Tree

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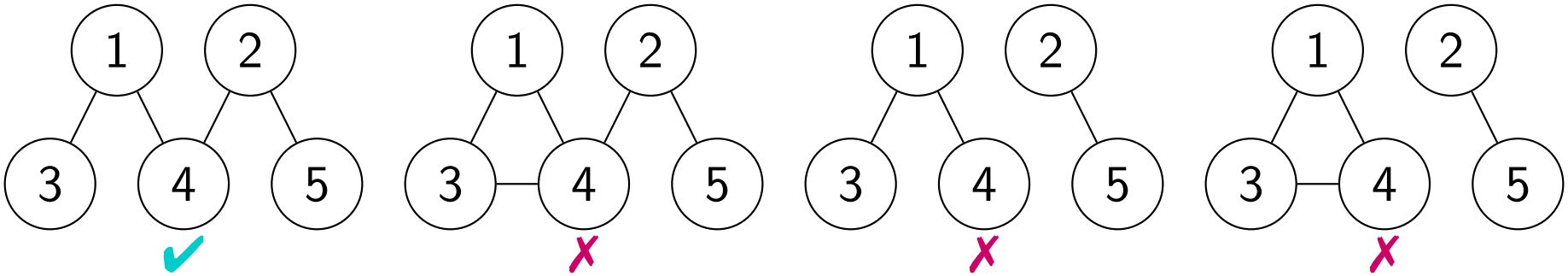
Tree

In graph theory, a tree is an **undirected**, **acyclic**, **connected** graph



Tree $\Longrightarrow$ n vertices, $n-1$ edges

Search

- Breadth-first search
- Depth-first search
  - Pre-order
  - In-order
  - Post-order

Depth-first search

For binary trees

Three steps:

(L) Visit the left sub-tree

(R) Visit the right sub-tree

(N) Visit the node

Pre-order(v) [NLR]

```
display v
Pre-order(left child of v)
Pre-order(right child of v)
```

Depth-first search

For binary trees

Three steps:

(L) Visit the left sub-tree

(R) Visit the right sub-tree

(N) Visit the node

In-order(v) [LNR]

```
In-order(left child of v)
display v
In-order(right child of v)
```

Depth-first search

For binary trees

Three steps:

(L) Visit the left sub-tree

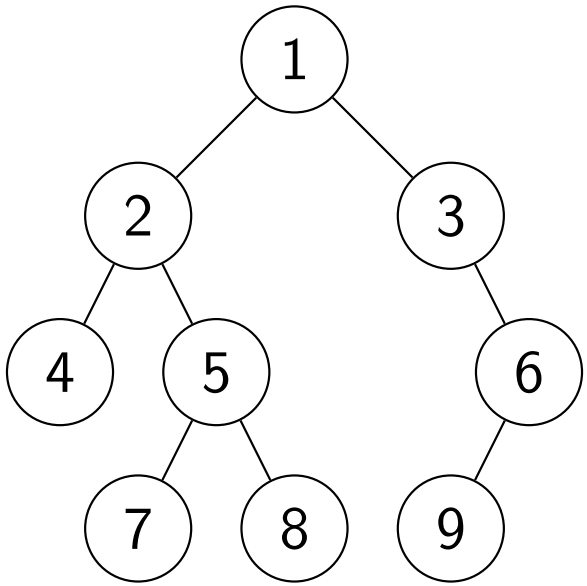
(R) Visit the right sub-tree

(N) Visit the node

Post-order(v) [LRN]

```
Post-order(left child of v)
Post-order(right child of v)
display v
```

Depth-first search



Pre-order (NLR) 1 2 4 5 7 8 3 6 9

In-order (LNR) 4 2 7 5 8 1 3 9 6

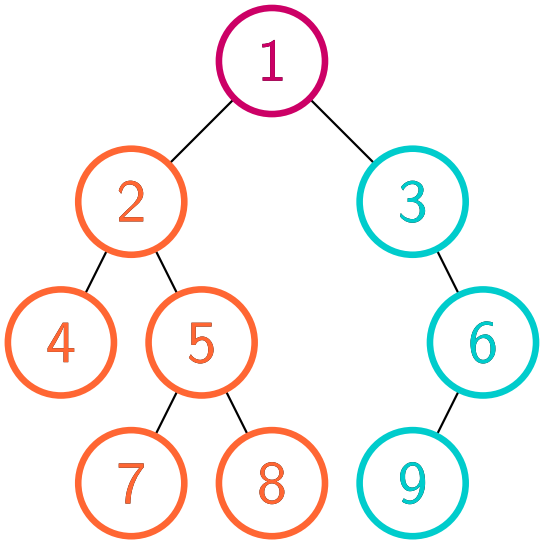
Post-order (LRN) 4 7 8 5 2 9 6 3 1

Depth-first search

Given two traversals can a tree be retrieved?

