951. Flip Equivalent Binary Trees

Binary Tree

Depth-First Search Medium

Problem Description

tree can be transformed into the other tree through a series of flip operations. A flip operation consists of swapping the left and right children of a given node. The trees are considered flip equivalent if one can be transformed into the other by doing any number of flips, possibly zero. We should return true if the trees are flip equivalent and false otherwise.

In this problem, we are given two binary trees represented by their root nodes root1 and root2. We need to determine if one

Intuition

To solve this problem, we use a recursive approach that is a form of Depth-First Search (DFS). The main idea is that if two trees

equivalent, or the left subtree of one tree is flip equivalent to the right subtree of the other tree and vice versa. To implement this idea, we compare the current nodes of both trees: . If both nodes are None, then the trees are trivially flip equivalent.

are flip equivalent, then their roots must have the same value, and either both pairs of the left and right subtrees are flip

2. If only one node is None or the values of the nodes differ, the trees are not flip equivalent. 3. If the nodes have the same value, we then recursively check their subtrees.

- We have two cases for recursion to check for flip equivalence:

adhere to flip equivalence. Below are the aspects of the implementation explained:

- Case 1: Left subtree of root1 is flip equivalent to left subtree of root2 AND right subtree of root1 is flip equivalent to right subtree of root2. • Case 2: Left subtree of root1 is flip equivalent to right subtree of root2 AND right subtree of root1 is flip equivalent to left subtree of root2.
- If either of these cases is true, we conclude that the trees rooted at root1 and root2 are flip equivalent. This approach works well because it exploits the property that a tree is defined not just by its nodes and their values, but by the

equivalence between the two given trees.

Solution Approach The solution code implements a recursive function called dfs which stands for depth-first search. This function continuously dives deeper into the subtrees of both trees, simultaneously, for as long as it finds matching node values and structure that

specific arrangement of these nodes. By checking all possible flip combinations of subtrees, we can effectively determine flip

Base Cases: The first checks in the dfs function handle the base cases. If both nodes are equal, this means that we have reached equivalent leaves, or both nodes are None, which means the subtrees are empty and trivially flip equivalent. We thus

for equivalence:

render the subtrees equivalent.

return true. If one of the nodes is None while the other isn't, or if the nodes' values are not equal, the function immediately returns false indicating the trees are not flip equivalent at this level. **Recursive Checks:** The dfs function then makes two critical recursive calls representing the two possible scenarios to check

root1 is equivalent to the right subtree of root2. This corresponds to the situation where no flips are necessary at the current level of the trees. The second scenario checks if the left subtree of root1 is equivalent to the right subtree of root2 and if the right subtree of root1 is equivalent to the left subtree of root2. Here, it matches the case where a flip at the current node would

The first scenario checks if the left subtree of root1 is equivalent to the left subtree of root2 and if the right subtree of

Logical OR Operation: The or operation between the two checks is used to state that if either of these scenarios holds true, then the trees rooted at root1 and root2 are flip equivalent at the current level. Efficient Short-Circuiting: The use of the and within each scenario creates short-circuiting behavior. This means if the first

check within a scenario returns false, the second check is not performed, saving unnecessary computation.

call, allowing the algorithm to backtrace through the nodes of the trees and unwind the recursion with the correct answer. No other explicit data structures are used, which implies that the space complexity of the solution is primarily dependent on the height of the recursion tree, while the time complexity depends on the size of the binary trees being compared.

The dfs function is invoked with the root nodes of the two trees. The return value of this initial call will be the result for flip

equivalence of the entire trees. This method effectively uses the call stack as a data structure to hold the state of each recursive

Application of the Solution Approach:

Example Walkthrough

Let tree A have the following structure:

Step 1: We begin with the dfs function call on the root of tree A (which has the value 1), and the root of tree B (also value 1).

For the matched pair of nodes with value 2:

For the matched pair of nodes with value 3:

def init (self, value=0, left=None, right=None):

Helper function to perform depth-first search.

def is flip equivalent(node1, node2):

1. Without flipping children.

// Value of the node

TreeNode left; // Reference to the left child

2. With flipping children.

if not node1 and not node2:

return True

return False

Compare left child of A's 2 (4) with right child of B's 2 (4).

