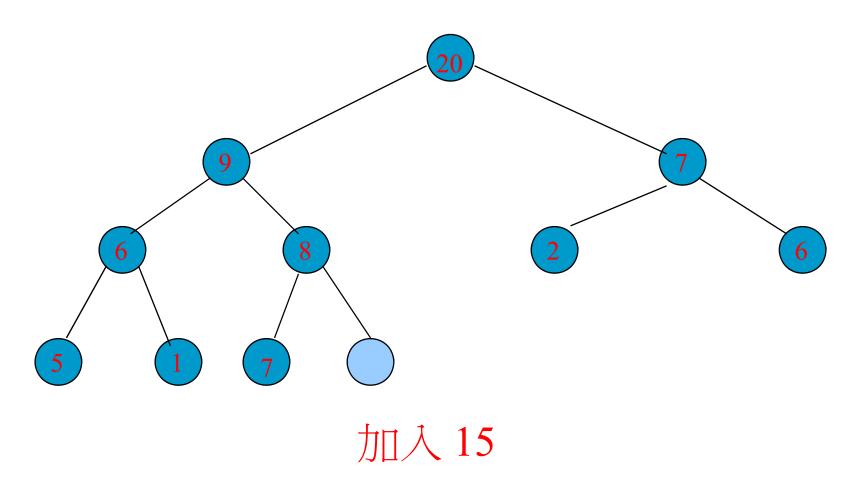
加入 20

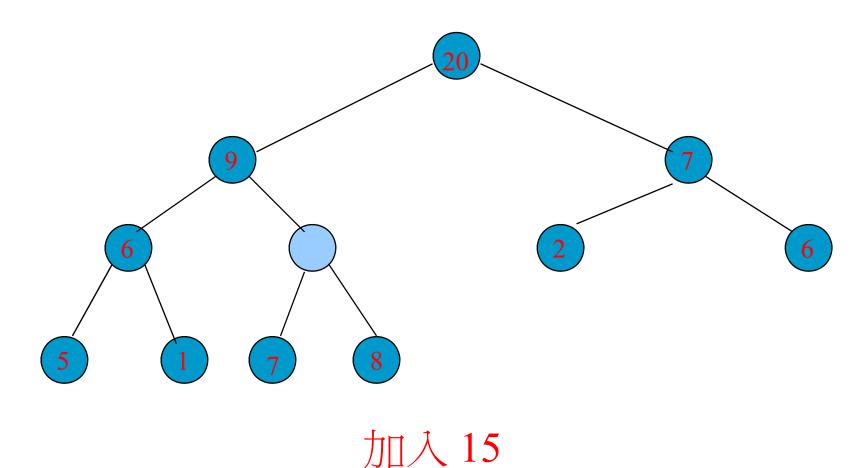


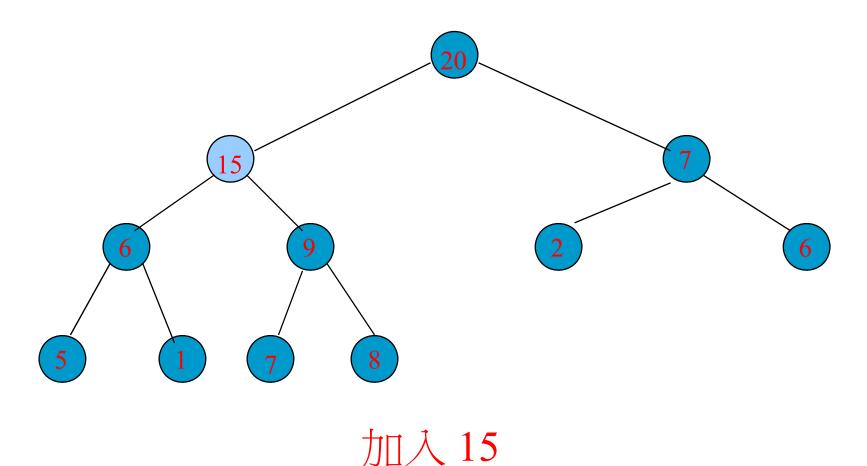
加入20



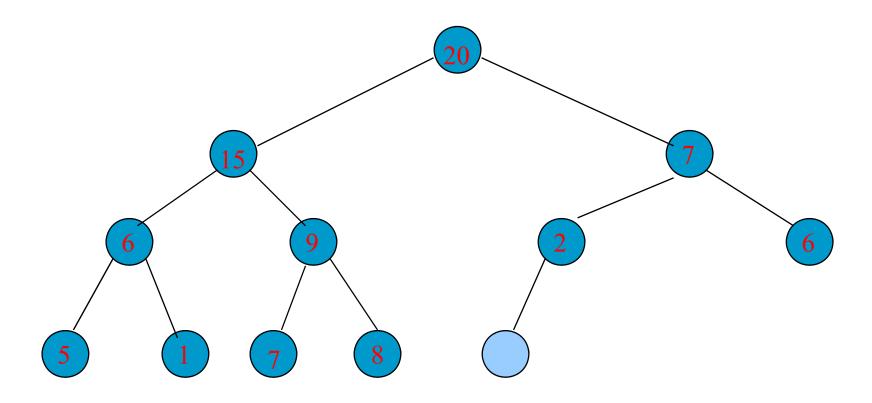
完成







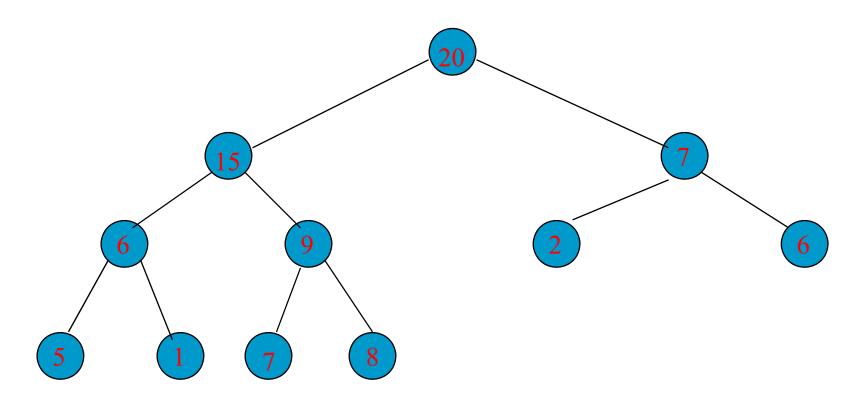
加入新元素之複雜度



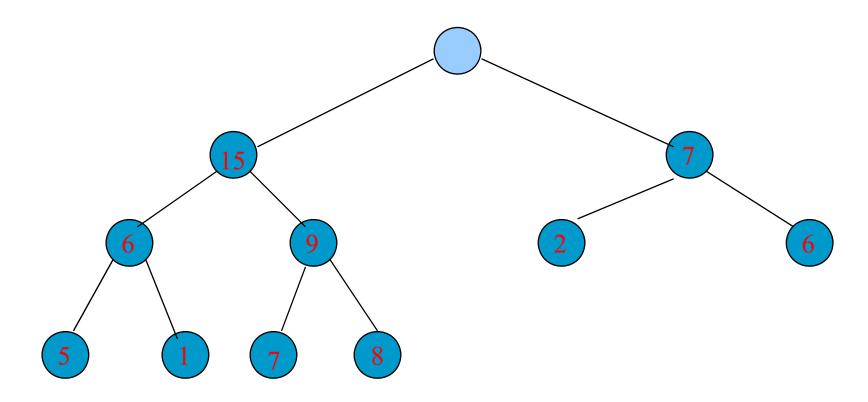
複雜度為O(log n), 其中 n 為堆積之 大小

CHAPTER 5

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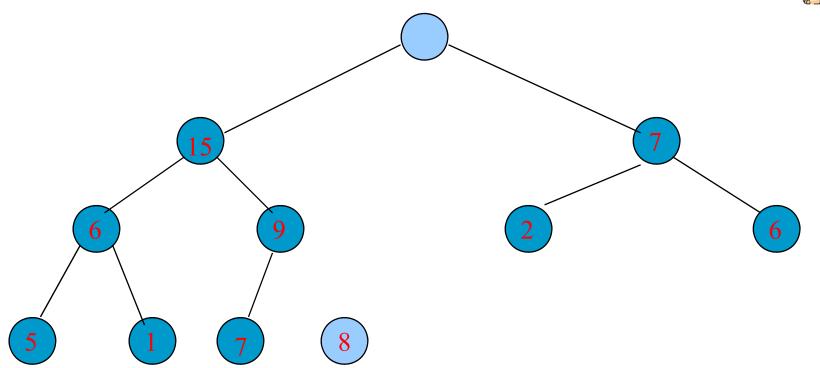


