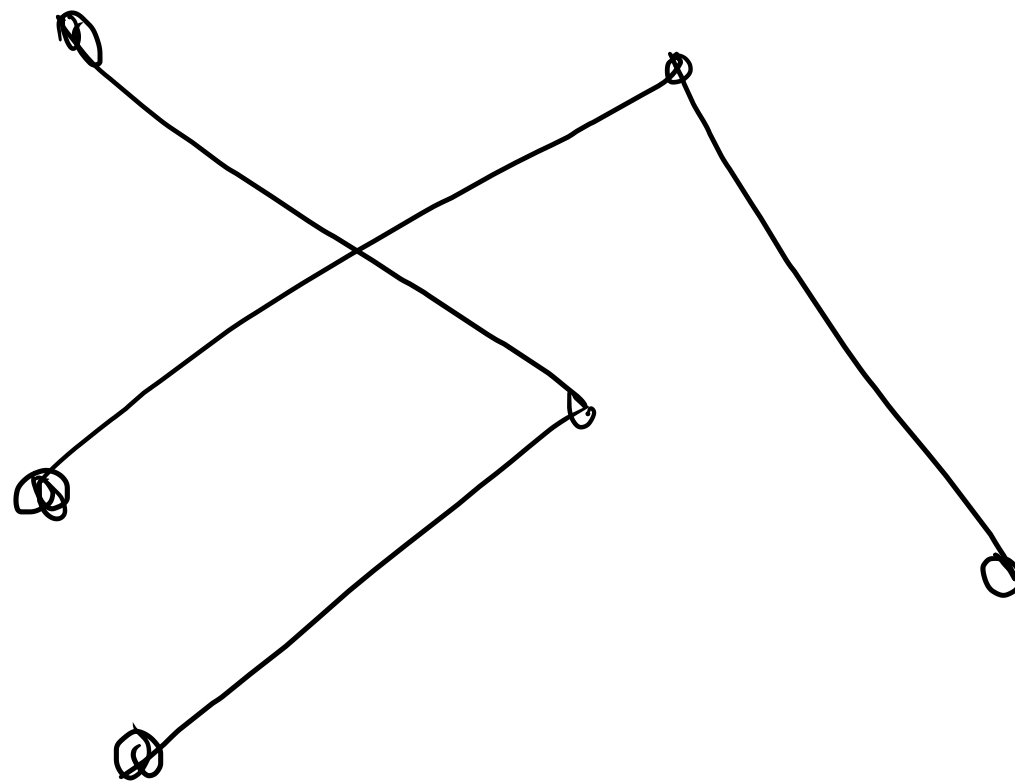
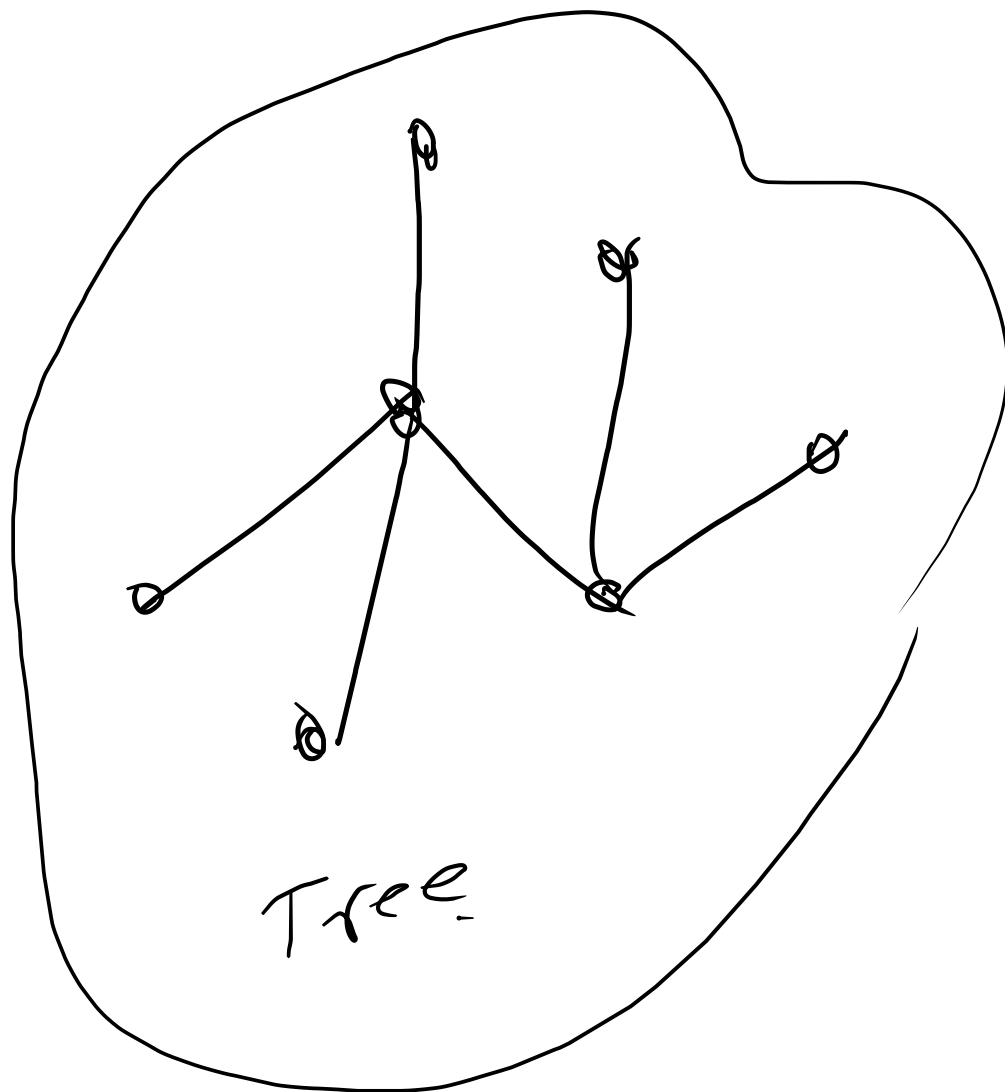


Trees

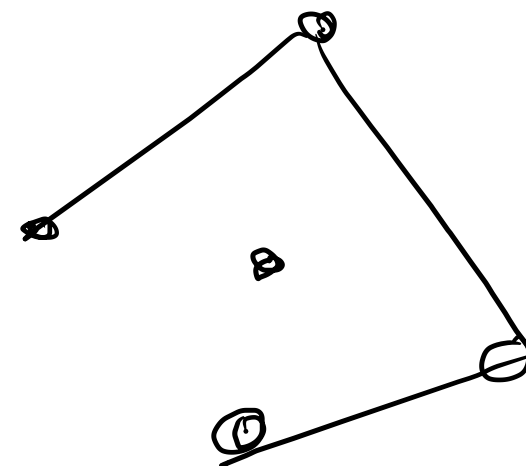
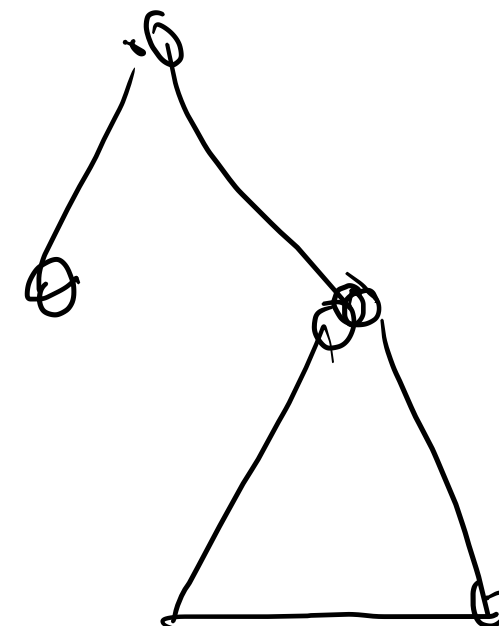
$$G(V, E)$$

undirected.

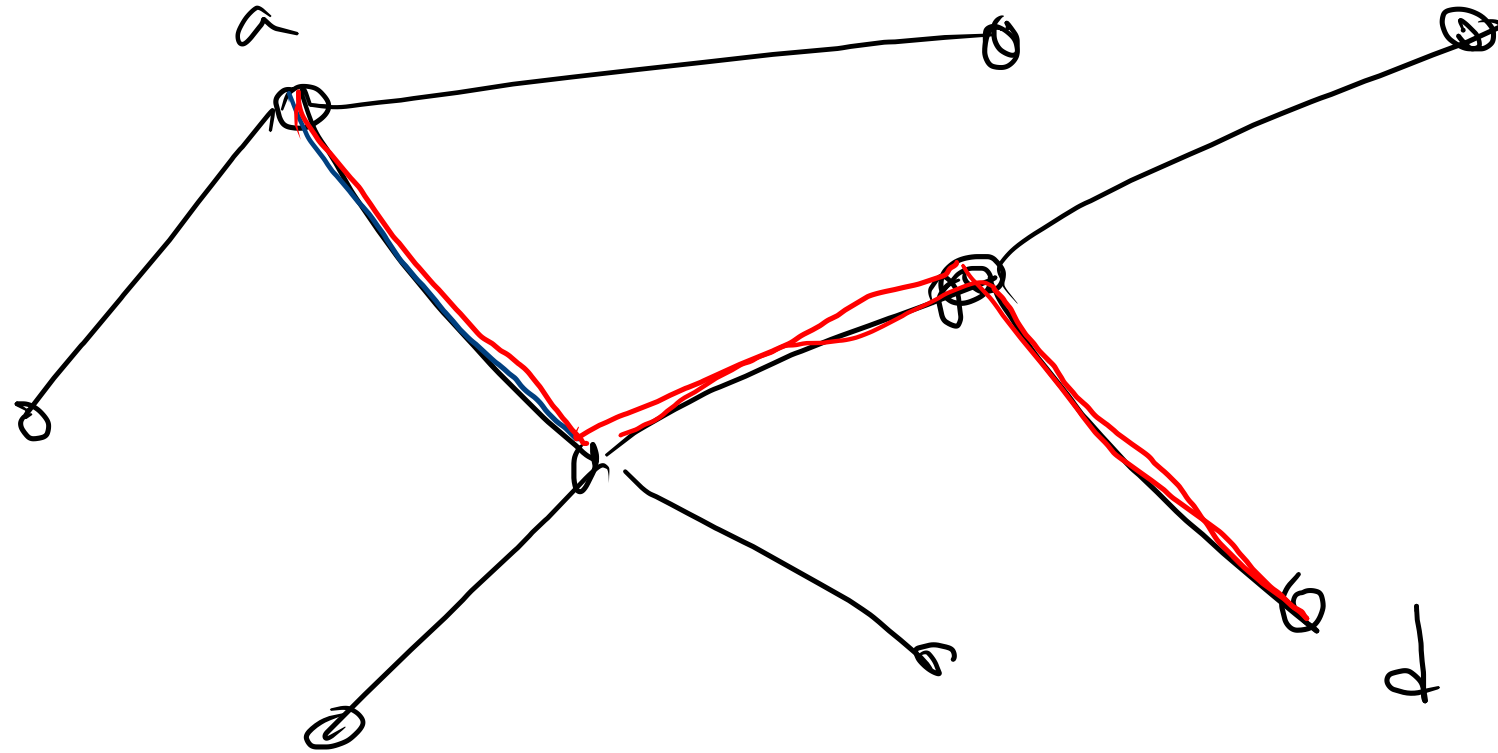
Tree: A tree is a connected acyclic graph.



not a tree



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

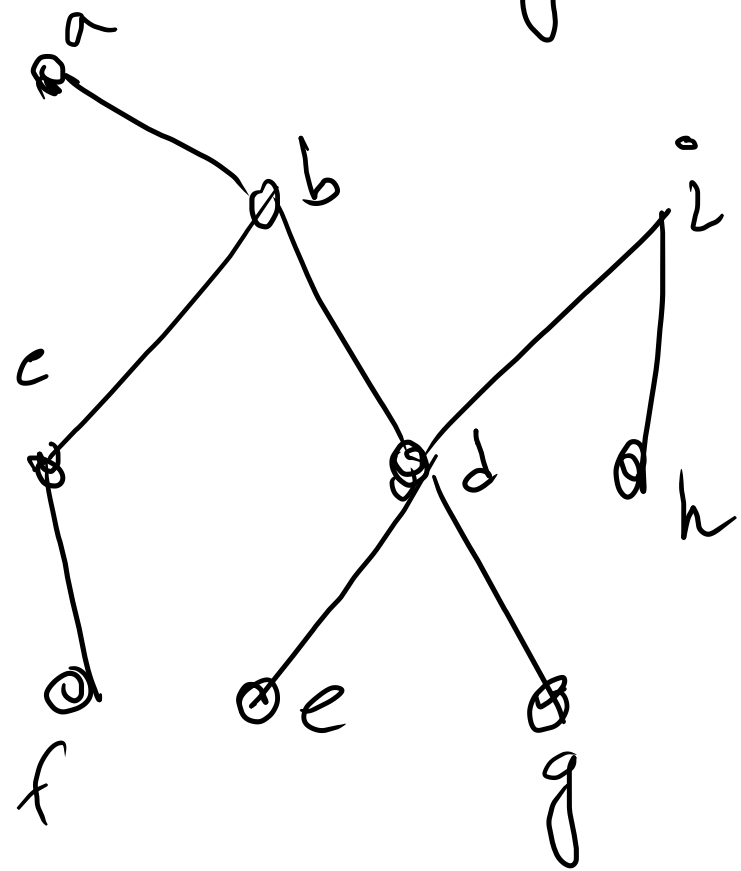


Forest

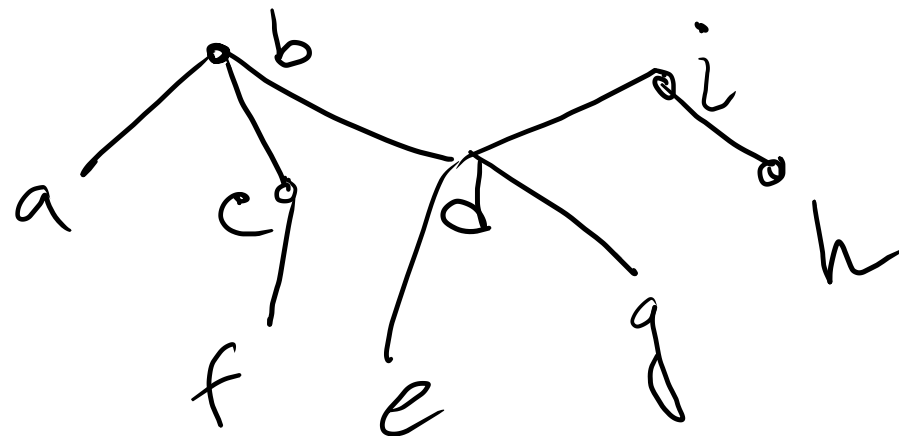
collection of trees.

Rooted tree

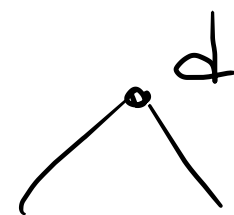
It is a tree in which there is a vertex designated as the root and every vertex is directed away from the root.



consider b as a root.



consider d as a root.



Tree terminologies

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

Parent: The parent of a vertex b (other than the root) is a vertex a such that (a, b) is a implicit directed edge in the rooted tree.

Child: b is called the child of a .

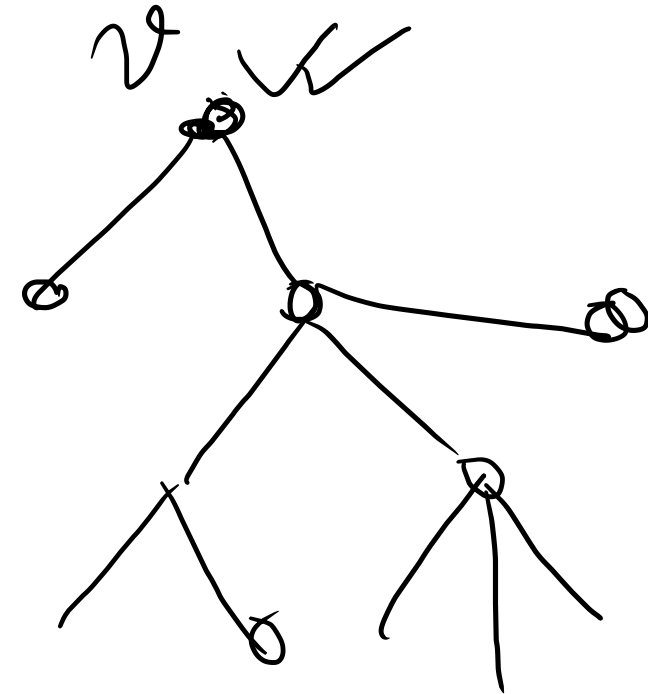
Sibling: Children of the same parent.

Ancestor: parent, grand parent, grand grand parent, \dots

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.



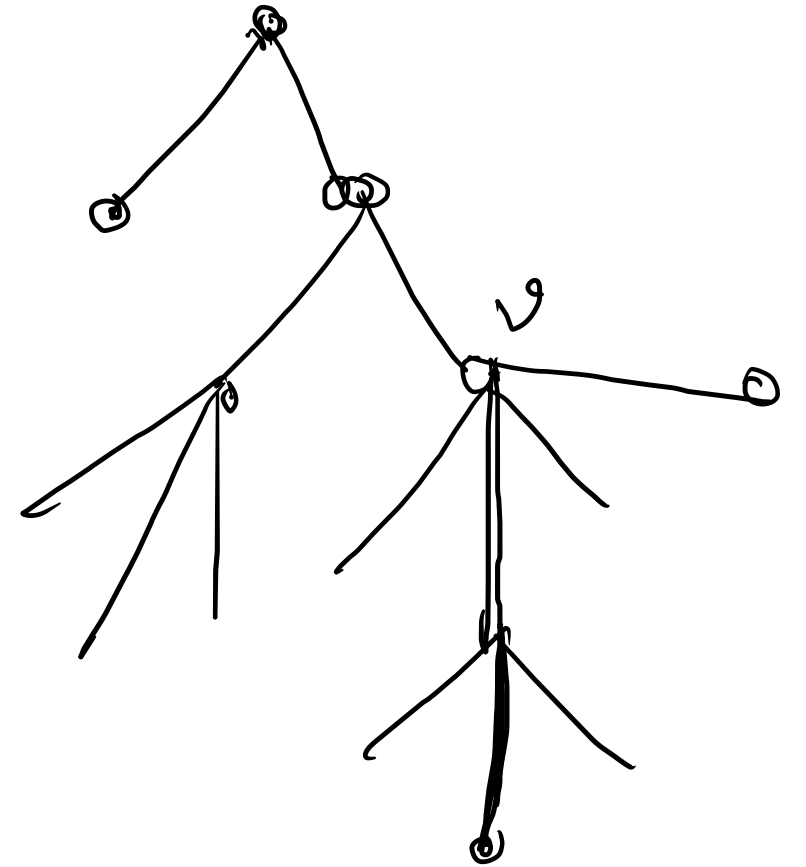
Depth: # ancestors.