Compare left child of A's 3 (6) with the right child of B's 3 (6).

will return true, validating the flip equivalence of the two binary trees.

We want to determine if tree B can be transformed into tree A via flip operations.

of B (3). Here, as we first match the values, we need to delve deeper recursively.

Recursive Step: For each matched pair (2 with 2, 3 with 3), we proceed recursively:

And let tree B have a structure that is a flipped version of tree A:

Let's take a small example of two binary trees to illustrate the solution approach:

Step 2: Since both root nodes' values are identical and not None, we check their subtrees, implementing the two scenarios described in the solution approach. Step 3: We check the left subtree of A (2) with the left subtree of B (3) and the right subtree of A (3) with the right subtree of B (2). Since the values don't match, we proceed to the next step without making any further recursive calls in this scenario.

 Compare right child of A's 2 (5) with left child of B's 2 (5). Both child pairs match in value; hence, recursion into them will return true.

 Compare right child of A's 3 (7) with the left child of B's 3 (7). Again, both child pairs match in value and further recursive checks would yield true.

As all recursive checks return true, we can say that tree A is flip equivalent to tree B; hence, the initial call to dfs from the roots

Step 4: We then check the left subtree of A (2) with the right subtree of B (2) and the right subtree of A (3) with the left subtree

Python # Definition for a binary tree node. class TreeNode:

def flipEquiv(self, root1: Optional[TreeNode], root2: Optional[TreeNode]) -> bool:

is flip equivalent(node1.right, node2.right)) or \

if not node1 or not node2 or node1.value != node2.value:

return (is flip equivalent(node1.left, node2.left) and \

Recursively check if subtrees are flip equivalent:

If both nodes are the same, or both are None, trees are flip equivalent.

If one of the nodes is None or values are not equal, trees not flip equivalent.

(is flip equivalent(node1.left, node2.right) and \ is_flip_equivalent(node1.right, node2.left)) # Initiate the depth-first search from the root nodes of both trees. return is_flip_equivalent(root1, root2)

// Definition for a binary tree node.

return false;

// Definition for a binary tree node.

Solution Implementation

self.value = value

self.right = right

self.left = left

class Solution:

Java

class TreeNode {

int val:

```
TreeNode right;
                     // Reference to the right child
   // Constructors
   TreeNode() {}
   TreeNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
   TreeNode(int val. TreeNode left, TreeNode right) {
       this.val = val;
       this.left = left;
       this.right = right;
public class Solution {
   /**
    * Determines if two binary trees are flip equivalent.
    * Flip equivalent binary trees are trees that are
    * the same when either flipped or not flipped at any level of their descendants.
    * @param root1 the root of the first binary tree
    * @param root2 the root of the second binary tree
    * @return true if the binary trees are flip equivalent, false otherwise
    */
   public boolean flipEquiv(TreeNode root1, TreeNode root2) {
       return isFlipEquiv(root1, root2);
   /**
    * Helper method to perform depth-first search to determine flip equivalence.
    * @param node1 the current node being compared in the first tree
    * @param node2 the current node being compared in the second tree
    * @return true if the subtrees rooted at the given nodes are flip equivalent, false otherwise
    */
   private boolean isFlipEquiv(TreeNode node1, TreeNode node2) {
       // Both nodes are null, they are flip equivalent (base case)
       if (node1 == null && node2 == null) {
            return true;
```

// If one of the nodes is null, or the values are not equal, they are not flip equivalent

// Recursively check for flip equivalence for both children without flipping and with flipping

boolean checkWithoutFlip = isFlipEquiv(node1.left, node2.left) && isFlipEquiv(node1.right, node2.right);

boolean checkWithFlip = isFlipEquiv(node1.left, node2.right) && isFlipEquiv(node1.right, node2.left);

if (node1 == null || node2 == null || node1.val != node2.val) {

// Return true if either possibility resulted in flip equivalence

// Check both possibilities: not flipped and flipped

// The value of the node.

TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}

// Check whether two binary trees are flip equivalent.

bool isFlipEquivalent(TreeNode* root1, TreeNode* root2) {

// If both nodes are null, they are flip equivalent.

// Check if children are flip equivalent in two ways:

bool flipEquiv(TreeNode* root1. TreeNode* root2) {

return isFlipEquivalent(root1, root2);

if (root1 == root2) return true;

TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}

// Pointer to the left child.

// Pointer to the right child.

// Helper function to check recursively if two trees are flip equivalent.

if (!root1 || !root2 || root1->val != root2->val) return false;

def flipEquiv(self, root1: Optional[TreeNode], root2: Optional[TreeNode]) -> bool:

if not node1 or not node2 or node1.value != node2.value:

return (is flip equivalent(node1.left, node2.left) and \

is_flip_equivalent(node1.right, node2.left))

Initiate the depth-first search from the root nodes of both trees.

is flip equivalent(node1.right, node2.right)) or \

(is flip equivalent(node1.left, node2.right) and \

Recursively check if subtrees are flip equivalent:

If both nodes are the same, or both are None, trees are flip equivalent.

If one of the nodes is None or values are not equal, trees not flip equivalent.

// 1. Without flipping (left with left and right with right)

// 2. With flipping (left with right and right with left)

TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left), right(right) {}

// If one of the nodes is null or the values don't match, they aren't flip equivalent.

return (isFlipEquivalent(root1->left, root2->left) && isFlipEquivalent(root1->right, root2->right)) |

(isFlipEquivalent(root1->left, root2->right) && isFlipEquivalent(root1->right, root2->left));

return checkWithoutFlip || checkWithFlip;

```
};
```

C++

};

public:

struct TreeNode {

int val;

class Solution {

TreeNode *left;

TreeNode *right:

```
TypeScript
interface TreeNode {
  val: number;
                          // The value of the node.
  left: TreeNode | null; // Pointer to the left child.
  right: TreeNode | null; // Pointer to the right child.
// Check whether two binary trees are flip equivalent.
function flipEquiv(root1: TreeNode | null, root2: TreeNode | null): boolean {
  return isFlipEquivalent(root1, root2);
// Helper function to check recursively if two trees are flip equivalent.
function isFlipEquivalent(root1: TreeNode | null, root2: TreeNode | null): boolean {
  // If both nodes are null, they are flip equivalent.
  if (root1 === root2) return true;
  // If one of the nodes is null or the values don't match, thev aren't flip equivalent.
  if (!root1 || !root2 || root1.val !== root2.val) return false;
  // Check if children are flip equivalent in two ways:
  // 1. Without flipping (left with left and right with right)
  // 2. With flipping (left with right and right with left)
  return (isFlipEquivalent(root1.left, root2.left) && isFlipEquivalent(root1.right, root2.right)) ||
         (isFlipEquivalent(root1.left, root2.right) && isFlipEquivalent(root1.right, root2.left));
# Definition for a binary tree node.
class TreeNode:
    def init (self, value=0, left=None, right=None):
        self.value = value
```

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Time and Space Complexity
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return is_flip_equivalent(root1, root2)

Helper function to perform depth-first search.

def is flip equivalent(node1, node2):

1. Without flipping children.

2. With flipping children.

if not node1 and not node2:

return True

return False

self.left = left

class Solution:

self.right = right

The code defines a recursive function dfs which checks if two binary trees are flip equivalent. The dfs function is called for each corresponding pair of nodes in the two trees. At each step, the code performs constant time operations before potentially making up to two more recursive calls. The time complexity is O(N) where N is the smaller number of nodes in either root1 or root2. This is because the recursion

stops at the leaf nodes or when a mismatch is found. In the worst case, every node in the smaller tree will be visited. The space complexity is also 0(N) due to the recursion stack. In the worst case, the recursion goes as deep as the height of the tree, which can be O(N) in the case of a skewed tree (a tree in which every internal node has only one child). For a balanced tree, the space complexity will be 0(log N) because the height of the tree would be logarithmic relative to the number of nodes.