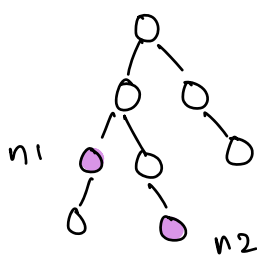
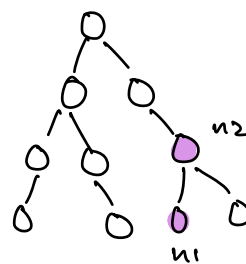


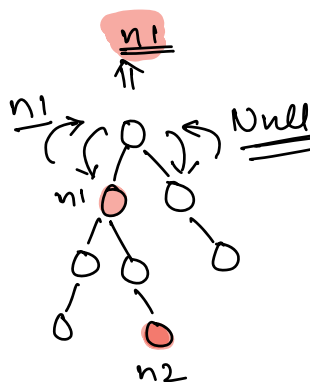
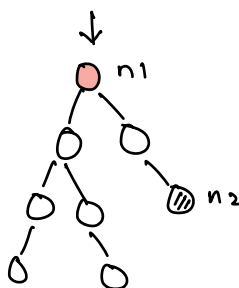
$LCA = n1$



$LCA(\text{root}, n1, n2) =$   
 $LCA(\text{root}.\text{left}, n1, n2)$



$LCA(\text{root}, n1, n2) =$   
 $LCA(\text{root}.\text{right}, n1, n2)$



```
TreeNode LCA (root, n1, n2) {
```

```
    if (root == Null)
        return null;
```

```
    if (root == n1 || root == n2)
        return root;
```

```
    TreeNode lLCA = LCA (root.left, n1, n2);
```

```
    TreeNode rLCA = LCA (root.right, n1, n2);
```

```
    if (lLCA != null && rLCA != null)
        return root;
```

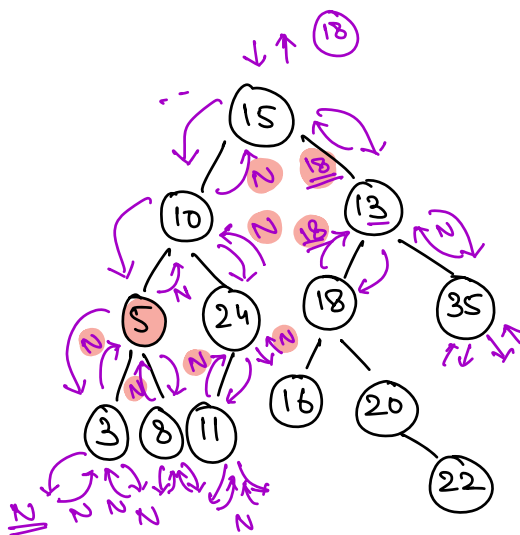
```
    else if (lLCA == null)
```

```
        return rLCA;
```

```
    else
```

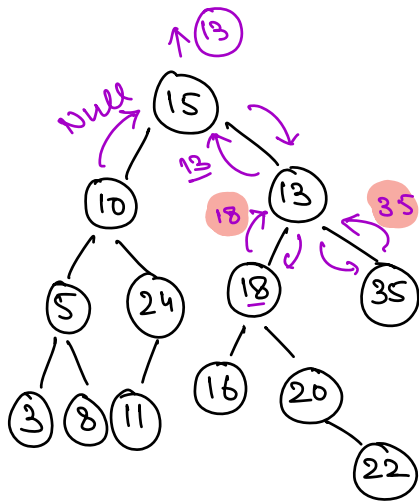
```
        return lLCA;
```

3



$LCA(\overset{n1}{18}, \overset{n2}{16}) = \underline{\underline{18}}$

TC:  $O(N)$   
SC:  $O(N)$



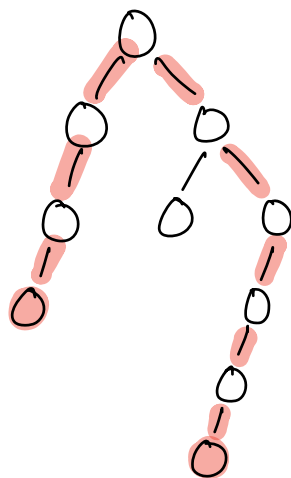
$$LCA(18, 35) = \underline{\underline{13}}$$

HW :- Try this any nodes are NOT present in the tree.

