

# Trær

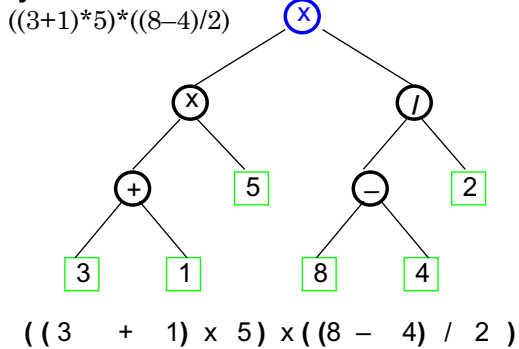
- I. EKSEMPLER, DEFINISJON
- II. BINÆRE TRÆR
- III. ADT TRE
- IV. BASIS TREALGORITMER (TRAVERSERING)
- V. IMPLEMENTASJON AV BINÆRE TRÆR

Lenket Struktur  
Sequence (Array)

FRA KAP. 6 I LÆREBOKA

## Noen eksempler

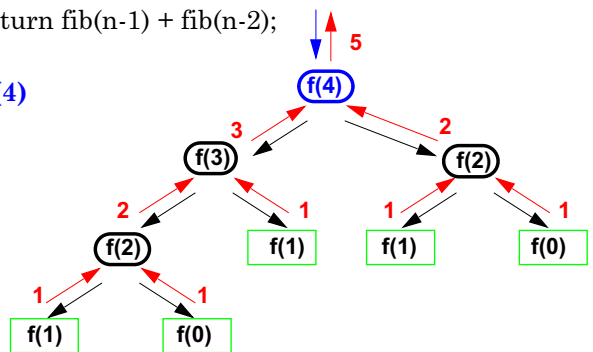
Syntakstrær :



Trær av rekursive kall :

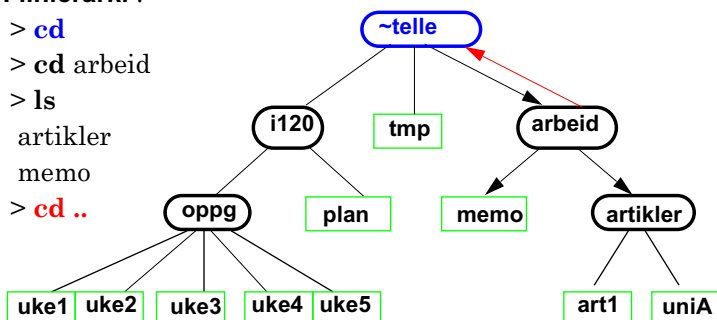
```
int fib(int n) {
  if (n==0 || n==1) return 1;
  else
    return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
}
```

> **fib(4)**



Filhierarki :

```
> cd
> cd arbeid
> ls
  artikler
  memo
> cd ..
```



et Tre T er enten :

- en enkelt node
- eller består av
- en node r
- (r rot-node) og
- k subtrær

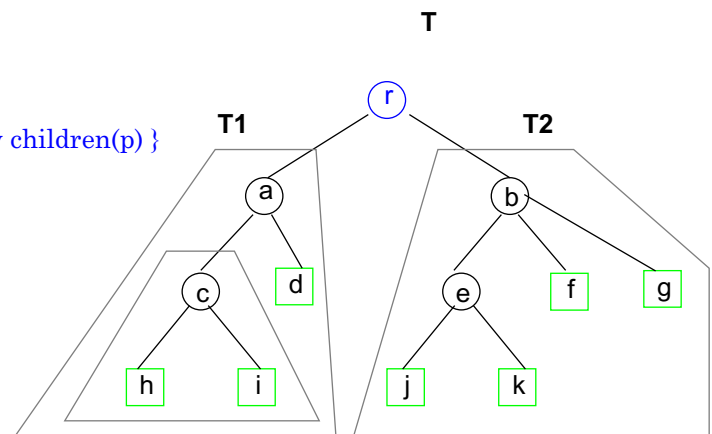
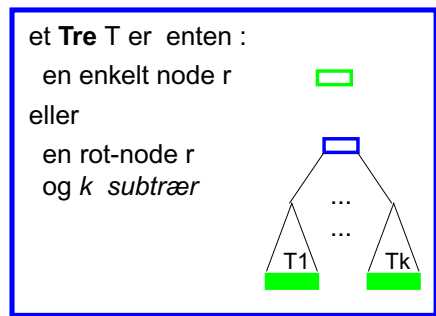
# Terminologi (fra slektskapstrær)

