1

Assignment 1

Krati Arela - EE18BTECH11050

Download all latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/Krati012/C-and-DS/tree/main/ Assignment1

1 Problem

(Q. 20) The postorder traversal of a binary tree is 8,9,6,7,4,5,2,3,1. The inorder traversal of the same tree is 8,6,9,4,7,2,5,1,3. The height of a tree is the length of the longest path from the root to any leaf. The height of the binary tree above is _____?

2 Solution

Answer: The height of the above binary tree is 4. Explanation: Postorder traversal of a binary tree is a depth-first search in which we first traverse the left subtree, then traverse the right subtree, and finally visit the root node. Whereas in **inorder traversal** we first traverse the left subtree, visit the root and then traverse the right subtree.

If there are n nodes in binary tree, maximum height of the binary tree is n-1 and minimum height is $floor(log_2n)$. For given problem, n=9, so maximum height of the binary tree possible is 8 and minimum height possible is 3.

The following algorithm allows us to construct the binary tree from given inorder = [8, 6, 9, 4, 7, 2, 5, 1, 3] and postorder = [8, 9, 6, 7, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1]:

- First find the last node in postorder[], as root always appear in the end of postorder traversal. The root is "1" in this problem.
- Search "1" in inorder[] to find left and right subtrees of root. Everything on left of "1" in inorder[] is in left subtree and everything on right is in right subtree.
- Recur the above process for following two:
 - Recur for *inorder* = [8, 6, 9, 4, 7, 2, 5] and *postorder* = [8, 9, 6, 7, 4, 5, 2]. The created tree will be left child of root.

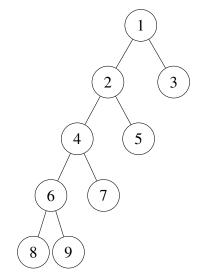


Fig. 0: Constructed Binary Tree

Recur for inorder = [3] and postorder = [3]. The created tree will be right child of root.

The following code uses the above algorithm to construct the tree and prints the height of the tree as output.

The constructed tree from above algorithm is shown in Fig. 0

Thus, we can see that the height of the tree is 4.