Q.  
MS, Amazon  
Arcesium,  
Adobe.

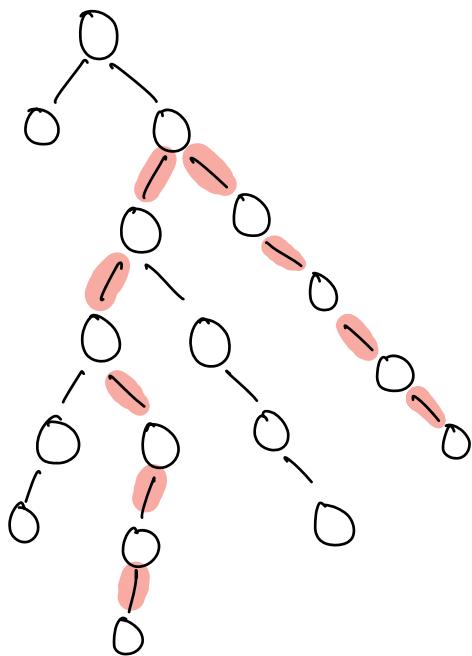
Given a Binary Tree, find its diameter.

↓  
length of longest  
path b/w any  
two nodes of  
the tree.

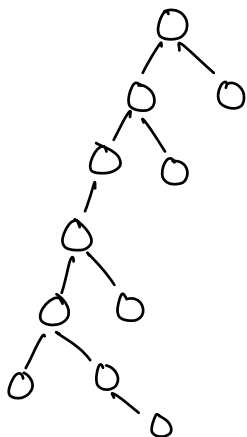


⇒ 8 (Edges)

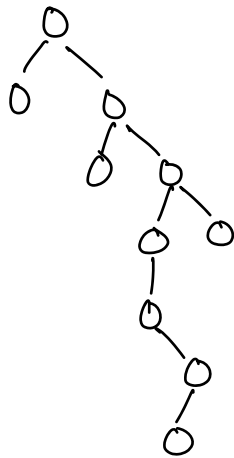
⇒  $lh + rh + 2$   
(2) + (4)



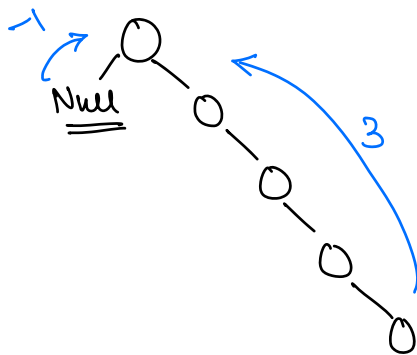
⇒ 4



⇒  $\text{dia}(\text{root})$   
=  
 $\text{dia}(\text{root}.\text{left})$



$$\Rightarrow \text{dia}(\text{root}) = \text{dia}(\text{root}.\text{right})$$



$$D = 4$$

$$-1 + 3 + 2 = 4$$

```
int dia (root) {
    if (root == null)
        return -1;

    O(N) ← int lh = height (root.left);
    O(N) ← int rh = height (root.right);
    int ld = dia (root.left);
    int rd = dia (root.right);
    return max (ld, rd, lh + rh + 2);
}
```

