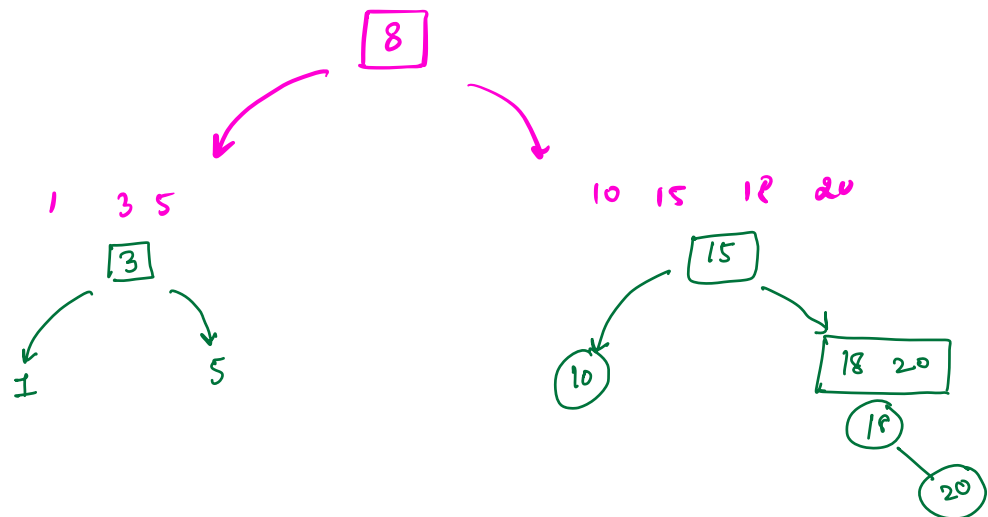


sorted array \Rightarrow Balanced BST

$H = \log N$

$$\forall \text{ node } \left| \text{height of LST} - \text{height of RST} \right| \leq 1$$

1 3 5 8 10 15 18 20



Node build (int arr[], int start, int end)

{

if (start > end) return null;

int mid = (start + end) / 2;

Node temp = new Node(arr[mid]);

temp->left = build(arr, start, mid-1);

temp->right = build(arr, mid+1, end);

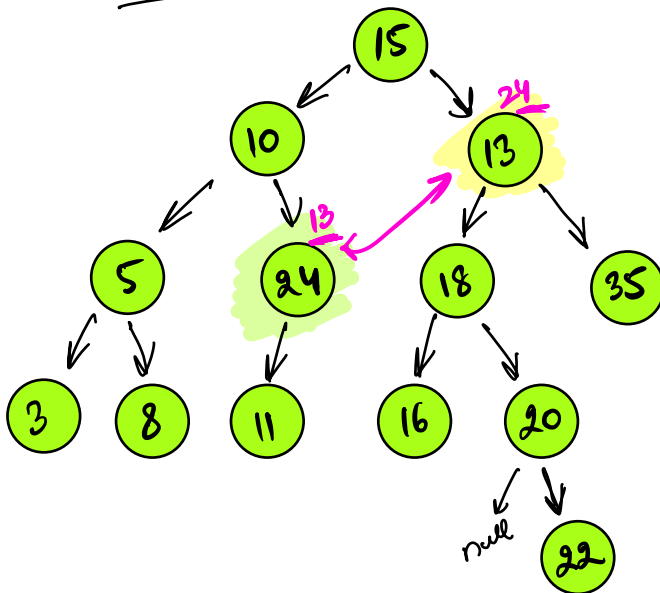
return temp;

