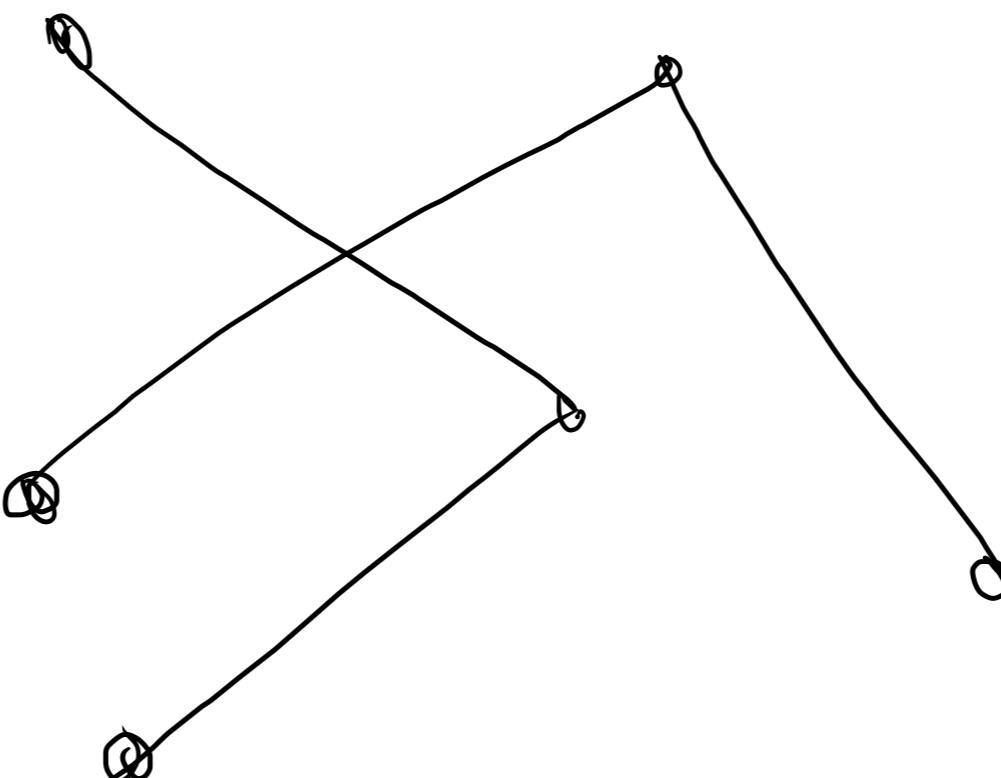
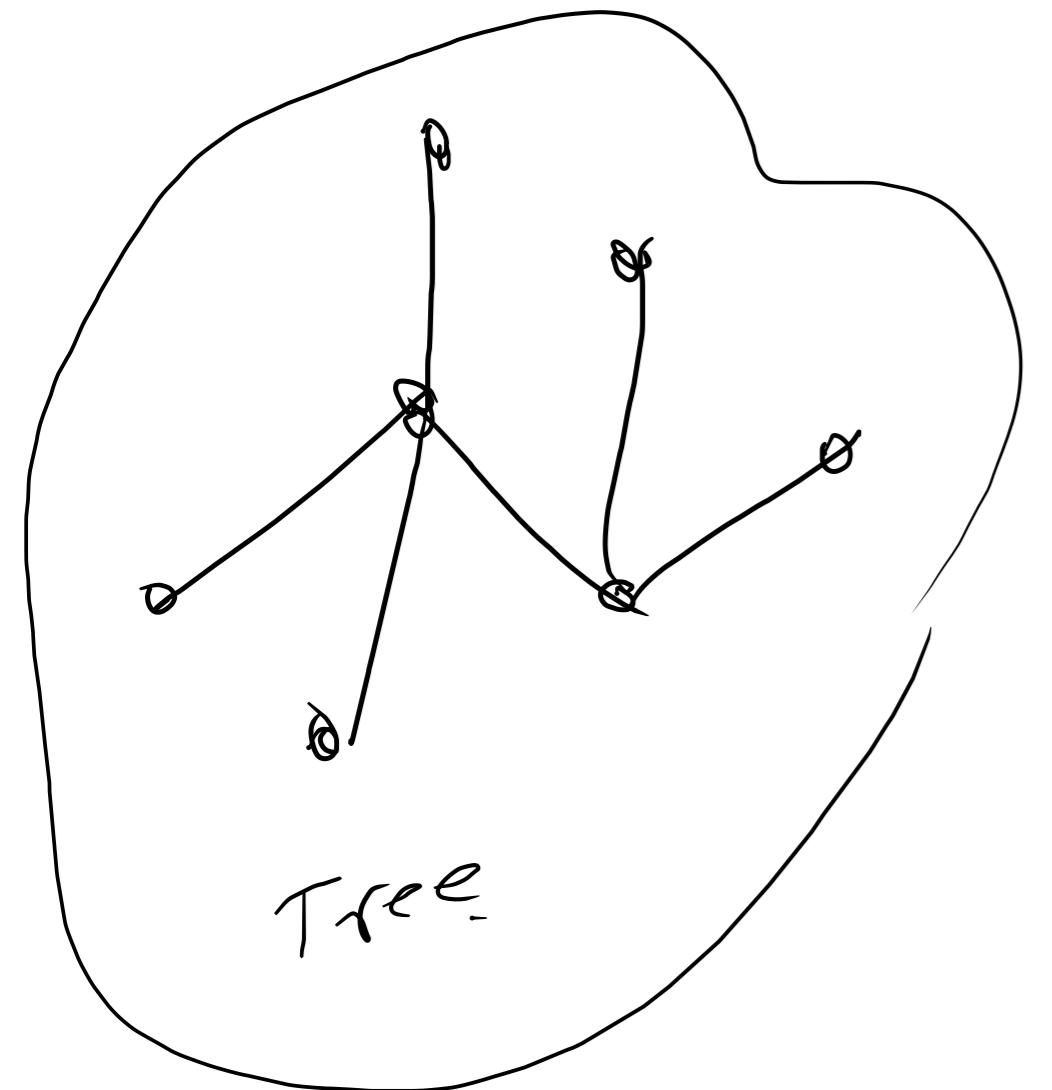