最大元素在樹根



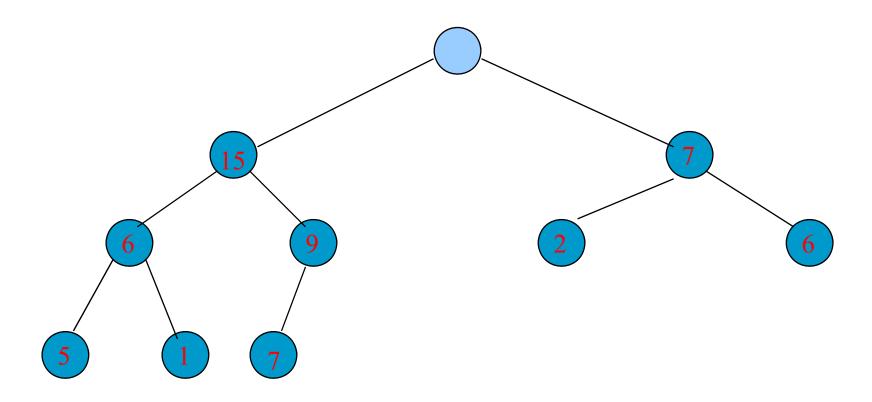
刪除最大元素後



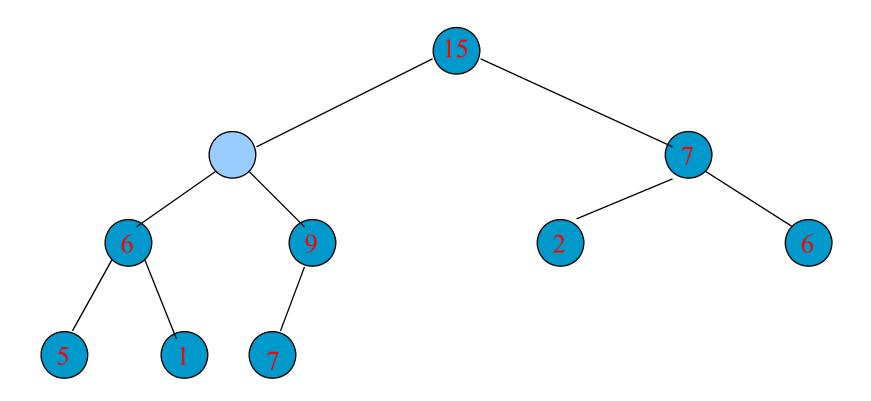


10 個節點的堆積

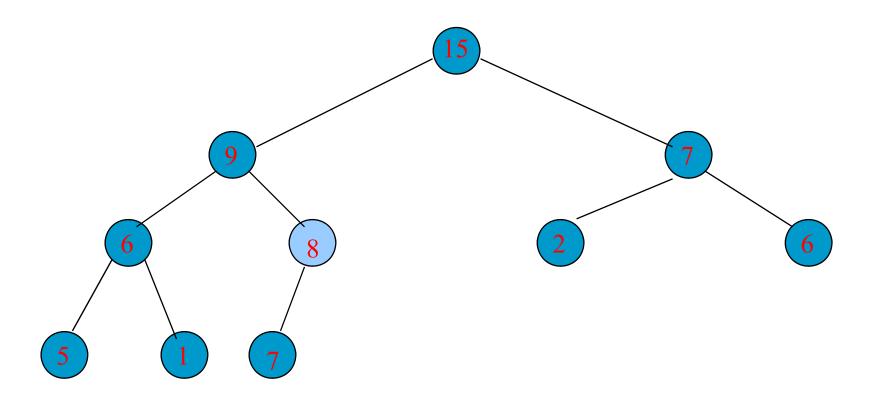
重新將8插入堆積TER 5



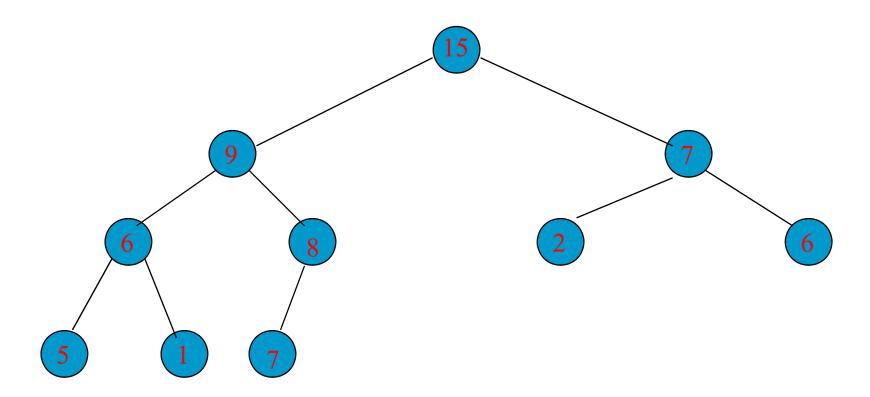
重新將8插入堆積

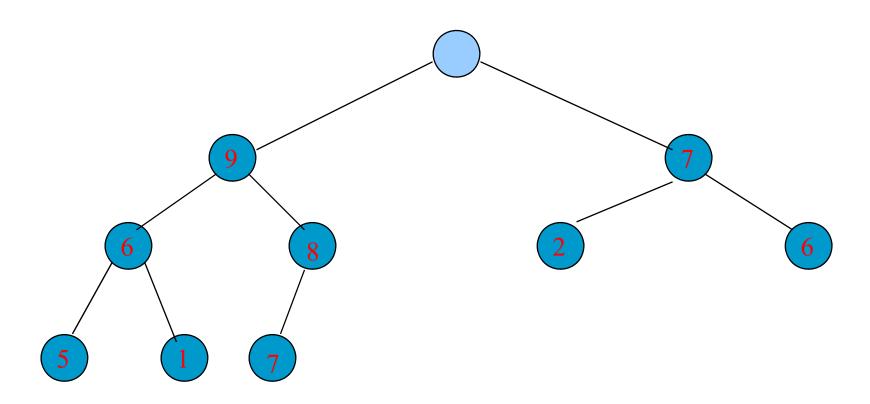


重新將8插入堆積

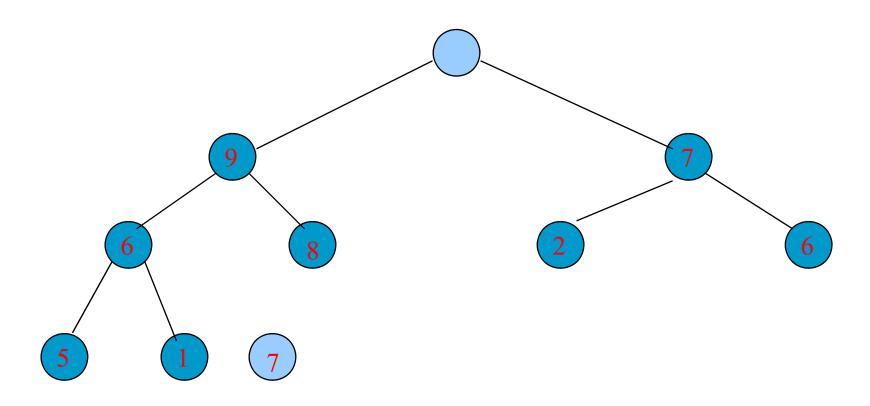


重新將8插入堆積

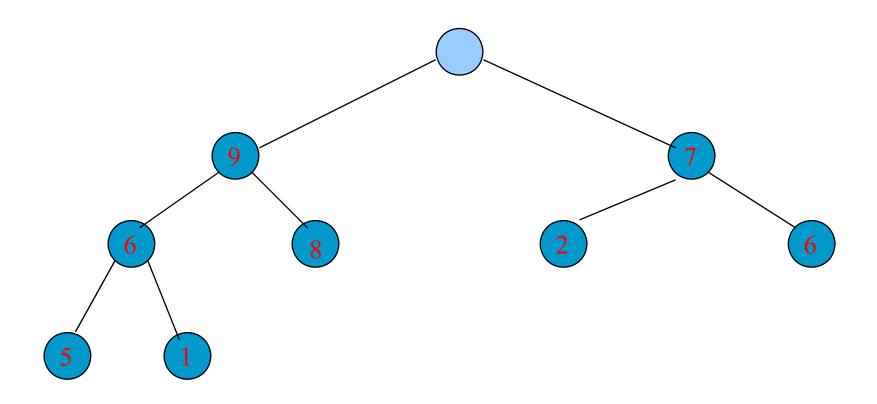




刪除最大元素後

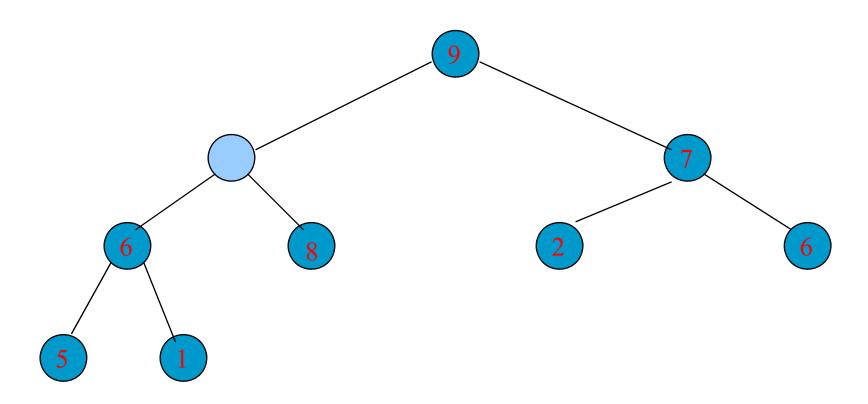


9個節點的堆積



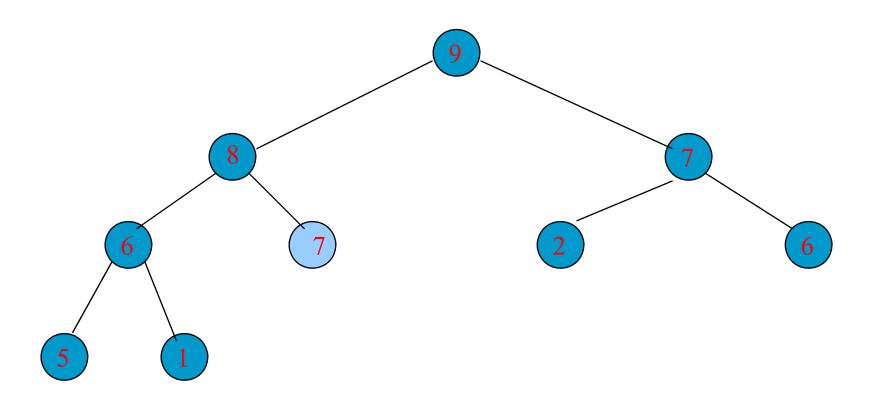
重新將7插入堆積

從堆積中刪除最大的元素



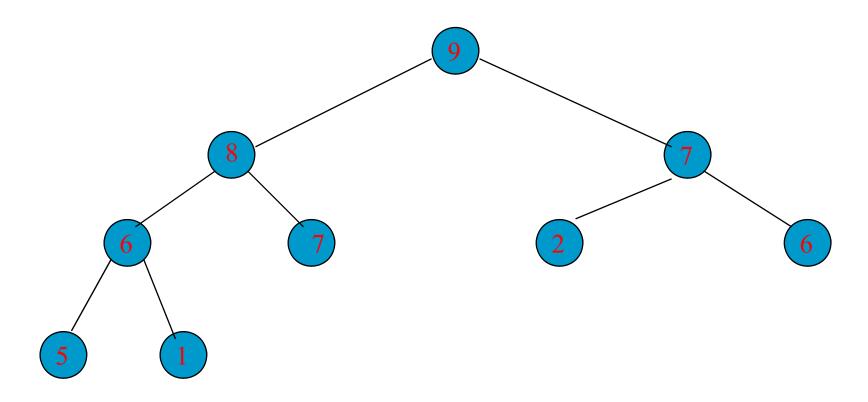
重新將7插入堆積

從堆積中刪除最大的元素

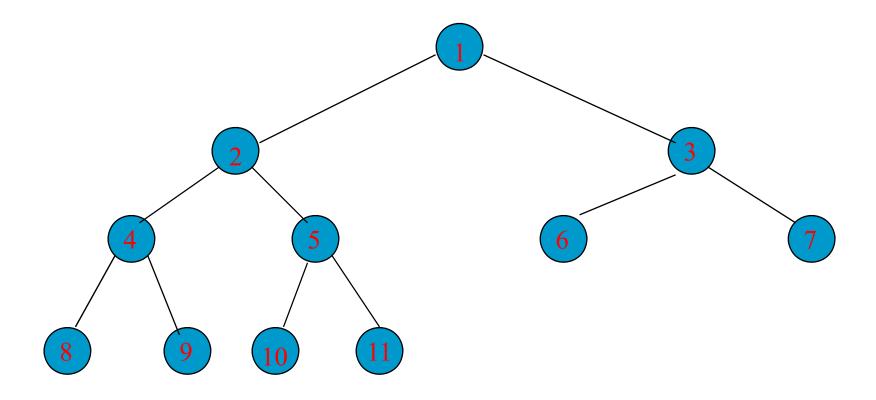


重新將7插入堆積

刪除最大的元素之複雜度

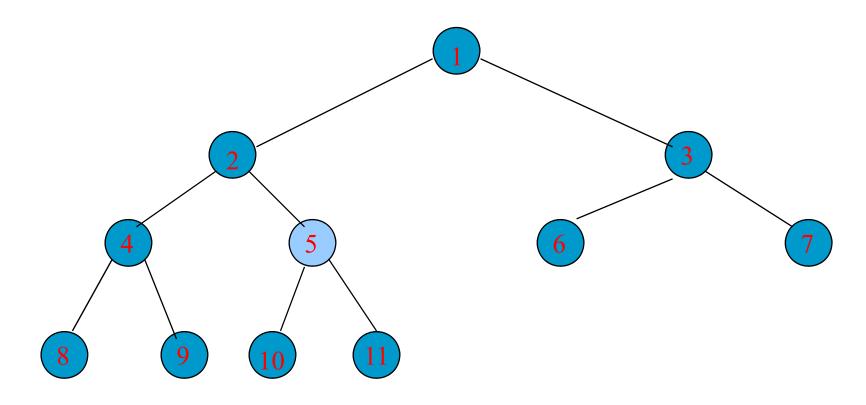


複雜度為O(log n).



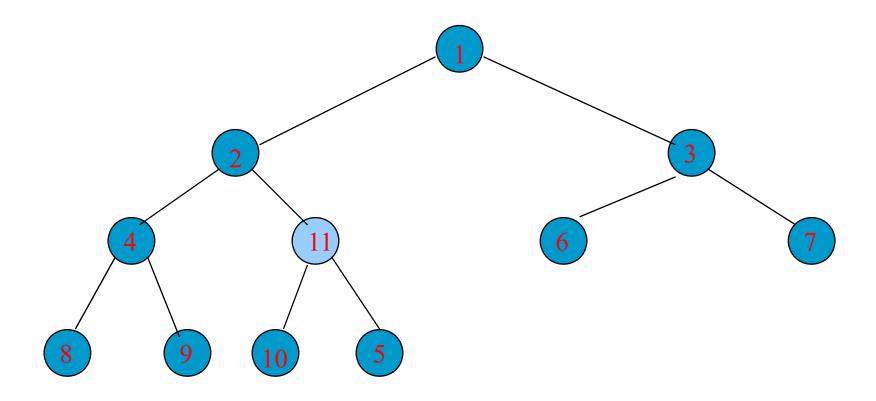
輸入 array = [-, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]