TC:  $O(N^2)$

```

class TreeInfo {
    int ht;
    int dia;
    TreeInfo(h, d) {
        this.ht = h;
        this.dia = d;
    }
}

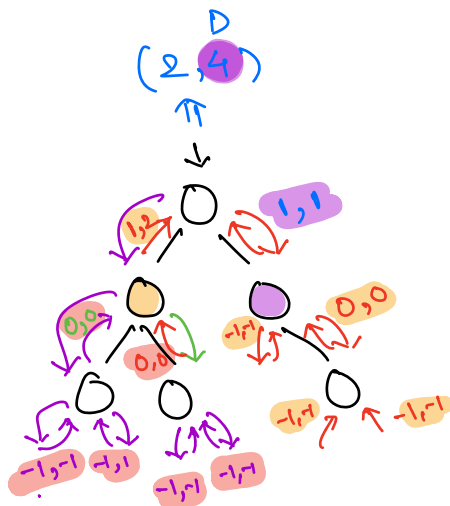
```

```

TreeInfo dia(root) {
    if (root == null) {
        return new TreeInfo(-1, -1);
    }
    TreeInfo l = dia(root.left);
    TreeInfo r = dia(root.right);
    return new TreeInfo(max(l.ht, r.ht) + 1,
        max(l.dia, r.dia, l.ht + r.ht + 2));
}

```

3



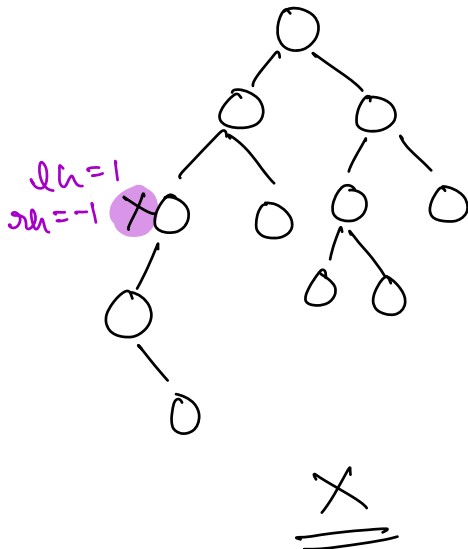
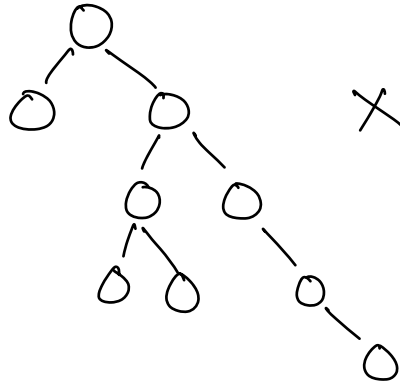
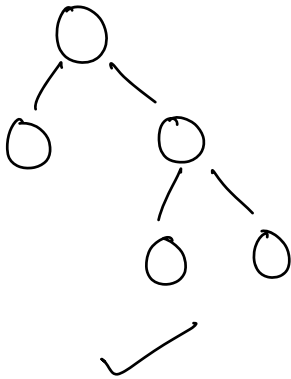
TC:  $O(N)$   
SC:  $O(N)$

10:31 pm

## Height Balanced Tree

$$|ht(LST) - ht(RST)| \leq 1$$

for all the nodes in a tree.



Q. Given a Binary Tree, check if it is Height Balanced or not.

```
bool isBalanced (root) {  
    if (root == Null)  
        return true;
```

```
    O(N) ← int lh = height (root.left);
```

```
    O(N) ← int rh = height (root.right);
```

```
    if (abs(lh - rh) > 1)
```

```
        return false;
```

```
    return isBalanced (root.left) &&
```

```
        isBalanced (root.right)
```

3

TC:  $O(N^2)$

\* Search TC in a Height Balanced B.T =  $O(N)$

Ht (Height Balanced B.T)  $\approx O(\log N)$

\* Height Balanced BST  $\equiv$  Balanced BST  
 $O(\log N)$



```

class TreeInfo {
    int ht;
    bool isBal;
}

```

```

TreeInfo isBalanced (root) {
    if (root == NULL) {
        return new TreeInfo (-1, true);
    }
    TreeInfo lInfo = isBalanced (root.left);
    TreeInfo rInfo = isBalanced (root.right);
    if (lInfo.isBal && rInfo.isBal &&
        abs (lInfo.ht - rInfo.ht) <= 1) {
        return new TreeInfo (max (lInfo.ht, rInfo.ht) + 1,
                               true);
    }
    else {
        return new TreeInfo (max (lInfo.ht, rInfo.ht) + 1,
                               false);
    }
}

```

3

TC:  $O(N)$   
 SC:  $O(N)$

— \* —