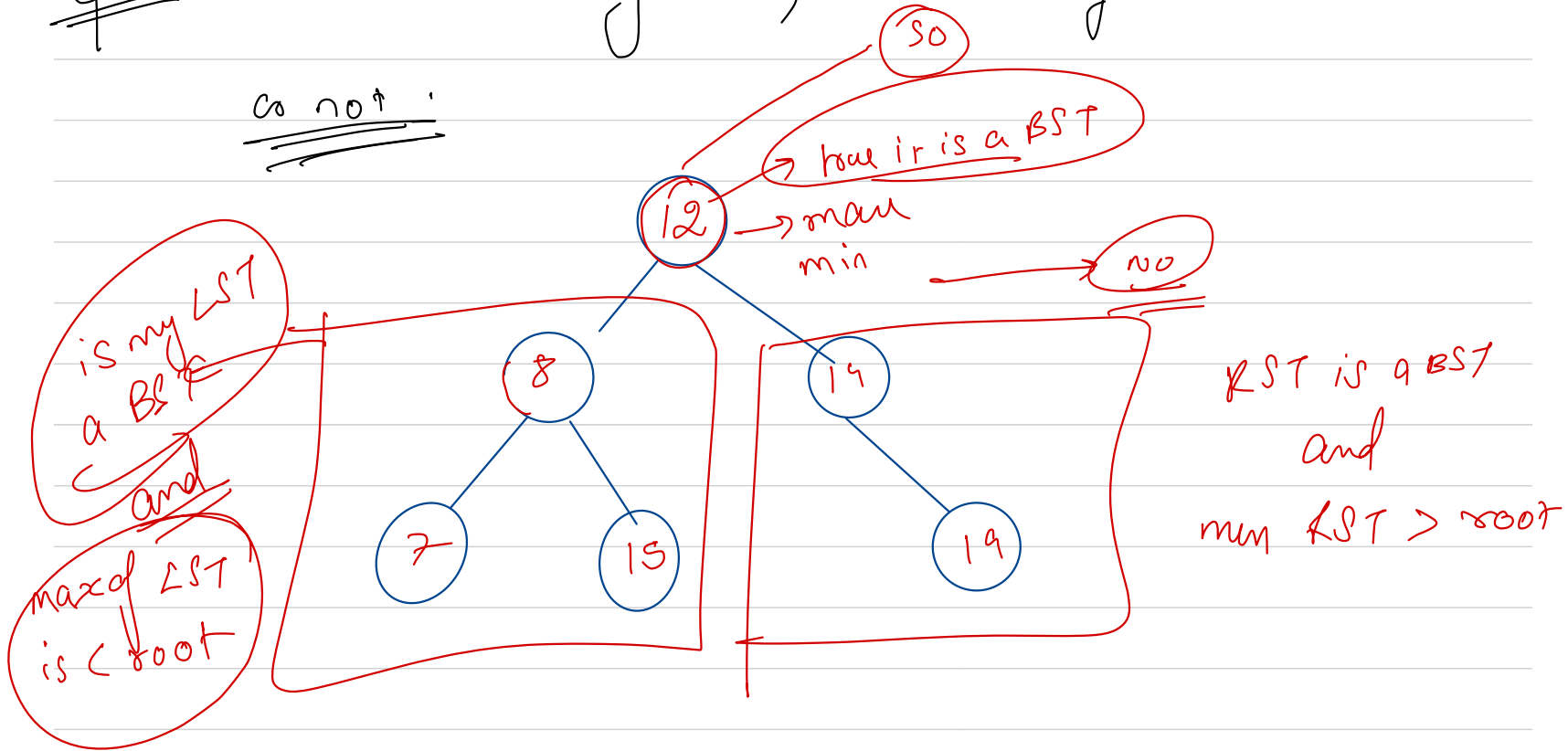
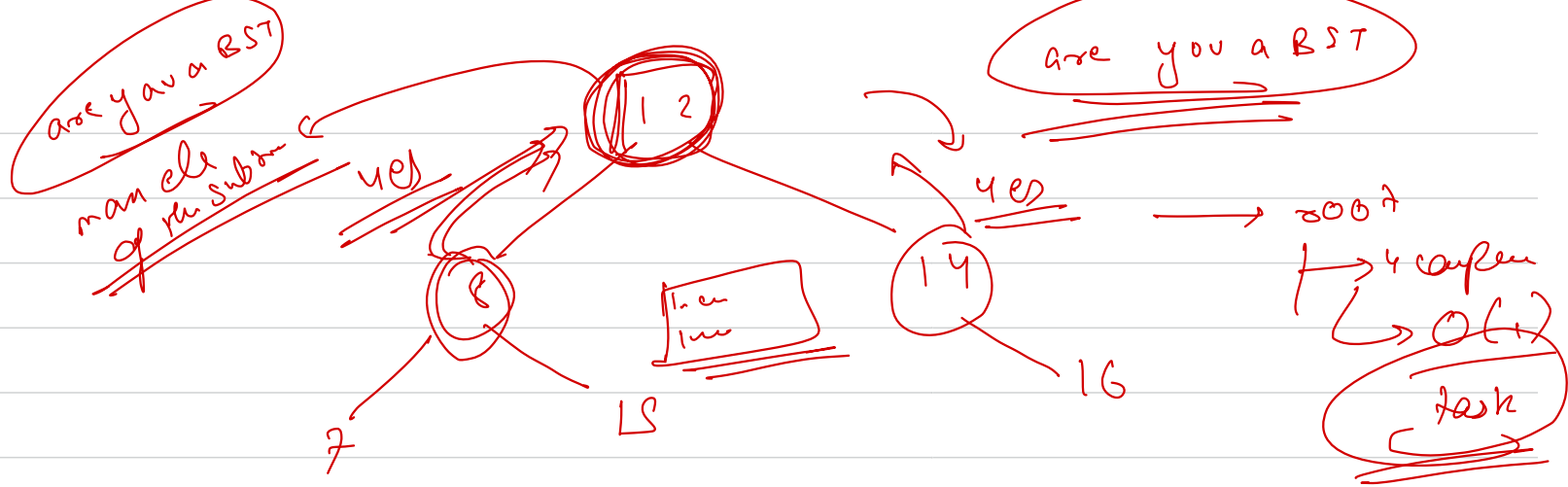