Trees

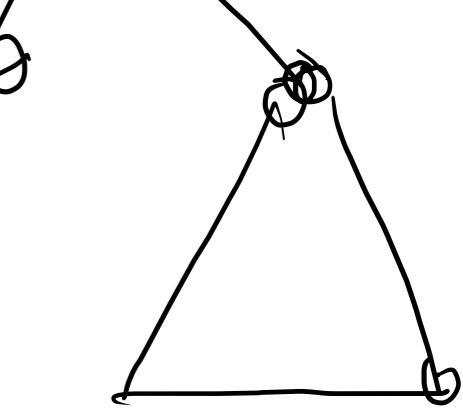
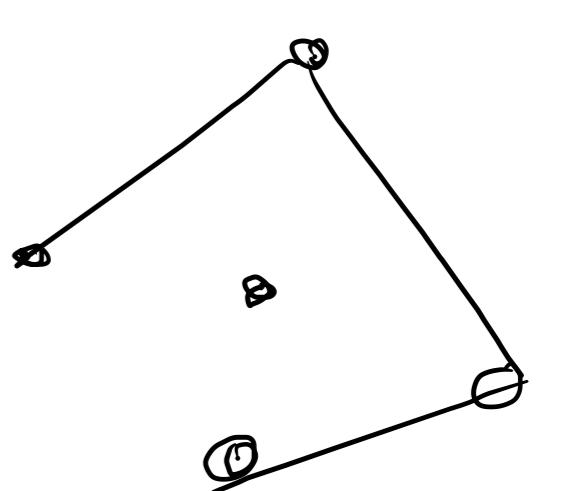
undirected.

