



## ROOTED TREES

### Why

We want to talk about orienting the edges of a tree away from a given vertex.

### Definition

A *rooted tree* is an ordered pair consisting of a tree and a distinguished vertex, which we call the *root*. The *parent* of a given non-root vertex is the first vertex on the path from the given vertex to the root. Conversely, that given vertex is the *child* of its parent. Since there is only one path to the root, each non-root vertex has only one parent. We define the parent of the root to be the root itself.

### Notation

Let  $T = (V, E)$  be a tree. We denote the tree  $T$  rooted at vertex  $v$  by  $(T, v)$ .

### Properties

**PROPOSITION 1.** *Let  $(T, v)$  be a rooted tree. In the directed graph corresponding to this rooted tree every vertex has one parent.*

We denote the parent of vertex  $v$  by  $\mathbf{pa}_v$ .

