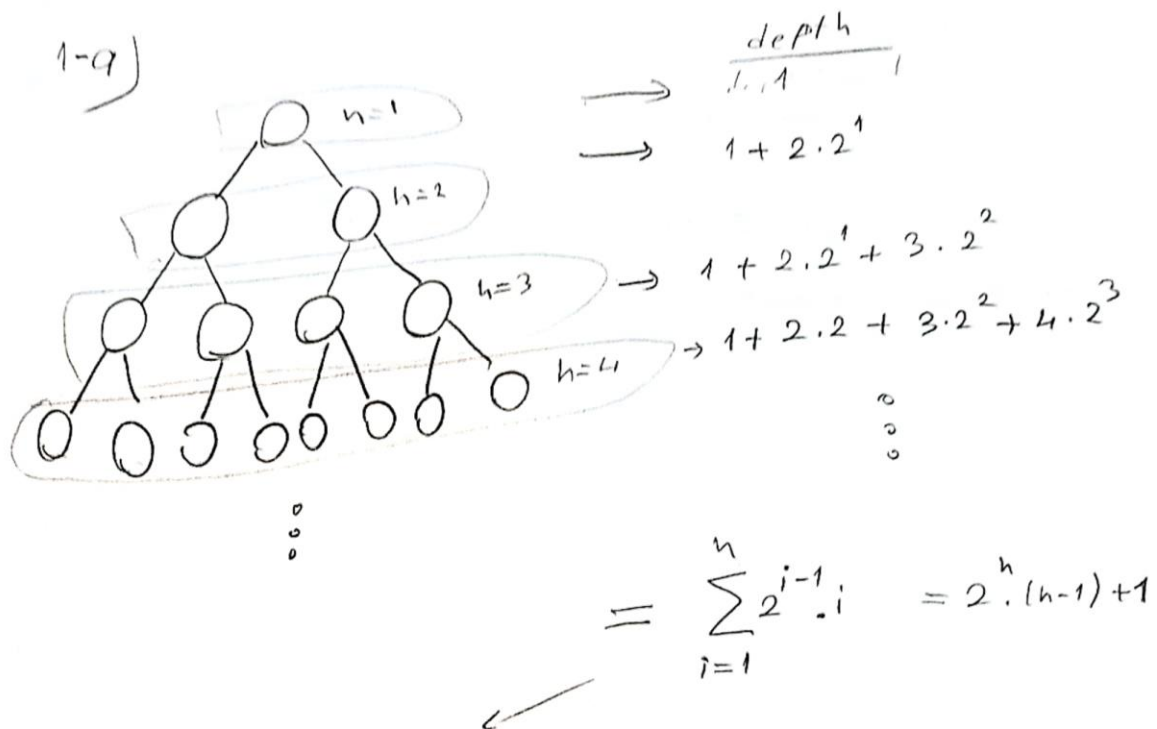


Q1)



$\min = 2^h (h-1) + 1 - h$ (In the complete binary tree, there may be only one child)

$\max = 2^h (h-1) + 1 - (2^{h-1} - 1) \cdot h$ (In the complete binary tree, there may be at most one less than the perfect binary tree)

$\text{Average} = \frac{\min + \max}{2}$

$= \frac{(2^h (h-1) + 1 - h) + (2^h (h-1) + 1 - (2^{h-1} - 1) \cdot h)}{2}$

$= \underline{\underline{2^h (h-4) - 15}}$

$$1-6/ \cdot T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$

$$T(n/2) = T(n/2^2) + 1$$

$$\bullet T(n) = T(n/2^2) + 1 + 1$$

$$T(n/2^2) = T(n/2^3) + 1$$

$$\bullet T(n) = T(n/2^3) + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \end{array}$$

$$\bullet T(n) = T(n/2^k) + k$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{1}$
 $k = \log n$

$$T(n) = 1 + \log n = \log n$$

1-C

Yes, There some restrictions:

Theorem 1: Let T be a binary tree. For every $k \geq 0$, there are no more than 2^k nodes in level k .

Theorem 2: Let T be a binary tree with n levels, then T has no more than $2^n - 1$ nodes.

N : nodes
 L : num of leaves
 I : num of internal nodes

> If we know any one of them, we can determine the other two.