$G \in (V, E)$

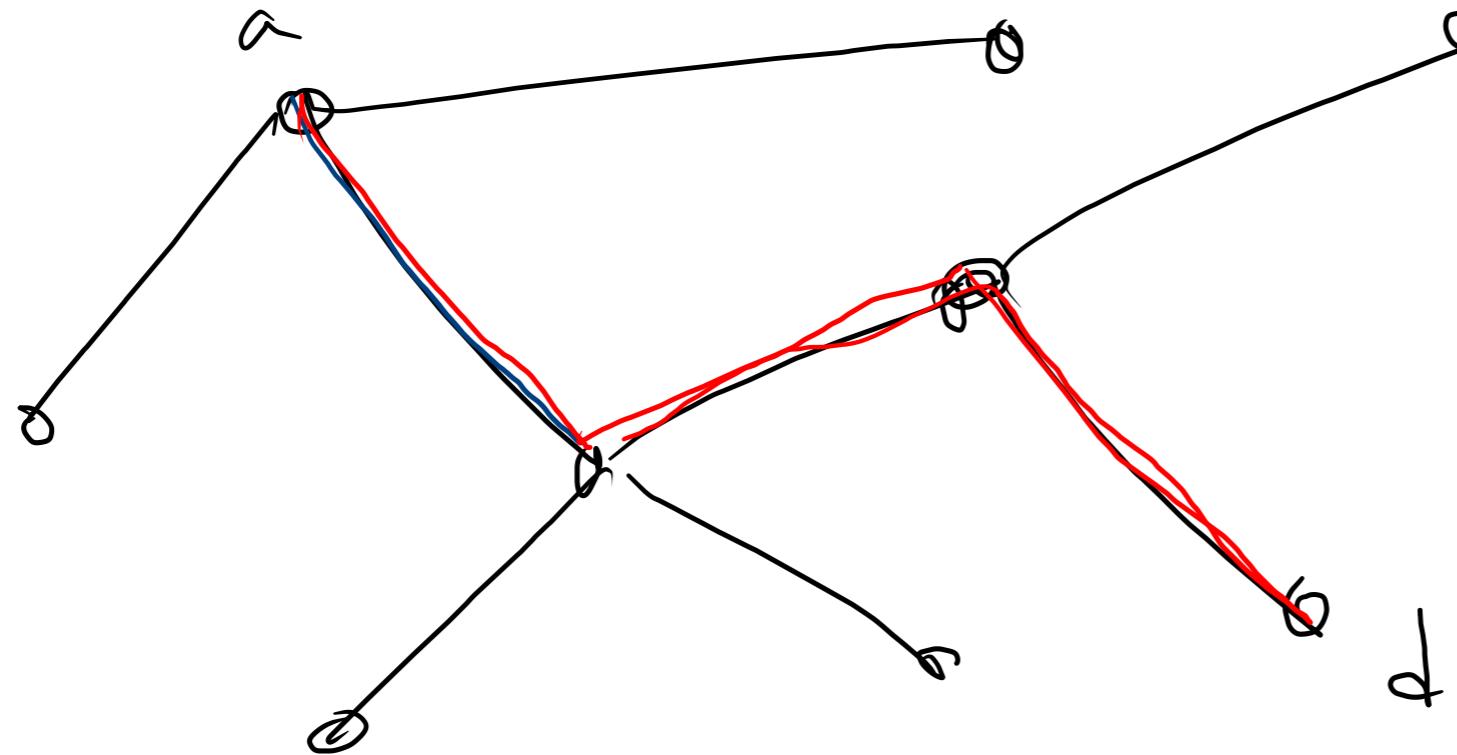
Tree: A tree is a connected, acyclic graph.



not a tree



Result: A simple undirected graph is a tree iff .
there is a unique simple path between each pair of vertices.