T i figuren har 12 noder (generellt ADT position), r er **roten** i T

1. **b** er **foreldrenode** (parent) til **e, f, g**, og **forgjenger** til **e, f, g, j, k**
2. **e, f, g** er **barna** til **b**: umiddelbare etterfølgere (og disse er **søsken**)
3. **d, f, g, h, i, j, k** **eksterne** noder (**løv**): har ingen barn
4. **r, a, b, c, e** er **interne** noder: ikke løv
5. **dybden** av **e** = 2: lengden av stien fra roten (**nivå**)  
 $depth(p) = \text{if isRoot}(p) \text{ return } 0$   
 $\text{else return } 1 + depth(\text{parent}(p))$
6. **høyden** av **b** = 2: avstand til fjerneste løv under b  
 $height(p) = \text{if isExternal}(p) \text{ return } 0$   
 $\text{else return } 1 + \max\{ height(x) : x \text{ er et av children}(p) \}$   
**høyden** av **T** = høyden av roten til T
7. **grad** av **b** = 3: antall barn
8. **T1, T2** er **deltrær** av T

Noen egenskaper


9. antall kanter = antall noder - 1
10. hver node har en *entydig sti* til roten



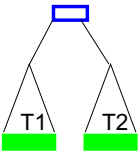
# Binære Trær

-hver node har **2** eller **0** barn  
 -barna er ordnet: **venstre** og **høyre**

et **Binært Tre** er enten:

