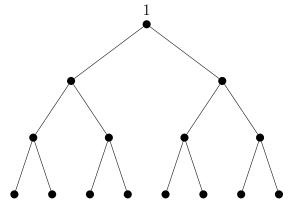
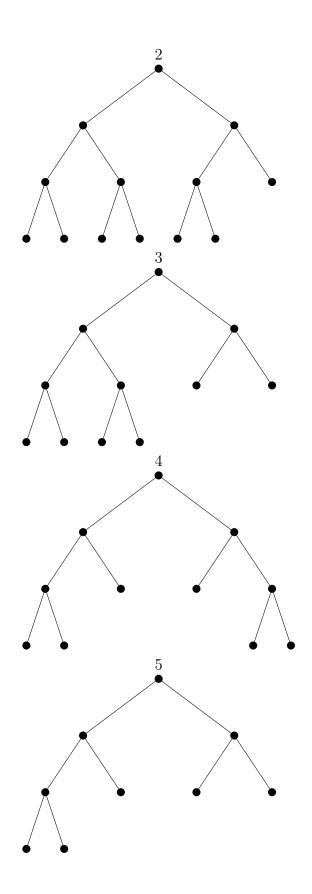
6.3

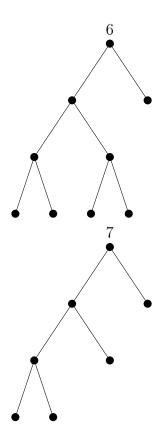
- 8. Consider a tree with n vertices. It has exactly n-1 edges [Lemma 2], so the sum of its of the degrees of its vertices is 2n-2.
 - (a) A tree has two vertices of degree 5, three of degree 3, two of degree 2, and the rest of degree 1. How many vertices are in the graph? 2|E(G)| = 2n 2 = 2(5) + 3(3) + 2(2) + x
- 11. (a) Show that a forest with n vertices and m components has n-m edges. Suppose the components have $n_1, n_2, n_3, ..., n_m$ vertices. The total vertices of the forest is then $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + ... + n_m = n$. The ith component is a tree, so it has $n_i 1$ edges by Theorem 4. The total amount of edges in the forest is then $(n_1 1) + (n_2 1) + (n_3 1) + ... + (n_m 1) = n m$.

6.4

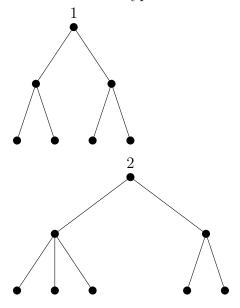
6. (a) Draw each of the seven types of rooted trees of height 3 in which each node that is not a leaf has 2 children.

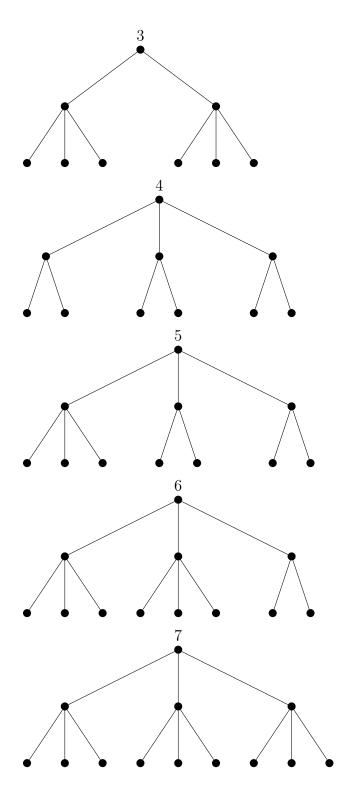






8. A 2-3 tree is a rooted tree such that each interior node, including the root if the height is 2 or more, has either two or three children and all paths from the root to the leaves habe the same length. There are seven different types of 2-3 trees of height 2. Draw one tree of each type.





10. Consider a full binary tree T of height h.

(a) How many leaves does T have? A full binary tree has 2^h leaves.

- (b) How many vertices does T have? A full m-ary tree has $\frac{m^{h+1}-1}{m-1}$ vertices, so a full binary tree has $\frac{2^{h+1}-1}{2-1} = 2^{h+1} - 1$ vertices.
- 12. Give some real-life examples of information storage that can be viewed as labeled trees. A labeled tree can be used to visualize a family tree, and a labeled tree can also be used to visualize the syntax of a language.
- 1. Additional Problem: Draw a tree with Prufer code (5,2,1,4,4,1,6,1,1), with no crossing edges. Show some work.