Let T be a nonempty, full binary tree;

→ If T has I internal nodes, the number of leaves is

$$L = I + 1$$

$$N = 2I + 1$$

→ If T has a total of N nodes:

$$\hookrightarrow I = \frac{N-1}{2}$$

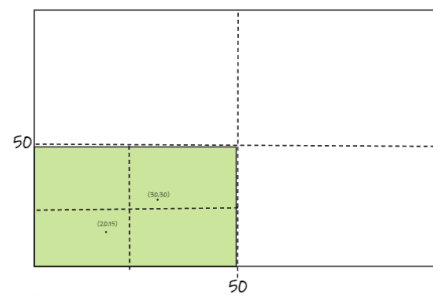
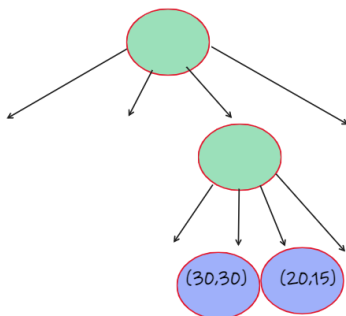
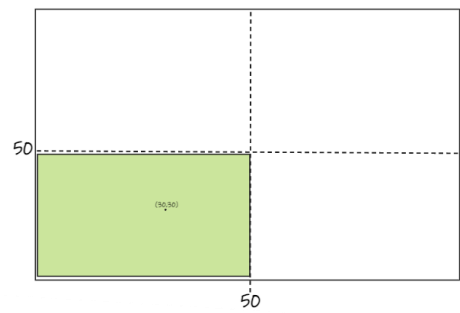
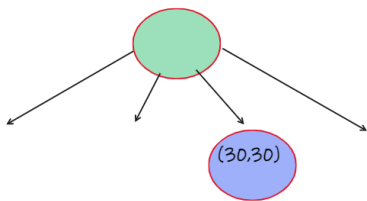
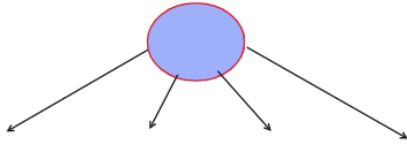
$$\hookrightarrow L = \frac{N+1}{2}$$

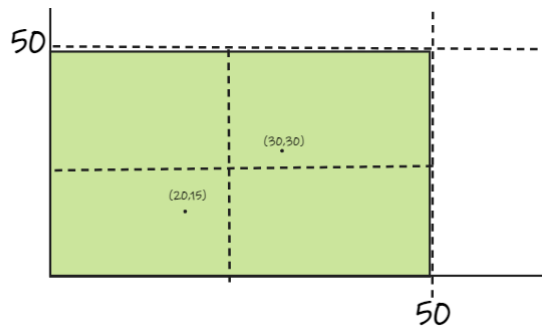
→ If T has L leaves

$$\hookrightarrow N = 2L - 1$$

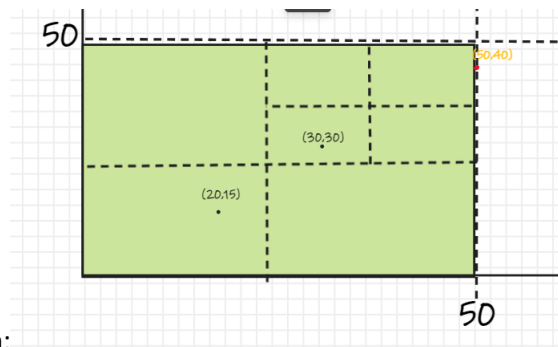
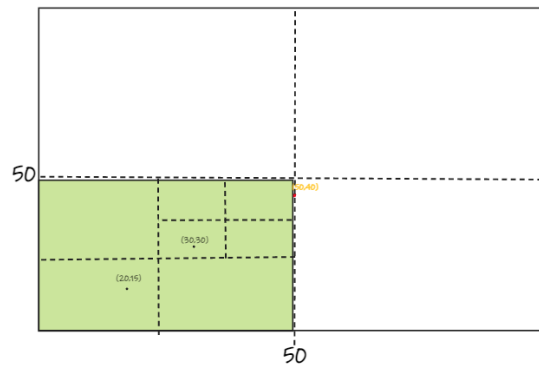
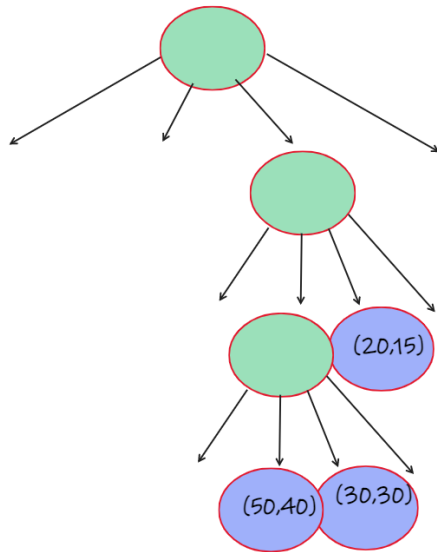
$$\hookrightarrow I = L - 1$$

