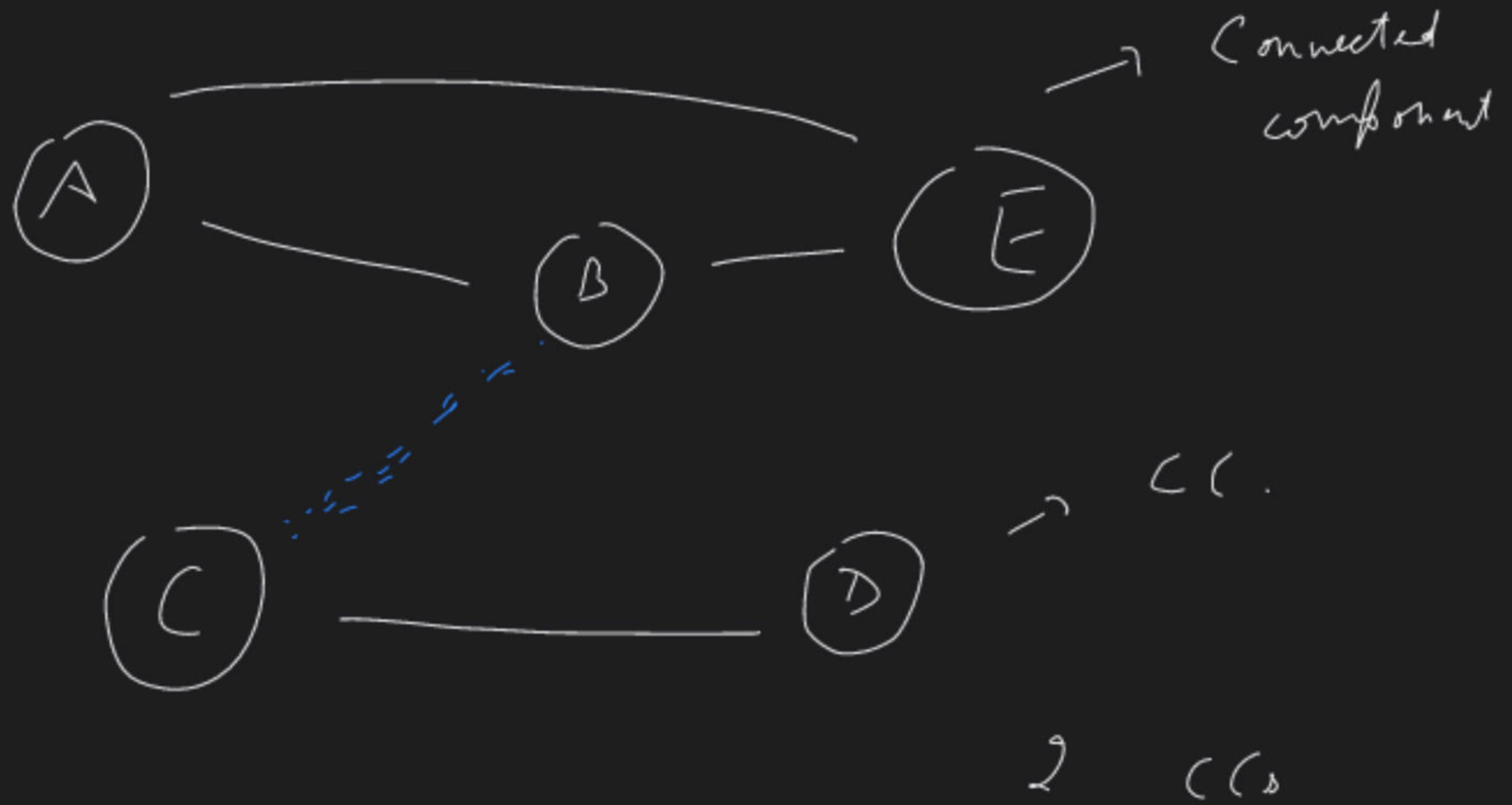




# Introduction to Trees

Special class



A tree is a connected graph  
having no cycles.

