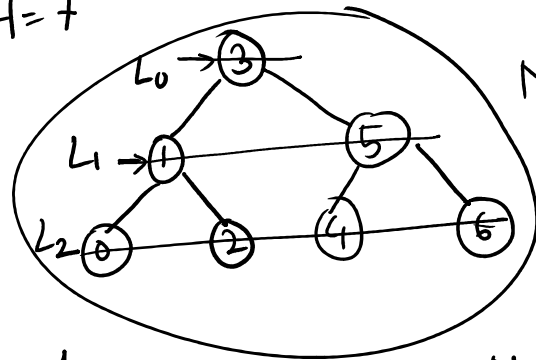
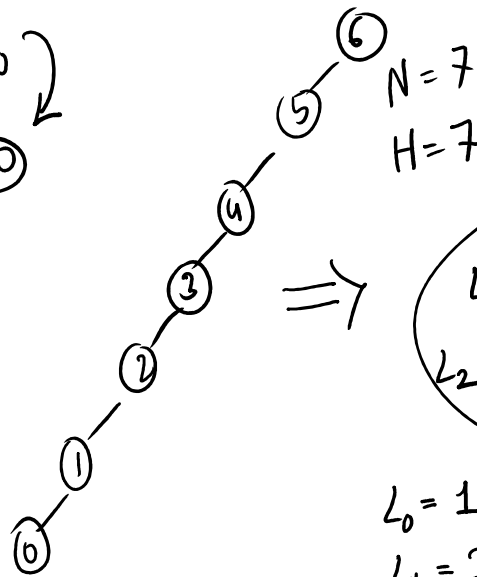
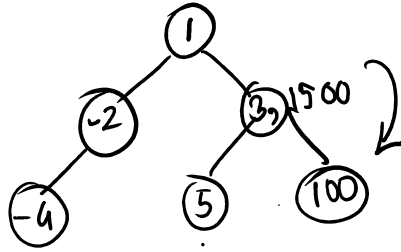
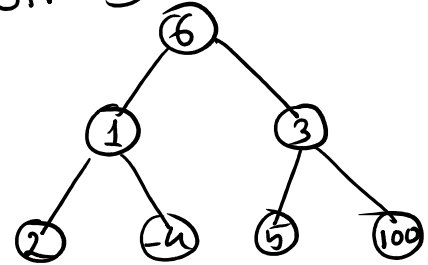


Binary Tree



$$L_0 = 1$$

$$L_1 = 2$$

$$L_2 = 4$$

$$L_3 = 8$$

$$L_4 = 16$$

$$L_5 = 32$$

$$L_6 = 64$$

$$L_k = 2^k \quad N = 100$$

$$L_0, L_1, L_2, L_3, \dots, L_k$$

$$\frac{2^{k+1} - 1}{2 - 1} \geq N$$

$$2^{k+1} \geq N + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 2^{k+1} \geq \log_2 (N+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (k+1) \log_2 2 \geq \log_2 (N+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow k+1 \geq \log_2 (N+1)$$

$$\therefore k \geq \log_2 (N+1) - 1$$

$$k \geq \log_2 (N)$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_2 (N+1)}{\log_2 (N)}$$

$$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^k = 2^{k+1} - 1$$

$$a, r, n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2^{k+1} - 1}{2 - 1}$$

$$\boxed{k \geq \log_2(N)} \Leftrightarrow \therefore k \geq \boxed{\log_2 N \dots}$$