

# Binomial Trees

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Shivani

2014년 5월 30일

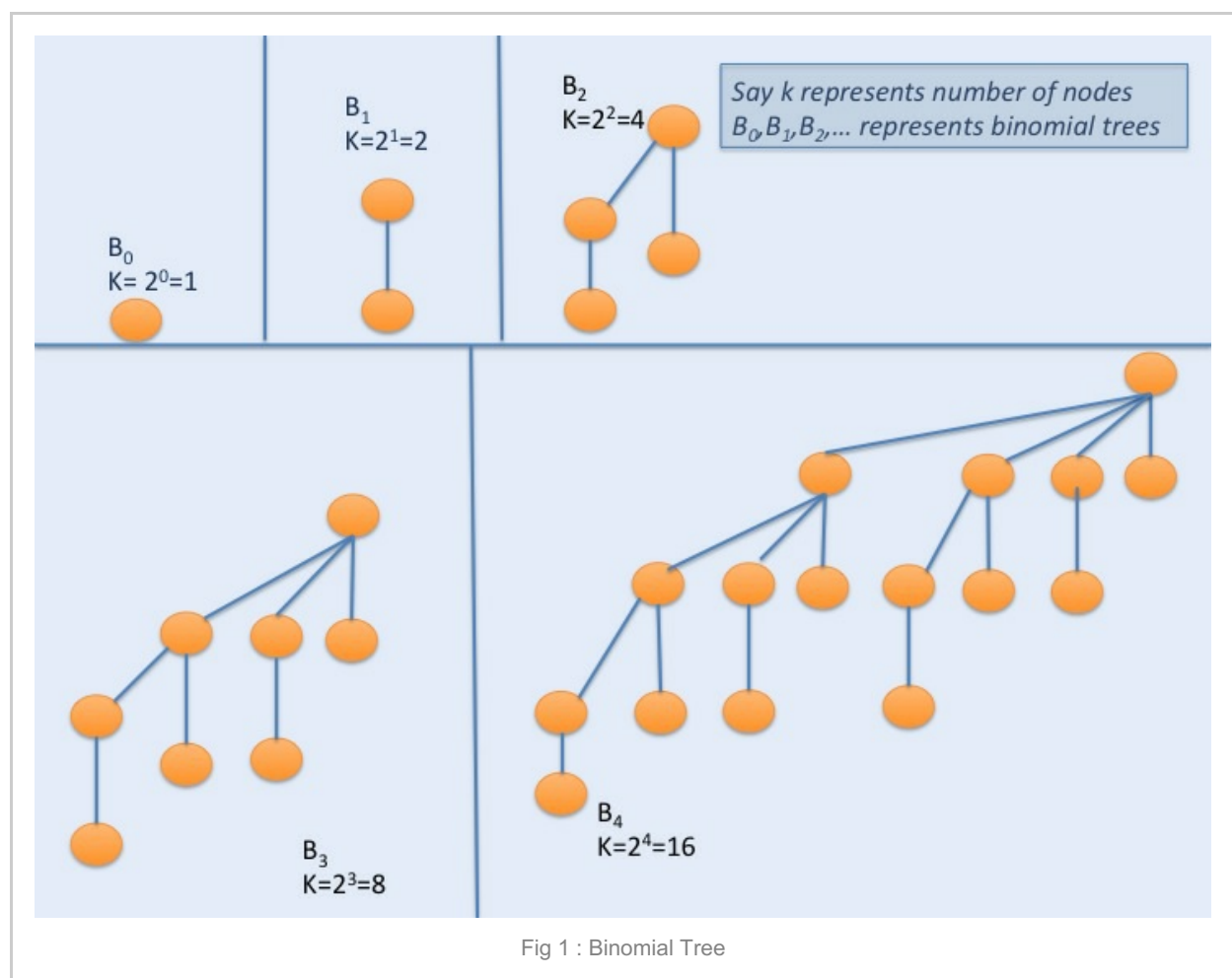
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Binomial Trees are one of the type of trees that are defined **recursively**. A Binomial tree of order 0 is a single node and a binomial tree of order  $n$  has a root node whose children are roots of binomial trees of order  $n-1, n-2, n-3, n-4, \dots, 3, 2, 1, 0$ .