}

$T.C = O(n)$



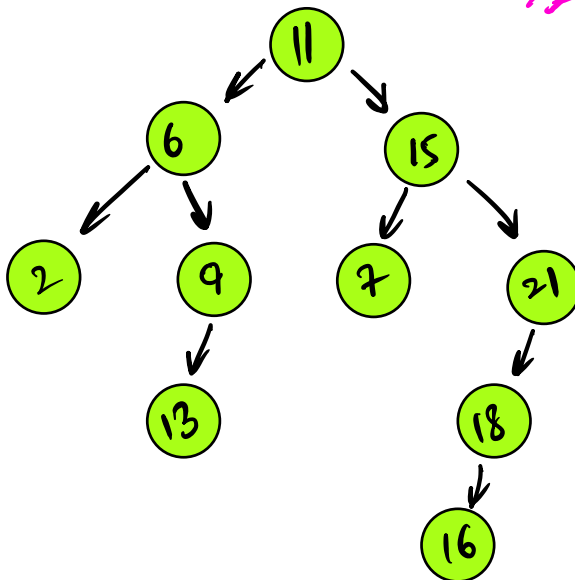
◌ Restore BST



3 5 8 10 11 24 15 16 18 20 22 13 35

↑ first
↑ second

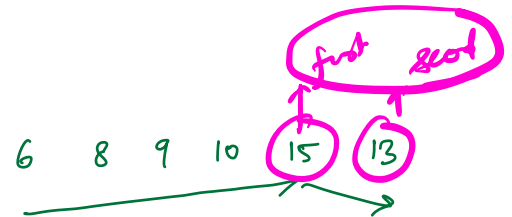
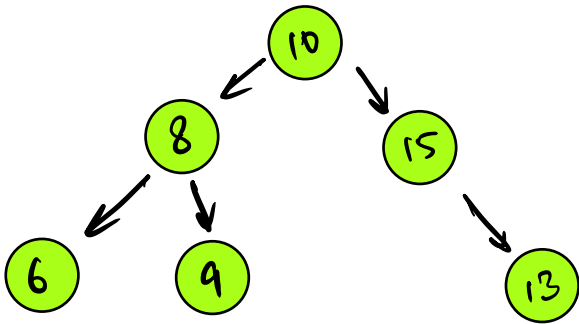
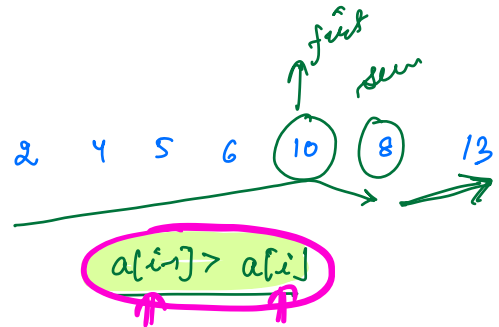
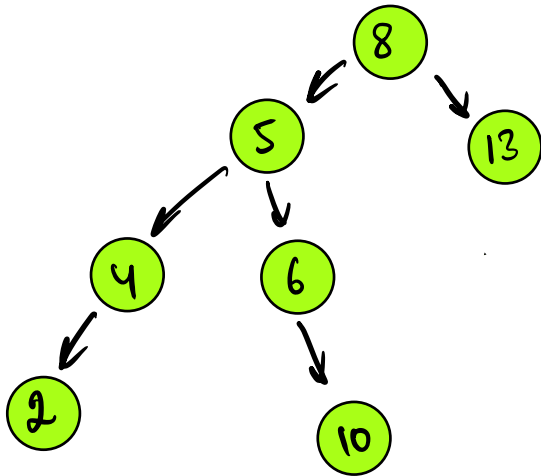
↑ second



2 6 13 9 11 7 15 16 18 21

↑ first
↑ second

In a BST,
two nodes were
swapped,
Find these 2 nodes
if they are swapped
again, it will become
BST.



$first = null, second = null, prev = null$
 void findswapped (Node root)

if (root == null) return;

findswapped (root->left);

if (prev != null && prev->data > root->data)

{ if (first == null) first = prev;
second = root;

} prev = root;

findswapped (root->right);

}

inorder (left)
 }
 inorder (right)

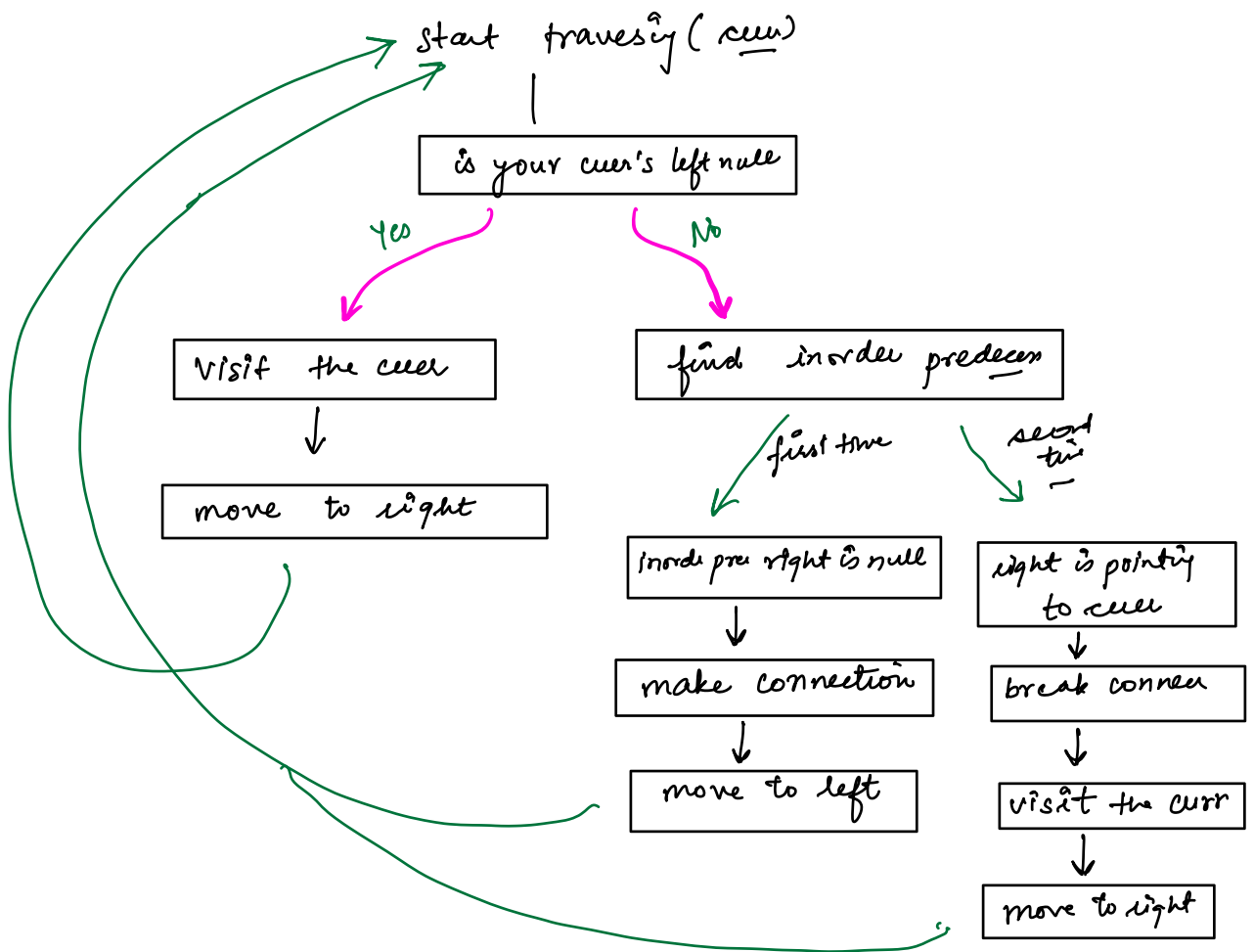
T.C $\sim O(n)$
 S.C $\sim O(H)$
 null

Morris inorder
Traversal

S.C: $O(1)$

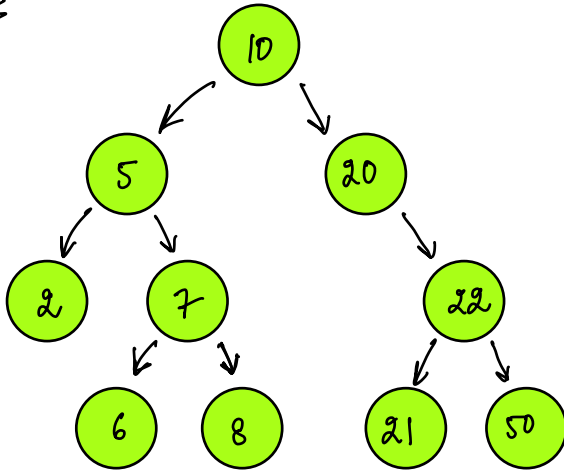
T.C: $O(3N) \approx O(N)$

```
curr = root;
while (curr != null)
{
    if (curr.left == null)
    {
        print(curr.data);
        curr = curr.right;
    }
    else
    {
        temp = curr.left;
        while (temp.right != null && temp.right != curr)
        {
            temp = temp.right;
        }
        if (temp.right == null)
        {
            temp.right = curr;
            curr = curr.left;
        }
        else
        {
            temp.right = null;
            print(curr.data);
            curr = curr.right;
        }
    }
}
```



BST

k^{th} smallest in BST



K	
3	6
5	8
10	50

inorder

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2 5 6 7 8 10 20 21 22 50 }

for only a single tree
↓
recursion

inorder[k-1]

q query →

$O(1)$

queries