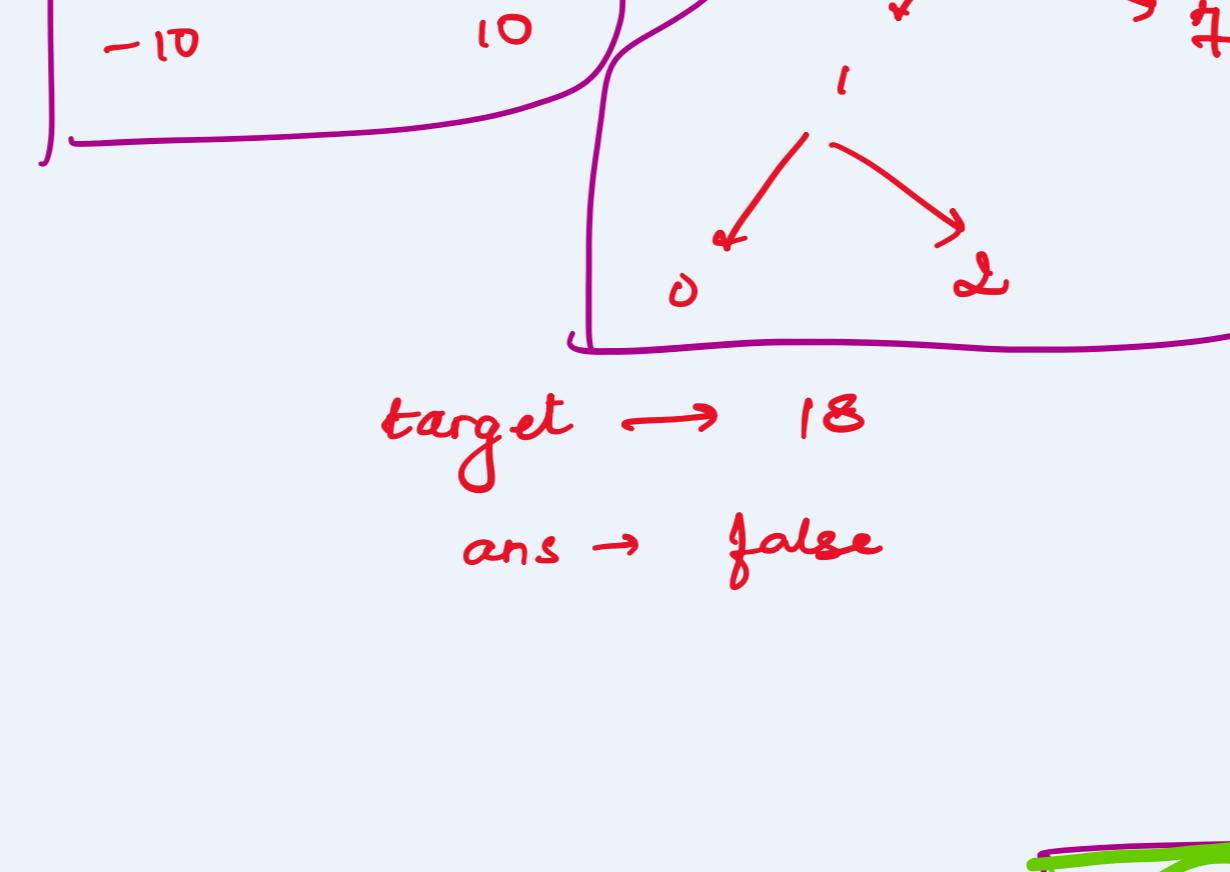
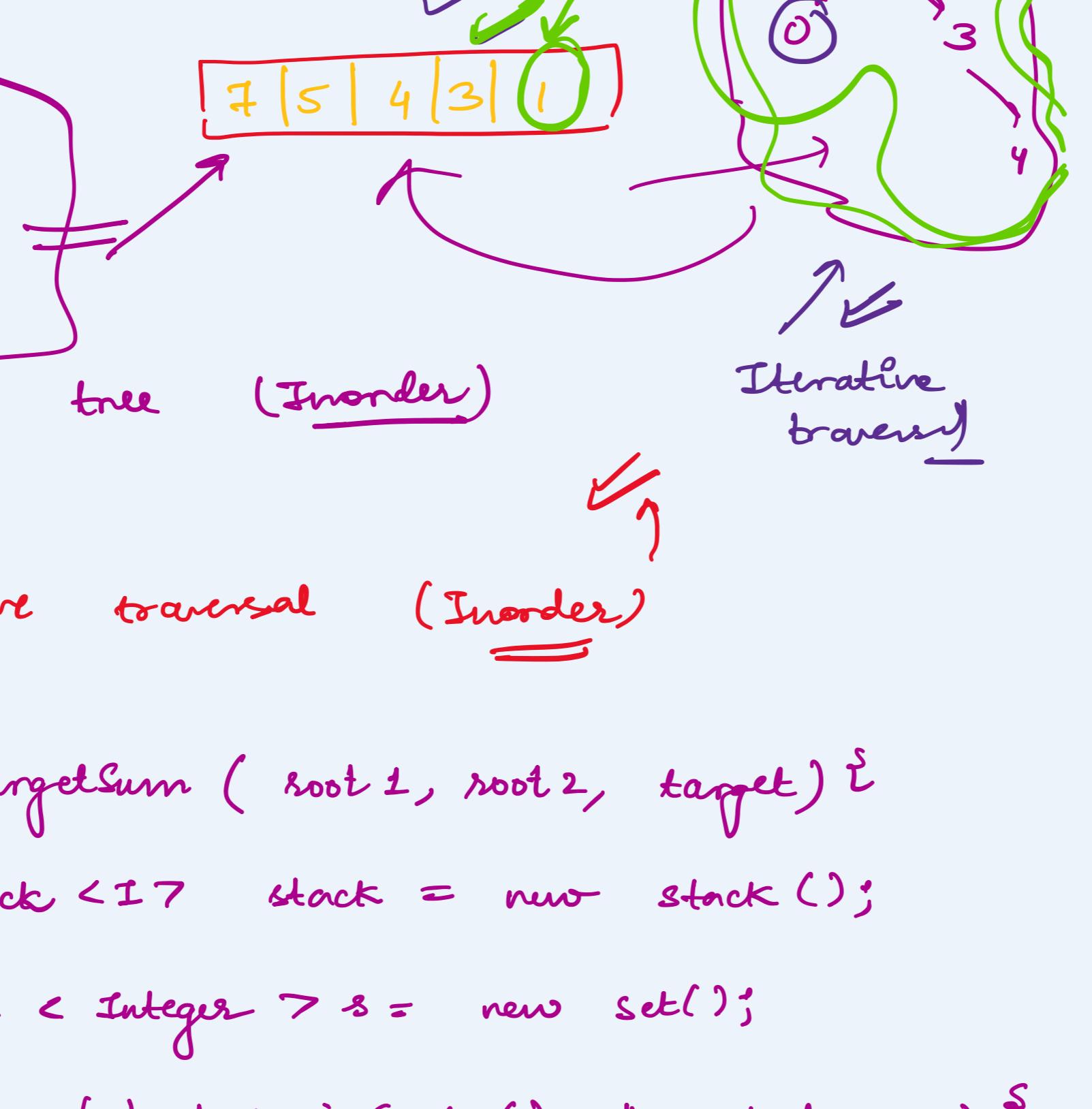
