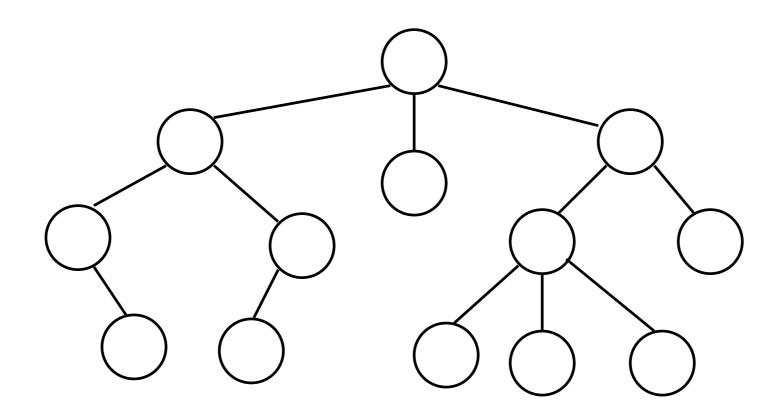
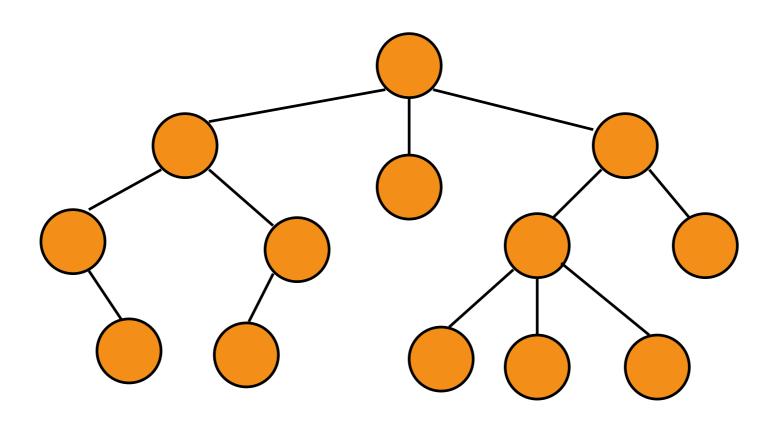
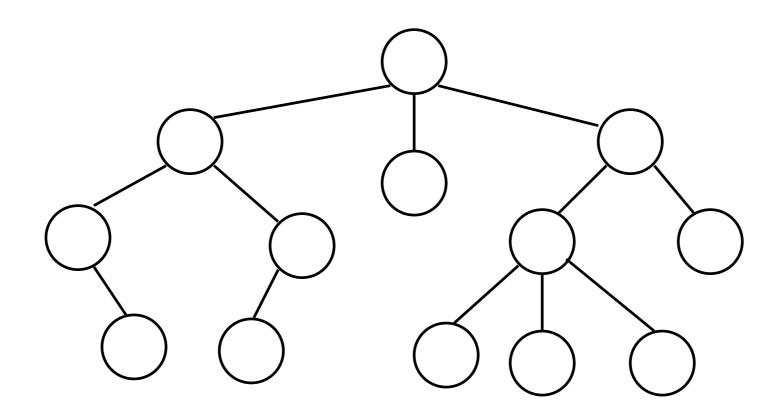
Pre-reading Lecture 32