Q2)

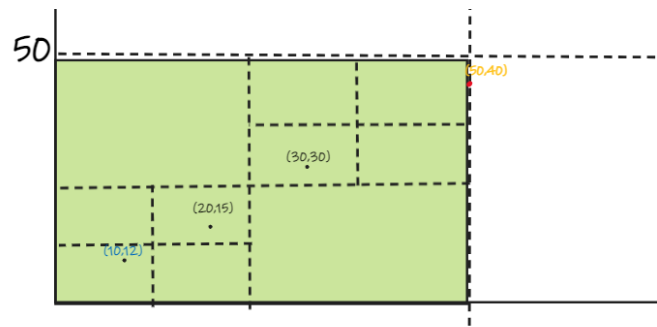
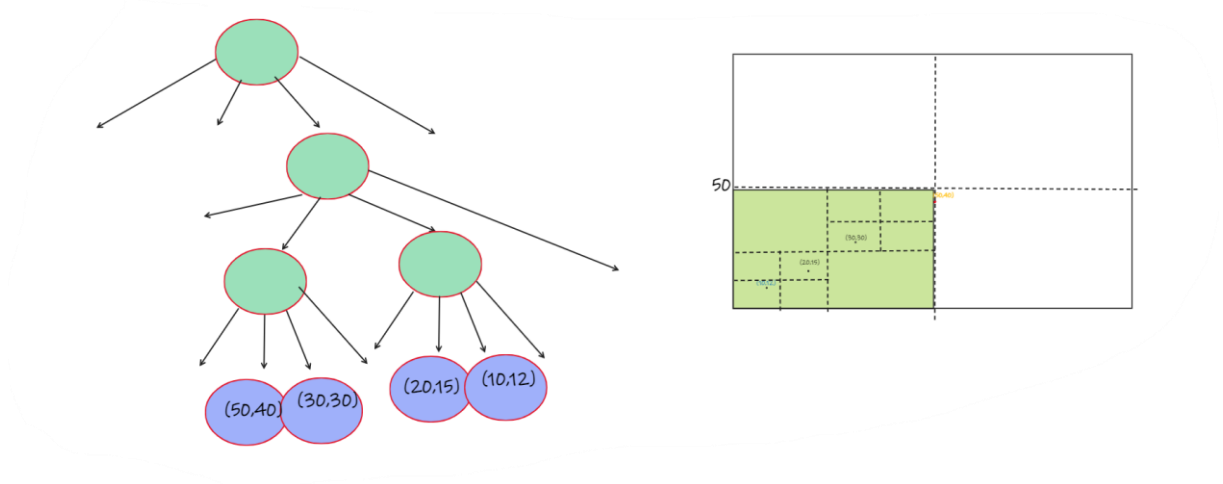