CHAPTER 5

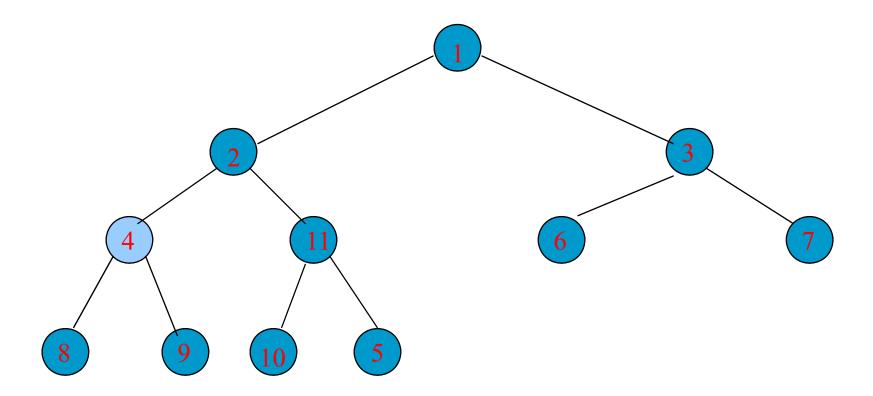


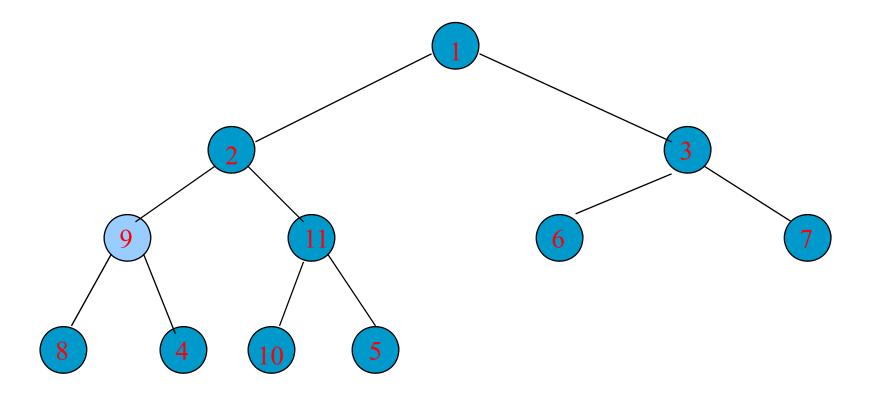
從有兒子節點的最後一個節點開始

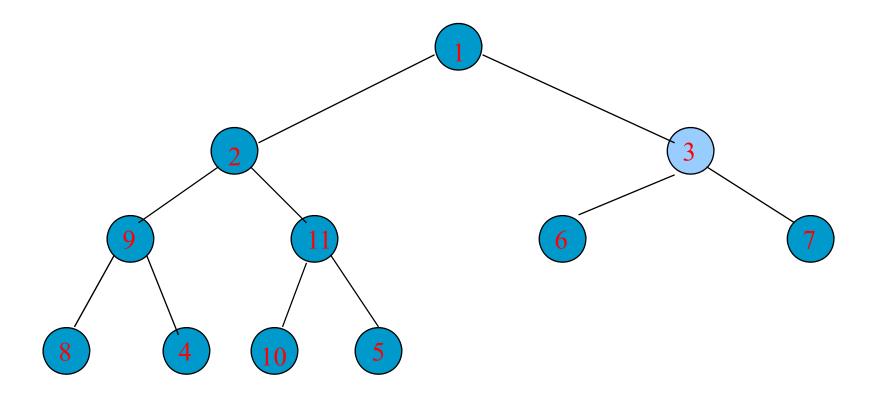
索引值為 n/2

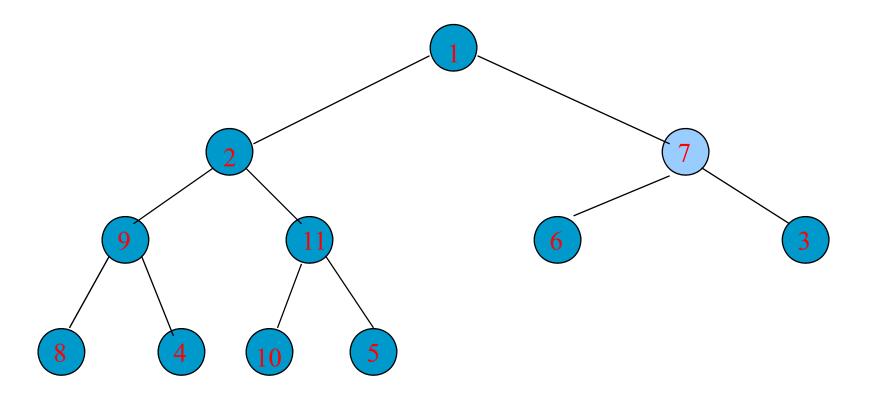


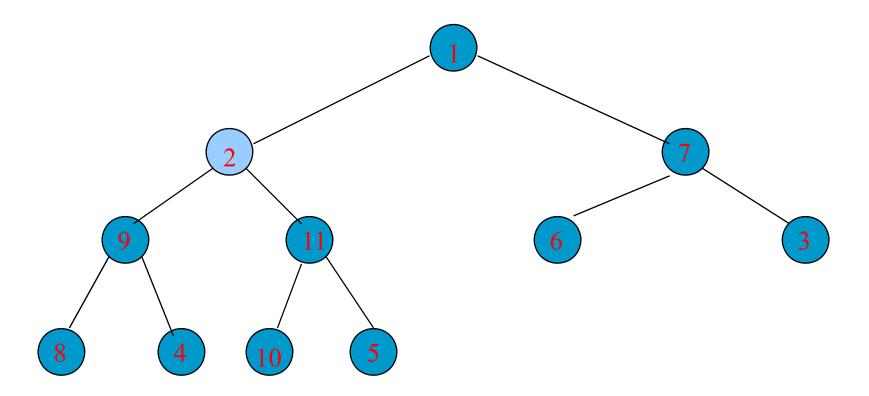
換下一個位置

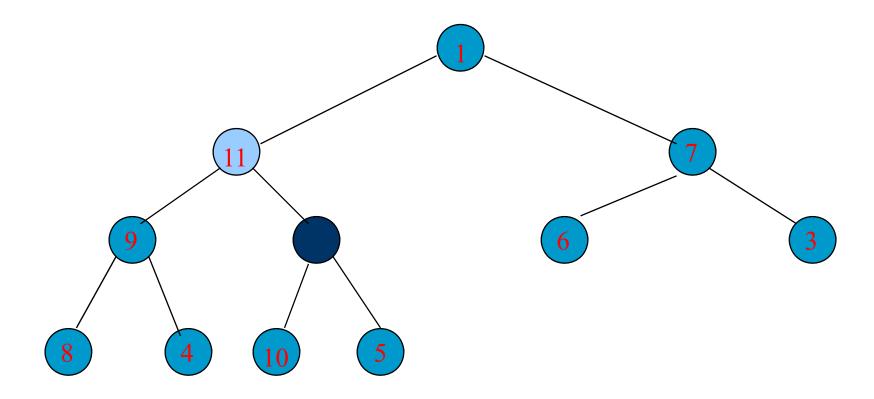




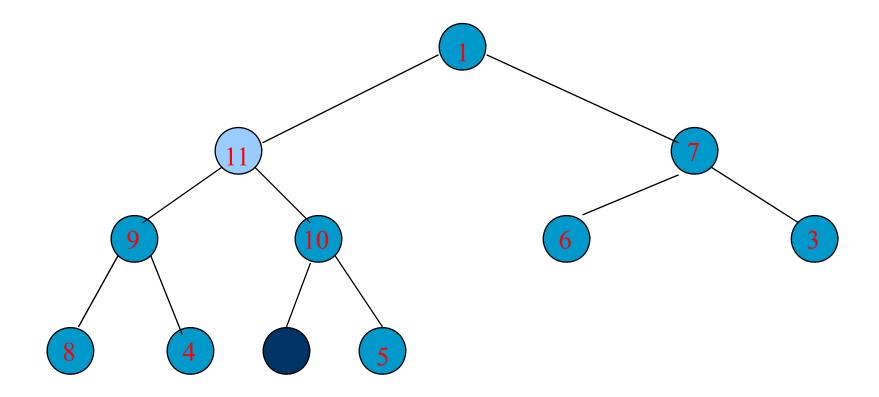




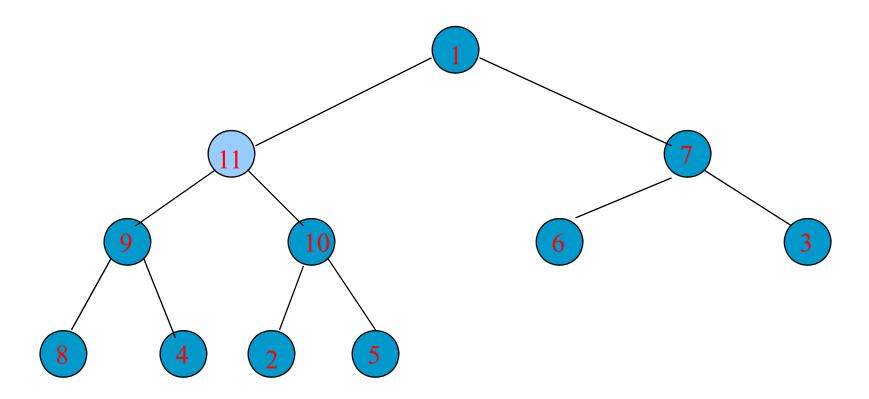




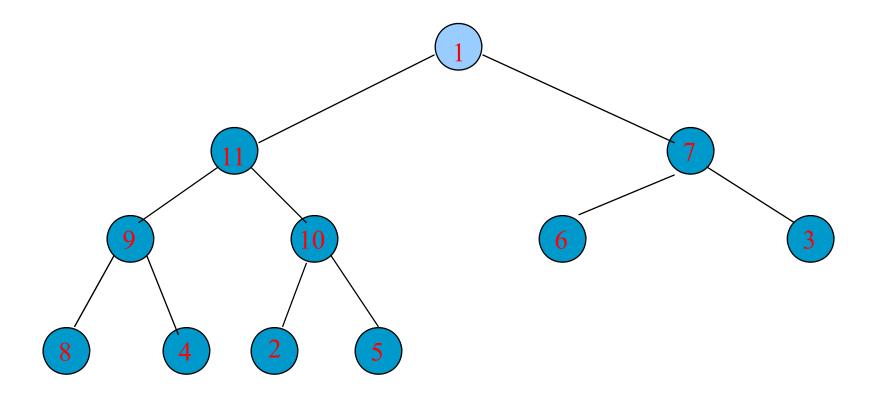
給 2找家



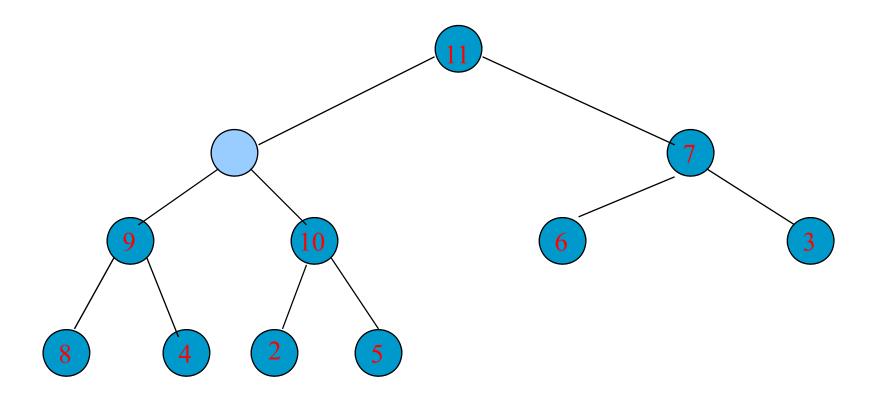
給 2找家



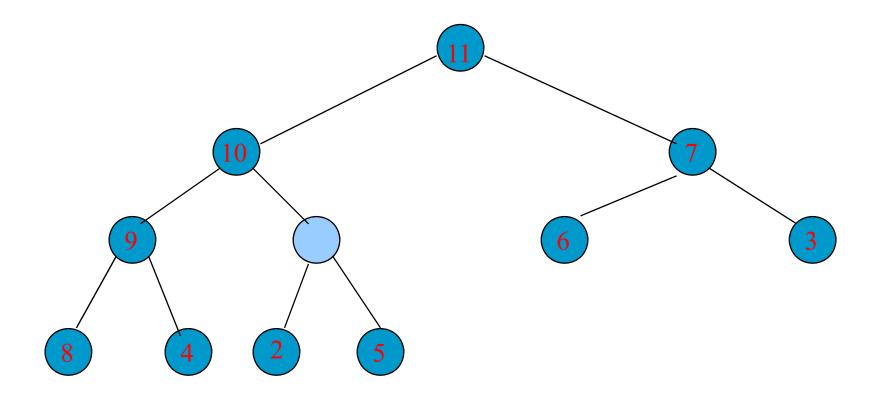
完成!換下一個位置



給1找家



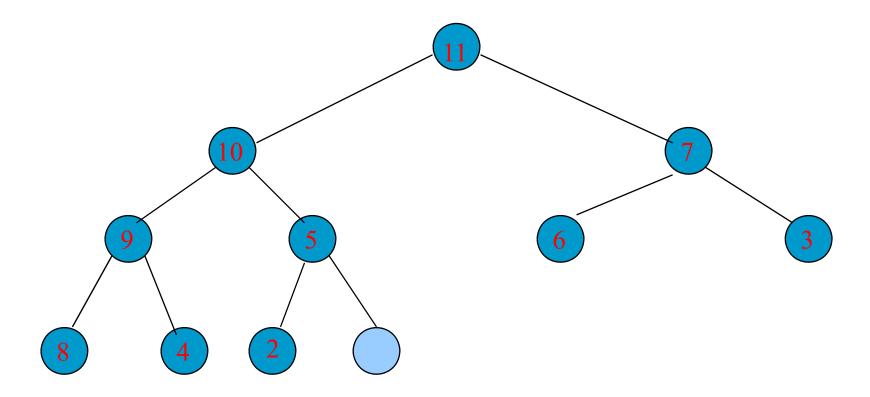
給1找家



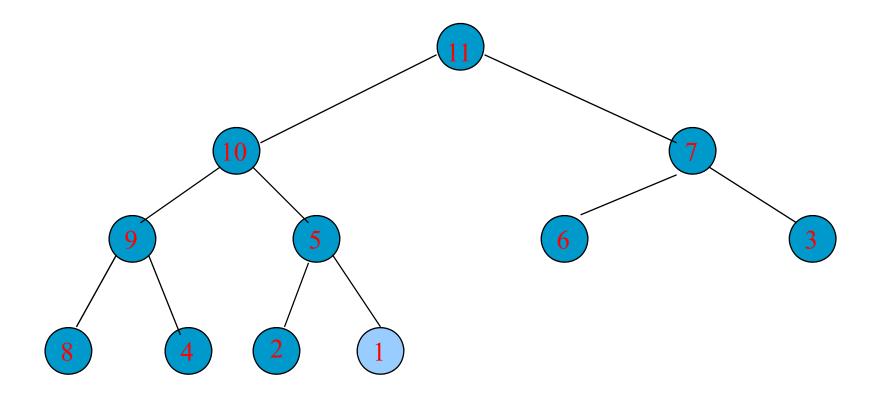
給1找家

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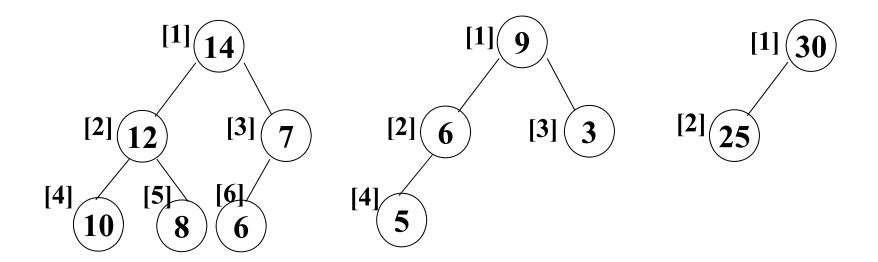
給1找家



完成!

Heap

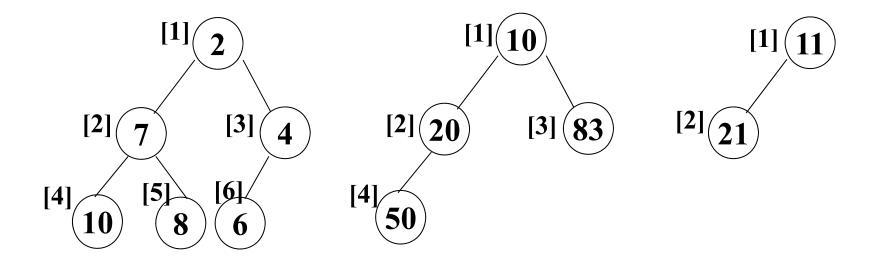
- A max tree is a tree in which the key value in each node is no smaller than the key values in its children. A max heap is a complete binary tree that is also a max tree.
- A *min tree* is a tree in which the key value in each node is no larger than the key values in its children. A *min heap* is a complete binary tree that is also a min tree.
- Operations on heaps
 - creation of an empty heap
 - insertion of a new element into the heap;
 - deletion of the largest element from the heap 164



Property:

The root of max heap (min heap) contains the largest (smallest).

*Figure 5.26:Sample min heaps (p.220)



structure MaxHeap ADT for Max Heap

objects: a complete binary tree of n > 0 elements organized so that the value in each node is at least as large as those in its children functions:

for all *heap* belong to *MaxHeap*, *item* belong to *Element*, *n*, *max_size* belong to integer

MaxHeap Create(max_size)::= create an empty heap that can hold a maximum of max_size elements

Boolean HeapFull(heap, n)::= if (n==max_size) return TRUE else return FALSE

MaxHeap Insert(heap, item, n)::= if (!HeapFull(heap,n)) insert item into heap and return the resulting heap else return error