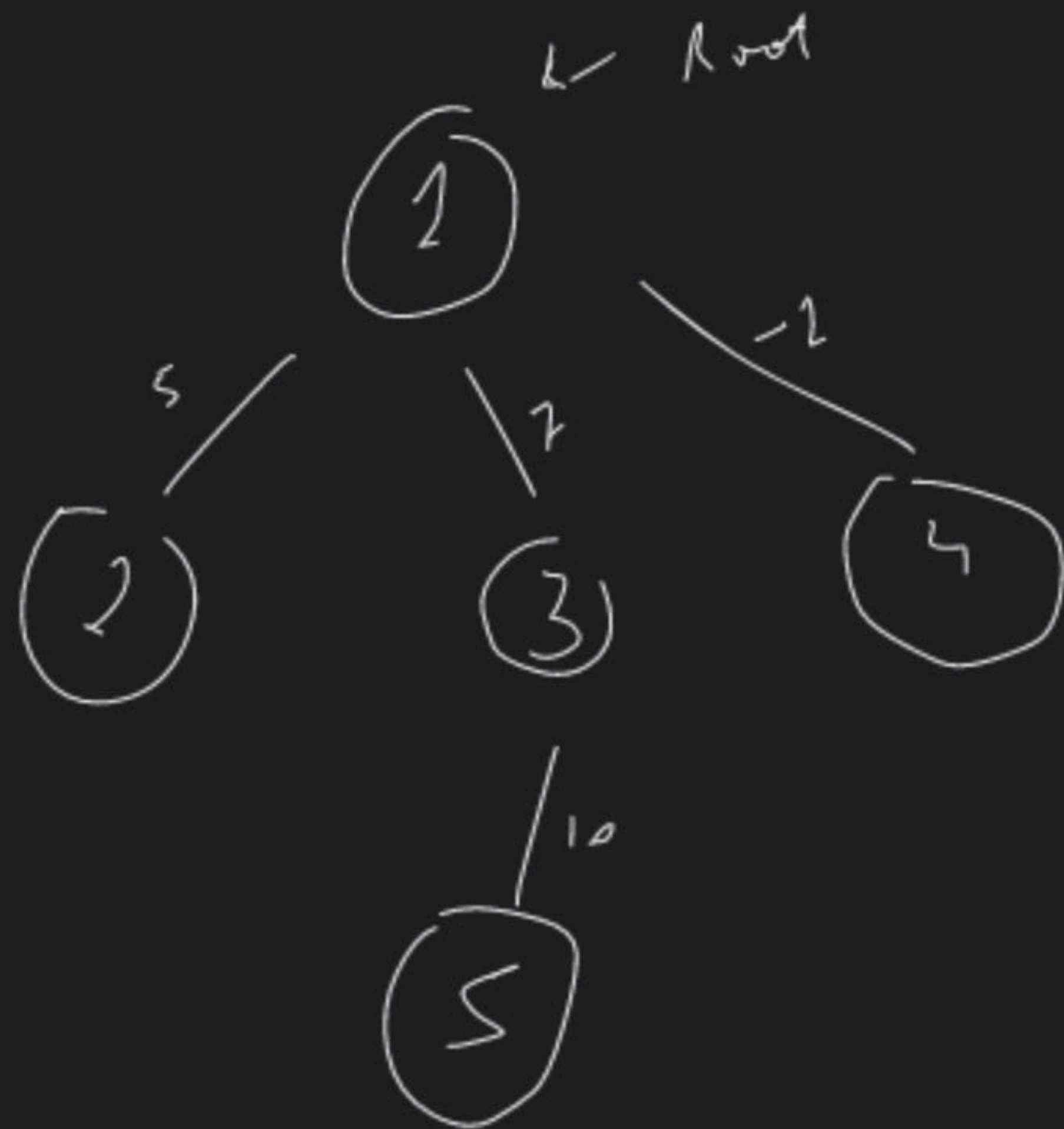
---

$N$  Nodes, No. of edges ?

