

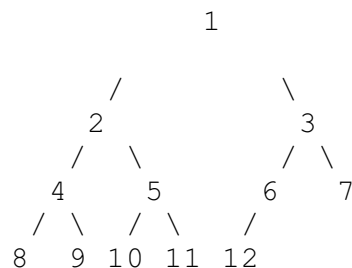
二叉树解题思路小结：

- 在二叉树解题过程中，应尽量使用递归来进行处理，在递归的第一行代码必须为：
`if(node == nullptr) return nullptr;`
或者
`if(node == nullptr) return 0;`
经过上述的判断后，才能继续下面的递归过程。
- 在二叉树解题过程中，使用递归的时候应尽量避免以二叉树结点为考虑单位，而应该以子二叉树来作为思路的考量单位，这样可以使自己对接下来的递归过程，在理解上更加容易掌握。
- 在遍历二叉树的过程中，如果出现`return 1`则表示找到了符合题意的情况，从而向上累积加1

二叉树类型：

- 平衡二叉树：任意结点的左右子树高度差的绝对值不超过1
- 完全二叉树：1) 叶结点只可能出现在深度最大的两层上，对于最大层次中的叶结点，都一次排列在该层最左边的位置上 2) 如果有度为1的结点，只可能有一个，且该结点只有左孩子结点，没有右孩子结点

下列二叉树数为完全二叉树：



常见二叉树算法：

1、求二叉树的最大深度：

```
int maxDepth(TreeNode node){
    if(node==null){
        return 0;
    }
    int left = maxDepth(node.left);
    int right = maxDepth(node.right);
    return Math.max(left,right) + 1;
}
```

2、求二叉树的最小深度：

```
int getMinDepth(TreeNode root){
    if(root == null){
        return 0;
    }
    return getMin(root);
}

int getMin(TreeNode root){
    if(root == null){
        return Integer.MAX_VALUE;
    }
    if(root.left == null&&root.right == null){
```

```

        return 1;
    }
    return Math.min(getMin(root.left),getMin(root.right)) + 1;
}

```

3、求二叉树中结点的数量:

```

int numOfTreeNode(TreeNode root){
    if(root == null){
        return 0;
    }
    int left = numOfTreeNode(root.left);
    int right = numOfTreeNode(root.right);
    return left + right + 1;
}

```

4、求二叉树中叶结点的数量:

```

int numsOfNoChildNode(TreeNode root){
    if(root == null){
        return 0;
    }
    if(root.left==null&&root.right==null){
        return 1;
    }
    return numsOfNodeTreeNode(root.left)+numsOfNodeTreeNode(root.right);
}

```

5、求二叉树中第k层结点的数量:

```

int numsOfkLevelTreeNode(TreeNode root,int k){
    if(root == null||k<1){
        return 0;
    }
    if(k==1){
        return 1;
    }
    int numsLeft = numsOfkLevelTreeNode(root.left,k-1);
    int numsRight = numsOfkLevelTreeNode(root.right,k-1);
    return numsLeft + numsRight;
}

```

6、判断二叉树是否是平衡二叉树:

```

boolean isBalanced(TreeNode node){
    return maxDeath2(node)!=-1;
}
int maxDeath2(TreeNode node){
    if(node == null){
        return 0;
    }
    int left = maxDeath2(node.left);
    int right = maxDeath2(node.right);
    if(left==-1||right==-1||Math.abs(left-right)>1){
        return -1;
    }
    return Math.max(left, right) + 1;
}

```

7、判断二叉树是否是完全二叉树:

```

boolean isCompleteTreeNode(TreeNode root){
    if(root == null){
        return false;
    }
    Queue<TreeNode> queue = new LinkedList<TreeNode>();
    queue.add(root);
    boolean result = true;
    boolean hasNoChild = false;
    while(!queue.isEmpty()){

```

```

        TreeNode current = queue.remove();
        if(hasNoChild){
            if(current.left!=null||current.right!=null){
                result = false;
                break;
            }
        }else{
            if(current.left!=null&&current.right!=null){
                queue.add(current.left);
                queue.add(current.right);
            }else if(current.left!=null&&current.right==null){
                queue.add(current.left);
                hasNoChild = true;
            }else if(current.left==null&&current.right!=null){
                result = false;
                break;
            }else{
                hasNoChild = true;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}

```

8、两个二叉树是否完全相同:

```

boolean isSameTreeNode(TreeNode t1,TreeNode t2){
    if(t1==null&&t2==null){
        return true;
    }
    else if(t1==null||t2==null){
        return false;
    }
    if(t1.val != t2.val){
        return false;
    }
    boolean left = isSameTreeNode(t1.left,t2.left);
    boolean right = isSameTreeNode(t1.right,t2.right);
    return left&&right;
}

```

9、两个二叉树是互为镜像:

```

boolean isMirror(TreeNode t1,TreeNode t2){
    if(t1==null&&t2==null){
        return true;
    }
    if(t1==null||t2==null){
        return false;
    }
    if(t1.val != t2.val){
        return false;
    }
    return isMirror(t1.left,t2.right)&&isMirror(t1.right,t2.left);
}

```

10、翻转二叉树或者镜像二叉树:

```

TreeNode mirrorTreeNode(TreeNode root){
    if(root == null){
        return null;
    }
    TreeNode left = mirrorTreeNode(root.left);
    TreeNode right = mirrorTreeNode(root.right);
    root.left = right;
    root.right = left;
    return root;
}