en **node** r 

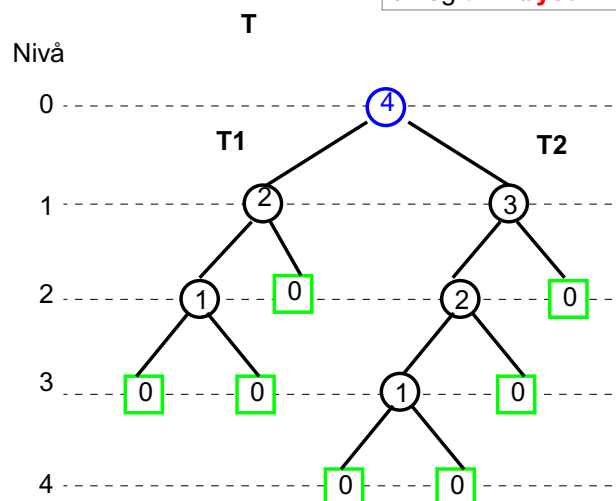
eller

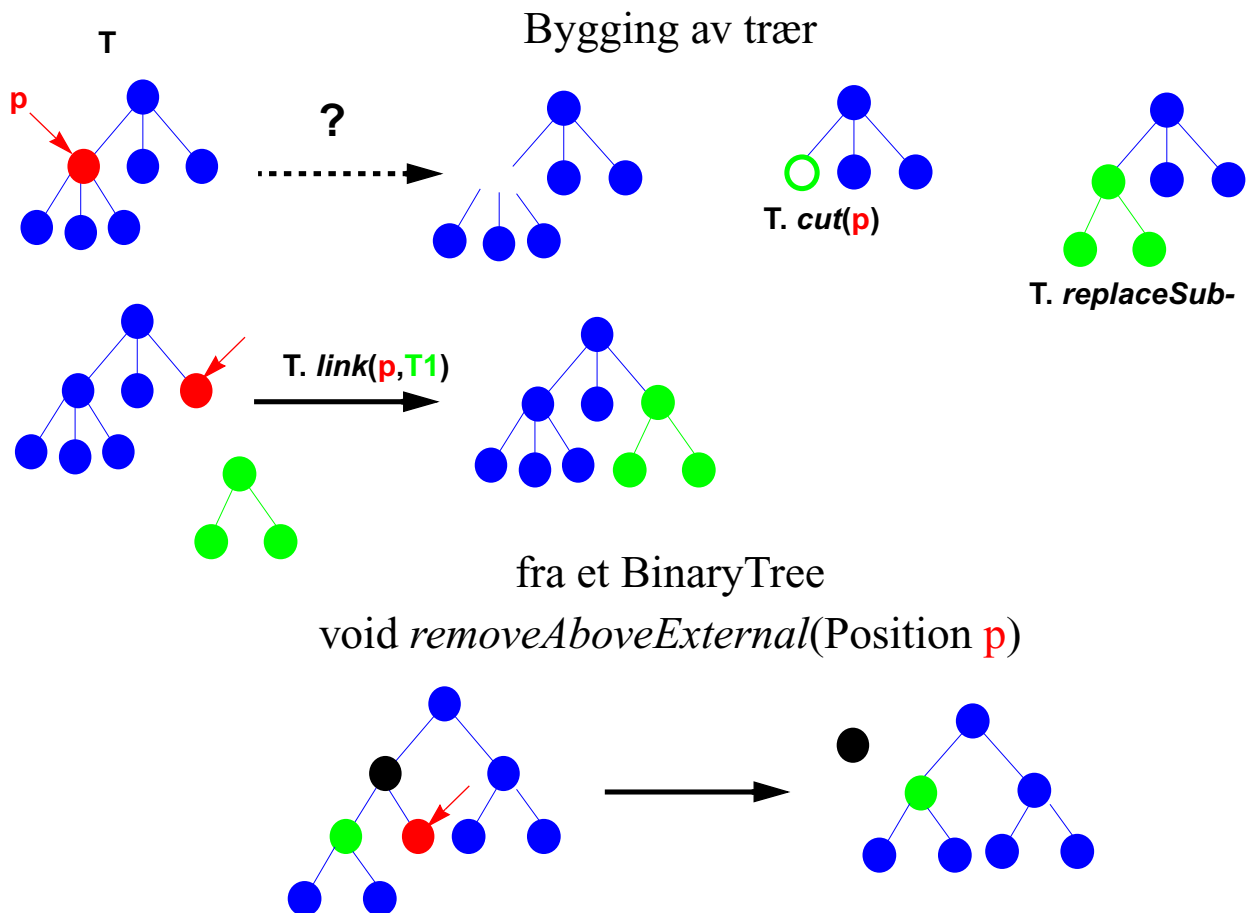
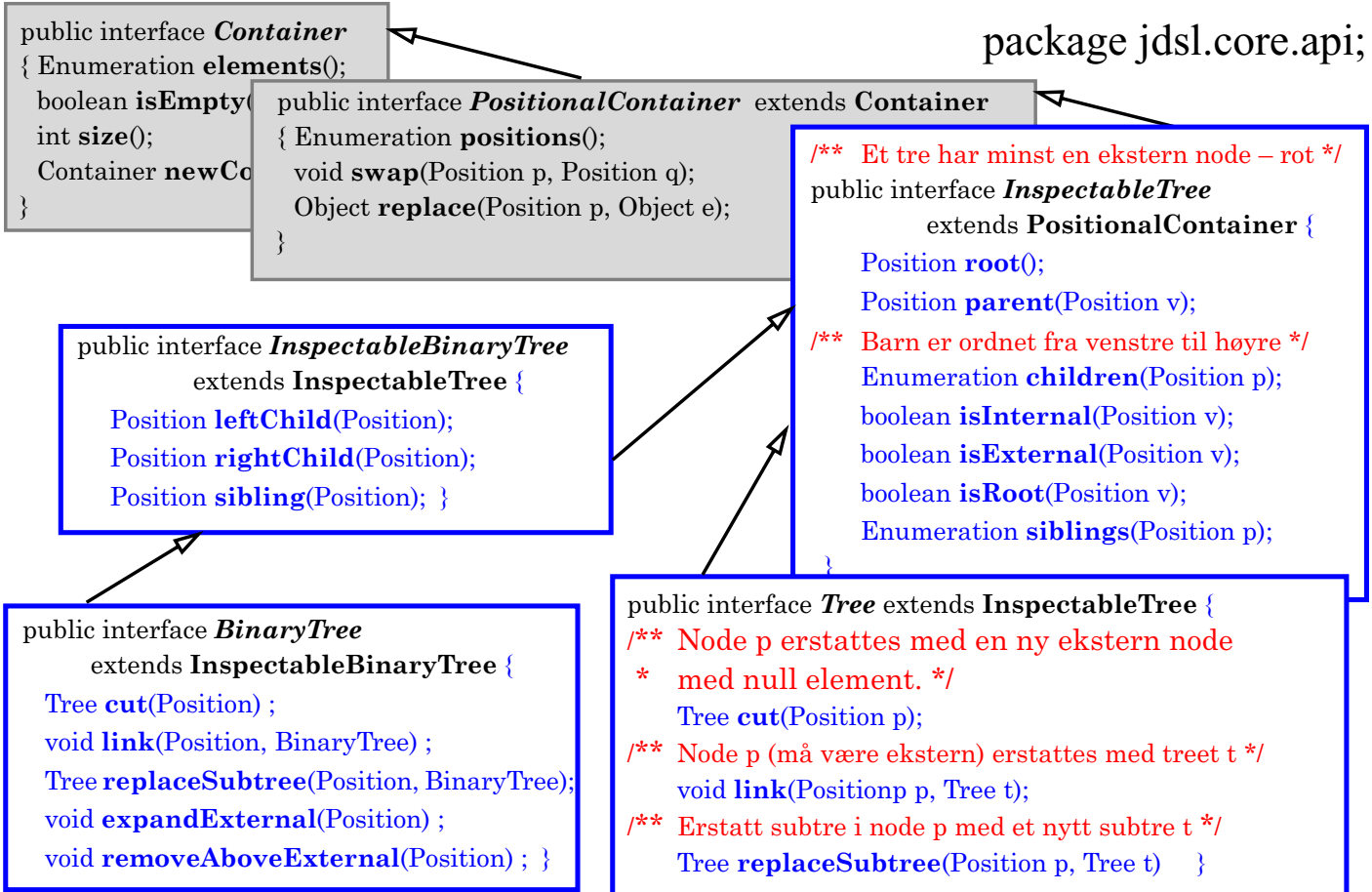
en **node** r og **2 binære subtrær** (venstre og høyre) 

