6. 试编写算法求二叉树中双分支节点的个数。

```
template⟨class T⟩
int BiTree<T>::CountTwoBranch(BiNode<T>* p)
{
    if (p == nullptr)
         return 0;
     int left = CountTwoBranch(p->1child);
     int right = CountTwoBranch(p->rchild);
     if (p->1child && p->rchild)
         return 1 + left + right;
    else return 0 + left + right;
template ⟨class T⟩
int BiTree<T>::CountTwoBranch()
    return CountTwoBranch(root);
     7. 试编写算法求二叉树中各个结点的平衡因子(左右子树高度之差)
int BiTree<T>::Height(BiNode<T>* p)
{
    if (p == nullptr)
         return 0;
     int left = Height(p->1child);
     int right = Height(p->rchild);
     if (left > right)
         return left + 1;
    else return right + 1;
template <class T>
void BiTree<T>::BalanceFactor(BiNode<T>* p)
    if (p == nullptr)
         return;
    if (p->1child || p->rchild)
     {//先序
         \texttt{cout} \ <\!< \ \texttt{Height} \ (\texttt{p-} \texttt{>} \texttt{lchild}) \ - \ \texttt{Height} \ (\texttt{p-} \texttt{>} \texttt{rchild}) \ <\!< \ '' \ '';
         BalanceFactor(p->lchild);
         BalanceFactor(p->rchild);
    else cout << "0 ";</pre>
template<class T>
```

```
void BiTree<T>::BalanceFactor_TraverseByPre()
   BalanceFactor(root);
   8. 一棵二叉树以二叉链表来表示,求其指定的某一层 k(k>1)上的叶子结点的个数。
template⟨class T⟩
int BiTree<T>::CountLeafOnLevel(int level)
    int ilevel = 1;
    int cnt = 0;
    if (root == nullptr)
        return 0;
    queue<BiNode<T>*> Q;
    Q. push (root);
    BiNode<T>* endlevel=Q. back();//定义每层终止结点
    while (Q. size())
    {
        BiNode < T > * p = Q. front();
        if (ilevel == level)
            if (!(p->lchild || p->rchild))
                cnt++;
        Q. pop();
        if (p->1child)
            Q. push (p->1child);
        if (p->rchild)
            Q. push(p->rchild);
        if (Q. size() && p == endlevel)
        {//计算层数
            ilevel++;
            endlevel = Q.back();
        if (ilevel > level)
            break;
   return cnt;
    9. 试编写算法输出一棵二叉树中根结点到各个叶子结点的路径。
template⟨class T⟩
void BiTree<T>::RootLeafPath(BiNode<T>* p, vector<T>& path)
{
    if (p == nullptr)
        return;
```

```
path.push_back(p->data);
    if (!p->1child && !p->rchild)
        int len = path.size();
        for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
            cout << path[i] << " ";
        cout << endl;</pre>
   }
    else
    {
        RootLeafPath(p->lchild, path);
        RootLeafPath(p->rchild, path);
    path. pop_back();//注意此时递归弹出
template < class T>
void BiTree<T>::RootLeafPath_TraverseByPre()
   vector<T> path;
   RootLeafPath(root, path);
    10. 设计一个算法, 求二叉树中两个给定结点的最近公共祖先。
//仅适用于结点数值不同的情况
//先求从根到所给结点的路径再对比两路径
template⟨class T⟩
void BiTree<T>::RootAnyonePath(BiNode<T>* p, BiNode<T>* e, vector<T>& path, vector<T>&
result)
    if (p == nullptr)
        return;
    path.push_back(p->data);
    if (p == e)
        int len = path.size();
        for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
            result.push_back(path[i]);
//将path存到result,不然会pop掉,或者考虑强制跳出递归
   }
    else
    {
        RootAnyonePath(p->lchild, e, path, result);
        RootAnyonePath(p->rchild, e, path, result);
    }
```

```
path.pop_back();
template⟨class T⟩
BiNode<T>* BiTree<T>::NearestCommonAncestor(BiNode<T>* p, BiNode<T>* a, BiNode<T>* b)
    vector<T> path1, result1;
    vector<T> path2, result2;
    RootAnyonePath(root, a, path1, result1);
    RootAnyonePath(root, b, path2, result2);
    for (int i = result1. size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        for (int j = result2. size() - 1; j >= 0; j--)
            if (result2[j] == result1[i])
                return Search(result1[j]);
//若要免去此处搜索可将前处找路径改为使用结点的vector,也可改变返回值为data而不是结点
    }
}
template <class T>
BiNode<T>* BiTree<T>::NearestCommonAncestor(T e1, T e2)
    return NearestCommonAncestor(root, Search(e1), Search(e2));
}
```