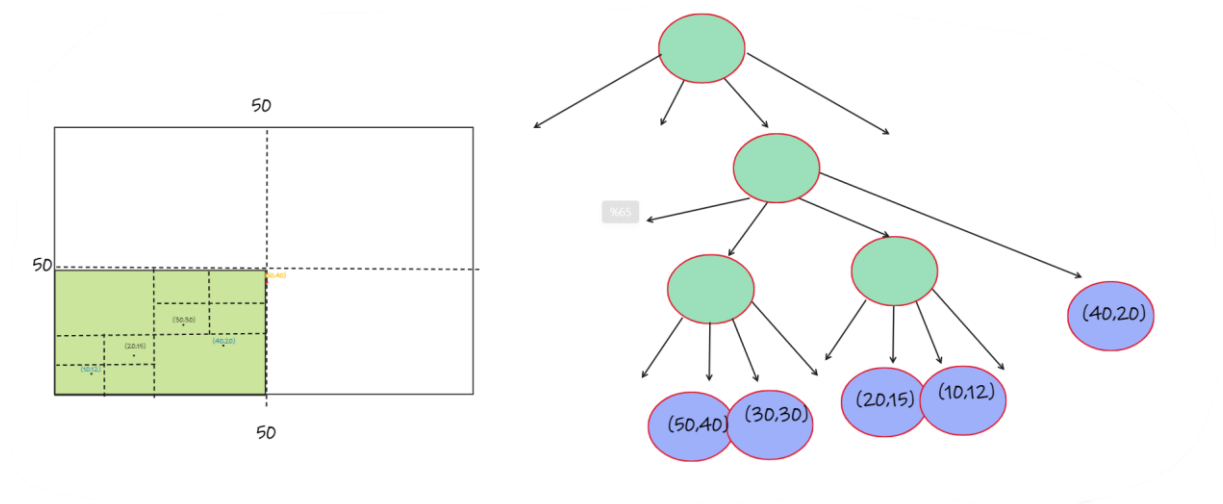
Bigger version of above for clearer vision:

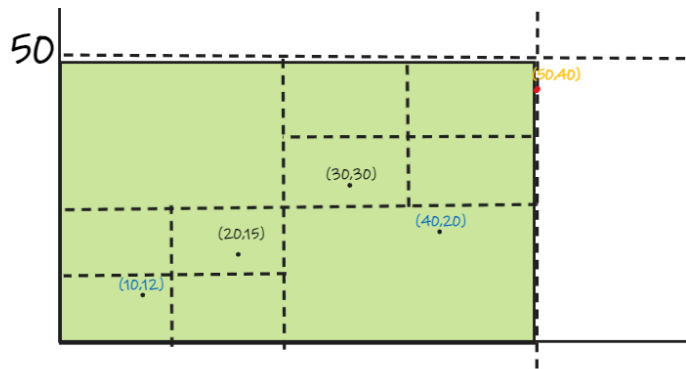


Bigger version of above for clearer vision:

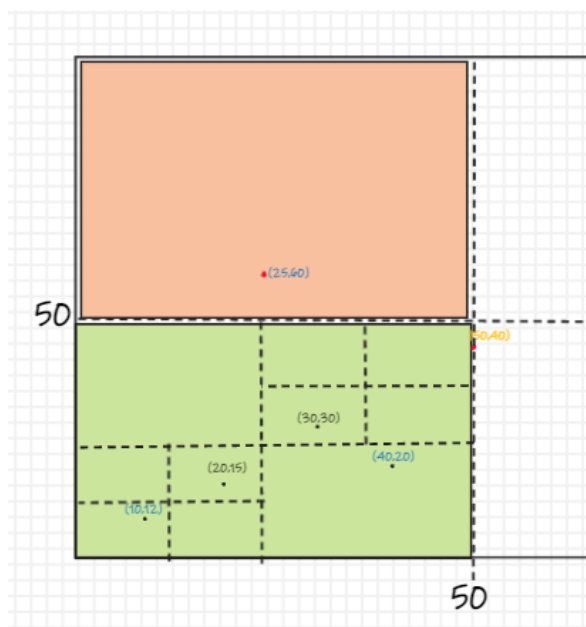
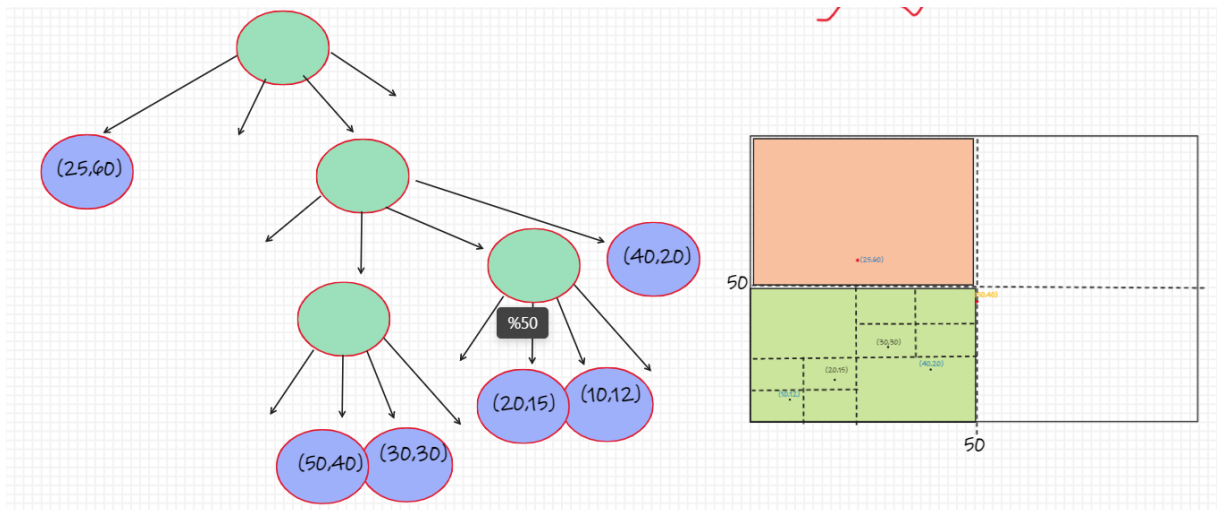


Bigger version of above for clear vision:

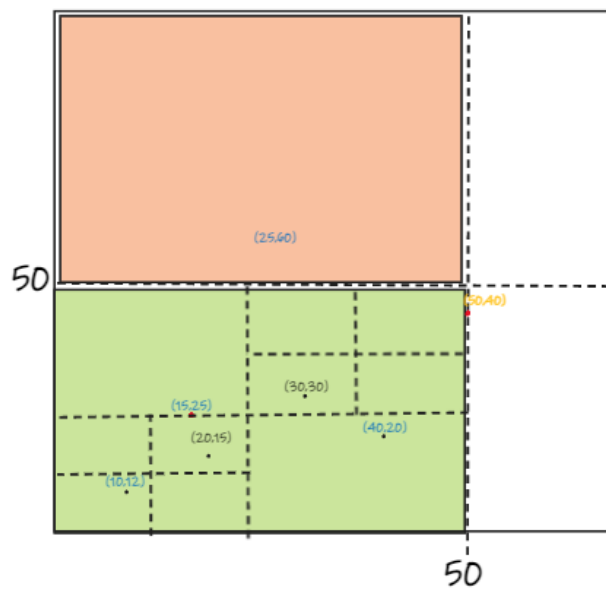
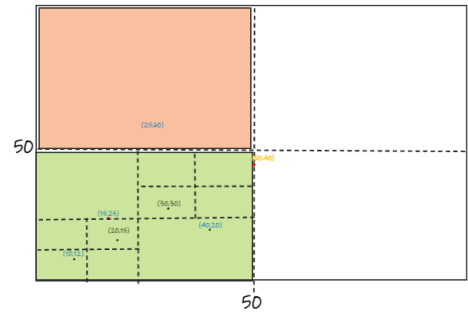
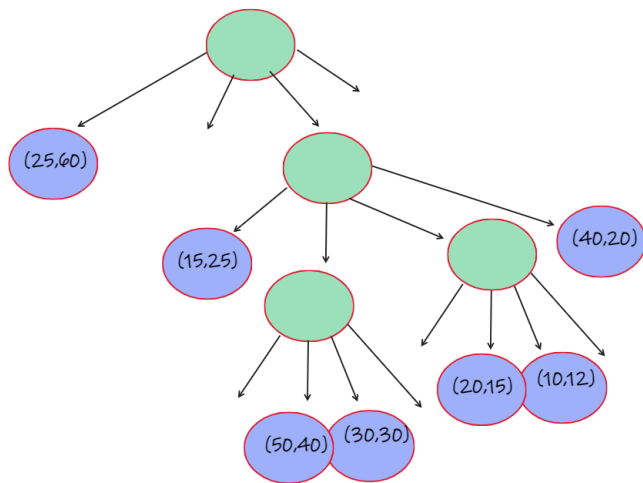




Bigger version of above for clear vision:



Bigger version of above for clear vision:



Bigger version of above for clear vision:

Note: the points that in exactly boundary of the sub square assumed in child of left-top square