$\Rightarrow$ complete binary tree.

one important observation is that the left child of a node occurs after the right of the previous node in the sequential representation [or two places after the left child].

Hence, position (left child of i) = 2 + position (left child of $i-1$)

If we denote position by P, $P(i \rightarrow left) = 2 + P((i-1) \rightarrow left)$

On iteration: $P(i \rightarrow left) = 2 + P((i-1) \rightarrow left)$

$P((i-1) \rightarrow left) = 2 + P((i-2) \rightarrow left)$

$\vdots$

$P(root \rightarrow left) = 2$.

$\therefore P(i \rightarrow left) = 2i$

Hence left child occurs at $2i$ if node is at i.
Similarly, right child occurs at $2i+1$.

Of course, $\lfloor \frac{2i}{2} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{2i+1}{2} \rfloor = i$, so parent of a node occurs

at $\lfloor \frac{P}{2} \rfloor$, if p is position of that node.