1)  $N/2$       2)  $N$       ~~3)~~  $N-1$

4)  $2(N-1)$

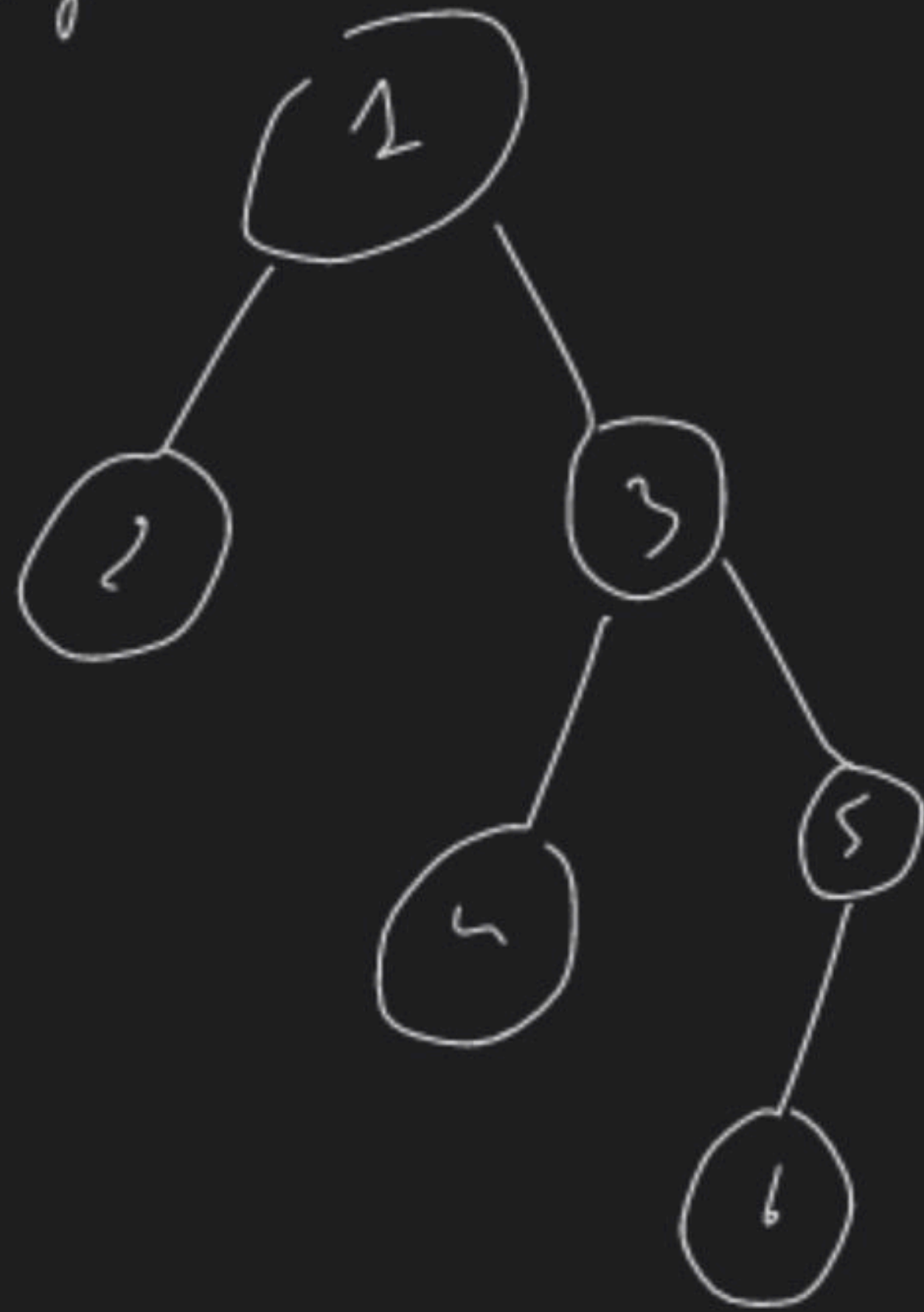
Tree



N Nodes

N - 1 Edges

Binary