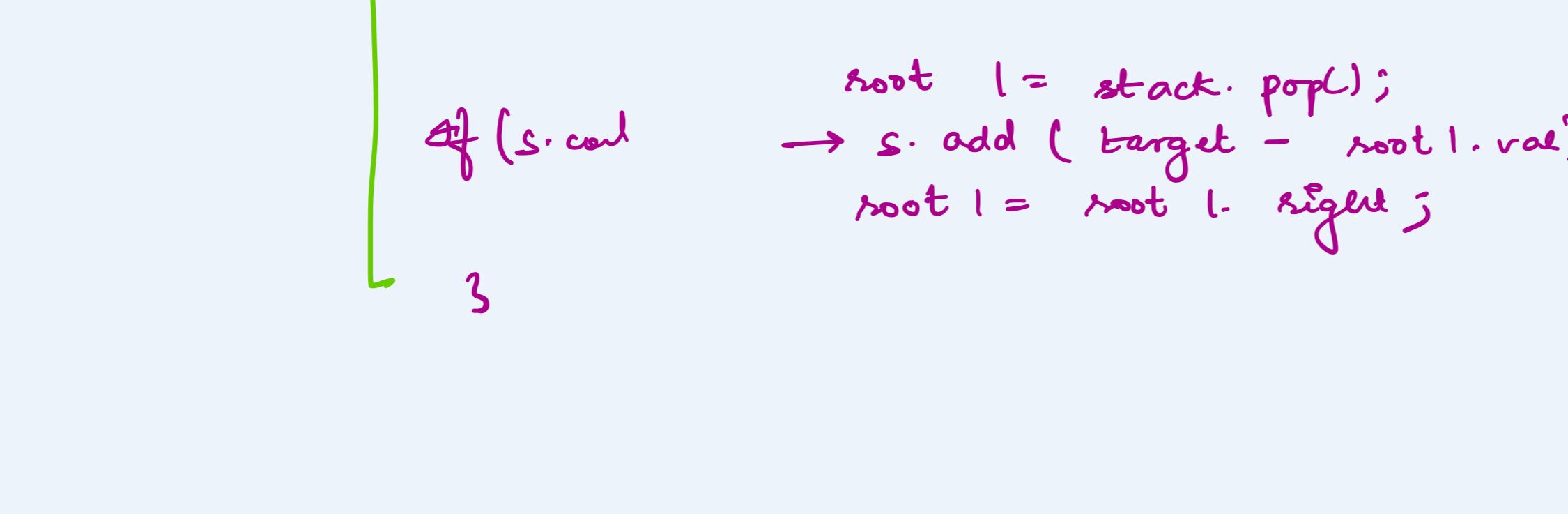