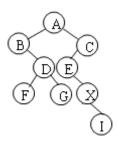
补充作业(选做题):

11. 若一棵二叉树中没有数据域值相同的结点,试设计算法打印二叉树中数据域值为 x 的结点的所有祖先结点的数据域。如果根结点的数据域值为 x 或不存在数据域值为 x 的结点,则什么也不打印。例如对下图所示的二叉树,则打印结点序列为 A、C、E。

//与上文中 Root Anyone Path 原理一样,只消修改 path 直接打印

```
template < class T >
void BiTree < T > :: All Ancestor (BiNode < T > * p, BiNode < T > * e, vector < T > & path)
{
    if (p == nullptr)
        return;
    path. push_back (p -> data);
    if (p == e)
    {
        int len = path. size();
        for (int i = 0; i < len - 1; i++)
            cout << path[i] << " ";
        cout << endl;
    }
    else
    {
}</pre>
```

```
AllAncestor(p->lchild, e, path);
    AllAncestor(p->rchild, e, path);
}
    path.pop_back();
}
template<class T>
void BiTree<T>::AllAncestor(BiNode<T>* e)
{
    vector<T> path;
    AllAncestor(root, e, path);
}
```



12. 已知二叉树存于二叉链表中,试编写一个算法,判断给定二叉树是否为完全二叉树。

```
template<class T>
bool BiTree<T>::isCompleteTree()
    bool mark = false;
    if (root == nullptr)
         return false;
    queue<BiNode<T>*> Q;//层序
    Q. push(root);
    while (Q. size())
         BiNode < T > * p = Q. front();
         Q. pop();
         if (mark && (p->lchild || p->rchild))
                  return false;
         if(!mark)//判断结点是否非饱和
              if (p->lchild && p->rchild)
              {
                  Q. push (p\rightarrow 1child);
                  Q. push (p->rchild);
              if (p->lchild && !p->rchild)
```

```
Q. push(p\rightarrow lchild);
                mark = true;
            if (!p->1child && p->rchild)
                return false;
            if (!p->lchild && !p->rchild)
                mark = true;
        }
   return true;
}
    13. 已知二叉树存于二叉链表中,编写一个递归算法,利用叶结点中空的右链指针域
rchild,将所有叶结点自左至右链接成一个单链表,算法返回最左叶结点的地址(链头)
template < class \ T >
void BiTree<T>::LeafList(BiNode<T>* p, BiNode<T>*& head, BiNode<T>*& tmp)
    if (p == nullptr)
       return;
    if (!p->lchild && !p->rchild)
        if (tmp)
        {
            tmp->rchild = p;
            tmp = p;
        }
        else
            tmp = p;
            head = p;
   }
   LeafList(p->lchild, head, tmp);
   LeafList(p->rchild, head, tmp);
    return;
template⟨class T⟩
BiNode<T>* BiTree<T>::LeafList()
{
   BiNode<T>* head = nullptr;
   BiNode<T>* tmp = nullptr;
   LeafList(root, head, tmp);
   return head;
}
```

14. 已知二叉树存于二叉链表中,试编写一个算法计算二叉树的宽度,即同一层中结点数的最大值。

```
template \verb<< class T>
int BiTree<T>::Width()
{
    int ilevel = 1;
    vector<int> width;
    if (root == nullptr)
        return 0;
    queue<BiNode<T>*> Q;
    Q. push (root);
    BiNode<T>* endlevel = Q. back();//定义每层终止结点
    while (Q. size())
         while (ilevel >width.size())
             width.push_back(0);
         BiNode < T > * p = Q. front();
         Q. pop();
         width[ilevel - 1]++;
         if (p->1child)
             Q. push (p->1child);
         if (p->rchild)
             Q. push (p->rchild);
         if (Q.size() && p == endlevel)
             ilevel++;
             endlevel = Q.back();
         }
    return *max element(width.begin(), width.end());
```