Boolean HeapEmpty(heap, n)::= if (n>0) return FALSE else return TRUE

Element Delete(heap,n)::= if (!HeapEmpty(heap,n)) return one instance of the largest element in the heap and remove it from the heap

CHAPTER else return error

Application: priority queue

- machine service
 - amount of time (min heap)
 - amount of payment (max heap)
- factory
 - time tag

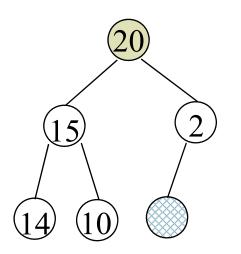
Data Structures

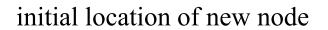
- unordered linked list
- unordered array
- sorted linked list
- sorted array
- heap

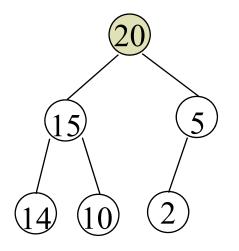
*Figure 5.27: Priority queue representations (p.221)

| Representation | Insertion | Deletion |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Unordered array | $\Theta(1)$ | $\Theta(n)$ |
| Unordered linked list | $\Theta(1)$ | $\Theta(n)$ |
| Sorted array | O(n) | $\Theta(1)$ |
| Sorted linked list | O(n) | $\Theta(1)$ |
| Max heap | $O(\log_2 n)$ | $O(\log_2 n)$ |

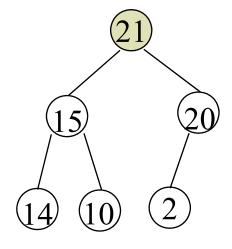
Example of Insertion to Max Heap







insert 5 into heap

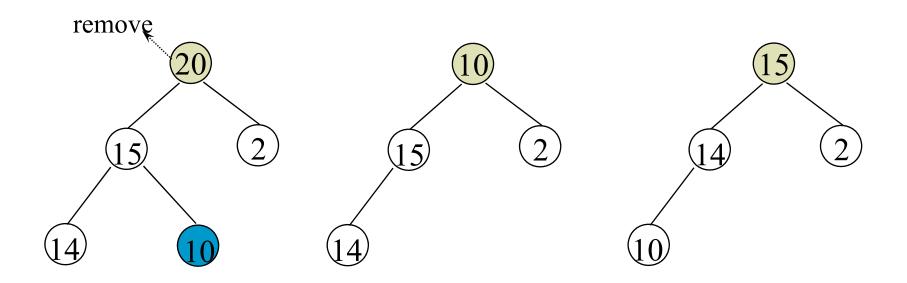


insert 21 into heap

Insertion into a Max Heap

```
void insert_max_heap(element item, int *n)
  int i;
  if (HEAP_FULL(*n)) {
    fprintf(stderr, "the heap is full.\n");
    exit(1);
  i = ++(*n);
  while ((i!=1)&&(item.key>heap[i/2].key)) {
    heap[i] = heap[i/2];
                   2^{k}-1=n ==> k= \lceil \log_{2}(n+1) \rceil
  heap[i]= item; O(log_2n)
                   CHAPTER 5
                                            172
```

Example of Deletion from Max Heap



Deletion from a Max Heap

```
element delete_max_heap(int *n)
  int parent, child;
  element item, temp;
  if (HEAP_EMPTY(*n)) {
    fprintf(stderr, "The heap is empty\n");
    exit(1);
  /* save value of the element with the
     highest key */
  item = heap[1];
  /* use last element in heap to adjust heap
  temp = heap[(*n)--];
  parent = 1;
  child = 2;
```