$$\text{depth}(v) = 2$$
$$\text{height}(v) = 2$$

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

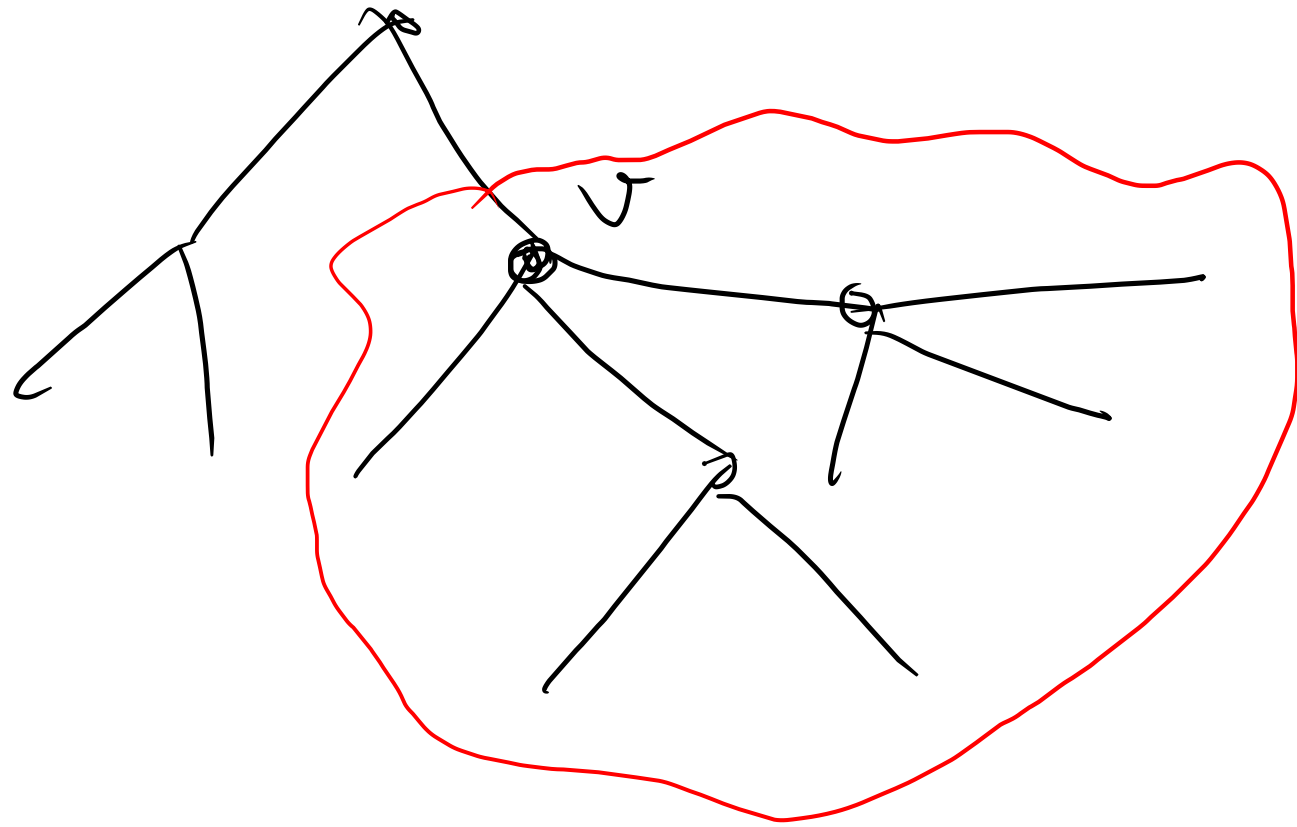
Height of a tree:

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 .

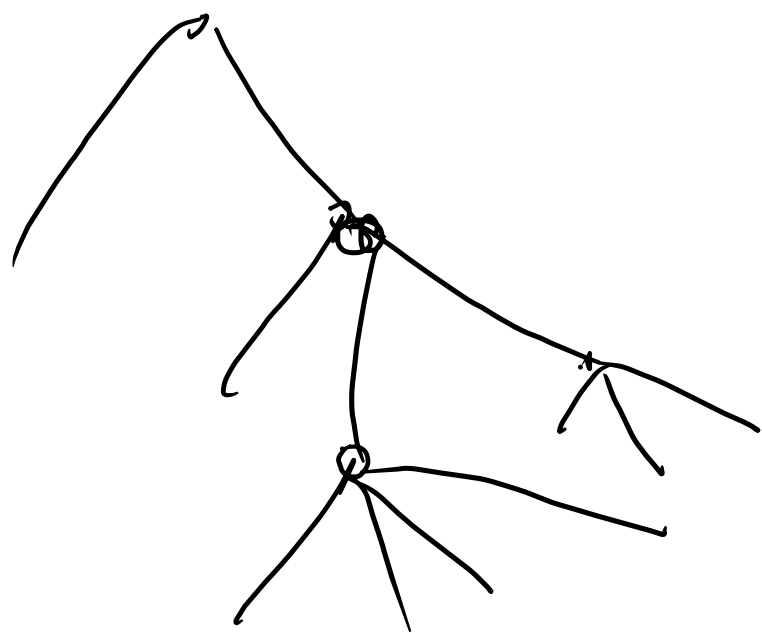


Result: A tree with n vertices has $n-1$ edges.

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.