Q<sup>n</sup> Given a binary tree, check if it is a BST

as root:



{  
max of subtree rooted at a node  
min of subtree rooted at a node  
is the subtree a BST  
}

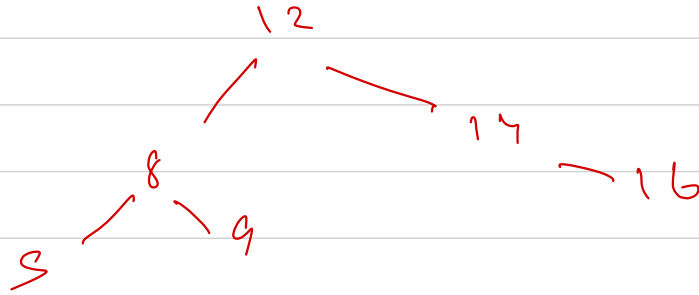


any node returns 3 thing to its root

- max of subtree
- min of subtree
- is the subtree BST

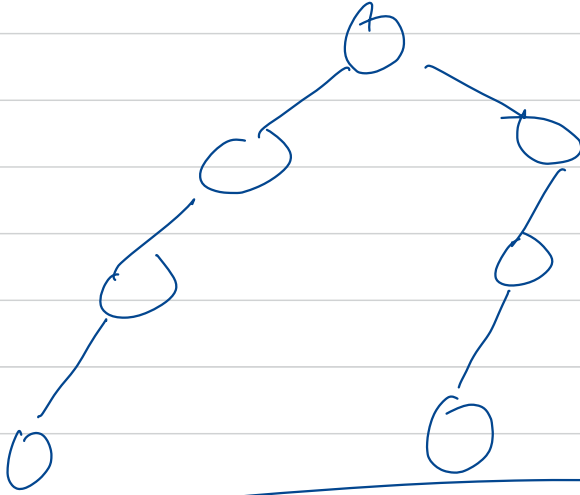
$$TC \rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(n)}}$$