av og til: **høyst 2** binære subtrær

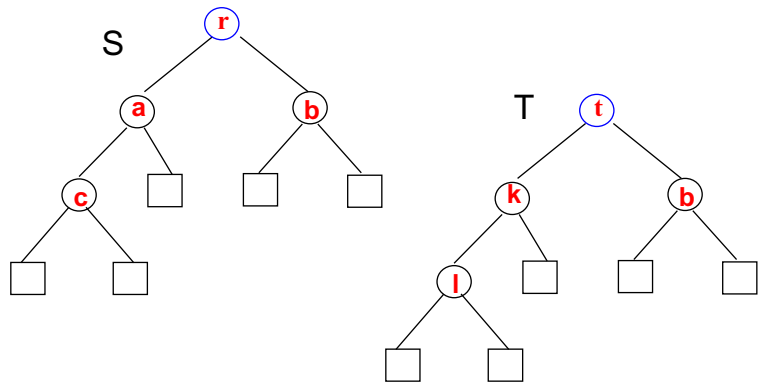
Noen egenskaper (h: høyde; n: antall noder = # noder)

- A. # eksterne noder = # interne noder + 1
- B. # noder på nivå  $i \leq 2^i$
- C.  $h+1 \leq (\# \text{ eksterne noder}) \leq 2^h$   
 $\log_2 (\# \text{ eksterne noder}) \leq h$
- D.  $h \leq (\# \text{ interne noder}) \leq 2^h - 1$   
 $\log_2 (\# \text{ interne noder}) \leq h$
- E.  $2^{h+1} \leq n \leq 2^{(h+1)} - 1$   
 $\log_2(n+1) - 1 \leq h \leq (n-1)/2$





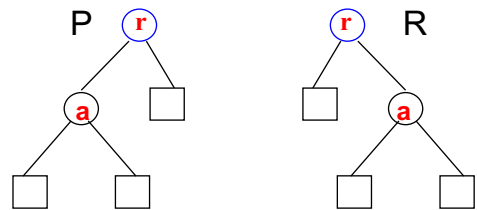
# BinaryTree: likhet vs. isomorfisme



```
boolean iso (InspectableBinaryTree P)
{ return iso(root, P.root(), P) ; }
```

```
boolean equals (InspectableBinaryTree P)
{ return equ(root, P.root(), P) ; }
```

