CSE214 Fall 2022

Recitation 7: More on Binary Trees

1. Fill in the table below for a binary search tree:

Algorithm	Worst Case	Average
	Complexity	Average Complexity
Search		
Insert		
Delete		

Give an example of a BST for which these worst-case times could occur.

2. Given this node class. Find the smallest value inside a binary search tree and add it to the largest value.

```
public class Node {
    int key;
    Node left = null, right = null;
    Node(int key) {
        this.key = key;
    }
}
```

3. Given the root of a binary tree write an algorithm that prints the inorder of a tree. (Left Root Right)

Note: The following Node class has been provided for your implementation.

```
public class Node {
                int key;
                Node left = null, right = null;
                Node(int key) {
                        this.key = key;
                }
        }
    4. Given the same Node class in Q2, determine if a given binary tree is symmetrical. Note:
    A symmetric tree is a tree that is symmetrical around its center.
    public class Node {
        int key;
        Node left = null, right = null;
                Node(int key) {
                    this.key = key;
                }
    }
5a. Draw the binary search tree that is created if the following numbers are inserted in the tree in the
```

given order: [10, 48, 22, 13, 90, 27, 21, 45, 12].

5b. Draw the balanced BST containing the same numbers in part (a)

6. If a node stores data up to 10 bytes and a reference requires 2 bytes, how much space would a full binary tree of height h take up? What about a full binary tree of height 2.

Number of leaf nodes:

Number of internal nodes:

Total number of Nodes:
Number of references: Space for nodes:
Space for references:
Total Space:
7. True or False
a) Every binary tree is either complete or full
h) Every complete himomy tree is also a full himomy tree
b) Every complete binary tree is also a full binary tree.
c) The maximum number of binary trees that can be formed with 3 nodes is 5
8. Consider a node J in a binary tree with 3 nodes. Given that J has two children, let I be the preorder
successor of J. Which of the following is true about I?
a) I has no left child
b) I has one right child
c) I has both children
d) all of the above