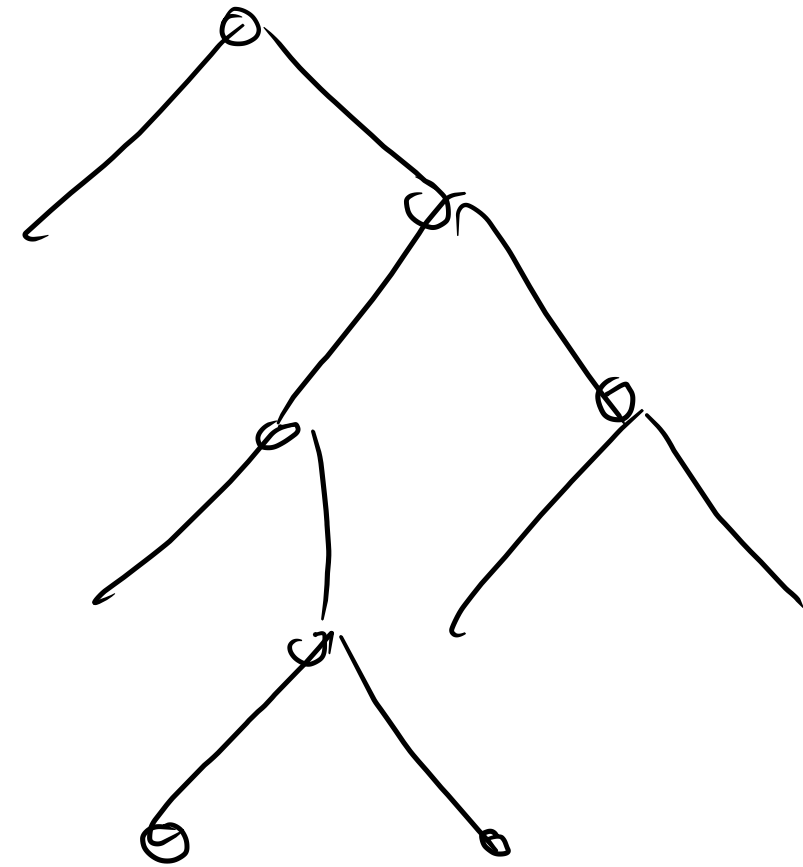
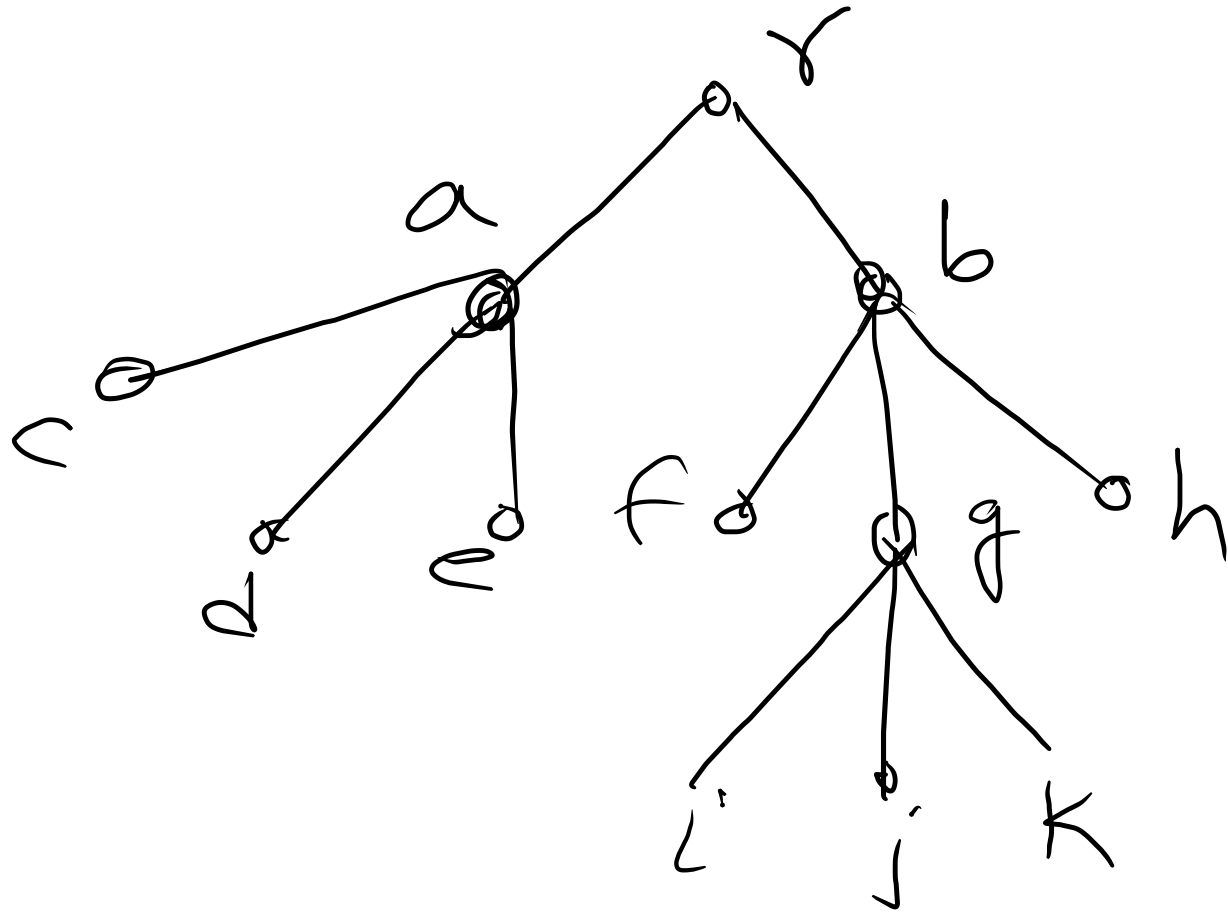
4-ary tree.

