# Trees - 4

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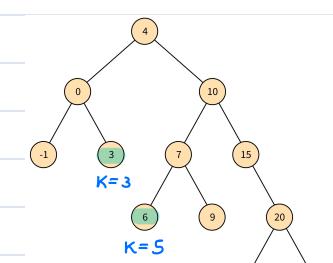
- 1. K<sup>th</sup> Smallest Element in B.S.T
- 2. Morris Traversal
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- 4. L.C.A of Binary Tree
- 5. L.C.A of Binary Search Tree



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-0	0	_	Y v	/i	2	 V







K = 3

Jorder → left Node Right

K thelement in inorder traversal.

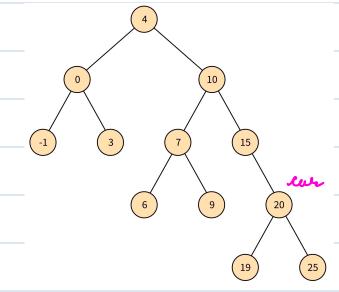
$$TC = O(N) \qquad SC = O(H)$$

$$O(I)$$

## **Morris Traversal**

# left Node Right

#### In-Order Traversal of a Binary Tree Expected S.C → 0(1)



sur = root

$$p = xur$$
. left  $o/p \rightarrow 5$  8 2 10 50 1 6 12 while (p. right!=null && p. right!=eur)
$$p = p$$
. right

cur = cur. left

I else { // Second time

print (cur.val)

cur = cur. right

p. right = null

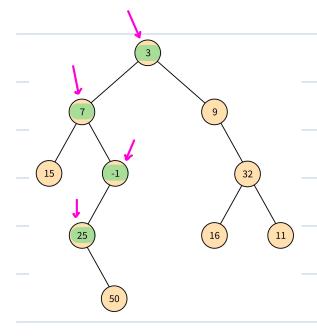
3

If eur != 10, do we visit 1 to 8 while firding inorder predecessor? → No

TC = O(N)

null

### **Path from Root to Node**



$$K = 25$$

void travel (root, found) {

if (root == null || found)

setures

$$TC = O(N)$$

$$SC = O(H)$$

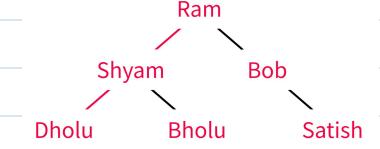
trovel (root. left, fourd)
trovel (root. right, fourd)
a. remove/set()



## **Problem Statement**

It is said that we all humans are related through some common ancestor at some point of time. Assume that a person can have 0, 1 or 2 children only.

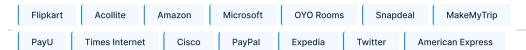
Given the Binary tree A representing the family tree, discover the earliest common family member who connects two given people B and C in a family tree.

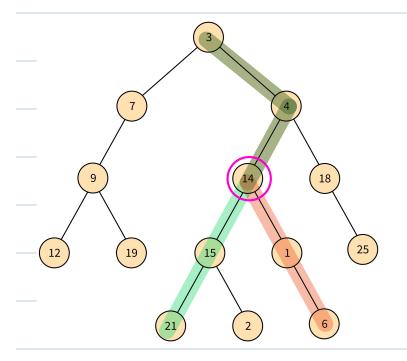


- Find LCA of Dholu and Bob
- Answer = Ram



# **Lowest Common Ancestor**





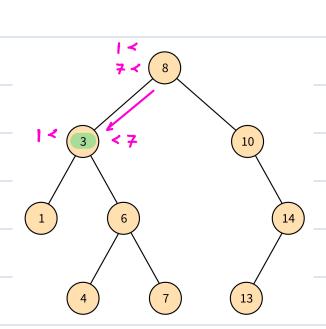
L.C.A(21,6) 
$$\rightarrow$$
 3 4 (14) 15 21  
L.C.A(21,6)  $\rightarrow$  3 4 (14) 1 6  
L.C.A(21,4)  $\rightarrow$  3 4 14 15 21  
L.C.A(21,4)  $\rightarrow$  3 4 14 15 21  
L.C.A(12,6)  $\rightarrow$  3

Sol - 1) Find root to node path for x&y. \ 2) Ans = last common node.

$$TC = O(N)$$
  $SC = O(H)$ 



## L.C.A in B.S.T



Above sol  $\rightarrow$  TC = O(H) SC = O(H) O(I)

LCA(1,7) = 3

while (sur ! = null) {

if (x < cur. val && y < cur. val)

cur = cur.left

else if (x > cur. val && y > cur. val)

cur = cur. right

else

return sur

3

$$TC = O(H)$$
  $SC = O(I)$ 