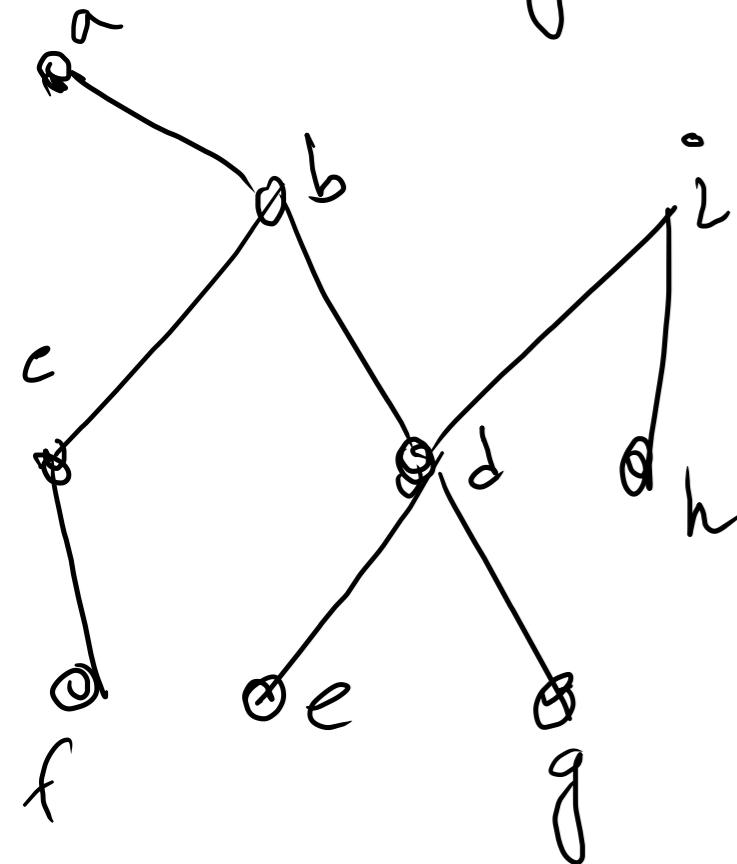


Forest

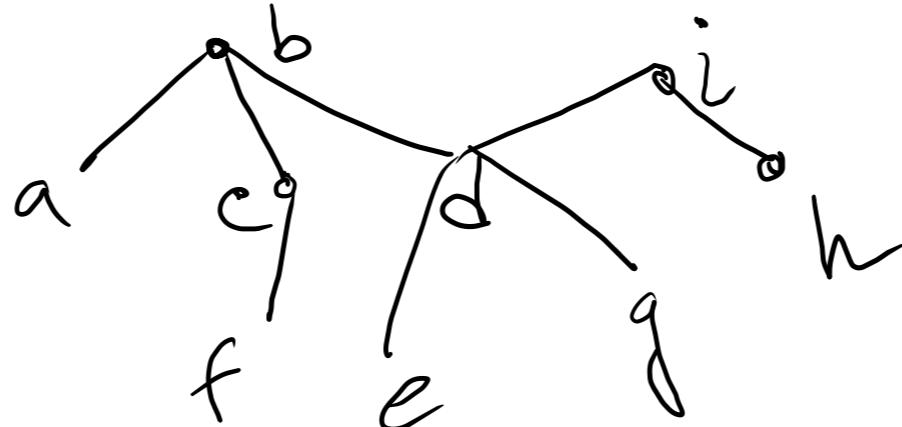
collection of trees.

Rooted tree

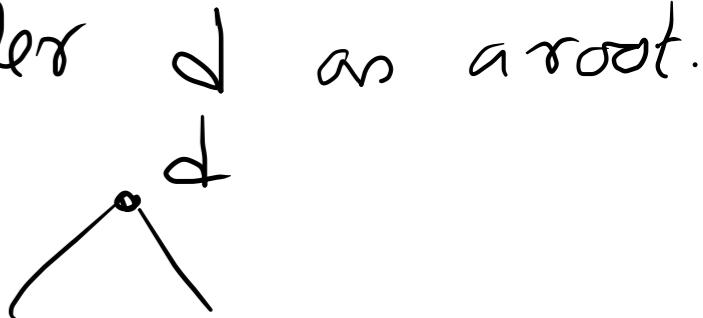
It is a tree in which there is a vertex designated as the root and every vertex is directed away from the root.



consider b as a root.



consider d as a root.



Tree terminologies

(T, r) \leftarrow tree T rooted at r .

The parent of a vertex b (other than the root)

Parent:
1. is a vertex a

(a, b) is a implicit directed edge in the rooted tree
such that

Child: b is called the child of a .

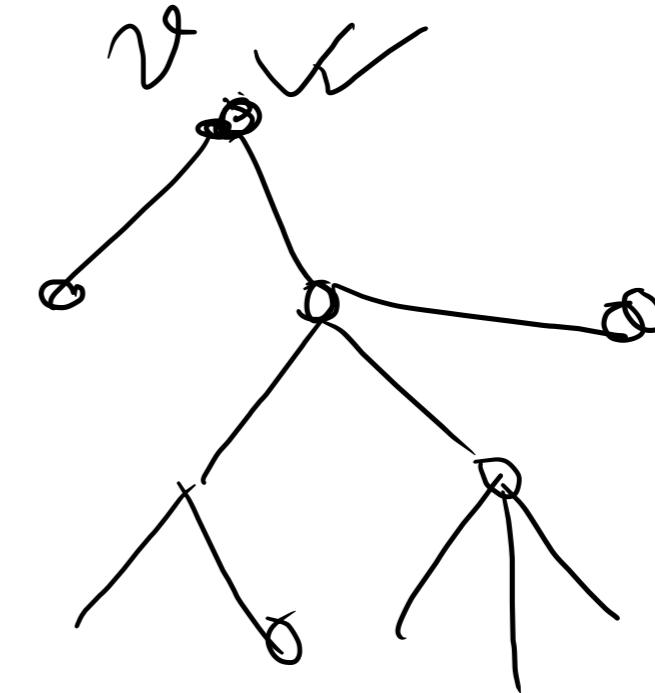
Sibling: Children of the same parent.

Ancestor: parent, grand parent, grand grand parent, ---

Internal vertices: vertices that have at least one child.

Leaves: vertices that have no child.

Descendants: of a vertex v is the vertices that have v as an ancestor.



