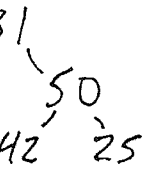
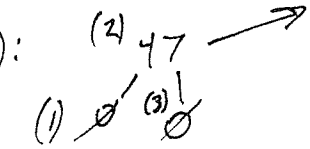
inOrder(t)

16. Tree t has n elements
Each element has 2 subtrees
∴ There will be 2n recursive calls for inOrder(t)
∴ O(n)

Tree t:

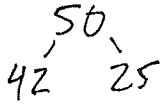


leftTree(t):



Back to where we were before
process root:
31 →

rightTree(t):

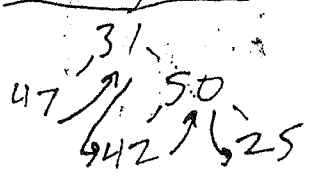


leftTree(rightTree(t))
42 →
root(rightTree(t)) →
50
rightTree(rightTree(t))
25 →

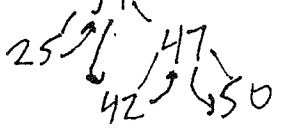
Output

47
31
42
50
25

processing order



17. BST



Output

25
31
42
47
50