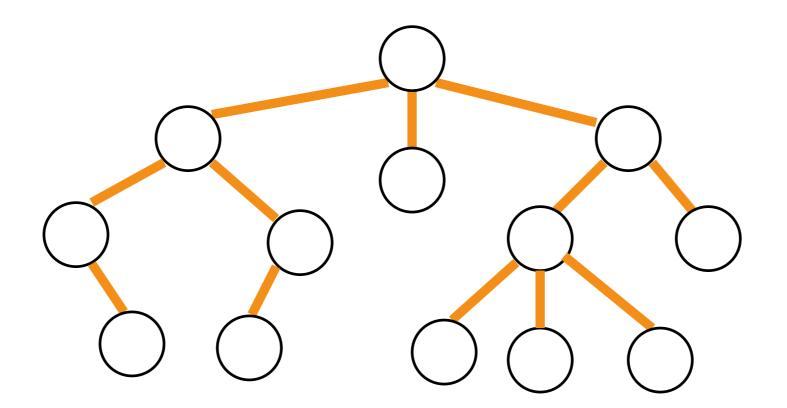


Nodes





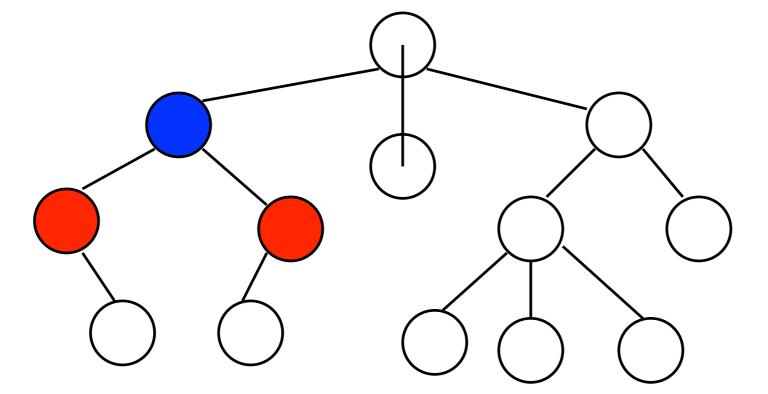
Edges

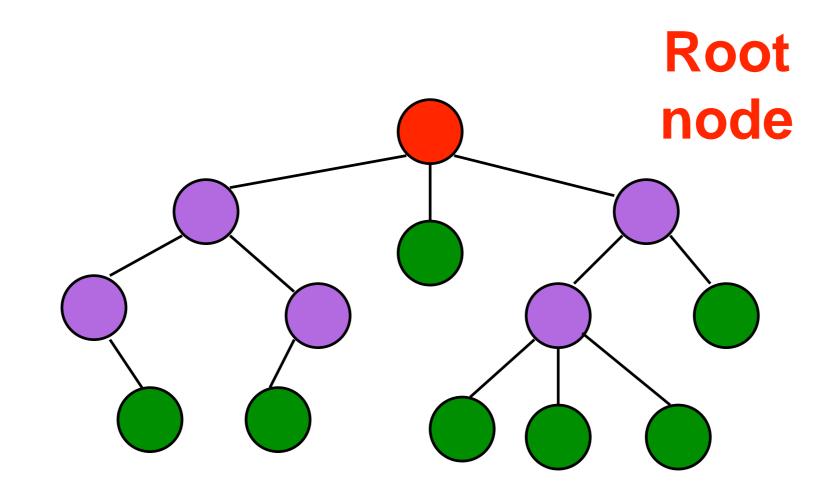


For **simplicity**: Draw undirected edges... they are actually directed.

Parent

Children

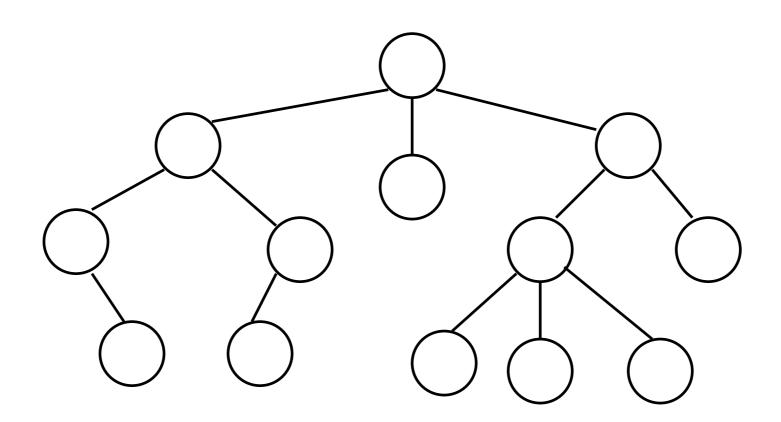


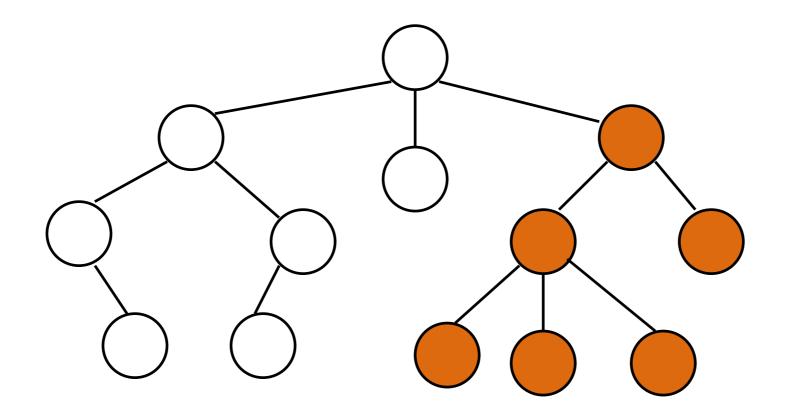


Inner

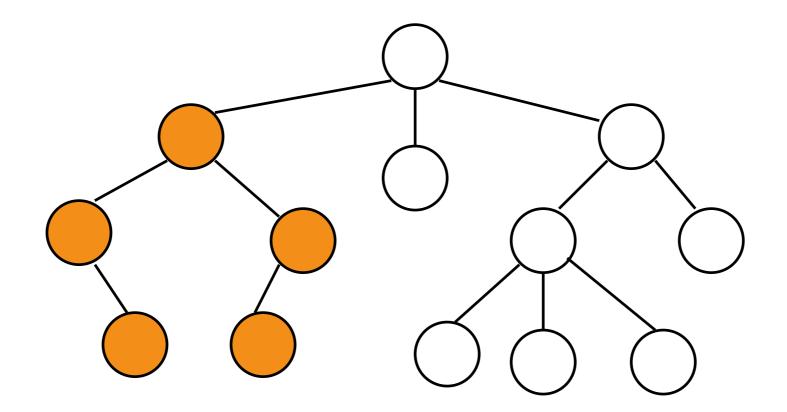
nodes

Leaf nodes

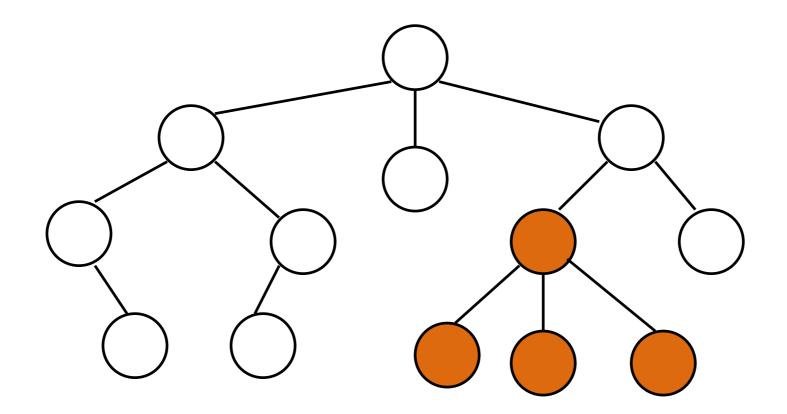




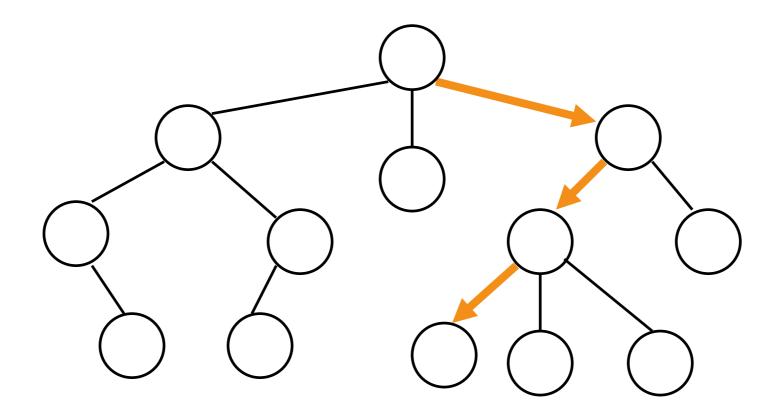
Subtree



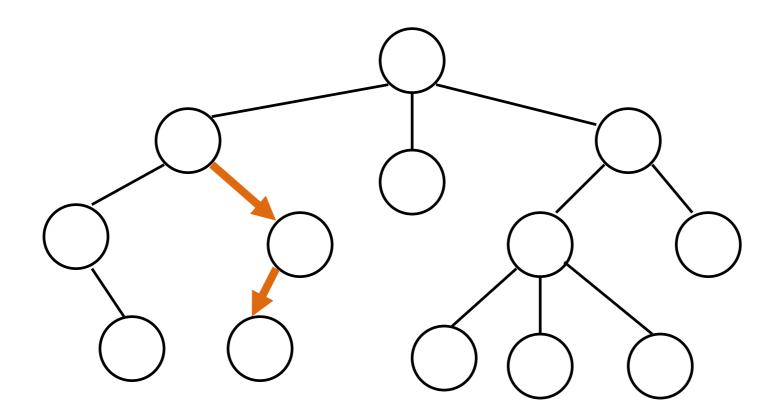
Subtree



Subtree

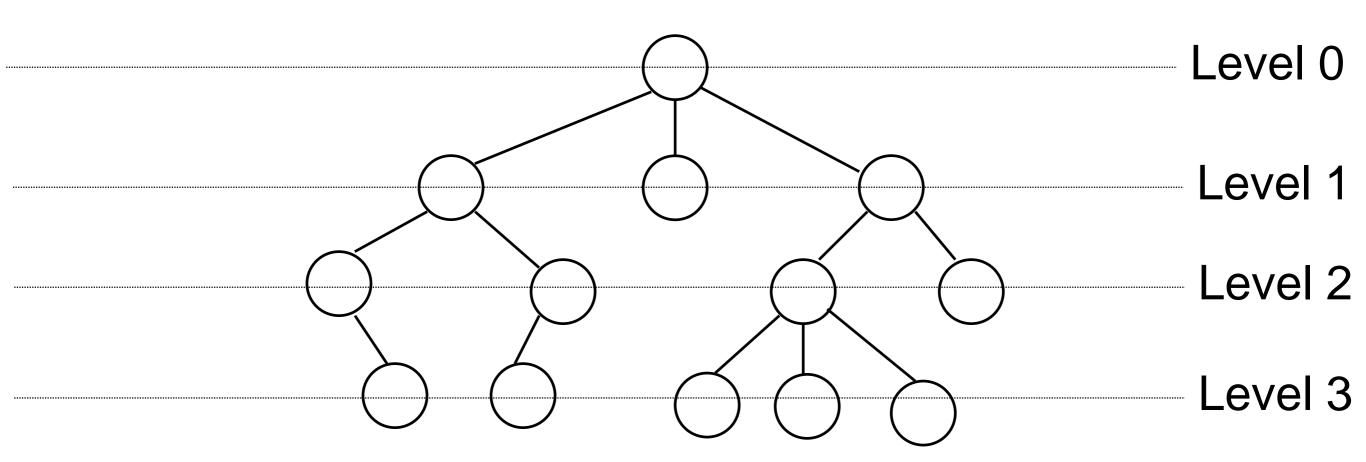


Path of length 3



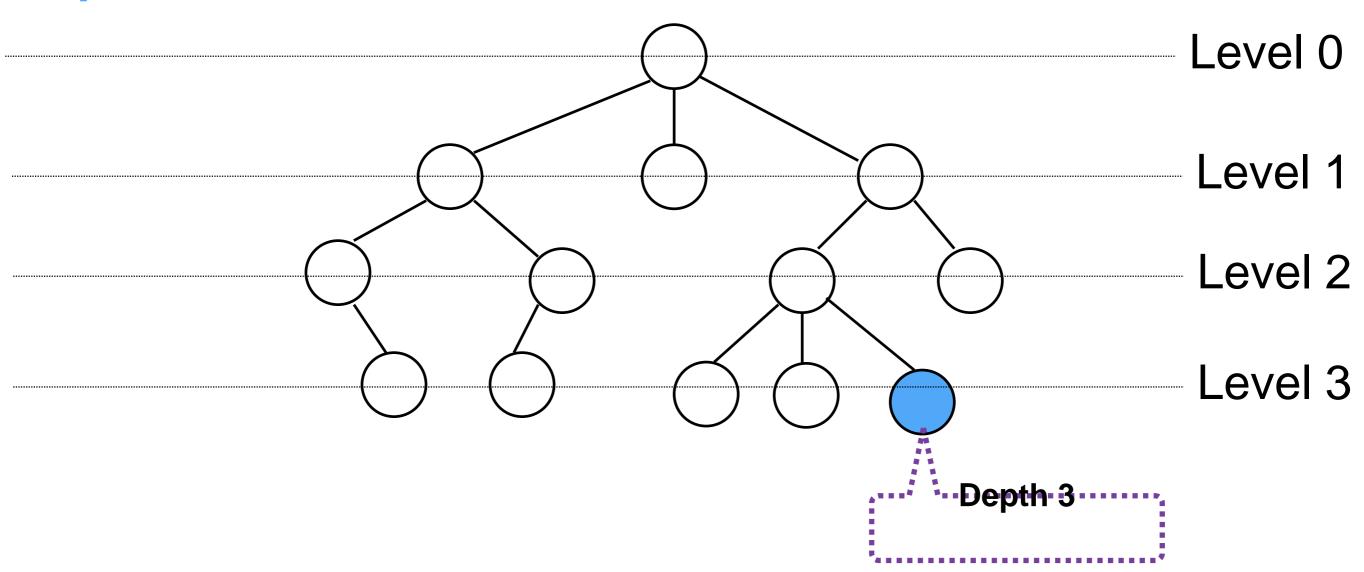
Path of length 2

Levels



(determined by length of path from root node)