Given two binary search trees, return true iff there is a node in the first tree and a node in the second tree whose values sum up to a given integer target .

Eg:



Eg:

Approach ①:boolean $\text{targetSum}(\text{root1}, \text{root2}, \text{target})$ {Stack < Integer > $s = \text{new Stack}()$;Set < Integer > $s = \text{new Set}()$;while ($!s.\text{isEmpty}() \text{ || root1 != null}$) { if ($\text{root1} == null$) { $s.\text{add}(\text{target} - \text{root2}. \text{val})$; $\text{root2} = \text{root2}. \text{right}$;

} else {

 $\text{stack}. \text{push}(\text{root1})$; $\text{root1} = \text{root1}. \text{left}$;

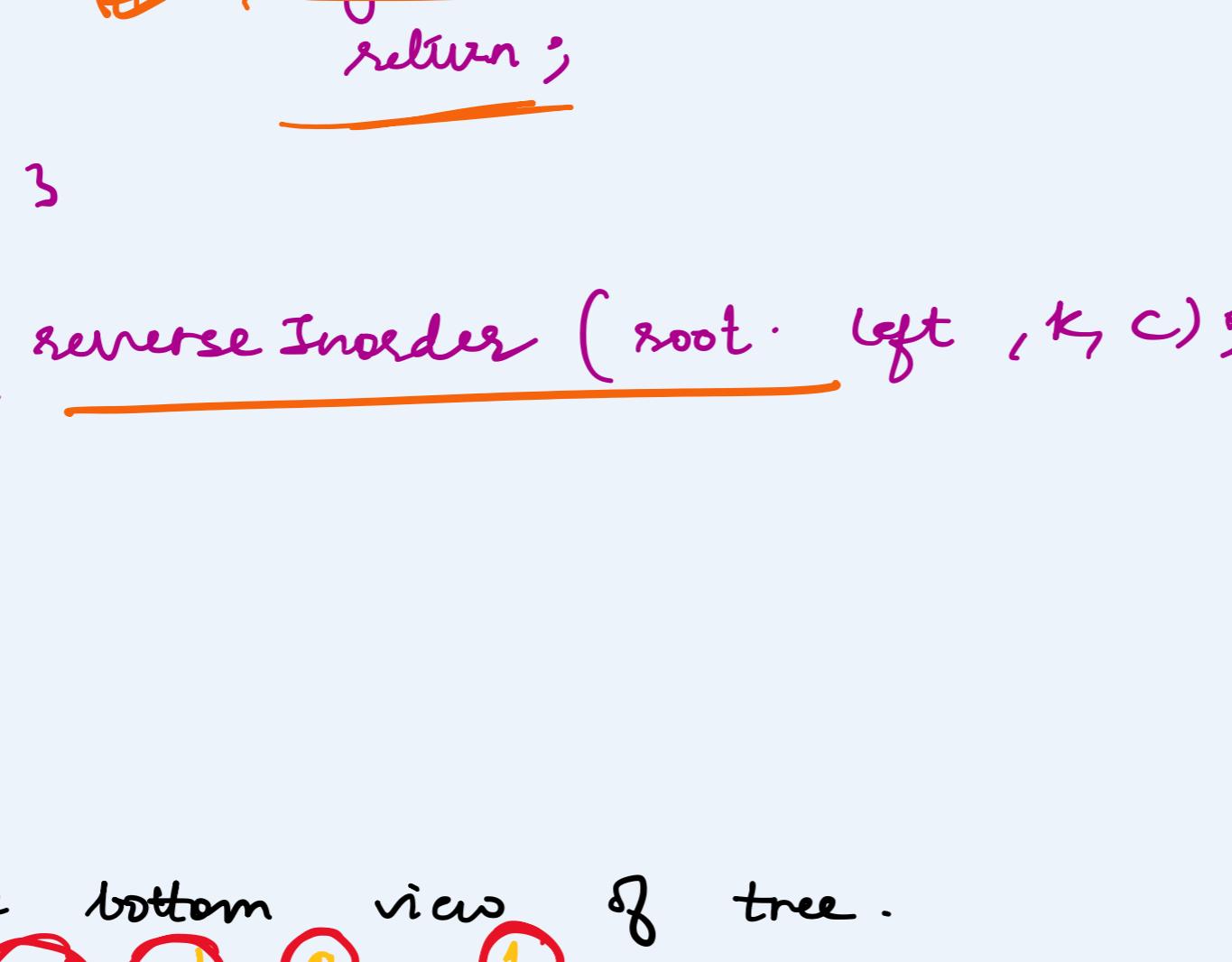
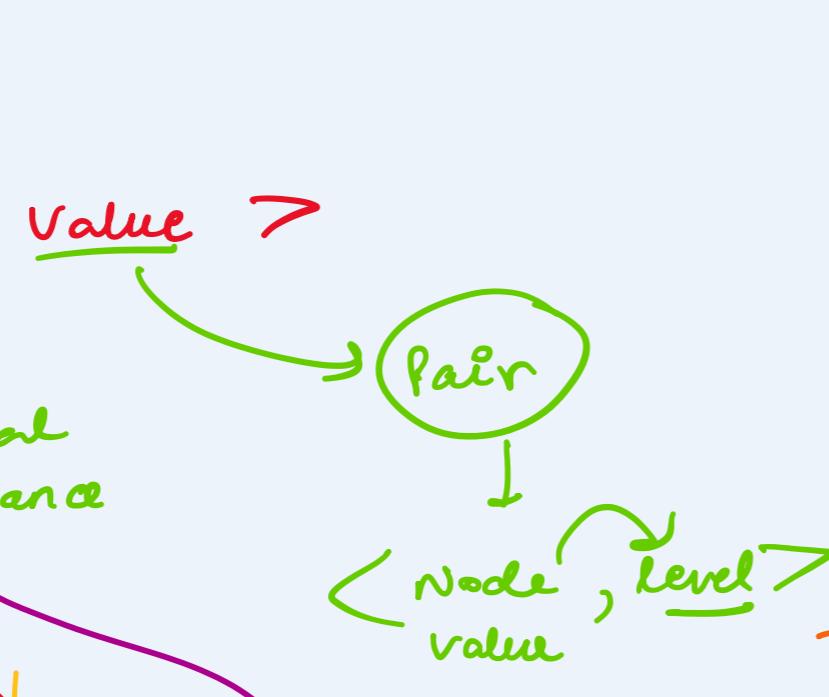
}

}

 if ($\text{root2} == null$) { $\text{root2} = \text{stack}. \text{pop}()$; $\text{root2} = \text{root2}. \text{right}$;

}

}

Given a BST, and a positive integer k , find the k^{th} largest element in a BST.Inorder traversalReverse Inorder traversal k^{th} largest (k) { reverseInorder($\text{root}, k, 0$);

3

reverseInorder(root, k, c) { if ($\text{root} == null \text{ || } c > k$) {

return;

3

N {

 reverseInorder($\text{root}. \text{right}, k, c$); if ($c == k$) { sysout($\text{root}. \text{data}$);

return;

} else {

c++;

}

N }

 reverseInorder($\text{root}. \text{left}, k, c$);

3

3

Print the bottom view of tree.

Level 1: 20, 8, 22

Level 2: 4, 12

Level 3: 10, 14

Level 4: 11

ans → [4, 10, 12, 14]