

## Arbre de mides

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Implementeu una funció **RECURSIVA** que, donat un arbre binari d'enters, retorna un nou arbre amb la mateixa estructura, i a on cada posició conté el nombre total de nodes del subarbre que penja d'aquella mateixa posició a l'arbre inicial. Aquesta és la capcelera:

```
// Pre:
// Post: Retorna un arbre d'enters amb la mateixa estructura que t,
//       i a on cada subarbre té com a valor a l'arrel el nombre de nodes
//       del corresponent subarbre a t.
BinTree<int> treeOfSizes(BinTree<int> t);
```

Aquí tenim un exemple de paràmetre d'entrada de la funció i la corresponent sortida:

```
treeOfSizes(      3      ) =>      7
                |
            -----
            |          |          |          |
            1          3          2          4
            |          |          |          |
            -----
            |    |          |    |
            5    2          1    3
                |          |
                -----
                |          |          |          |
                1          7          1          1
```

Fixeu-vos que l'enunciat d'aquest exercici ja ofereix uns fitxers que haureu d'utilitzar per a compilar: `main.cc`, `BinaryTree.hh`, `treeOfSizes.hh`. Us falta crear el fitxer `treeOfSizes.cc` amb els corresponents `includes` i implementar-hi la funció anterior. Només cal que pugueu `treeOfSizes.cc` al jutge.

### Entrada

La primera línia de l'entrada descriu el format en el que es descriuen els arbres, o bé `IN-LINEFORMAT` o bé `VISUALFORMAT`. Després venen un nombre arbitrari de casos. Cada cas consisteix en una descripció d'un arbre un arbre binari d'enters. Fixeu-vos en que el programa que us oferim ja s'encarrega de llegir aquestes entrades. Només cal que implementeu la funció abans esmentada.

### Sortida

Per a cada cas, la sortida conté el corresponent arbre de mides. Fixeu-vos en que el programa que us oferim ja s'encarrega d'escriure aquesta sortida. Només cal que implementeu la funció abans esmentada.

## VISUALFORMAT

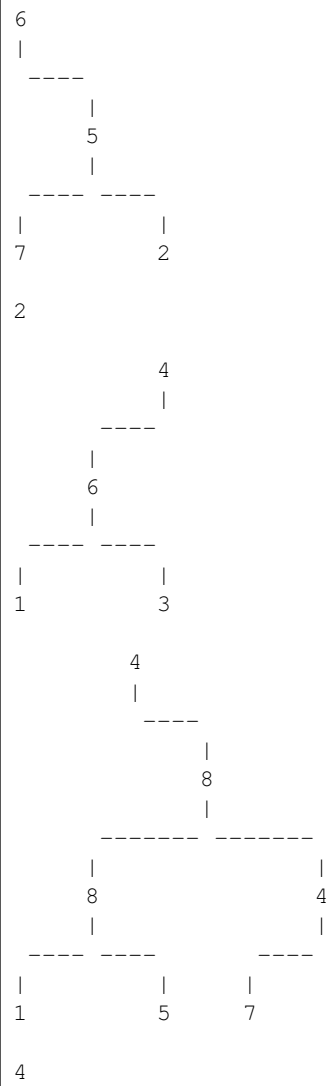
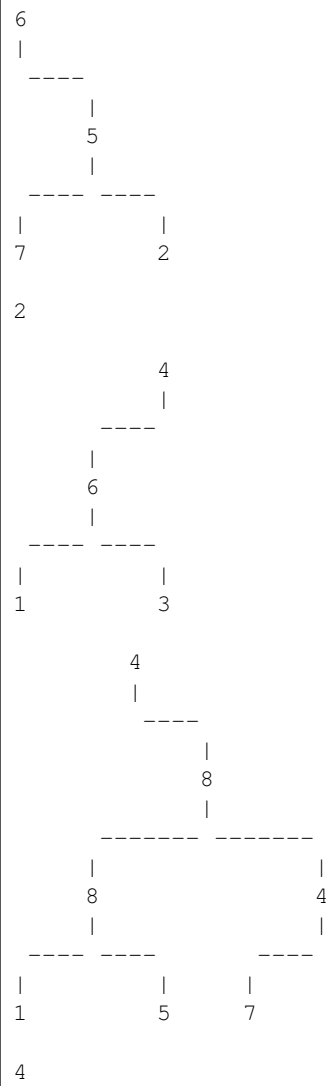


Diagram 1: Central number 7. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 5, which then has a vertical line down to 1. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 1.

Diagram 2: Central number 1. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 1. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 3, which then has a vertical line down to 1.

Diagram 3: Central number 1. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 1. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 1.

Diagram 4: Central number 7. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 3, which then has a vertical line down to 1. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 3, which then has a vertical line down to 1.

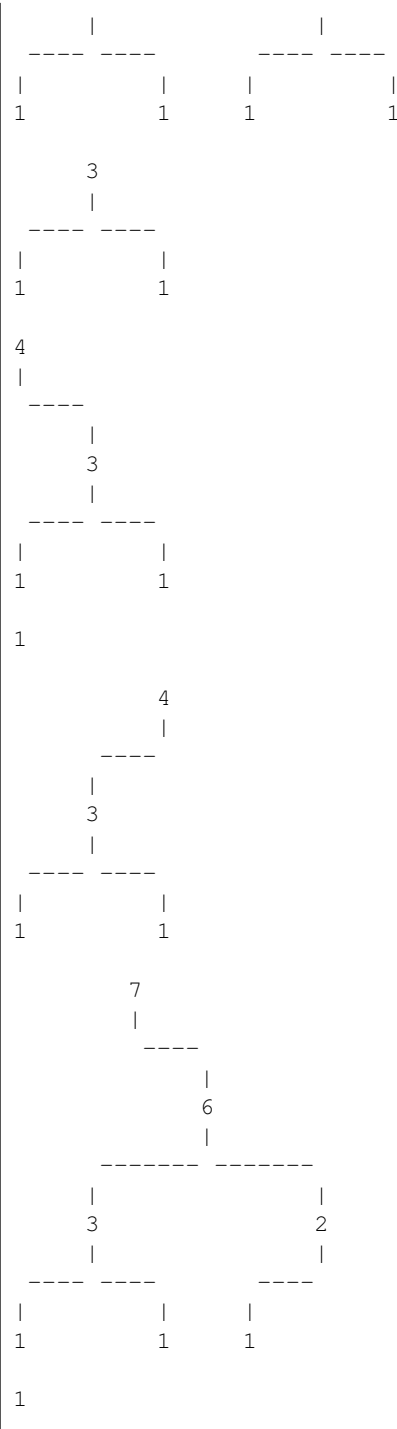
Diagram 5: Central number 1. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 1. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 1.

Diagram 6: Central number 10. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 4, which then has a vertical line down to 3, which then has a vertical line down to 1. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 5, which then has a vertical line down to 1, which then has a vertical line down to 2, which then has a vertical line down to 1.

Diagram 7: Central number 1. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 3, which then has a vertical line down to 1. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 3, which then has a vertical line down to 1.

Diagram 8: Central number 1. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 1. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 1.

Diagram 9: Central number 7. Vertical line down to a horizontal dashed line. From the left end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 3. From the right end of the dashed line, a vertical line goes down to 3.



```

INLINEFORMAT
0(55(29(-47(-15,98),),-18(86(-59(60(29(-
75(-46(-53(-48,-53),98(,61)), -49)
67(25,-50)
9(-87,25(95,))
15(-92(-47(70,),-87),)
4(-1(27,-35),)
78(86(-5(,68),),46(88(-59,-9(68,83)),79(8
-25(93(76(4,-8),-51(-22(-3,21),31(-34,32)

```

94 (37 (, 6), 72 (-90 (, 24 (, -38 (55 (-65, 22), 46) ) ) , 38 (69 (22 (-65, 58  
-20 (82, 81 (-19, 37) ) )  
38) , 34 (53 (38 (780, 96 (-16 (65, 37 (2, 13 (, 28 (29), 52 (65 (, -58 (, -79 (2  
-6 (-10 (, 25 (80, 6 (57, 47) ) ) , -60 (80, 87) ) )  
40 (-71 (4 (-17 (90 (, -4 (, -57) ) , -67 (, -87) ) , 100) , 20 (14 (-28, 80  
-14 (-95 (-31 (41 (-30 (59 (-71 (27, -4) , -75 (, -92) ) , ) , 59) , -42) ,  
8 (54 (11 (-99 (67 (7, ) , ) , -47 (-10, -18) ) , 82 (9, -9) ) , 43 (16, -56)  
-69 (-15 (25 (57 (38 (-54, -13) , 80) , -5) , 39 (, -5 (-28 (-34, ) , 74 (-  
9) , 53 (19, 73 (92 (9 (-76, 87) ) , 180 (21 (-7, -16) , ) , 62 (-37 (90 (47, 28  
)) , -95 (-40 (, 53) , 93 (, -81 (16 (-61, 13 (89, ) ) , -7 (-20, 37) ) ) ) )

40 (-49 (-36, -47 (51 (-22 (-7 (-67 (74 (33, -100), 13, 53 (5, -65)), ), 74 (-100, -88)), 42 (-9 (-64 (16, ), 49 (-79, 74))

**Exemple de sortida 2**

```
43 (41 (4 (3 (1, 1), ), 36 (18 (8 (4 (2 (, 1), 1), 3 (1, 1)), 9 (1, 7 (3 (1, 1), 1), 8 (6 (3 (1, 1), 2 (, 1)), 1)
3 (1, 1)
4 (1, 2 (1, ))
5 (4 (2 (1, ), 1), )
4 (3 (1, 1), )
17 (3 (2 (, 1), ), 13 (5 (1, 3 (1, 1)), 7 (3 (1, 1), 3 (1, 1))))
24 (11 (3 (1, 1), 7 (3 (1, 1), 3 (1, 1))), 12 (2 (, 1), 9 (, 8 (4 (1, 2 (1, ), 37 (2 (, 1), 34 (7 (, 6 (, 5 (3 (1, 1), 1))), 26 (9 (3 (1, 1), 5 (3 (1, 1), 1)
1
5 (1, 3 (1, 1))
56 (24 (17 (16 (9 (4 (1, 2 (, 1)), 4 (1, 2 (1, ))), 6 (4 (3 (1, 1), ), 1))), 10 (6 (, 5 (1, 3 (1, 1))), 3 (1, 1))
19 (16 (8 (6 (3 (, 2 (, 1)), 2 (, 1)), 1), 7 (3 (1, 1), 3 (1, 1))), 2 (1, ))
72 (29 (11 (9 (7 (6 (3 (1, 1), 2 (, 1)), ), 1), 1), 17 (2 (, 1), 14 (7 (4 (1, 15 (11 (7 (3 (2 (1, ), ), 3 (1, 1)), 3 (1, 1)), 3 (1, 1))
20 (14 (7 (5 (3 (1, 1), 1), 1), 6 (, 5 (2 (1, ), 2 (1, )))), 5 (2 (1, ), 2 (1, 20 (1, 18 (8 (3 (1, 1), 4 (3 (1, 1), )), 9 (7 (3 (1, 1), 3 (1, 1)), 1)))
192 (51 (1, 49 (19 (15 (8 (5 (3 (1, 1), 1), 2 (1, )), 6 (5 (1, 3 (1, 1), ), 6 (2 (1, ), 3 (1, 1))
```

## Observació

La vostra funció i subfuncions que creeu han de treballar només amb arbres. Heu de trobar una solució **RECURSIVA** del problema.

## Informació del problema

Autoria: PRO2

Generació: 2026-01-25T16:59:31.590Z

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