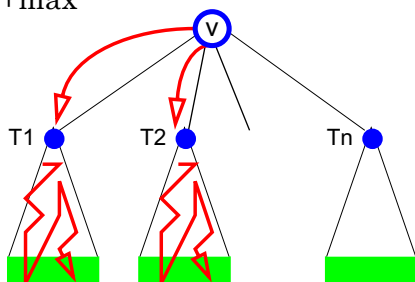
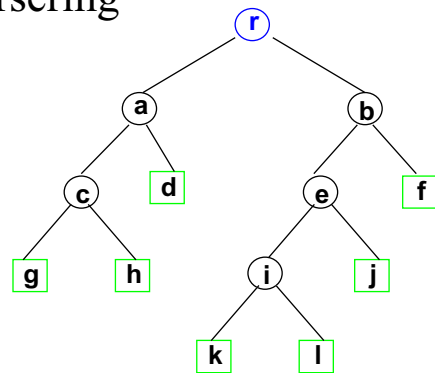
```
boolean iso // equ
(Position r, Position p, InspectableBinaryTree P)
{ if (isExternal(r) && P.isExternal(p))
  return true; // r.element().equals(p.element());
  else if (isInternal(r) && P.isInternal(p) )
  return ( // r.element().equals(p.element()) && // equ
    iso(leftChild(r), P.leftChild(p), P) && // equ
    iso(rightChild(r), P.rightChild(p), P) ); // equ
  else return false;
}
```



# Tre-Algoritmer : traversering

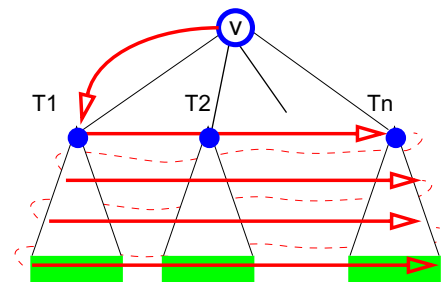
**Enumeration positions()** – ok ... men i hvilken rekkefølge ?

```
int height(Position v)
if (isExternal(v)) return 0
else // 1+max{ height(p): p i children(v) }
  max=0
  for hver p i children(v)
    h=height(p); if (h>max) max=h
  return 1+max
```



```
void DFS(Tree T, Position v) {
  for hver p i T.children(v)
    DFS(T,p) }
```

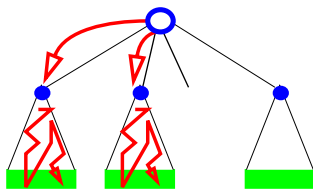
enumererer: **r, a,c,g,h,d, b, e,i,k,l,j, f**



```
void BFS(Tree T, Position v)
```

enumererer: **r, a,b, c,d,e,f, g,h,i,j, k,l**

# DFS



I-120 bok

## Chap. I Design Principles

- 1.1 DS & Alg
- 1.2 OO-Programming
- 1.3 JAVA

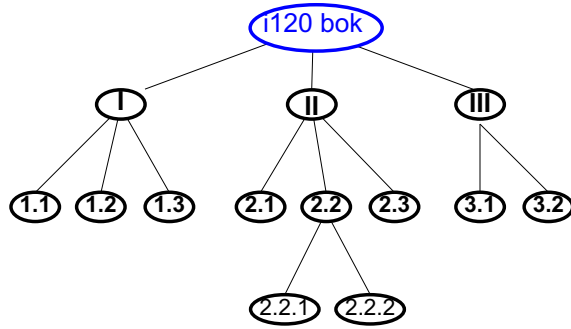
## Chap. II Analysis Tools

- 2.1 Alg. Analysis
- 2.2 Running Time
  - 2.2.1 O-notation
  - 2.2.2 Average Case
- 2.3 Worst Case

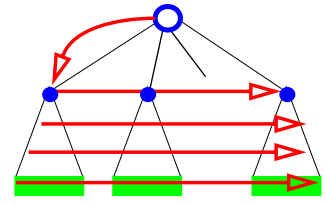
## Chap. III Basic DS

- 3.1 Stacks
- 3.2 Queues

vs.