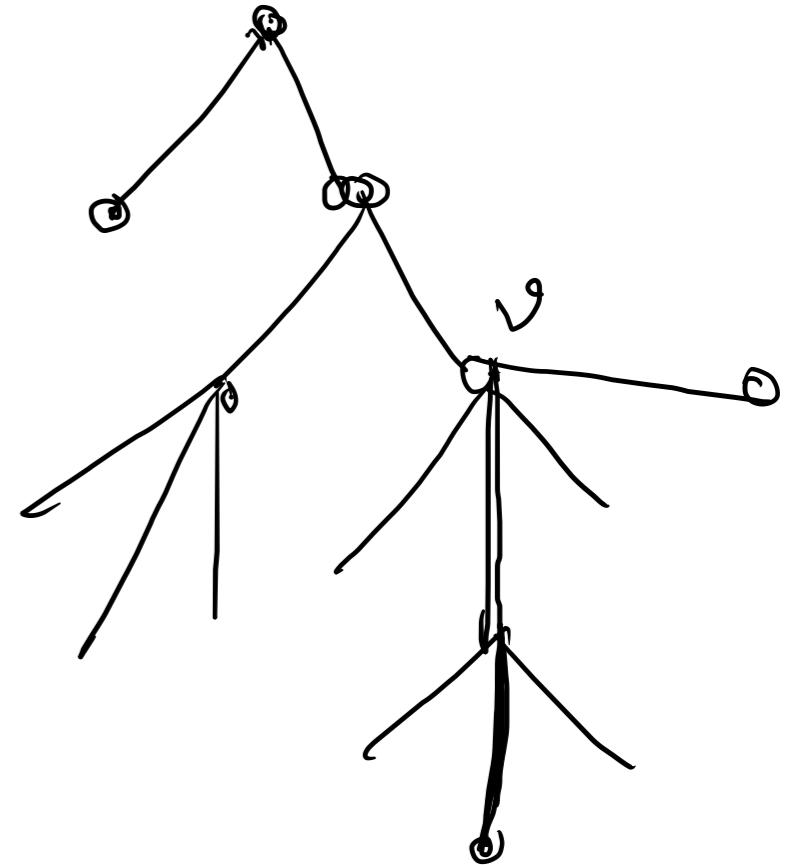
depth: # ancestors .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{depth}(v) &= 2 \\ \text{height}(v) &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Height of a node: The maximum depth from the node to a leaf .

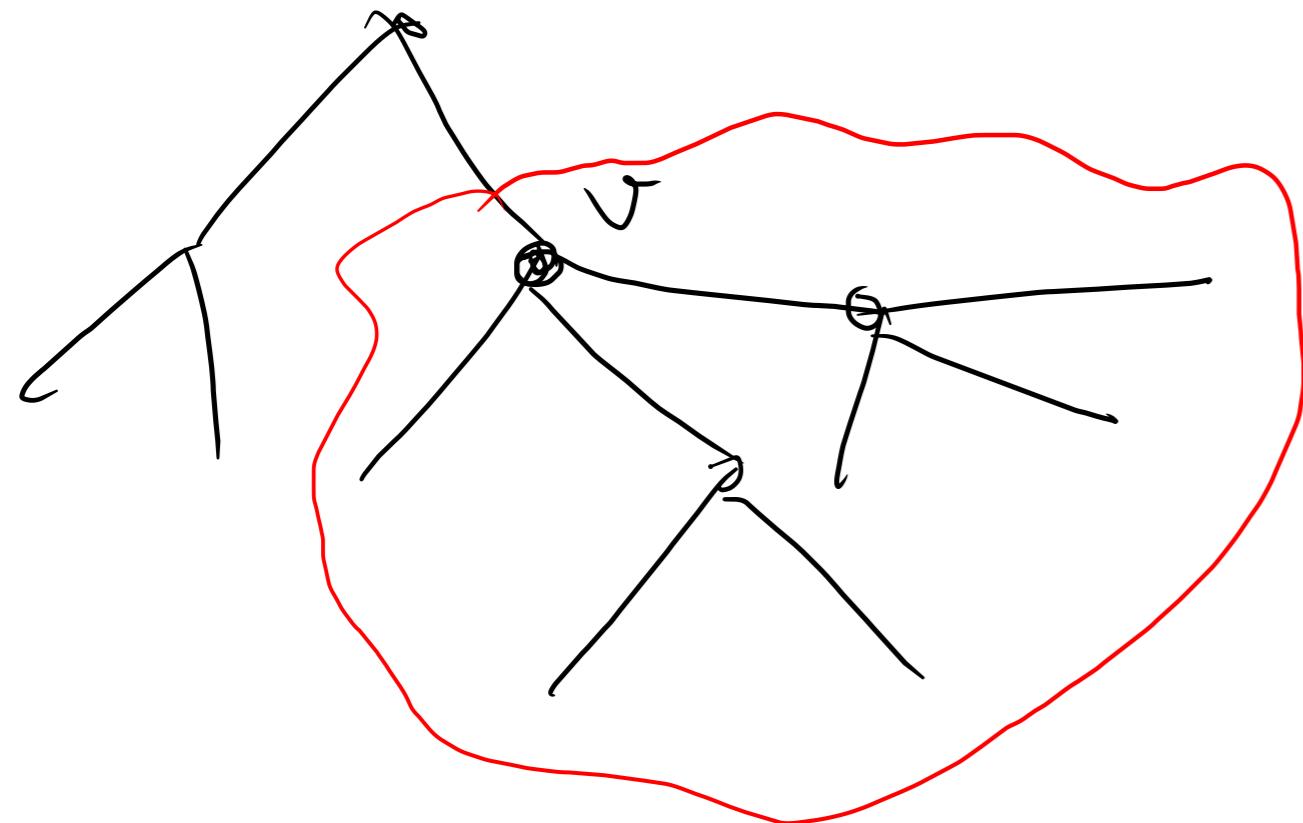
Height of a tree:

The height of the root of the tree .



Subtree:

Subtree of a tree T rooted at some node v is the tree considering v as the root and all its descendants in T .

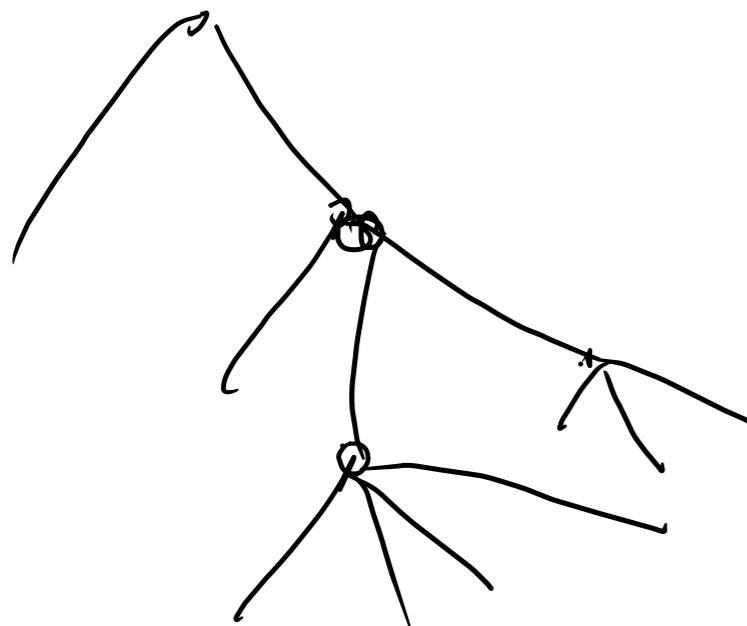


Result: A tree with n vertices has $n - 1$ edges.

Degree of a vertex : # children of that vertex .
↓
rooted tree .

Degree of a tree : maximum degree of any vertex .

m-ary tree : Every internal vertex has at most m children .