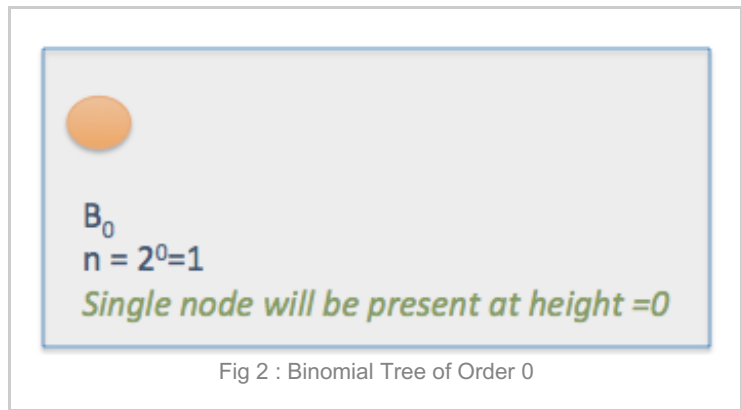
## Properties of Binomial Tree

- There are  $2^n$  nodes in a binomial tree of order  $n$  where  $n$  is the order and degree of tree(Fig 1).
- Deleting roots yield binomial trees  $B_{n-1}, B_{n-2}, \dots, 0$ .
- $B_n$  has  $\binom{n}{d}$  nodes at depth  $d$ .



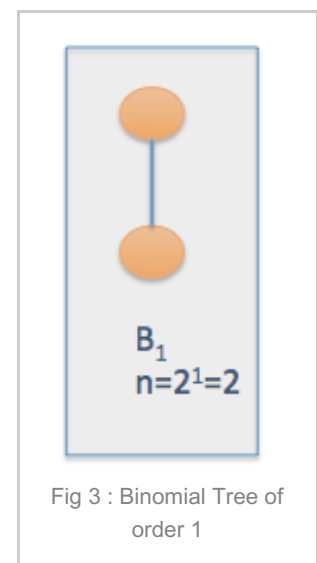
## Binomial Tree of height/order( $n$ )=0

When height = 0 then **single** node will be present in Binomial tree(Fig 2).



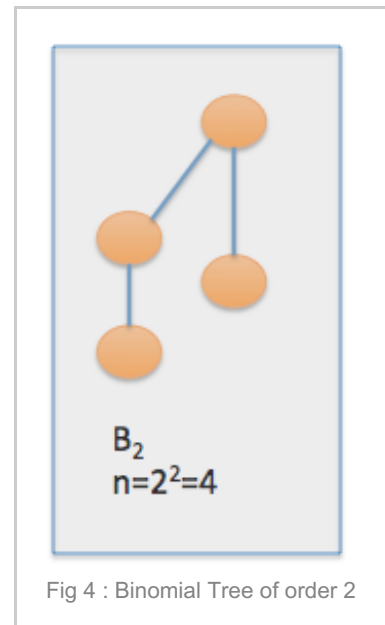
## Binomial Tree at height (n)=1

When  $n=1$  then  $2^1=2$  nodes will be present in the tree(Fig 3).



