

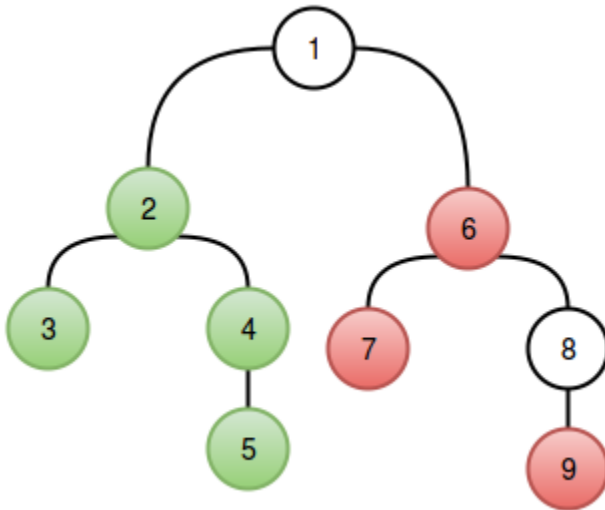
## SCS1201 – Data Structures and Algorithm I

### Optional Take home Assignment -2019

Treeland is a country with cities and roads. There is exactly *one* path between any two cities.

The ruler of Treeland wants to implement a self-driving bus system and asks tree-loving Alex to plan the bus routes. Alex decides that each route must contain a subset of *connected* cities; a subset of cities is *connected* if the following two conditions are true:

1. There is a path between every pair of cities which belongs to the subset.
2. Every city in the path must belong to the subset.



In the figure above,  $\{2,3,4,5\}$  is a *connected* subset, but  $\{6,7,9\}$  is not (for the second condition to be true, would need to be part of the subset).

Each self-driving bus will operate within a *connected segment* of Treeland. A connected segment  $[L,R]$  where  $1 \leq L \leq R \leq n$  is defined by the connected subset of cities

$$S = \{x | x \in Z \text{ and } L \leq x \leq R\}$$

In the figure above,  $[2,5]$  is a connected segment that represents the subset  $\{2,3,4,5\}$ . Note that a single city can be a segment too.

Help Alex to find number of connected segments in Treeland.

**Input Format**

The first line contains a single positive integer,  $n$  . The  $n-1$  subsequent lines each contain two positive space-separated integers,  $a_i$  and  $b_i$ , describe an edge connecting two nodes in tree  $T$  .

**Output Format**

Print a single integer: the number of segments  $[L,R]$ , which are connected in tree  $T$  .

**Sample Input**

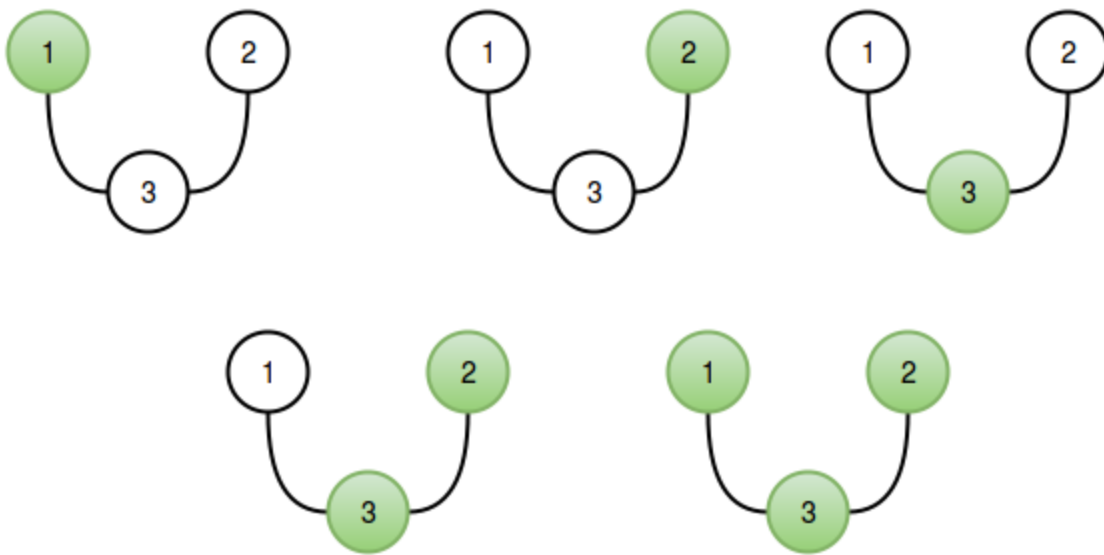
```
3
1 3
3 2
```

**Sample Output**

```
5
```

**Explanation**

The connected *segments* for our test case are:  $[1,1],[2,2],[3,3],[2,3]$  and  $[1,3]$  . These *segments* can be represented by the respective subsets:  $\{1\}\{2\}\{3\}\{2,3\}$  and  $\{1,2,3\}$  .



Note:[1,2] is not a connected segment. It represents the subset {1,2} and the path between 1 and 2 goes through 3 which is not a member of the subset.