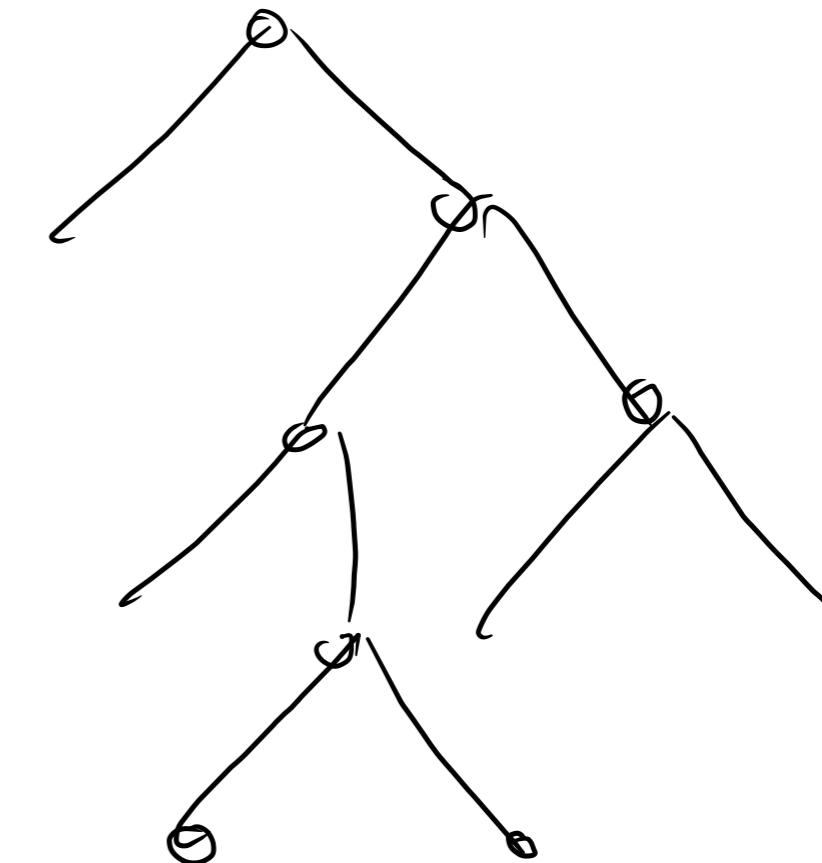
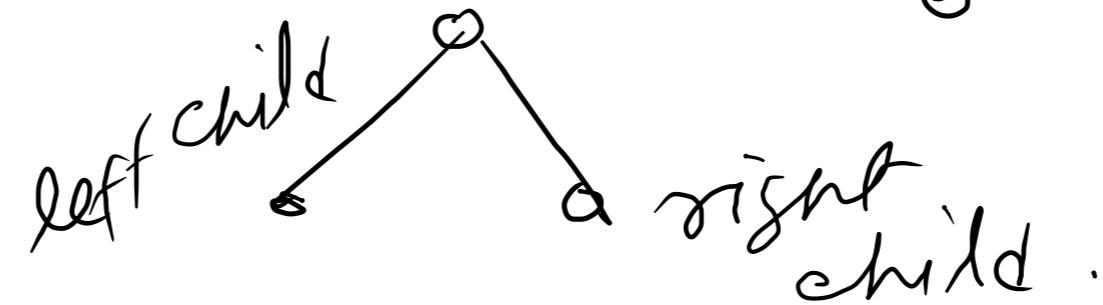
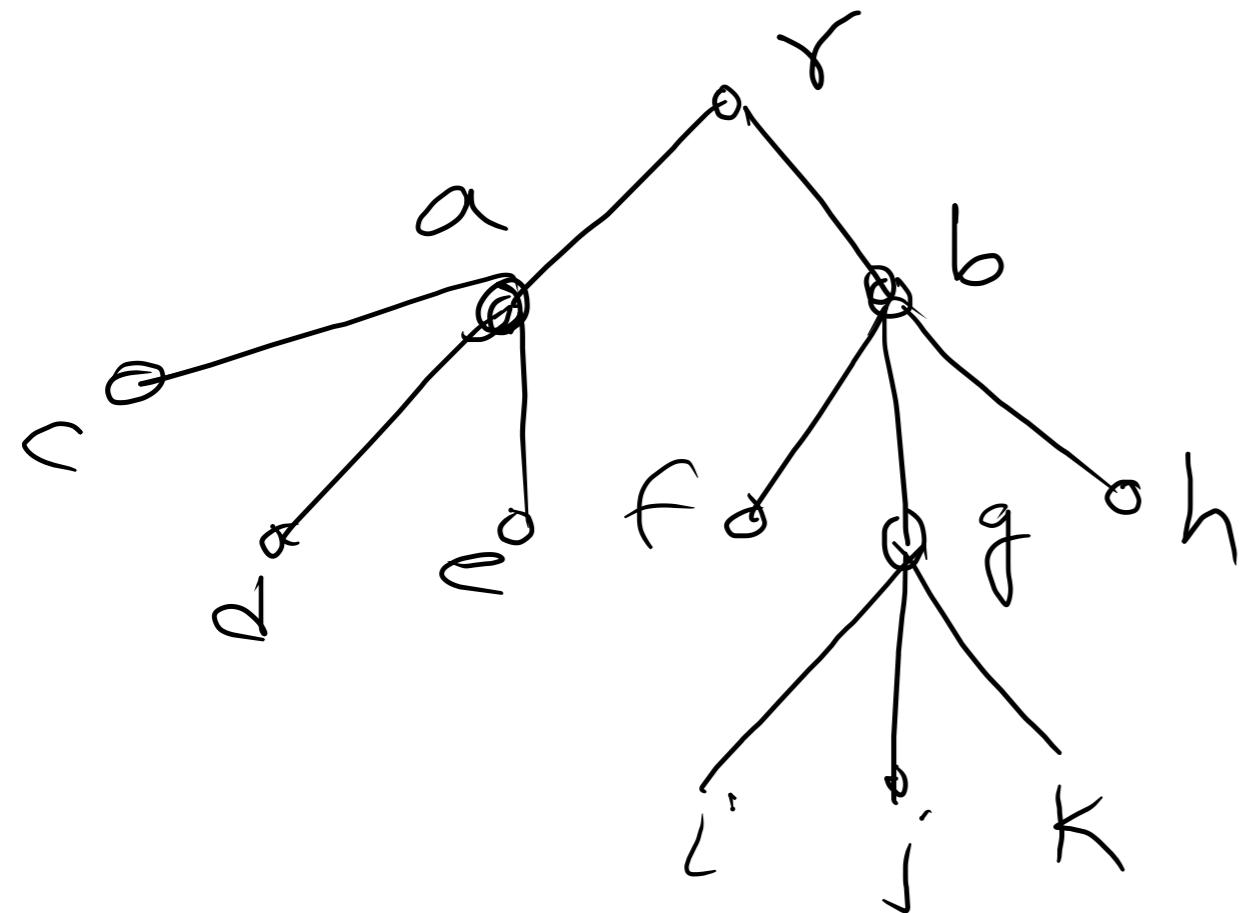