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```
while (child <= *n) {</pre>
    /* find the larger child of the current
       parent */
    if ((child < *n) \& \&
       (heap[child].key<heap[child+1].key))
      child++;
    if (temp.key >= heap[child].key) break;
    /* move to the next lower level */
    heap[parent] = heap[child];
    child *= 2;
  heap[parent] = temp;
  return item;
```

作業

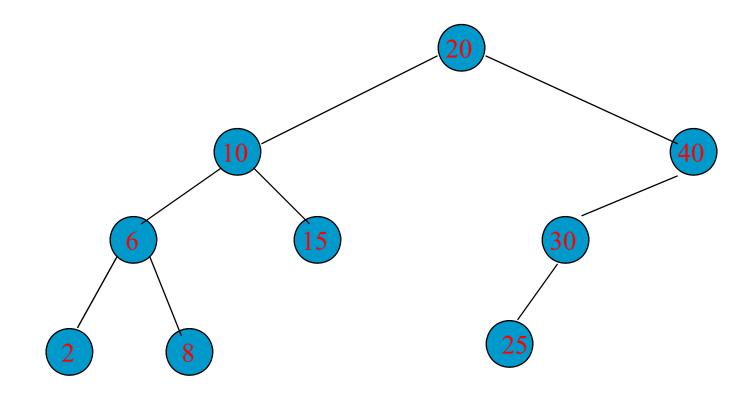
pp. 229: ex1

5.7 二元搜尋樹(Binary Search Tree)

■二元樹

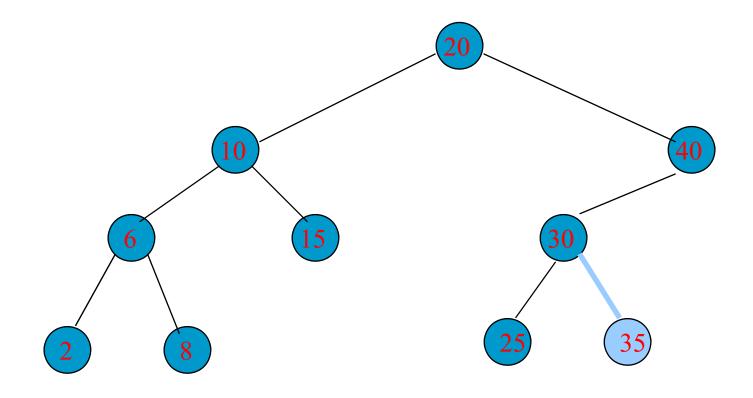
- 每一個元素有一鍵值,而且每一個元素的鍵值都不相同,即鍵值是唯一的。
- 非空的左子樹上的鍵值必須小於該子 樹的根節點之鍵值。
- 在非空的右子樹上的鍵值必須大於在 該子樹的根節點之鍵值。
- ■左子樹和右子樹也都是二元搜尋樹。

二元搜尋樹



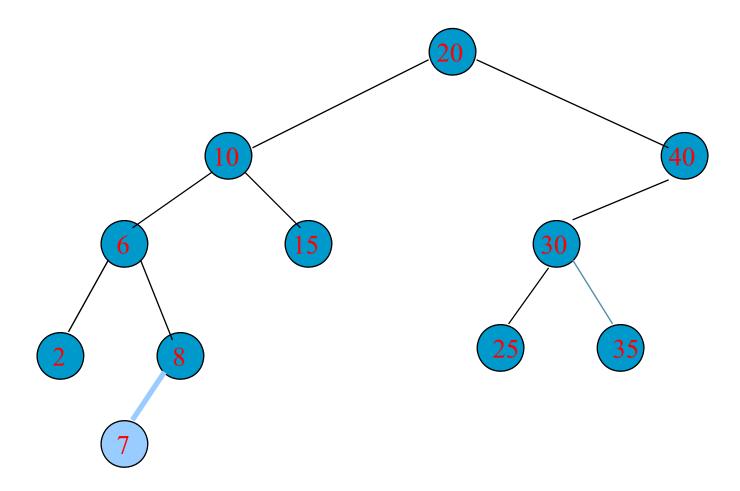
只顯示鍵值

加入一個元素



加入一個鍵值為35的元素

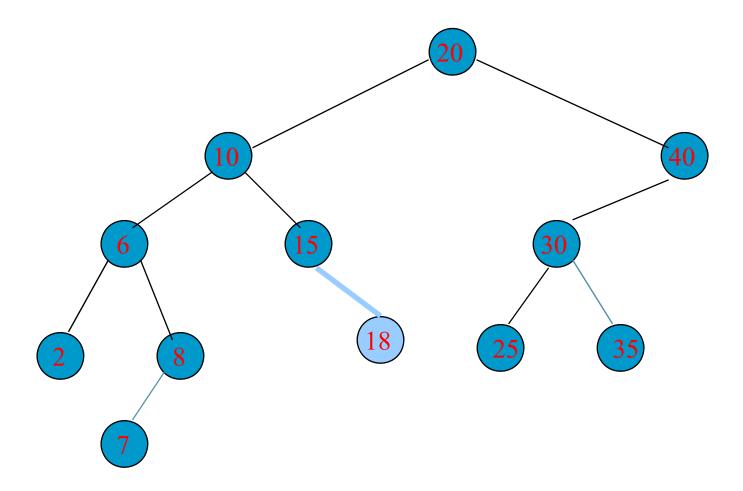
加入一個元素



加入一個鍵值為7的元素

CHAPTER 5

