Pulido, Billy Gilson R. - BSCpE 2-2 - CPEN 65

6. {13, 6, 60}

7. {7}

8. Node 23 has no siblings

9. Nodes {4, 12, 7, 22} are ancestors of node 9

10. Nodes {13, 6, 60, 23, 21} are descendants of node 16

11. Nodes {23, 6, 21, 20, 9, 1} are leaves

12. Nodes {22, 16, 7, 13, 60, 12, 5} are non-leaves

13. Depth of node 4 is 3

14. Degree of the tree is 3

15. Height of the tree is 4

16. Weight of the tree is 6

17. No, it is a triary tree

18. No, because some nodes only have one degree like nodes {13, 60, 4}

19. No, same reason as no.19

20. No, because a full binary tree can have different heights for each subtree.

21. Yes

22. n^h leaves, if n=3 and h=4 then leaves would be 81

23. The height would be $\log_n m$.

24. $(n^h-1)/(n-1)$, if n=3 and h=4 then internal nodes would be 40

25. $[(n^h-1)/(n-1)] + n^h$, if n=3 and h=4 then total number of nodes would be 121.

If it were a complete binary tree with h=3 then total no. of nodes would be 15.