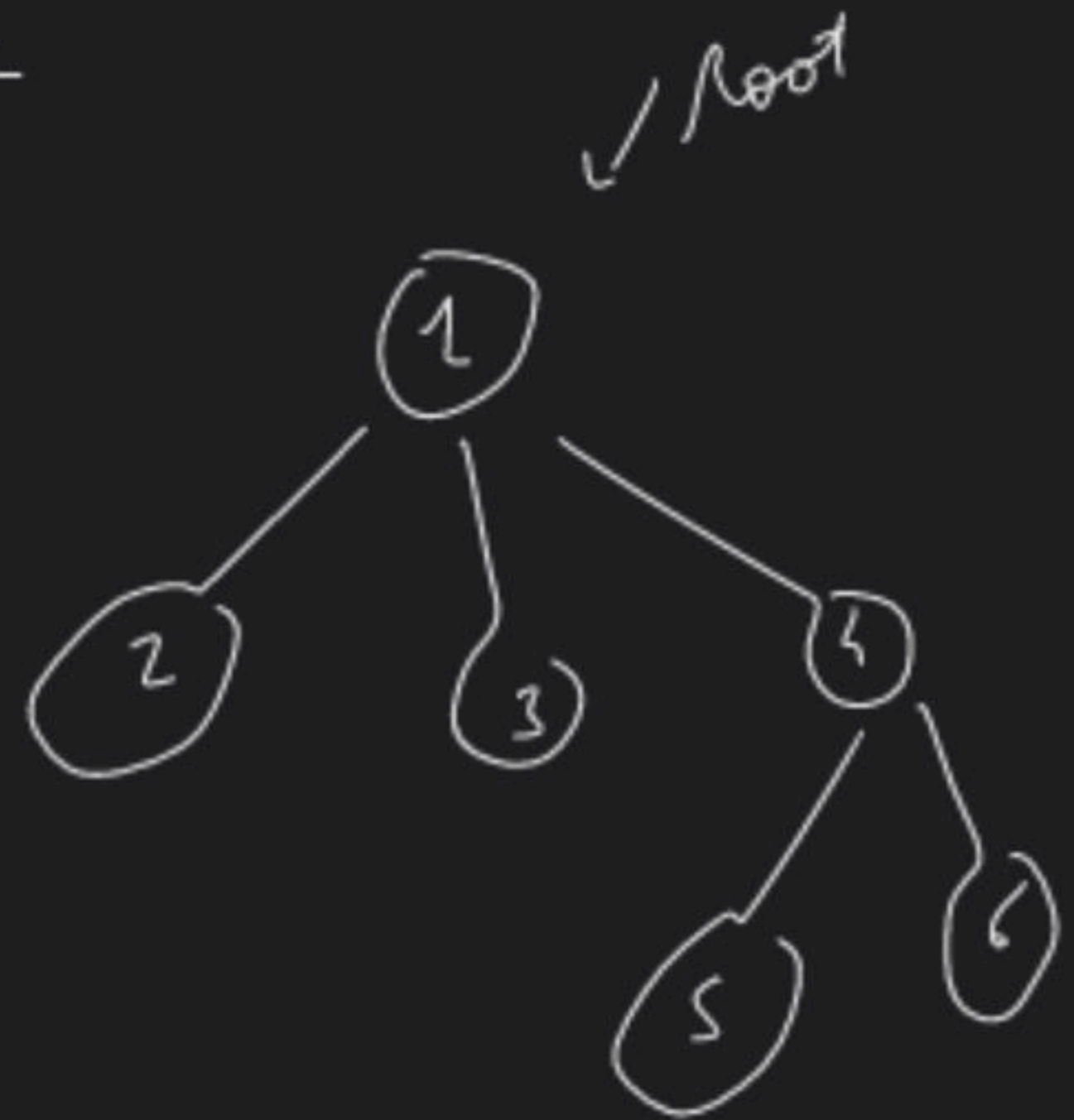


Generic

0

1

2



1 → parent

2 → child



Every graph is a Tree.

True

False ✓

---

Every Tree is a graph.