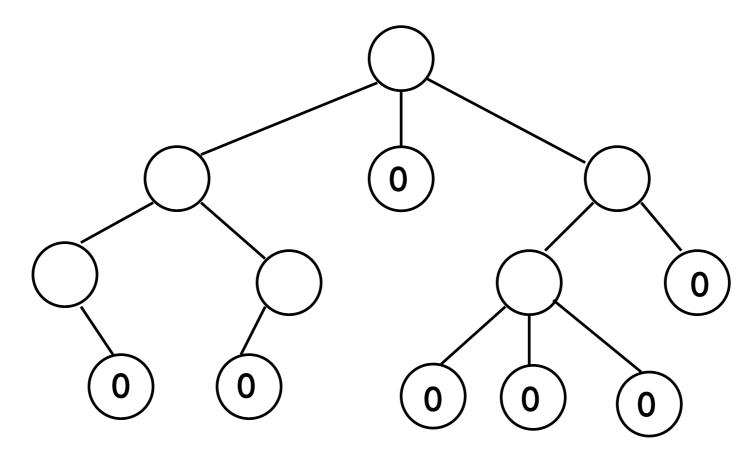
Depth of a node



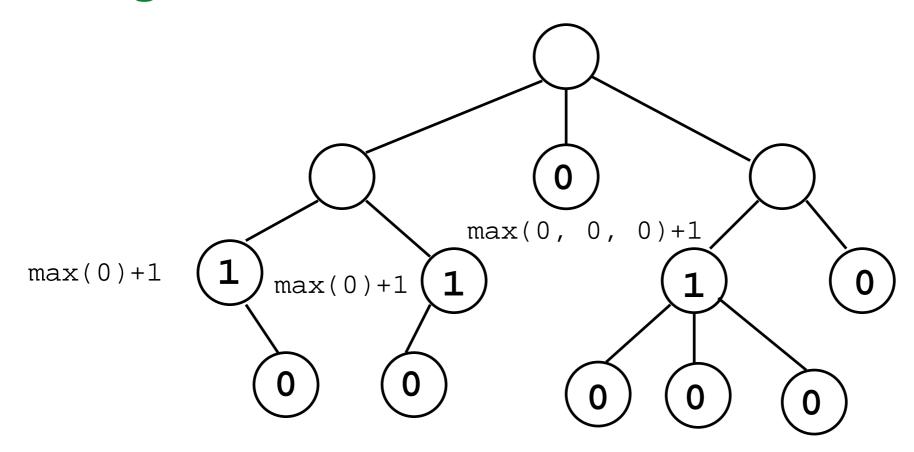
Equal to its level.