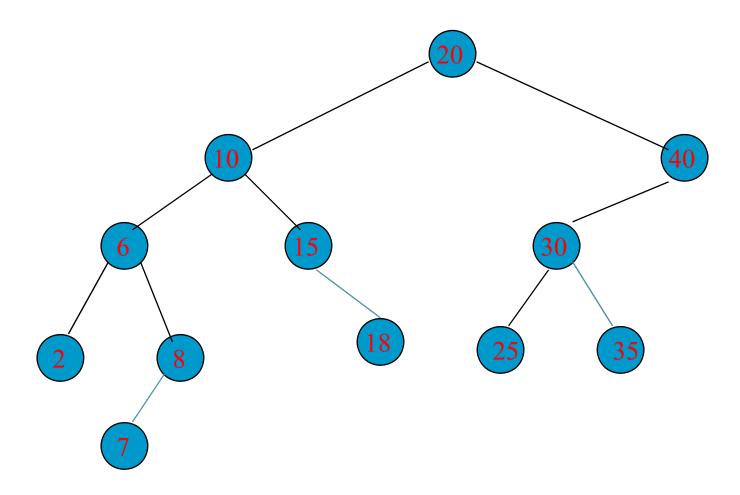
加入一個元素



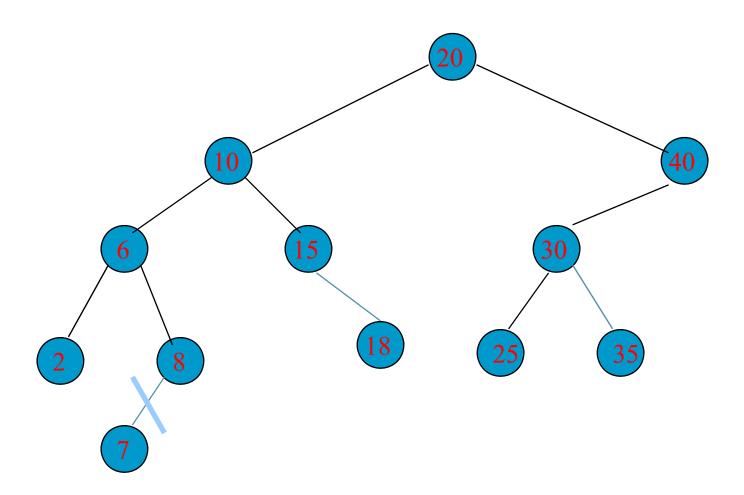
加入一個鍵值為 18 的元素

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加入一個元素

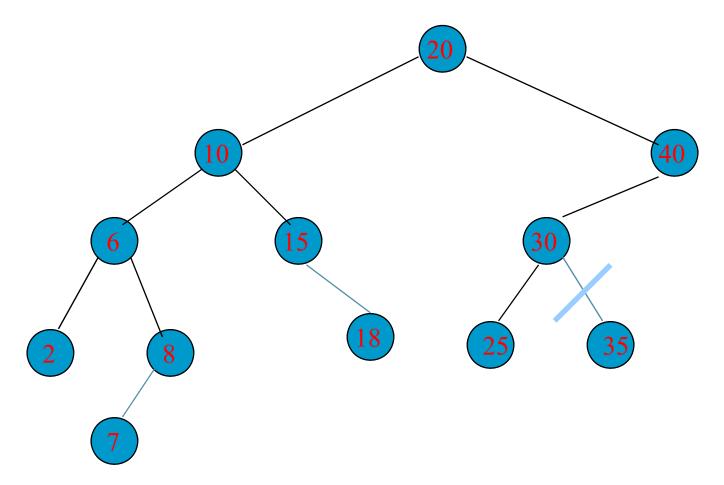


複雜度為 O(height)



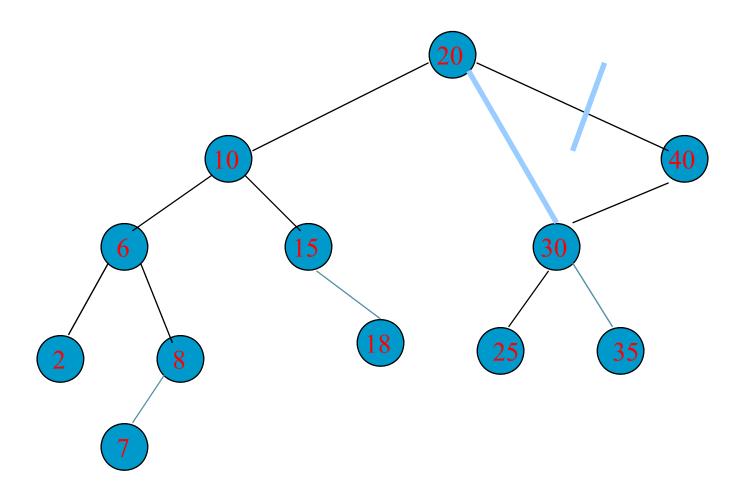
刪除一個鍵值為7的樹葉

CHAPTER 5

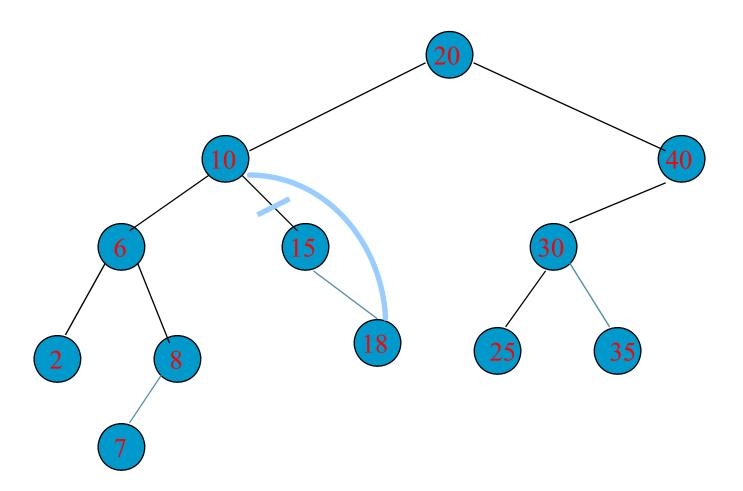


刪除一個鍵值為35的樹葉

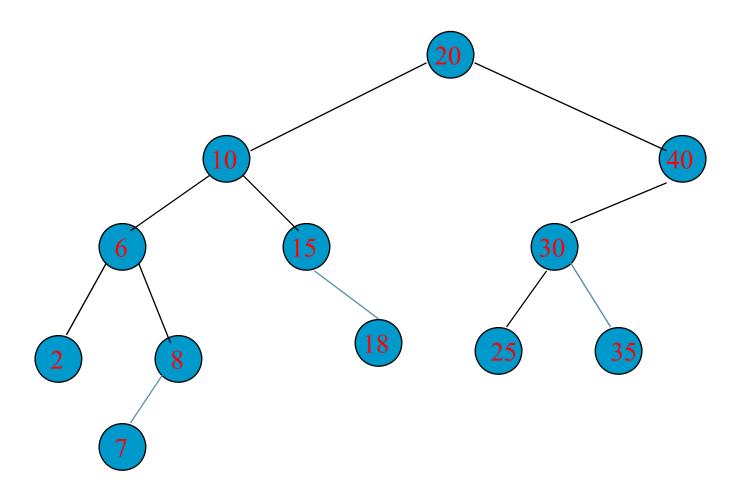
CHAPTER 5



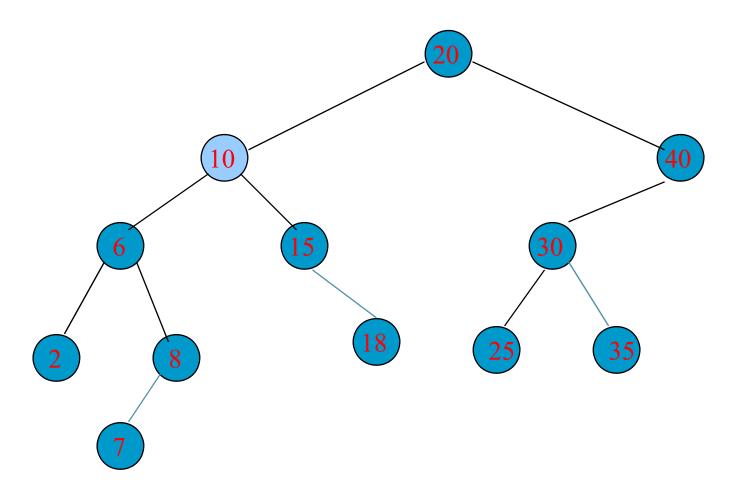
刪除一個鍵值為40而且分支度為1的節點



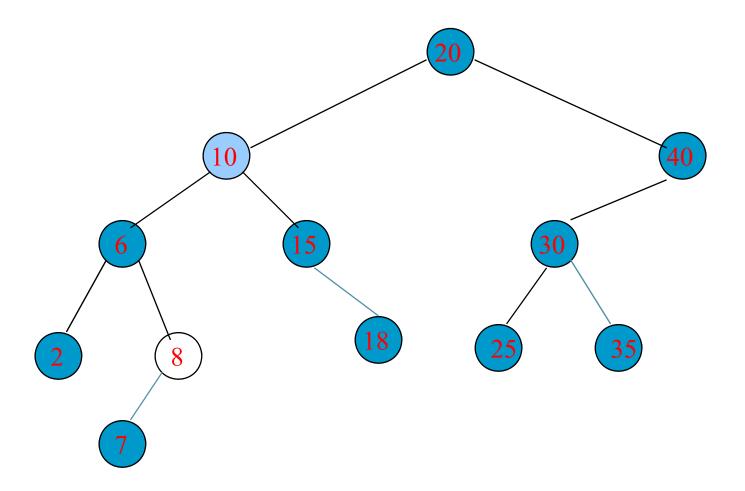
删除一個鍵值為 15 而且分支度為 1 的節點 CHAPTER 5



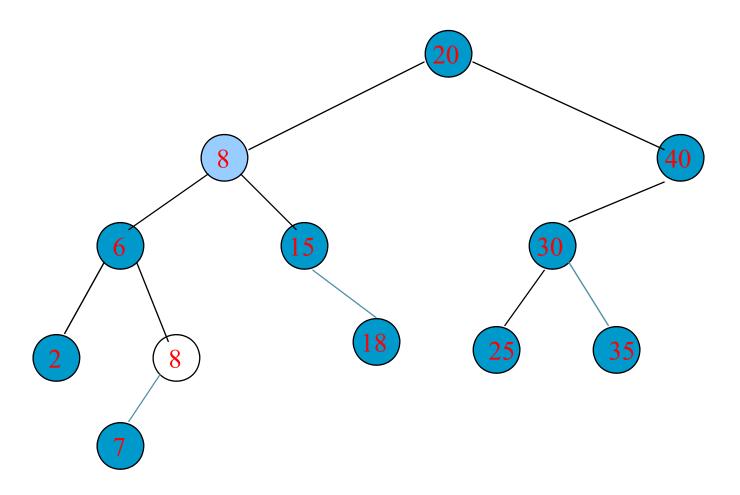
刪除一個鍵值為10而且分支度為2的節點



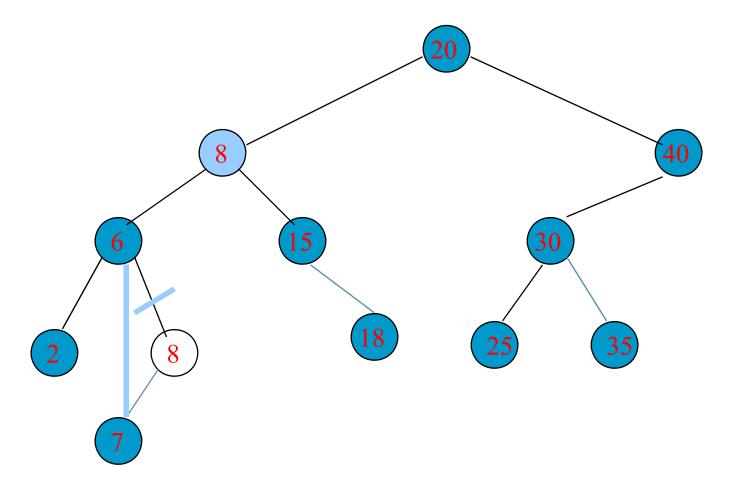
跟左子樹中具有最大值的節點或者右子樹中含最小值的節點互換 CHAPTER 5



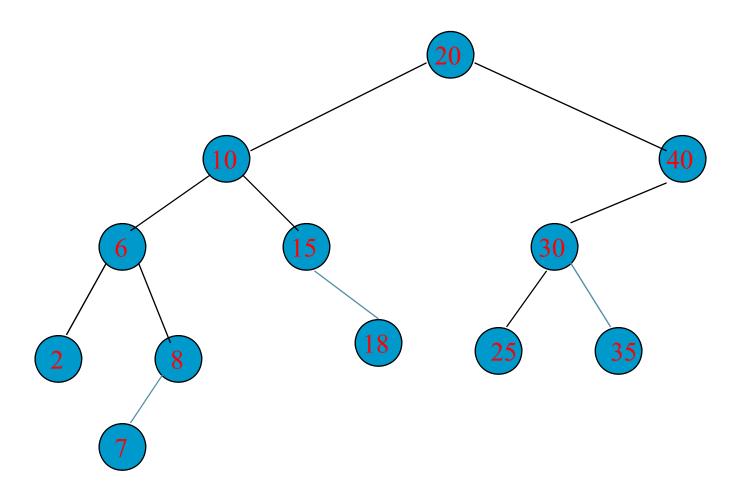
跟左子樹中具有最大值的節點或者右子樹中含最小值的節點互換 CHAPTER 5



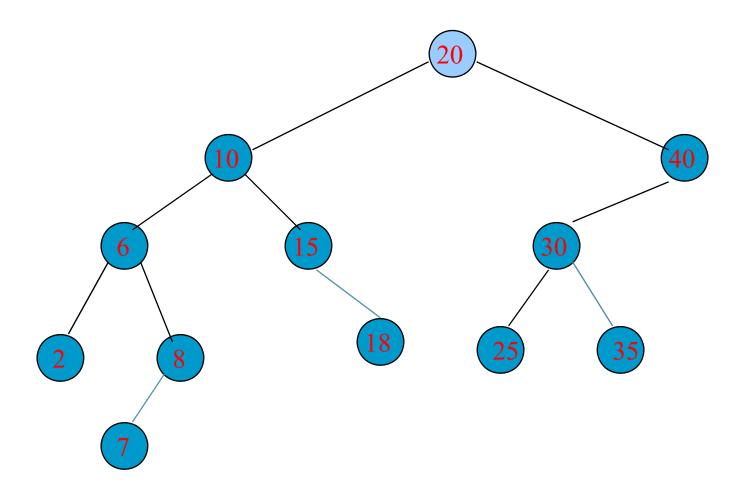