✓

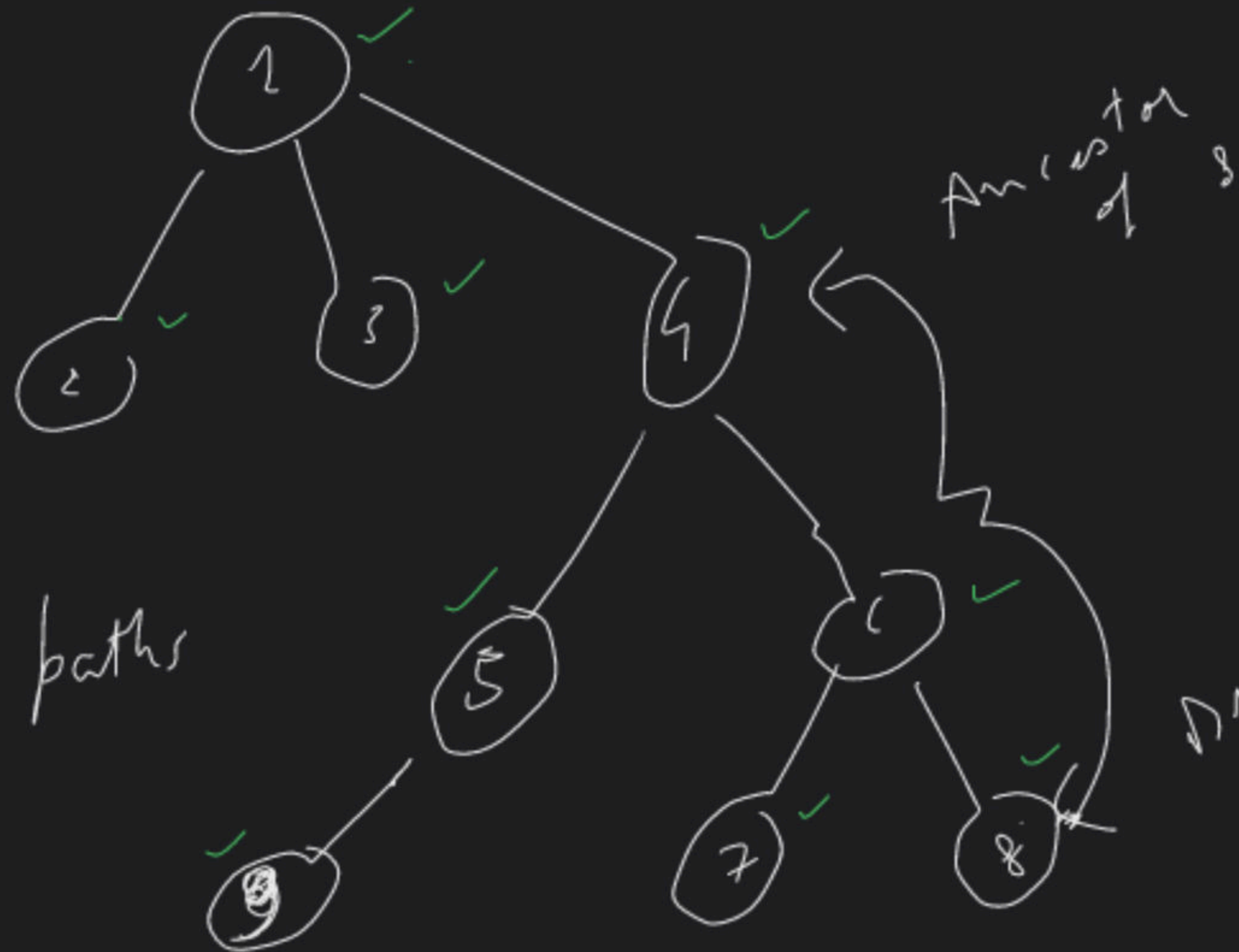
True

vs)