4-ary tree .

when $m = 2$
binary tree .

ordered tree

A rooted tree in which the set of children of each vertex is assigned a total order.



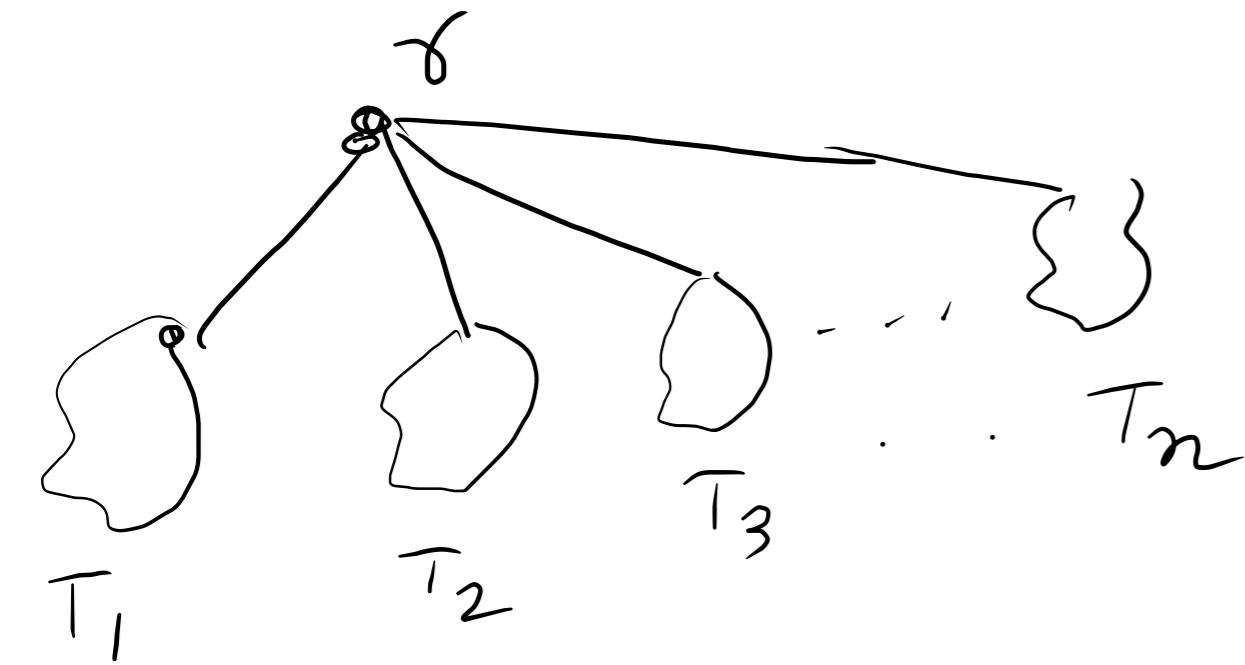
Tree traversal:

A procedure to systematically visit each vertex of a tree.
most common

Three traversals

1. Preorder
2. Inorder
3. Postorder.

Pre order traversal



$a \ T_1 \ T_2 \ T_3$

$a \ b \ c \ f \ g \ T_1 \ d \ h \ i \ k \ l \ j$