# BFS



I-120 bok

## Chap. I Design Principles

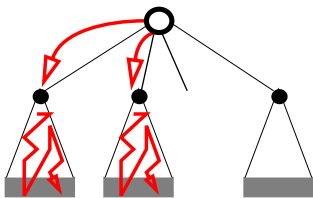
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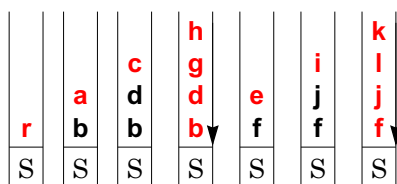
# DFS



r, a,c, h,g, d, b, e,i,k,l, j, f

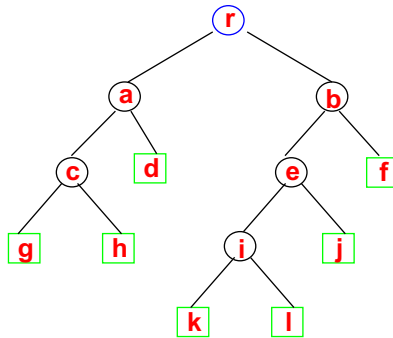
```

/*DFS(Tree T)
 * Stack S = new StackIm()
 * S.push(T.root())
 * while (!S.isEmpty())
 *   p= S.pop()
 *   S.push(T.children(p))
 */
    
```



trav(T, new StackIm())

# og

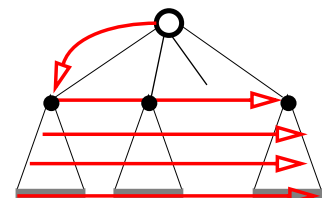


"samme" algoritme:

```

trav(Tree T, LiFi S)
 S.add(T.root());
 while (! S.isEmpty())
   p = S.remove();
   S.add(T.children(p))
    
```

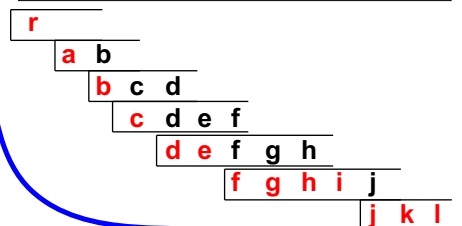
# BFS



r, a,b, c,d,e,f, g,h,i,j, k,l

```

/*BFS(Tree T)
 * Queue S = new QueueIm()
 * S.enqueue(T.root())
 * while (!S.isEmpty())
 *   p= S.dequeue()
 *   S.enqueue(T.children(p))
 */
    
```



trav(T, new QueueIm())

# PreOrder

*gjør jobben  
FØR  
rekursive kall*

```
DFS(Tree T, Position v)
Print(v.element())
for hver p i T.children(v)
    DFS(T,p)
```

## I-120 bok

### Chap. I Design Principles

- 1.1 DS & Alg
- 1.2 OO-Programming
- 1.3 JAVA

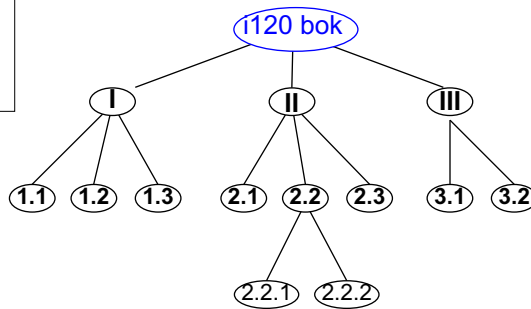
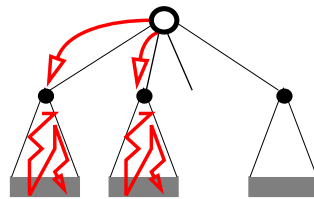
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- 3.1 Stacks
- 3.2 Queues

# DFS



# PostOrder

*gjør jobben  
ETTER  
rekursive kall*

```
DFS(Tree T, Position v)
for hver p i T.children(v)
    DFS(T,p)
Print(v.element())
```