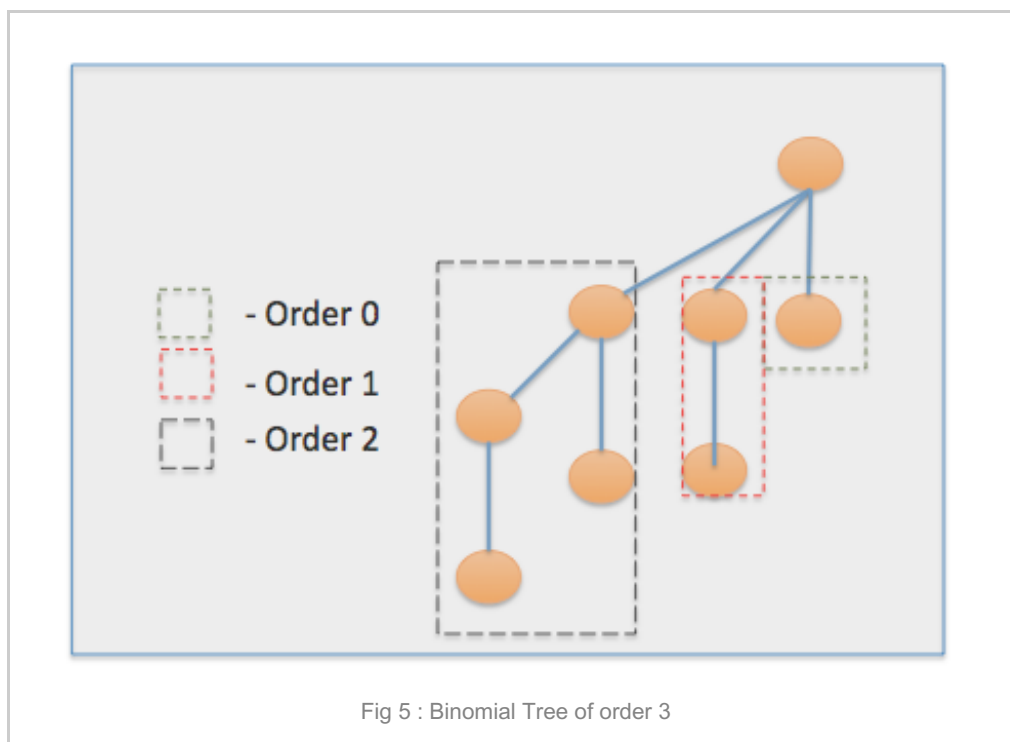
## Binomial Tree of order=2

When  $n=2$  then  $2^2 = 4$  **nodes** will be present in the tree. The subtree is **binomially** attached to the root node(Fig 4).



### Binomial Tree of order 3

If order of tree is 3, then  $2^3$  nodes are present in the Binomial tree. **The root is connected to subtrees of order 0 (green color), 1 (red) and 2 (black)** (Fig 5).



$B_n$  has  $\binom{n}{d}$  nodes at depth  $d$ .

If we have a binomial tree of order  $n$ , then we can trace the number of nodes at any depth by  $\binom{n}{d}$ . For e.g. the no of nodes of binomial tree of order 4 at depth 2 will be 6. (Fig 6). In fig 7, number of nodes at level 2 is 6 and is shown by red highlighted area.

$$\binom{4}{2} = 6$$

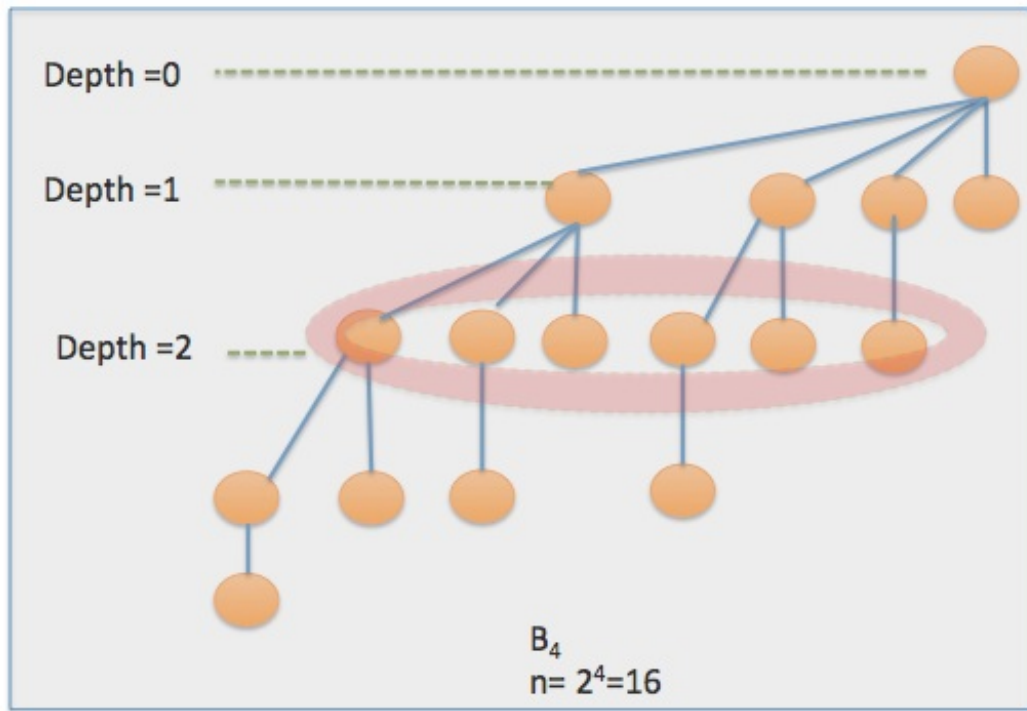


Fig 6 : Binomial Tree of order 4

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