Assignment #5: "树"算: 概念、表示、解析、遍历

Updated 2124 GMT+8 March 17, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by Xinjie Song, Phy

说明:

1) The complete process to learn DSA from scratch can be broken into 4 parts:

Learn about Time complexities, learn the basics of individual Data Structures, learn the basics of Algorithms, and practice Problems.

- 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 https://typoraio.cn,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

操作系统: Windows 11 22H2

Python编程环境: PyCharm 2023.2 (Community Edition)

C/C++编程环境: g++ (x86_64-win32-seh-rev0, Built by MinGW-W64 project) 8.1.0

1. 题目

27638: 求二叉树的高度和叶子数目

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27638/

思路: 递归

```
n = int(input())

father = {i: None for i in range(n)}

son = {i: [-1, -1] for i in range(n)}

for i in range(n):
    l, r = map(int, input().split())
```

```
son[i] = [1, r]
father[l] = father[r] = i

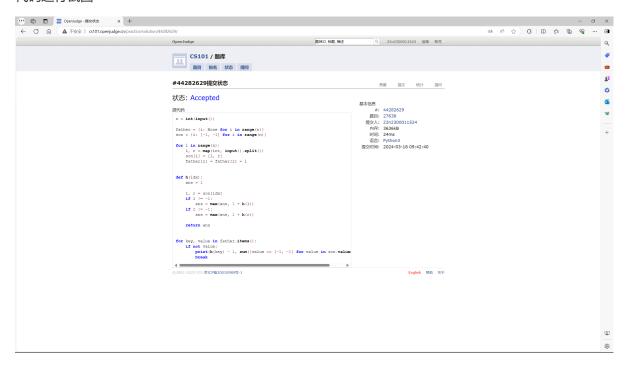
def h(idx):
    ans = 1

1, r = son[idx]
    if l != -1:
        ans = max(ans, 1 + h(1))
    if r != -1:
        ans = max(ans, 1 + h(r))

    return ans

for key, value in father.items():
    if not value:
        print(h(key) - 1, sum([value == [-1, -1] for value in son.values()]))
        break
```

代码运行截图

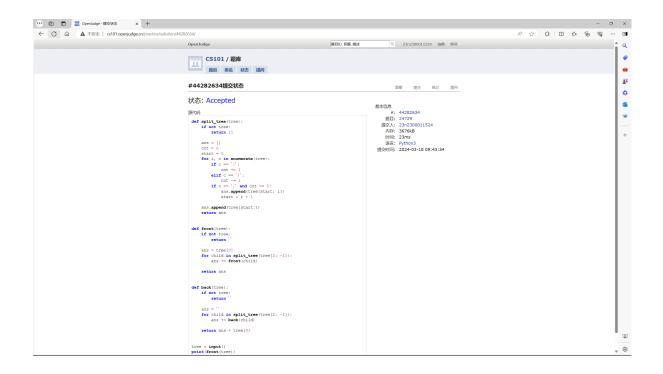


24729: 括号嵌套树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24729/

思路: 递归

```
def split_tree(tree):
    if not tree:
        return []
    ans = []
    cnt = 0
    start = 0
    for i, c in enumerate(tree):
       if c == '(':
            cnt += 1
        elif c == ')':
           cnt -= 1
        if c == ',' and cnt == 0:
            ans.append(tree[start: i])
            start = i + 1
    ans.append(tree[start:])
    return ans
def front(tree):
   if not tree:
        return ''
    ans = tree[0]
    for child in split_tree(tree[2: -1]):
        ans += front(child)
    return ans
def back(tree):
    if not tree:
        return ''
    ans = ''
    for child in split_tree(tree[2: -1]):
       ans += back(child)
    return ans + tree[0]
tree = input()
print(front(tree))
print(back(tree))
```



02775: 文件结构"图"

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02775/

思路: 递归

```
def main(layer, i):
    files = []
    while i < 1:
        if datas[i][0] == 'f':
            files.append(datas[i])
            i += 1
        elif datas[i][0] == 'd':
            print('| '*(layer + 1) + datas[i])
            i = main(layer + 1, i + 1)
        elif datas[i] == ']':
            break
    for file in sorted(files):
                   '*layer + file)
        print('|
    return i + 1
count = 1
while True:
    datas, i = [], 0
    while True:
        data = input()
        if data == '*':
            break
        elif data == '#':
```

```
exit()
  datas.append(data)

l = len(datas)

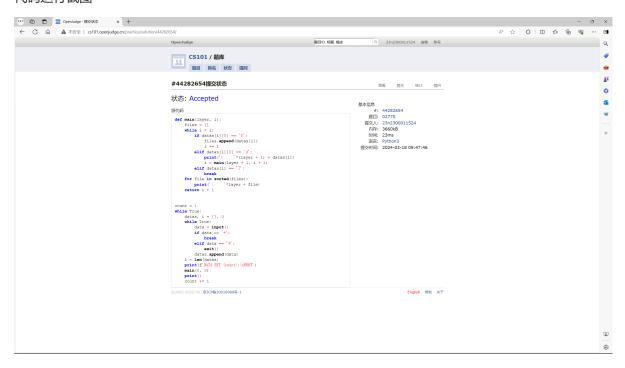
print(f'DATA SET {count}:\nROOT')

main(0, 0)

print()

count += 1
```