```

11、求两个二叉树的最低公共祖先结点：

```
TreeNode getLastCommonParent(TreeNode root,TreeNode t1,TreeNode t2){
    if(findNode(root.left,t1)){
        if(findNode(root.right,t2)){
            return root;
        }else{
            return getLastCommonParent(root.left,t1,t2);
        }
    }else{
        if(findNode(root.left,t2)){
            return root;
        }else{
            return getLastCommonParent(root.right,t1,t2);
        }
    }
}
// 查找节点node是否在当前 二叉树中
boolean findNode(TreeNode root,TreeNode node){
    if(root == null || node == null){
        return false;
    }
    if(root == node){
        return true;
    }
    boolean found = findNode(root.left,node);
    if(!found){
        found = findNode(root.right,node);
    }
    return found;
}
```

12、 二叉树的前序遍历：

// 迭代解法

```
ArrayList<Integer> preOrder(TreeNode root){
    Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
    ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    if(root == null){
        return list;
    }
    stack.push(root);
    while(!stack.empty()){
        TreeNode node = stack.pop();
        list.add(node.val);
        if(node.right!=null){
            stack.push(node.right);
        }
        if(node.left != null){
            stack.push(node.left);
        }
    }
    return list;
}
```

// 递归算法

```
ArrayList<Integer> preOrderReverse(TreeNode root){
    ArrayList<Integer> result = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    preOrder2(root,result);
    return result;
}
void preOrder2(TreeNode root,ArrayList<Integer> result){
    if(root == null){
        return;
    }
    result.add(root.val);
    preOrder2(root.left,result);
}
```

```

        preOrder2(root.right, result);
    }
}

```

13、二叉树的中序遍历:

```

ArrayList<Integer> inOrder(TreeNode root){
    ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<<Integer>>();
    Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
    TreeNode current = root;
    while(current != null || !stack.empty()){
        while(current != null){
            stack.add(current);
            current = current.left;
        }
        current = stack.peek();
        stack.pop();
        list.add(current.val);
        current = current.right;
    }
    return list;
}

```

14、二叉树的后序遍历:

```

ArrayList<Integer> postOrder(TreeNode root){
    ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    if(root == null){
        return list;
    }
    list.addAll(postOrder(root.left));
    list.addAll(postOrder(root.right));
    list.add(root.val);
    return list;
}

```

15、二叉树的层次遍历:

```

ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> levelOrder(TreeNode root){
    ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> result = new
    ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>>();
    if(root == null){
        return result;
    }
    Queue<TreeNode> queue = new LinkedList<TreeNode>();
    queue.offer(root);
    while(!queue.isEmpty()){
        int size = queue.size();
        ArrayList<<Integer>> level = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        for(int i = 0; i < size ; i++){
            TreeNode node = queue.poll();
            level.add(node.val);
            if(node.left != null){
                queue.offer(node.left);
            }
            if(node.right != null){
                queue.offer(node.right);
            }
        }
        result.add(level);
    }
    return result;
}

```

16、不同的二叉树:

```

// 给出 n, 问由 1...n 为节点组成的不同的二叉查找树有多少种?
int numTrees(int n ){
    int[] counts = new int[n+2];
    counts[0] = 1;
}

```

```

        counts[1] = 1;
        for(int i = 2;i<=n;i++){
            for(int j = 0;j<i;j++){
                counts[i] += counts[j] * counts[i-j-1];
            }
        }
        return counts[n];
    }
}

```

17、输入一个二叉树和一个整数，打印出二叉树中节点值的和等于输入整数所有的路径：

```

void findPath(TreeNode r,int i){
    if(root == null){
        return;
    }
    Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<Integer>();
    int currentSum = 0;
    findPath(r, i, stack, currentSum);
}

void findPath(TreeNode r,int i,Stack<Integer> stack,int currentSum){
    currentSum+=r.val;
    stack.push(r.val);
    if(r.left==null&&r.right==null){
        if(currentSum==i){
            for(int path:stack){
                System.out.println(path);
            }
        }
    }
    if(r.left!=null){
        findPath(r.left, i, stack, currentSum);
    }
    if(r.right!=null){
        findPath(r.right, i, stack, currentSum);
    }
    stack.pop();
}
}

```

18、前序遍历和后序遍历构造二叉树：

```

TreeNode buildTreeNode(int[] preorder,int[] inorder){
    if(preorder.length!=inorder.length){
        return null;
    }
    return
    myBuildTree(inorder,0,inorder.length-1,preorder,0,preorder.length-1);
}

TreeNode myBuildTree(int[] inorder,int instart,int inend,int[] preorder,int
prestart,int preend){
    if(instart>inend){
        return null;
    }
    TreeNode root = new TreeNode(preorder[prestart]);
    int position = findPosition(inorder,instart,inend,preorder[start]);
    root.left =
    myBuildTree(inorder,instart,position-1,preorder,prestart+1,prestart+position
-instart);
    root.right = myBuildTree(inorder,position+1,inend,preorder,position-
inend+preend+1,preend);
    return root;
}

int findPosition(int[] arr,int start,int end,int key){
    int i;
    for(i = start;i<=end;i++){
        if(arr[i] == key){
            return i;
        }
    }
}
}

```

```
        return -1;
    }
}
```

19、在二叉树中插入结点:

```
TreeNode insertNode(TreeNode root,TreeNode node){
    if(root == node){
        return node;
    }
    TreeNode tmp = new TreeNode();
    tmp = root;
    TreeNode last = null;
    while(tmp!=null){
        last = tmp;
        if(tmp.val>node.val){
            tmp = tmp.left;
        }else{
            tmp = tmp.right;
        }
    }
    if(last!=null){
        if(last.val>node.val){
            last.left = node;
        }else{
            last.right = node;
        }
    }
    return root;
}
```