

## 二叉树三种遍历的非递归算法（背诵版）

本贴给出二叉树先序、中序、后序三种遍历的非递归算法，此三个算法可视为标准算法，直接用于考研答题。

### 1.先序遍历非递归算法

```
#define maxsize 100
```

```
typedef struct
```

```
{
```

```
    Bitree Elem[maxsize];
```

```
    int top;
```

```
}SqStack;
```

```
void PreOrderUnrec(Bitree t)
```

```
{
```

```
    SqStack s;
```

```
    StackInit(s);
```

```
    p=t;
```

```
    while (p!=null || !StackEmpty(s))
```

```
    {
```

```
        while (p!=null)          //遍历左子树
```

```
        {
```

```
            visite(p->data);
```

```
            push(s,p);
```

```
            p=p->lchild;
```

```
        }//endwhile
```

```
        if (!StackEmpty(s))      //通过下一次循环中的内嵌 while 实现右子树遍历
```

```
        {
```

```
            p=pop(s);
```

```
            p=p->rchild;
```

```
        }//endif
```

```
    }//endwhile
```

```
}//PreOrderUnrec
```

### 2.中序遍历非递归算法

```
#define maxsize 100
```

```
typedef struct
```

```
{
```

```
    Bitree Elem[maxsize];
```

```

    int top;
}SqStack;

void InOrderUnrec(Bitree t)
{
    SqStack s;
    StackInit(s);
    p=t;
    while (p!=null || !StackEmpty(s))
    {
        while (p!=null)          //遍历左子树
        {
            push(s,p);
            p=p->lchild;
        }//endwhile

        if (!StackEmpty(s))
        {
            p=pop(s);
            visite(p->data);      //访问根结点
            p=p->rchild;          //通过下一次循环实现右子树遍历
        }//endif

    }//endwhile

}//InOrderUnrec

```

### 3.后序遍历非递归算法

```

#define maxsize 100
typedef enum{L,R} tagtype;
typedef struct
{
    Bitree ptr;
    tagtype tag;
}stacknode;

typedef struct
{
    stacknode Elem[maxsize];
    int top;
}SqStack;

void PostOrderUnrec(Bitree t)

```

```

{
    SqStack s;
    stacknode x;
    StackInit(s);
    p=t;

    do
    {
        while (p!=null)    //遍历左子树
        {
            x.ptr = p;
            x.tag = L;    //标记为左子树
            push(s,x);
            p=p->lchild;
        }

        while (!StackEmpty(s) && s.Elem[s.top].tag==R)
        {
            x = pop(s);
            p = x.ptr;
            visite(p->data); //tag 为 R，表示右子树访问完毕，故访问根结点
        }

        if (!StackEmpty(s))
        {
            s.Elem[s.top].tag = R;    //遍历右子树
            p=s.Elem[s.top].ptr->rchild;
        }
    }while (!StackEmpty(s));
} //PostOrderUnrec

```