代码运行截图



25140: 根据后序表达式建立队列表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/25140/

思路: 同提示

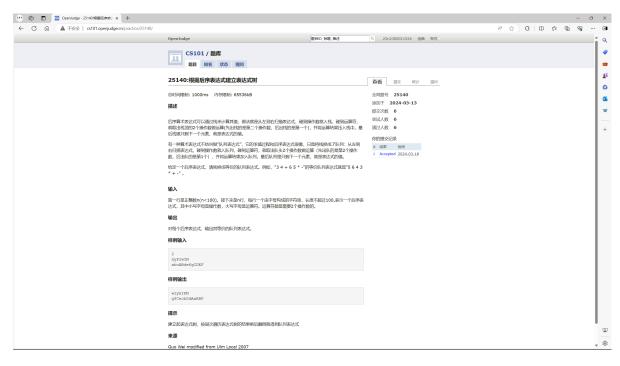
```
s = ''
idx = 0

class Tree:
    def __init__(self):
        self.value = None
        self.left_tree = None
        self.right_tree = None

def layers(self):
        ans = []
```

```
if self.left_tree:
            ans = self.left_tree.layers()
        if self.right_tree:
            t = self.right_tree.layers()
            for i in range(min(len(t), len(ans))):
                ans[i] += t[i]
            ans += t[len(ans):]
        return [self.value] + ans
    def initializing(self):
        global s, idx
        self.value = s[idx]
        if s[idx].islower():
            idx -= 1
            return
        idx -= 1
        self.right_tree = Tree()
        self.right_tree.initializing()
        self.left_tree = Tree()
        self.left_tree.initializing()
        return
for _ in range(int(input())):
    s = input()
    idx = len(s) - 1
    tree = Tree()
    tree.initializing()
    ans = ''.join(tree.layers())
    print(''.join([ans[i] for i in range(len(ans) - 1, -1, -1)]))
```

代码运行截图



24750: 根据二叉树中后序序列建树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24750/

思路:根据后续表达式最后一位确定根节点,继而确定左右子树,递归即可

代码

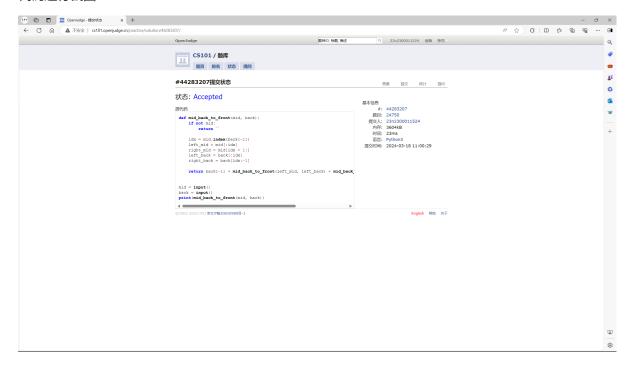
```
def mid_back_to_front(mid, back):
    if not mid:
        return ''

idx = mid.index(back[-1])
    left_mid = mid[:idx]
    right_mid = mid[idx + 1:]
    left_back = back[:idx]
    right_back = back[idx:-1]

return back[-1] + mid_back_to_front(left_mid, left_back) +
mid_back_to_front(right_mid, right_back)

mid = input()
back = input()
print(mid_back_to_front(mid, back))
```

代码运行截图



22158: 根据二叉树前中序序列建树

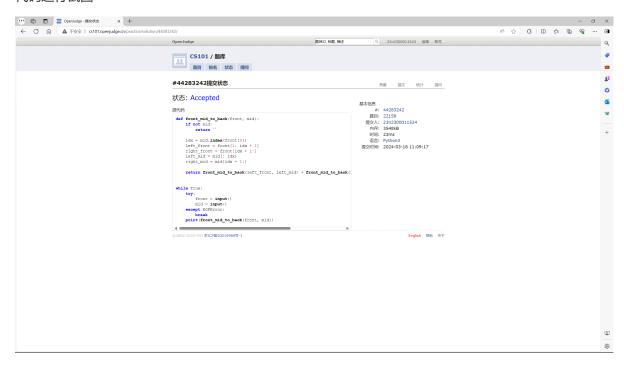
http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22158/

思路: 同上

代码

```
def front_mid_to_back(front, mid):
    if not mid:
        return ''
    idx = mid.index(front[0])
    left_front = front[1: idx + 1]
    right_front = front[idx + 1:]
    left_mid = mid[: idx]
    right_mid = mid[idx + 1:]
    return front_mid_to_back(left_front, left_mid) +
front_mid_to_back(right_front, right_mid) + front[0]
while True:
   try:
        front = input()
        mid = input()
    except EOFError:
       break
    print(front_mid_to_back(front, mid))
```

代码运行截图



2. 学习总结和收获

递归永不为奴

前	中
序	序
后	拆
序	完
首	再
尾	拆
拆	前
分	序
中	后
序	序