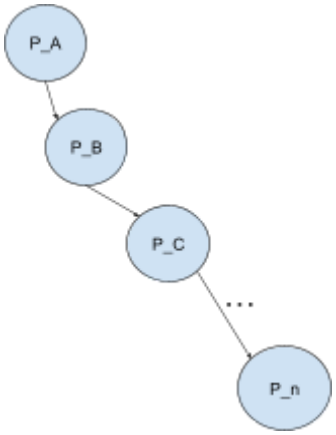
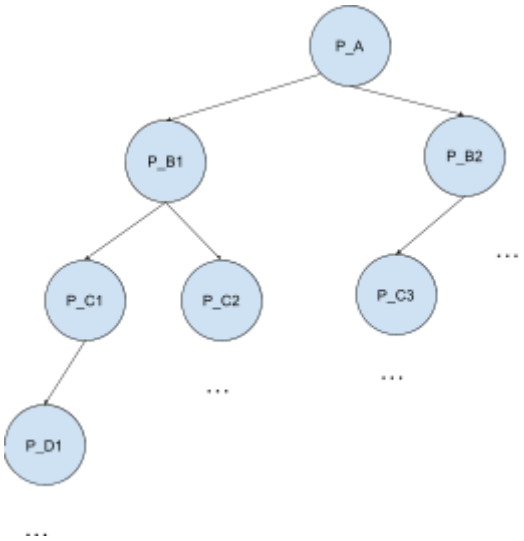
1. Each process in the loop creates one child process using fork() then the parent process breaks out of the loop while the child process continues iterating. The process tree, which I attached below, is a linear where each parent process has one child process, with n total processes.



2. Each process in the loop creates one child process using fork() then parent and child processes continue iterating through the loop, where every active process fork() again during each iteration causing the number of processes to double at each step. The process tree, attached below, forms a binary structure where each process can have up to two children, with 2^n total processe.



3. Each process in the loop creates one child process using fork() then the parent process breaks out of the loop while the child process continues iterating. The process tree, which I attached below is flat, where all child processes are created directly from the original parent process, with n total processes.