Depth/Height of a tree

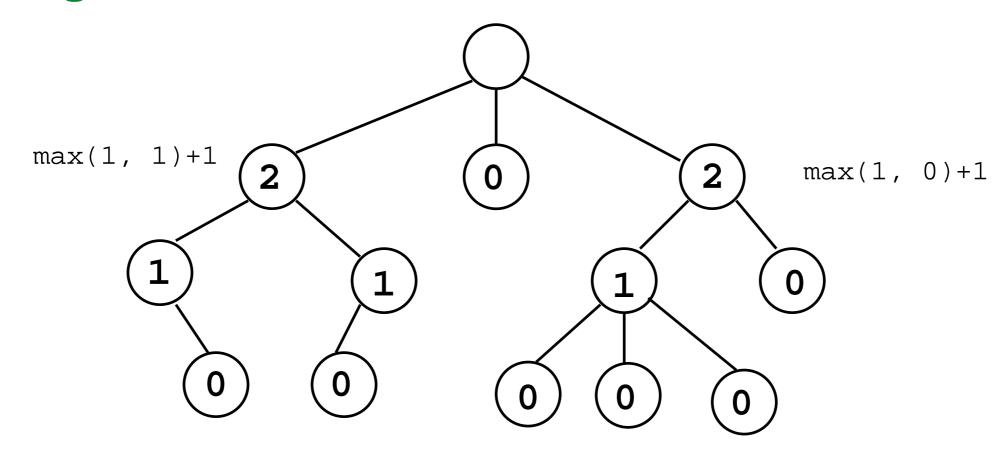
Depth/Height of a tree



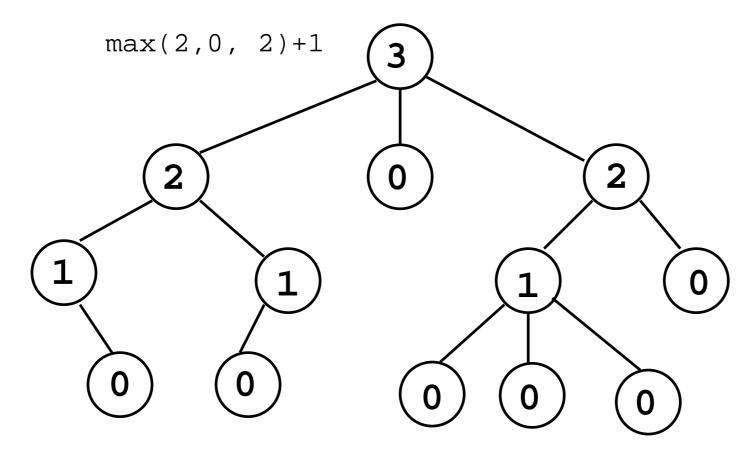
Depth/Height of a tree



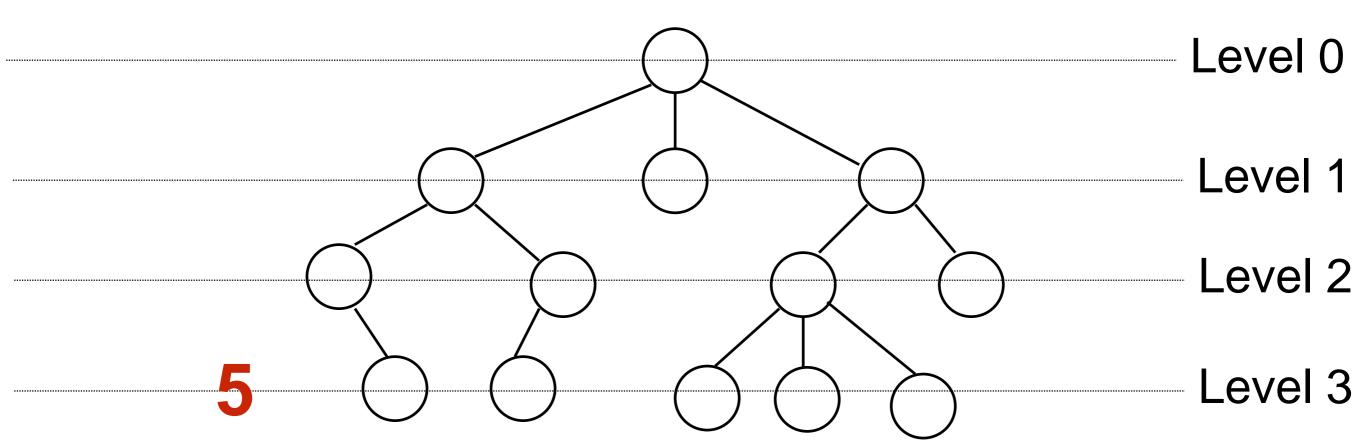
Depth/Height of a tree



Depth/Height of a tree



Width of a tree



Number of nodes in the level with most nodes.

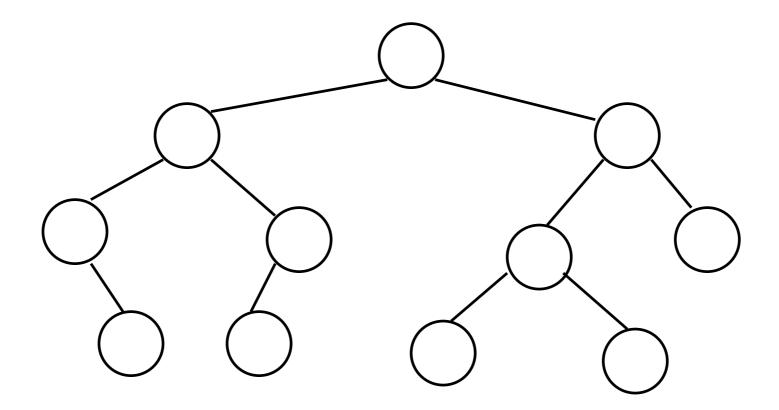
Summary of Tree Notation

- The node with no parent is the root (one per tree)
- A node with no child is a leaf
- Each node is either an inner node, or it is a root and/or leaf
- Every node that is not a leaf is a parent node
- Every node is the root node of its subtree
- Every node except the root is a child
- Height/Depth of a tree is also its maximum level
- Width: number of nodes in the level with the highest number of nodes

We will only talk about binary trees

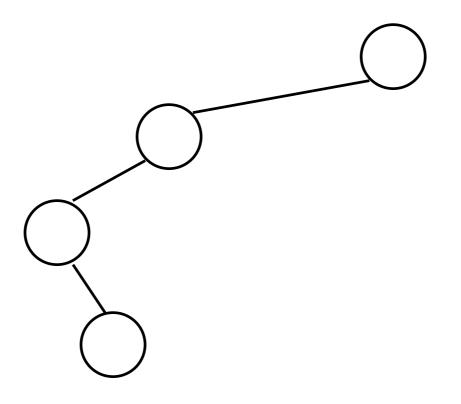
Binary tree

Every node has at most two children.



Note: Every subtree is a Binary Tree

Unbalanced Binary Tree



Balanced Binary Tree

For every node

|height(left subtree) - height(right subtree)| ≤ 1