跟左子樹中具有最大值的節點或者右子樹中含最小值的節點互換 CHAPTER 5



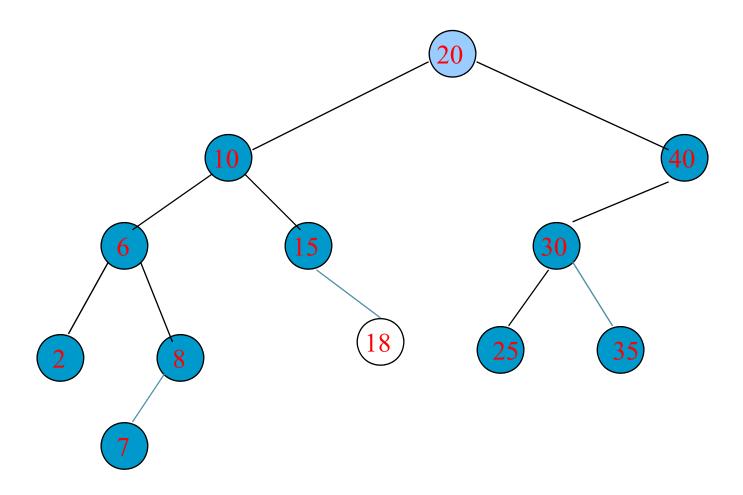
最大鍵值必定在樹葉或者分支度為1的節點



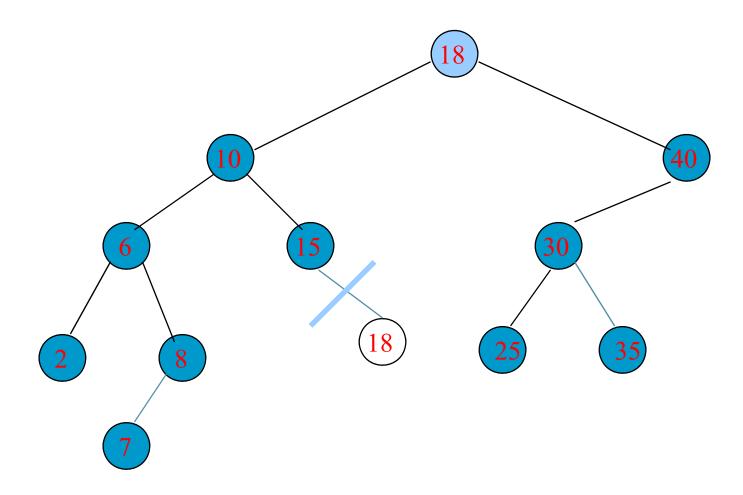
刪除一個鍵值為20而且分支度為2的節點



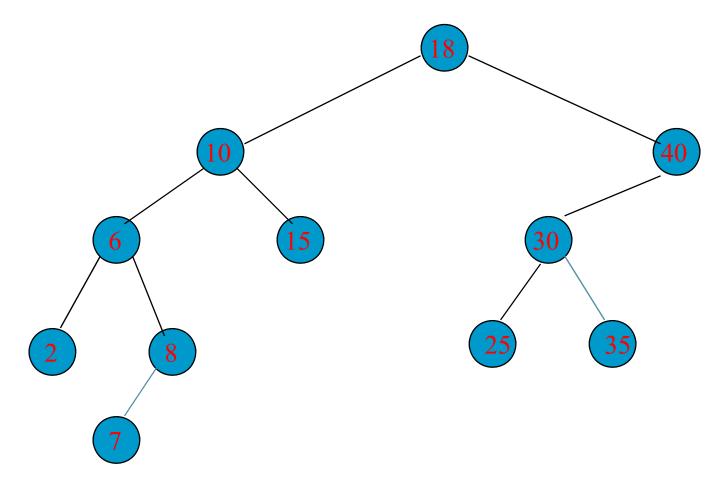
跟左子樹中具有最大值的節點互換



跟左子樹中具有最大值的節點互換



跟左子樹中具有最大值的節點互換



複雜度為 O(height)

Binary Search Tree

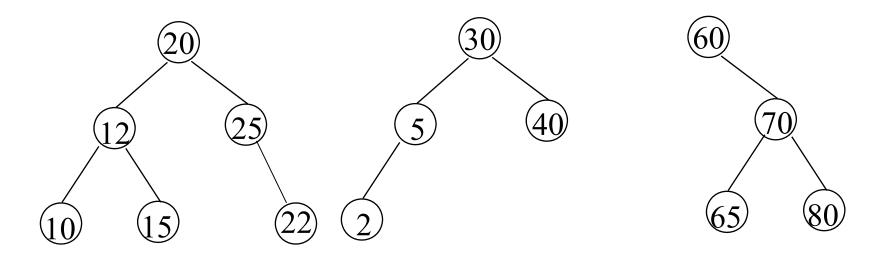
Heap

- a min (max) element is deleted. $O(log_2n)$
- deletion of an arbitrary element O(n)
- search for an arbitrary element O(n)

Binary search tree

- Every element has a unique key.
- The keys in a nonempty left subtree (right subtree) are smaller (larger) than the key in the root of subtree.
- The left and right subtrees are also binary search trees.

Examples of Binary Search Trees



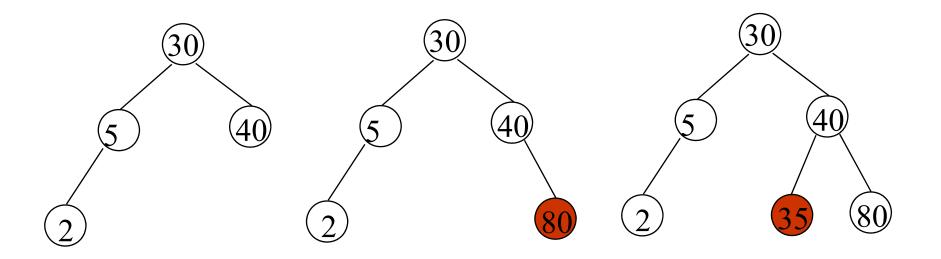
Searching a Binary Search Tree