$$SC \rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(h)}}$$



12    8    5    -1 -1    9 -1 -1    14 -1    16 -1 -1

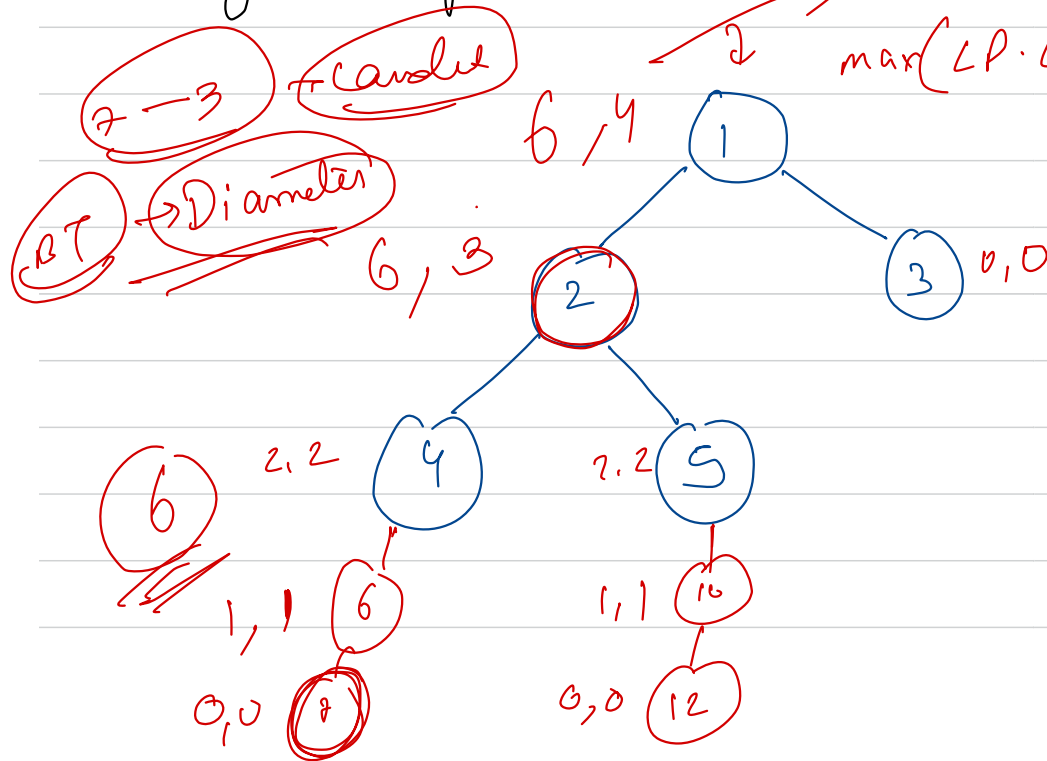
Q<sup>n</sup> Given a BT, check if it is Balanced or not.



→ True  
is balanced

func/class/struct (height, isbalanced)

Q<sup>n</sup> Given a binary tree, compute the length of the longest path between any<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> nodes of the BT.



$$\max(LP\_LST, LP\_RST, HLST + HRST + 2)$$

ans → 3

4 → 2 → 1 → 3  
 5 → 2 → 1 → 3  
 3  
 $O(n)$  TC  
 $O(n)$  SC

There can be a case that some candidate of the longest-path covers root node.

or

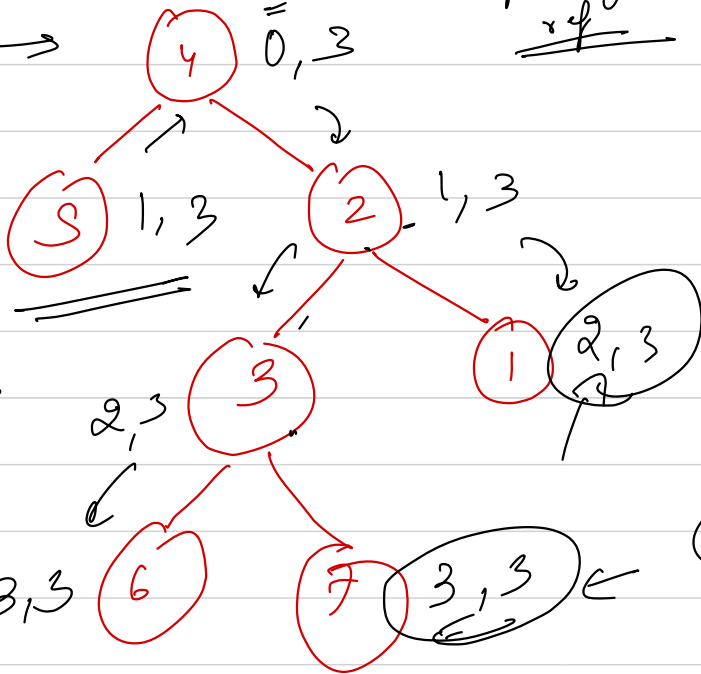
The L.P comes only from LST or RST

Q. Given a BT, print the left view.

HM

(u, l)  
0, 3

→ pass by  
ref



4, 5, 3, 6

level order  
level wise

iter

4, 5, 3, 6

recursion  
pre order



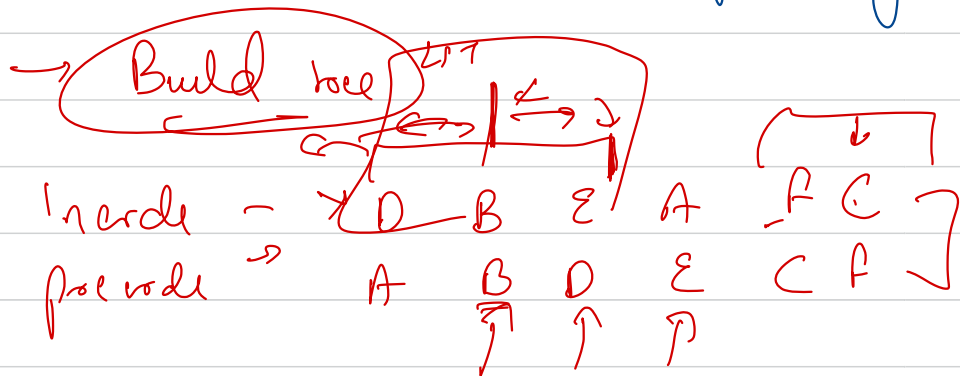
Right view

Left T

Right

Q<sub>2</sub> Given a preorder, inorder & post order

traversal. Check if they are of same B.T.

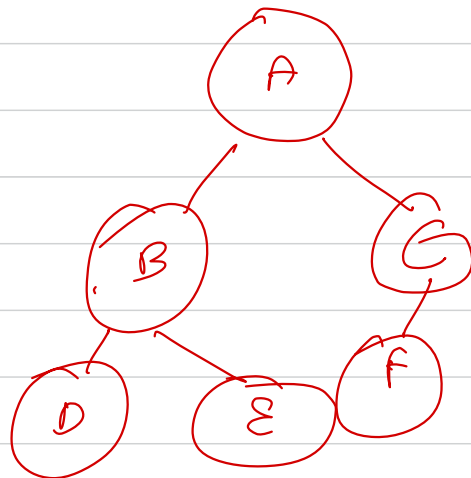


$O(n \times n)$

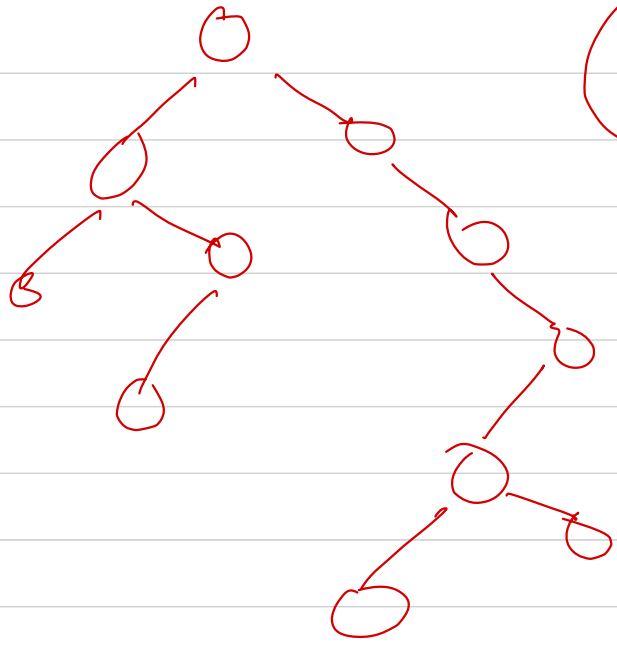
if elements are unique

Hash Map

$O(n)$



Q →



Boundary traversal