- 1.1 DS & Alg
- 1.2 OO-Programming
- 1.3 JAVA

### Chap. I Design Principles

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  - 2.2.1 O-notation
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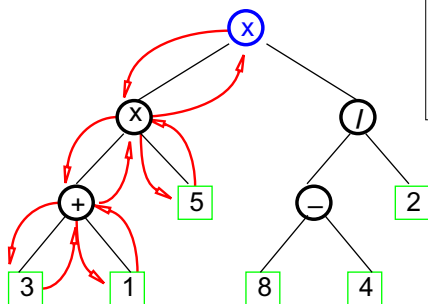
## I-120 bok

# Binære Trær : Euler-Tour & InOrder

```
DFS(Tree T, Position v)
??? - pre
for hver p i T.children(v)
    DFS(T,p)
??? - post
```

```
DFS(BinTree B, Position v)
??? - pre (left)
if (isInternal(v))
    DFS(B,B.leftChild(v))
??? - in-order (below)
if (isInternal(v))
    DFS(B,B.rightChild(v))
??? - post (right)
```

```
DFS(BinTree B, Position v)
if (B.isExternal(v)) ??? - ekst
else
    ??? - pre
    DFS(B,B.leftChild(v))
    ??? - in-order
    DFS(B,B.rightChild(v))
    ??? - post
```



$$((3 + 1) \times 5) \times ((8 - 4) / 2) = 40$$

```
void Pr(BinTree B, Position v)
if (B.isExternal(v)) print(v.element())
else
    print("(")
    Pr(B,B.leftChild(v))
    print(v.element())
    Pr(B,B.rightChild(v))
    print(")")
```

```
print(v.element())
Pr(B,B.leftChild(v))
Pr(B,B.rightChild(v))
```

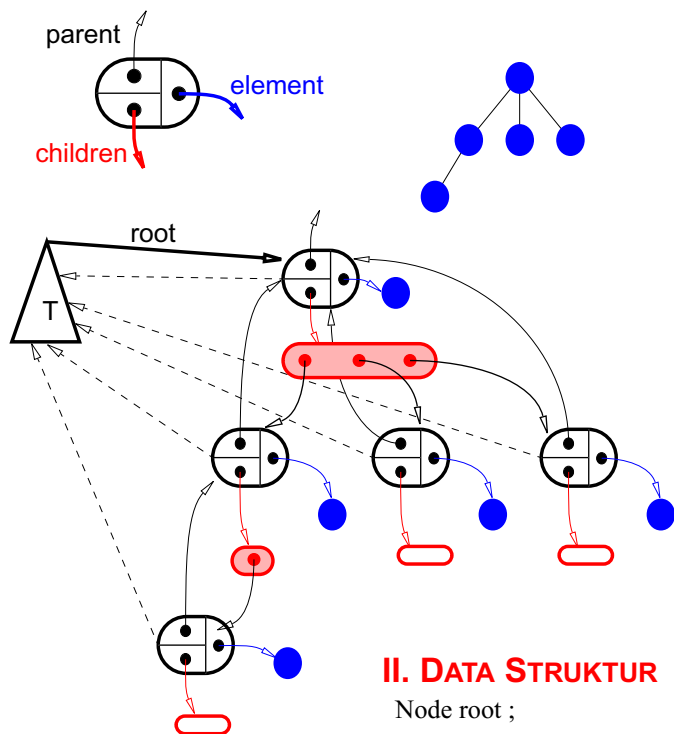
```
int val(BinTree B, Position v)
if (B.isExternal(v))
    return integer(v)
else
    L= val(B,B.leftChild(v))
    R= val(B,B.rightChild(v))
    return operasjon(v)(L,R)
```

$$x \times x + 3 \ 1 \ 5 \ / \ - \ 8 \ 4 \ 2$$

$$x [ x ( + ( 3, 1 ), 5 ), / ( - ( 8, 4 ), 2 ) ]$$

# Implementasjon av Tree – med LenketStruktur

## I. DATA REPRESENTASJON



## II. DATA STRUKTUR

Node root ;