when $m = 2$

binary tree.

ordered tree

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



left child right child.

```
graph TD; r((r)) --- a((a)); r --- b((b));
```

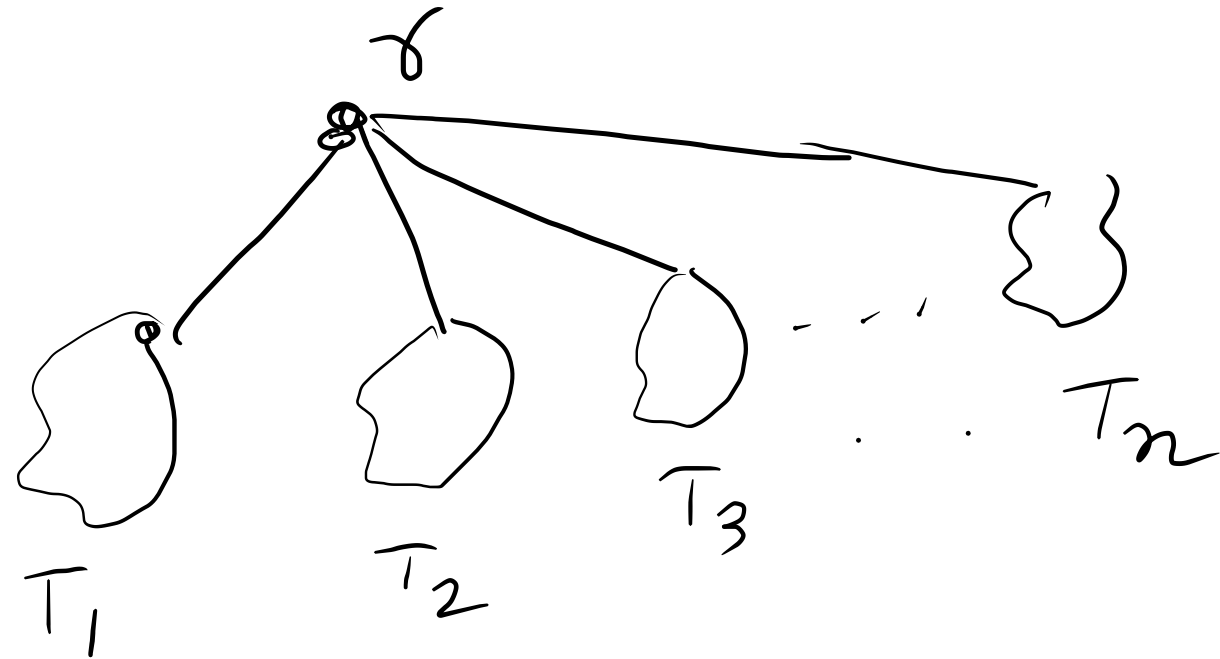
Tree traversal:

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

Three traversals

1. Preorder
2. Inorder
3. Postorder.

Pre order traversal.



$r \quad T_1 \quad T_2 \quad \dots \quad T_n$

$a \quad T_1 \quad T_2 \quad T_3$

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