- Pre-order and In-order ✔
- Post-order and In-order
- Pre-order and Post-order

Pre-order (NLR) **1** 2 4 5 7 8 3 6 9
In-order (LNR) 4 2 7 5 8 **1** 3 9 6

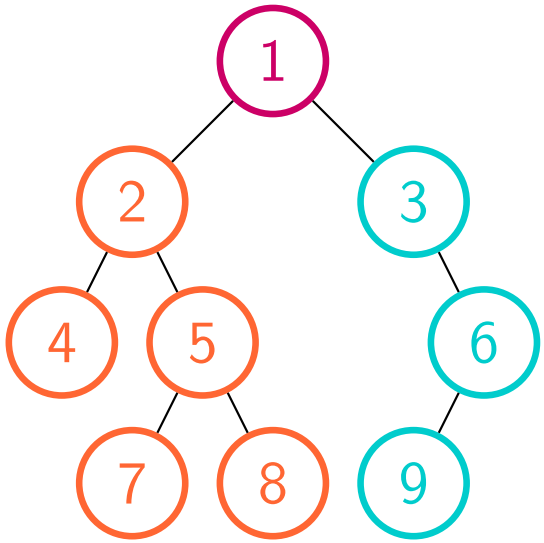


Depth-first search

Given two traversals can a tree be retrieved?

- Pre-order and In-order ✔
- Post-order and In-order ✔
- Pre-order and Post-order

Post-order (LRN) 4 7 8 5 2 9 6 3 **1**
In-order (LNR) 4 2 7 5 8 **1** 3 9 6

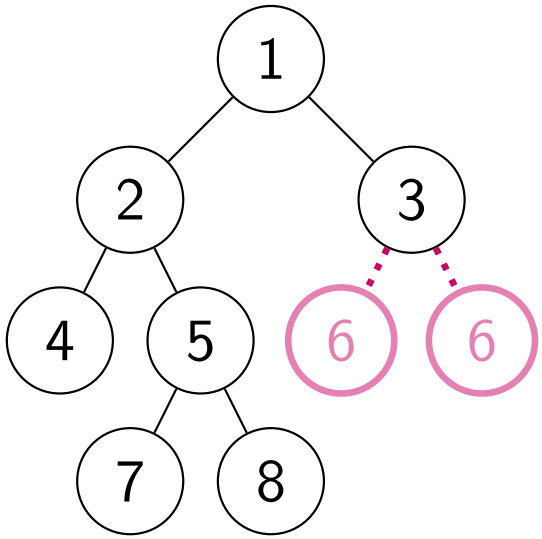


Depth-first search

Given two traversals can a tree be retrieved?

- Pre-order and In-order ✔
- Post-order and In-order ✔
- Pre-order and Post-order ✗

Pre-order (NLR) 1 2 4 5 7 8 3 **6** 9
Post-order (LRN) 4 7 8 5 2 9 **6** 3 1



Exercise 1: Is it a tree

Statement

Given N the number of nodes, M the number of edges and the list of edges, check if an unweighted, undirected graph is a tree

Example

Input:

3 2
1 2
2 3

Output:

YES

Exercise 1: Is it a tree

Statement

Given N the number of nodes, M the number of edges and the list of edges, check if an unweighted, undirected graph is a tree

What problems can arise?

- What do we know of N?
- Of M?

Exercise 1: Is it a tree

Solution 1: Build the graph

```
Build the graph with the list of edges

Check using BFS that all the nodes are visited once
```

Solution 2: Check on the list

```
if it can be a tree then
    Maintain a visit array
    Check that all the nodes are visited exactly once
```

Exercise 1: Is it a tree

More test cases

Input:

```
5 4
1 3
1 4
4 2
2 5
```

Output:

YES

Input:

```
5 5
1 3
1 4
4 2
2 5
3 4
```

Output:

NO

Input:

```
5 3
1 3
1 4
2 5
```

Output:

NO

Input:

```
5 4
1 3
1 4
2 5
3 4
```

Output:

NO

Exercise 2: Tree order

Statement

Given pre-order, post-order, and in-order traversals, determine if they can be of the same binary tree

Example

Input:

6
1 2 4 5 3 6
4 5 2 6 3 1
4 2 5 1 3 6

Output:

yes

Exercise 2: Tree order

Solution 1: Build the tree

```
Given two traversals build the tree

Generate the third traversal
Check that it matches the given one
```

Solution 2: Check the orders

```
Check the three traversals all at once
```

Exercise 2: Tree order

More test cases

Input:

```
9
1 2 4 5 7 8 3 6 9
4 7 8 5 2 9 6 3 1
4 2 7 5 8 1 3 9 6
```

Output:

```
yes
```

Input:

```
9
1 2 4 5 7 8 3 6 9
4 7 5 8 2 9 6 3 1
4 2 7 5 8 1 3 9 6
```

Output:

```
no
```