```
tree_pointer search(tree_pointer root,
                     int key)
/* return a pointer to the node that
 contains key. If there is no such
 node, return NULL */
  if (!root) return NULL;
  if (key == root->data) return root;
  if (key < root->data)
      return search(root->left child,
                     key);
 return search(root->right child,key);
               CHAPTER 5
                                   199
```

Another Searching Algorithm

```
tree_pointer search2(tree_pointer tree,
 int key)
 while (tree) {
    if (key == tree->data) return tree;
    if (key < tree->data)
        tree = tree->left child;
    else tree = tree->right child;
  return NULL;
                CHAPTER 5
                                    200
```

Insert Node in Binary Search Tree



Insert 80

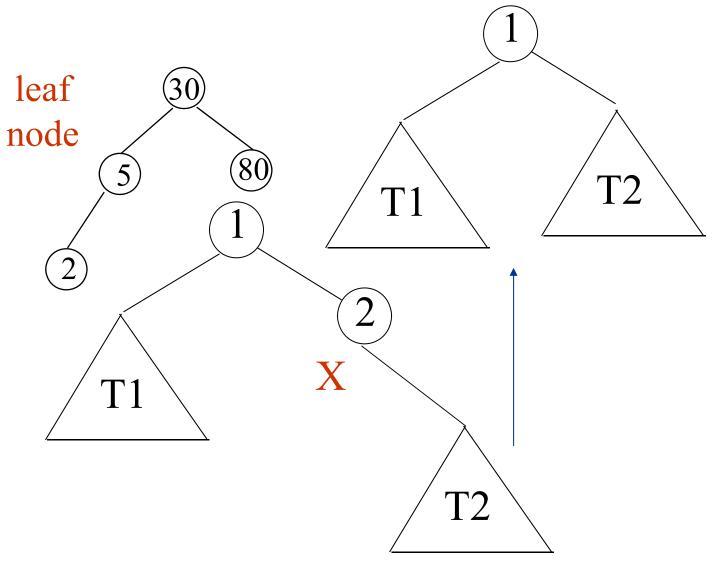
Insert 35

Insertion into A Binary Search Tree

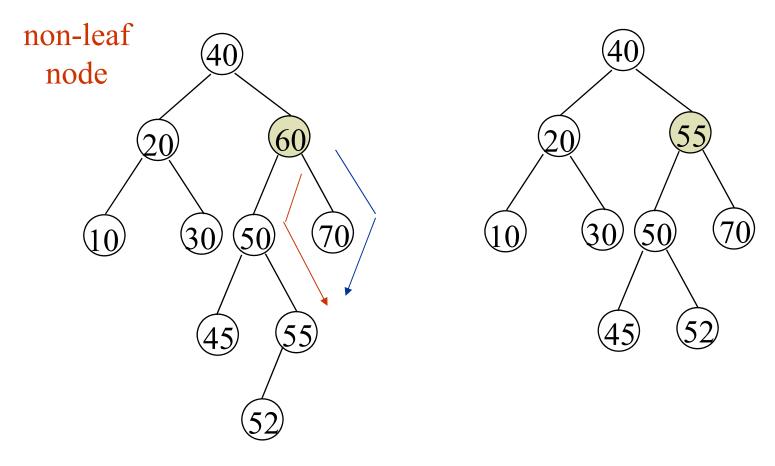
```
void insert_node(tree_pointer *node, int num)
{tree_pointer ptr,
      temp = modified_search(*node, num);
  if (temp | !(*node)) {
   ptr = (tree_pointer) malloc(sizeof(node));
   if (IS_FULL(ptr)) {
     fprintf(stderr, "The memory is full\n");
     exit(1);
   ptr->data = num;
   ptr->left_child = ptr->right_child = NULL;
   if (*node)
     if (num<temp->data) temp->left_child=ptr;
        else temp->right_child = ptr;
   else *node = ptr;
                                         202
```

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Deletion for A Binary Search Tree



Deletion for A Binary Search Tree



Before deleting 60

After deleting 60