False

LCA(2, 7)? → Lowest Common ancestor

- A) 2
- ~~B) 1~~
- C) 3
- D) 4



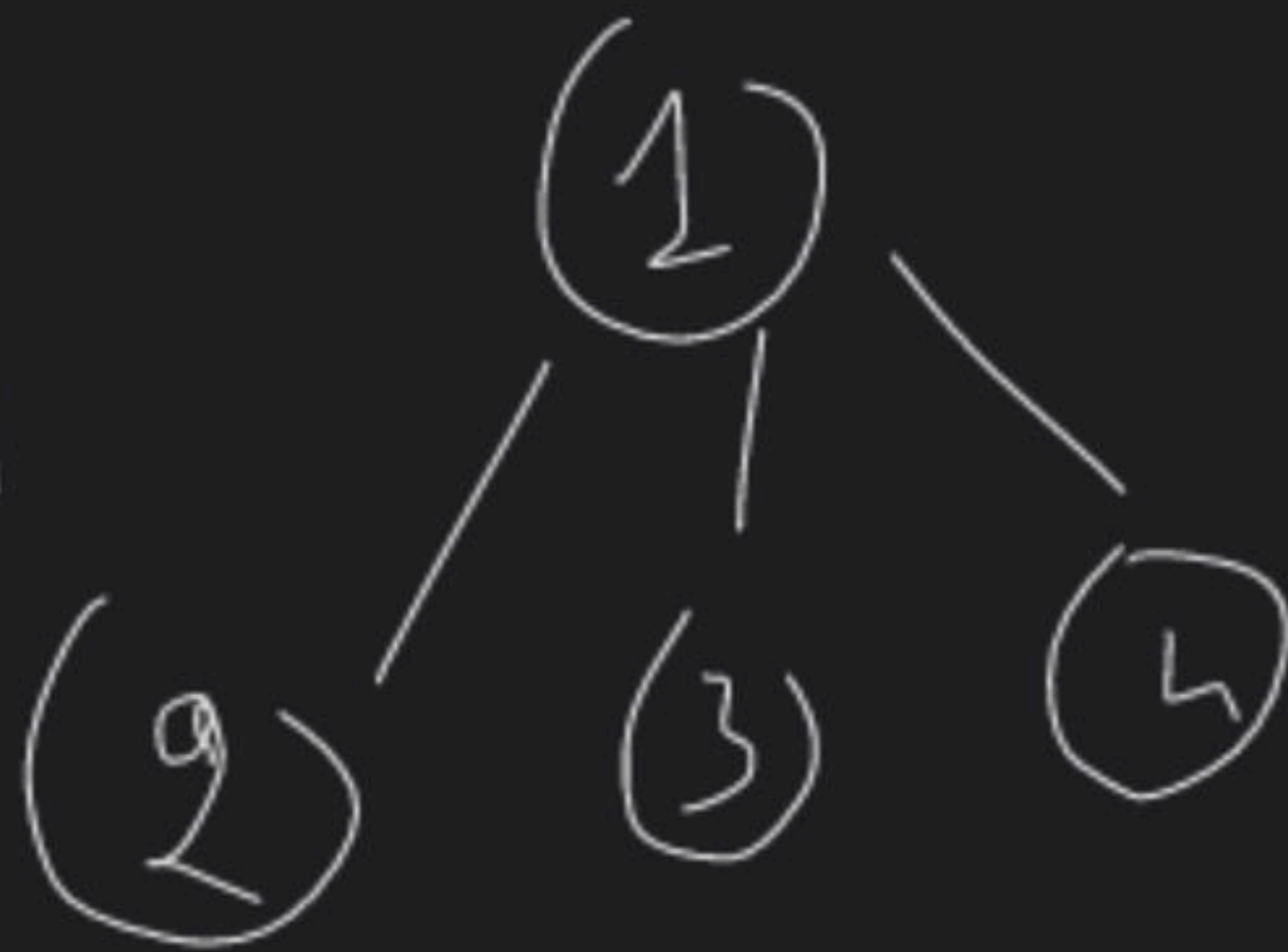
Unique shortest paths

Descendant of 6

a) Adj Matrix

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$N \times N$



$O(N^2)$  space




1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	1	1	2	4	4	6	6
3			5		7		
4			6		8		

vector < vector<int> -> adj(N+1);

Depth-first search.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5



A vertical stack of nodes, with the top node (2) circled, representing the current path in a depth-first search.