## III. DATA INVARIANT : for alle Position p, v i T:

- $p.container() == T$     •  $T.root() != null$
- $isRoot(p) \leftrightarrow (p.parent() == null)$
- $T.isEmpty() \leftrightarrow T.root().elem() == null$
- $isExternal(p) == p.children().isEmpty()$
- $isInternal(p) == !p.children().isEmpty()$
- $v.parent() == p \leftrightarrow v$  er bland  $p.children()$
- $p.children() != null$

```
public class Node implements Position
{ private Object elem; private Node parent;
  private Container cont; private Sequence children;
  public Node(Object e, Node p, Container c) {
    setElement(e); setParent(p); setContainer(c);
    children= new SequenceLL(); }
  public Object element() { return elem; }
  public void setElement(Object e) { elem= e; }
  public Container container() { return cont; }
  public void setContainer(Container c) { cont= c;
    for alle x i children() : x.setContainer(c); }
  public Node parent() { return parent; }
  public void setParent(Node p) { parent= p; }
  public Container children() { return children; }
  public void setChildren(Container c) { children= c; }
```

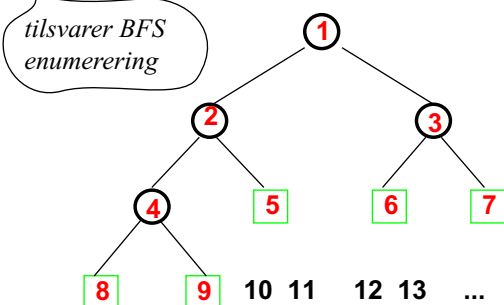
# Sequence implementasjon av BinaryTree ADT

## I. DATA REPRESENTASJON

for en Position v i treet T, la  $sn(v)$  være et tall gitt ved:

- hvis  $T.isRoot(v)$  så  $sn(v) = 1$
- hvis  $T.leftChild(v) == u$  så  $sn(u) = 2*sn(v)$
- hvis  $T.rightChild(v) == u$  så  $sn(u) = 2*sn(v) + 1$

$sn$  bestemmer nodens stilling i sekvensen

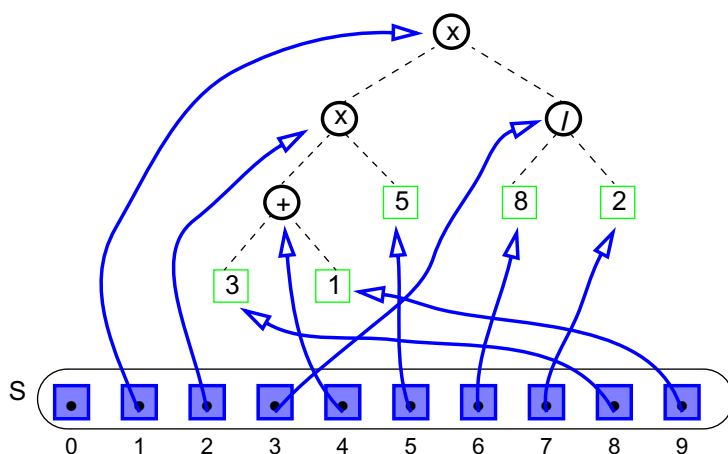


## III. DATA INVARIANT :

- $S.atRank[1] == root$
- $S.atRank[2*v] == T.leftChild(S.atRank[v])$
- $S.atRank[2*v+1] == T.rightChild(S.atRank[v])$

## II. DATA STRUKTUR

Sequence S // Sekvens-Position er Tree-Position



```
Position leftChild(Position p) {
  return S . atRank( S.rankOf(p)*2 );}
Position root() { return S . atRank(1); }
```

- alle BinaryTree operasjoner (unntatt positions(), elements()) er  $O(1)$  relativt til Sequence
- Spesielt adekvat for "komplette" binære trær

# Oppsummering

## **1. Trær og Binære Trær:**

- *definisjoner og terminologi*
- *egenskaper*

## **2. Tre-algoritmer – traversering:**

- *DFS og BFS*
- *DFS :*
  - *pre- og postorder,*
  - *inorder for BinaryTree*

## **3. Tree og BinaryTree ADT**

## **4. Implementasjon av trær:**

- *LenketStruktur*
- *Sekvens – BinaryTree*
- *kompleksitet*