## Exercise 1

## Exercise 2

1. Since each node of the previous layer can only have one only child, we can use the amount of nodes in the previous layer to find the max number of only childs. We also know that an only child cannot have a child itself, because it would break the AVL tree. Thus we get at max 2^(h-1) only childs in any AVL tree.

Inserting this into LR(T) we get: