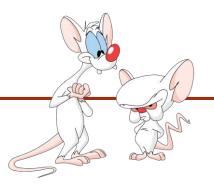
ASSIGOMPO2501619 INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER SCIENCE

A Week 11-3; Binary Trees er

Giulia Alberini, Fall 2020

Slides adapted from Michael Langer's

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO IN THIS VIDEO?

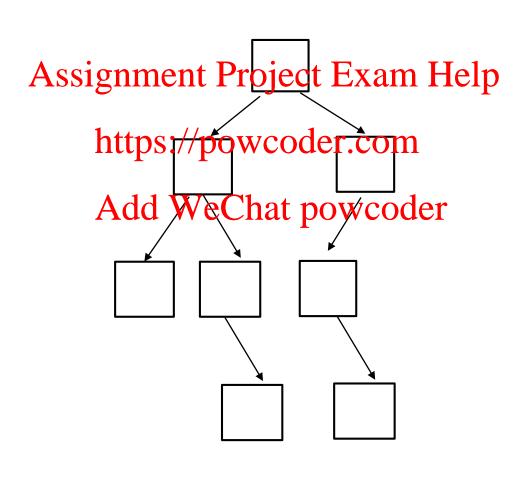


- Binary Trees Assignment Project Exam Help
 - Expression Trees://powcoder.com

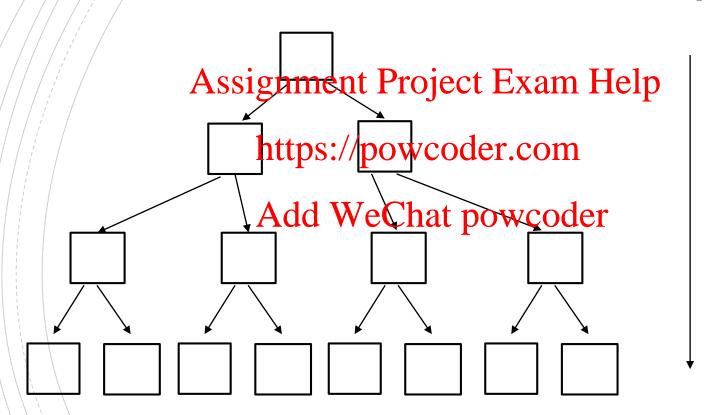
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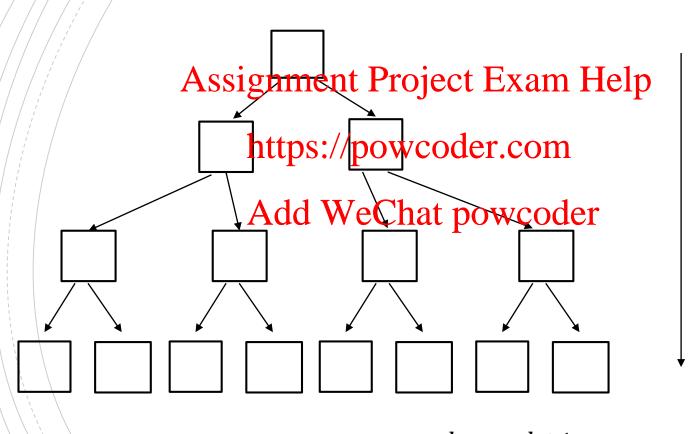
Each node has at most 2 children!



Q: What is the maximum number of nodes n in a binary tree of height h?

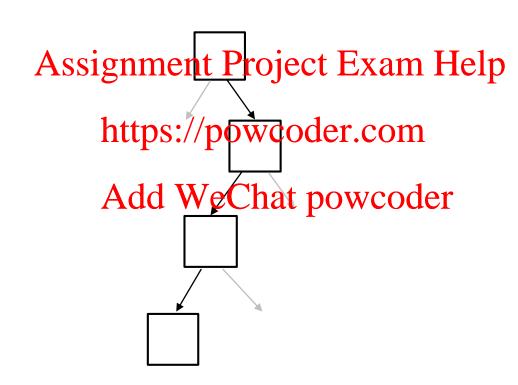


Q: What is the maximum number of nodes n in a binary tree of height h?

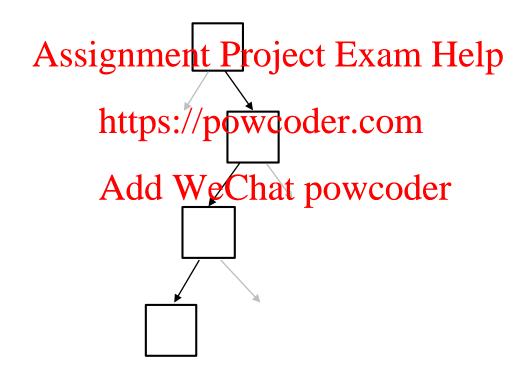


A:
$$n = 1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 2^h = 2^{h+1} - 1$$

Q: What is the minimum number of nodes n in a binary tree of height h?



Q: What is the minimum number of nodes n in a binary tree of height h?



A:
$$n = h + 1$$

BINARY TREES - IMPLEMENTATION

```
class
       BTree<T>{
  BTNode<T> root;
    Assignment Project Exam Help
  https://powcoder.com
class BTNode<T>{
     T eAdd We Chat powcoder
     BTNode<T> leftchild;
     BTNode<T> rightchild;
```

```
Rooted Tree Binary Tree (last lecture)

Rooted Tree

(last lecture)
```

```
https://powcoder.com
depthFirst(root) {
   if (root is not eApto WeChat powcoder
      visit root
      for each child of root
      depthFirst(child)
   }
}
```

Rooted Tree Binary Tree (last lecture) The lecture of the le

```
preorder(root) {
  if (root is not empty) {
    visit root
    for each child of root
      preorder( child )
```

```
https://powcoder.com
preorderBT (root) {
                      visit root
                      preorderBT (root.left)
                      preorderBT (root.right)
```

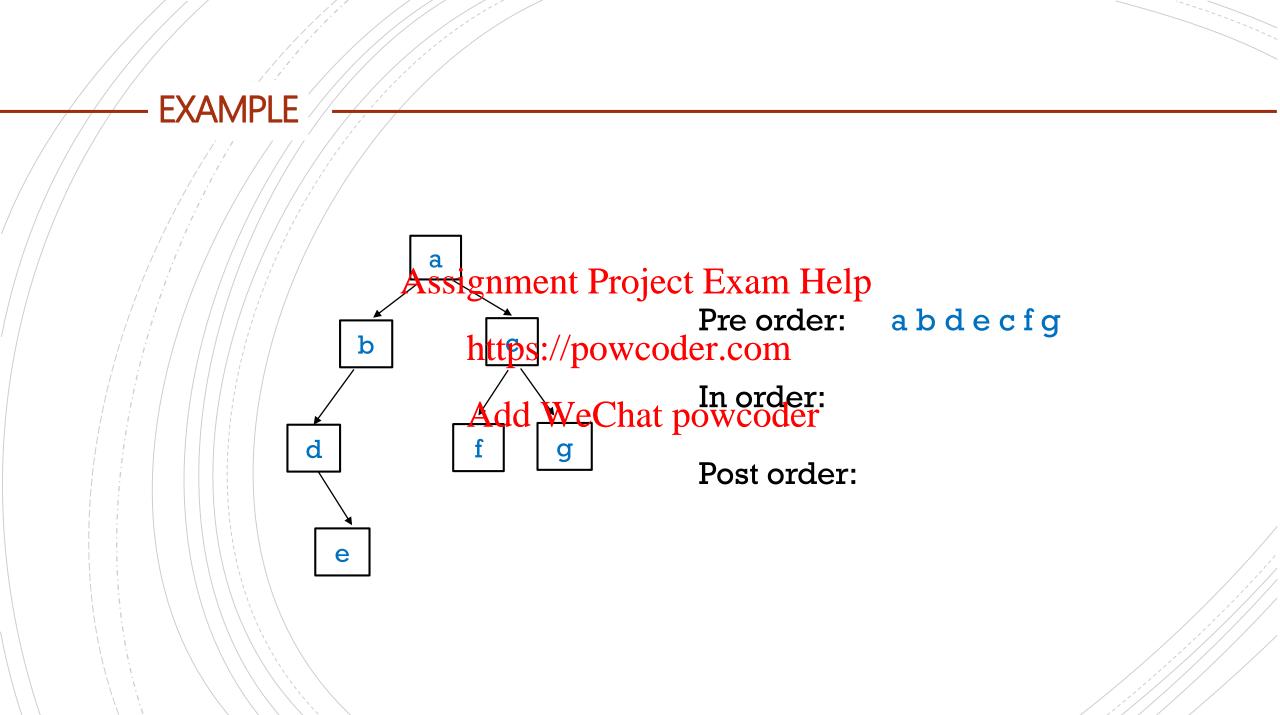
inorderBT (root) {

```
postorderBT (root) {
preorderBT (root) {
  if (root is not empty) {
                                  if (root is not empty) {
                                     postorderBT (root.left)
     visit root
     preorderBT (root.right)
     preorderBT (root.right)
                                     visit root
                    https://powcoder.com
```

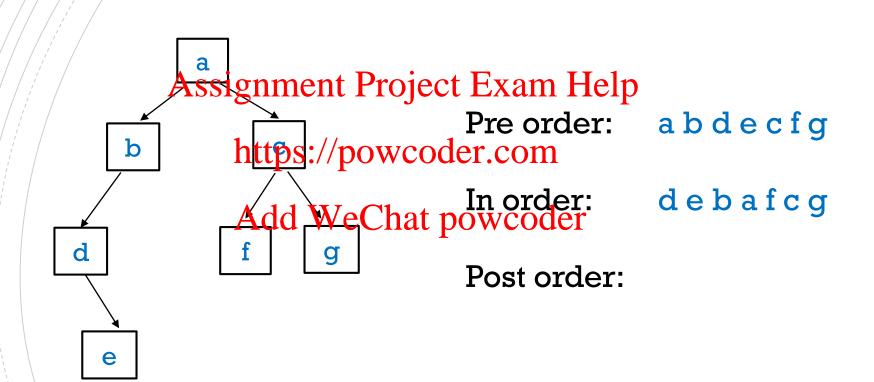
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```
inorderBT (root) {
   if (root is not empty) {
      inorderBT (root.left)
      visit root
      inorderBT (root.right)
```

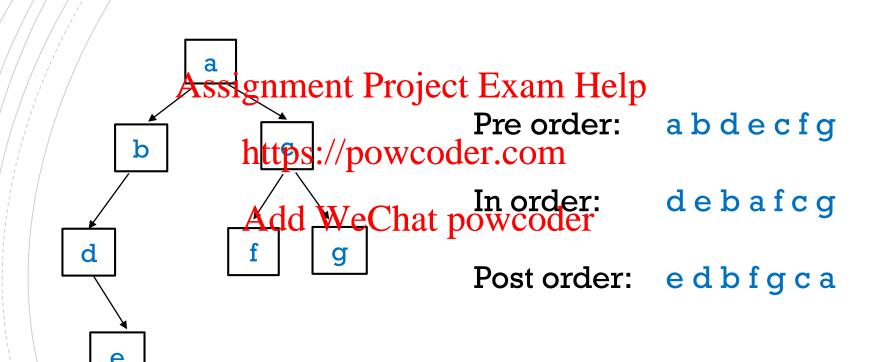
EXAMPLE Assignment Project Exam Help Pre order: https://powcoder.com Add WeChat powcoder: Post order:



EXAMPLE

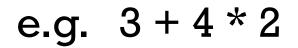


EXAMPLE



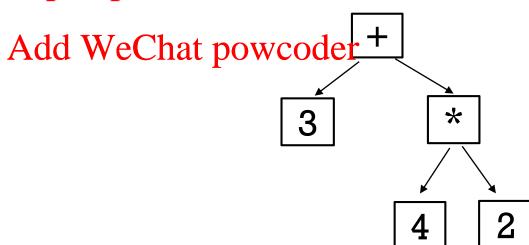


EXPRESSION TREES

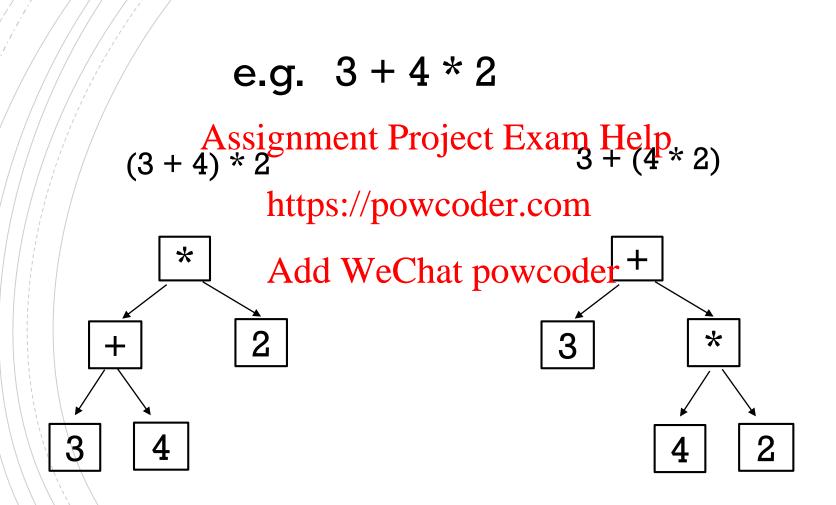


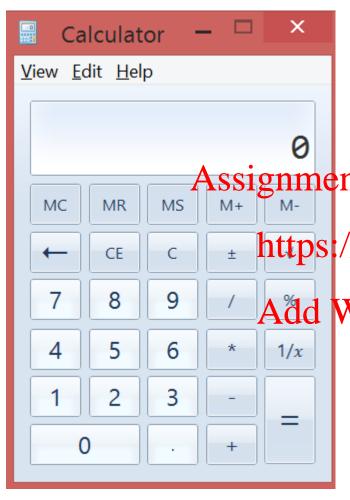
Assignment Project Exam Help, 2)

https://powcoder.com



EXPRESSION TREES





My Windows calculator says

$$3 + 4 * 2 = 14.$$

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2
 + 4) * 2 = 14.

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if I google "3+4*2", I get 11.

$$3 + (4*2) = 11.$$

EXPRESSIONS

We can make expressions using binary operators +, -, *, /, ^

e.g. $a - b / c + d * e ^ f ^ g$

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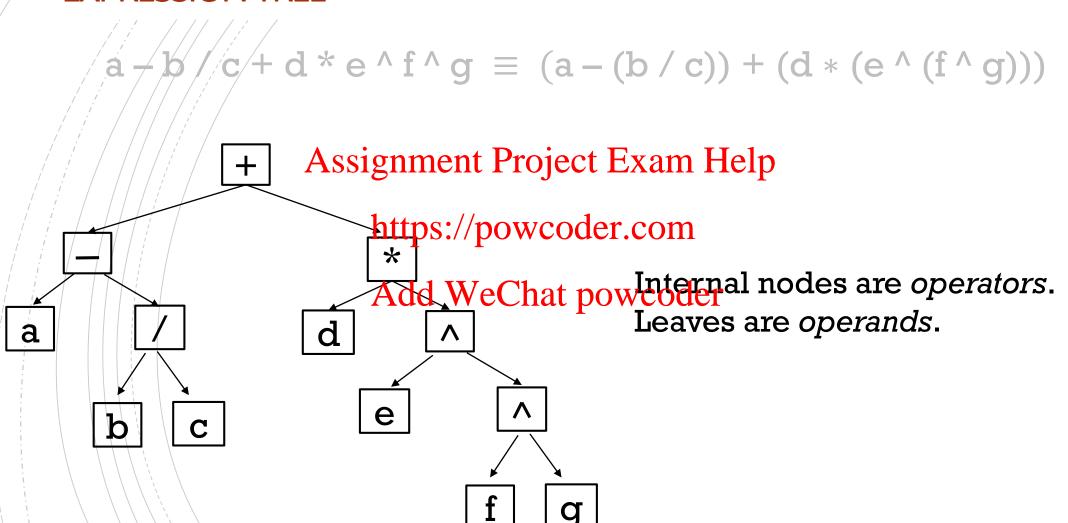
^/ is exponentiation: https://powcoder.com

We don't consider unary operators e.g. 3 + -4 = 3 + (-4)

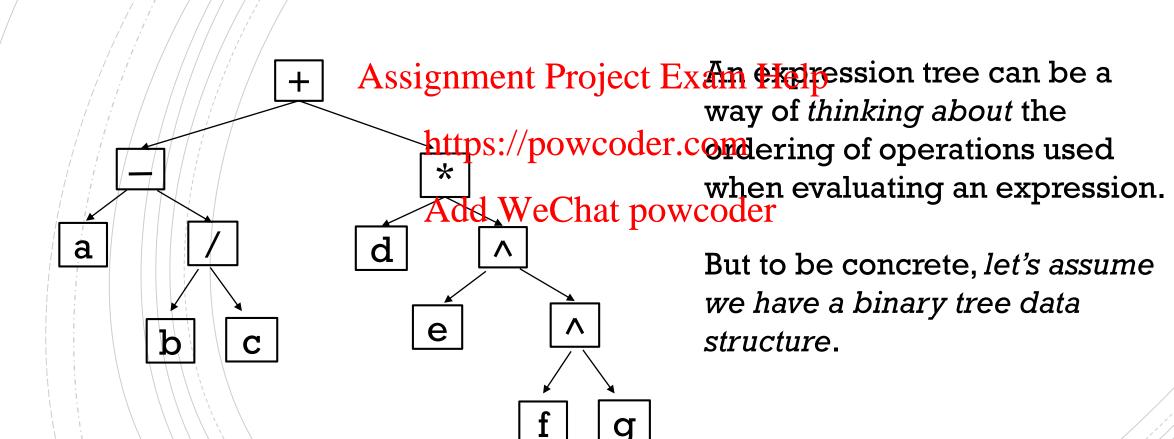
Operator precedence ordering makes brackets unnecessary.

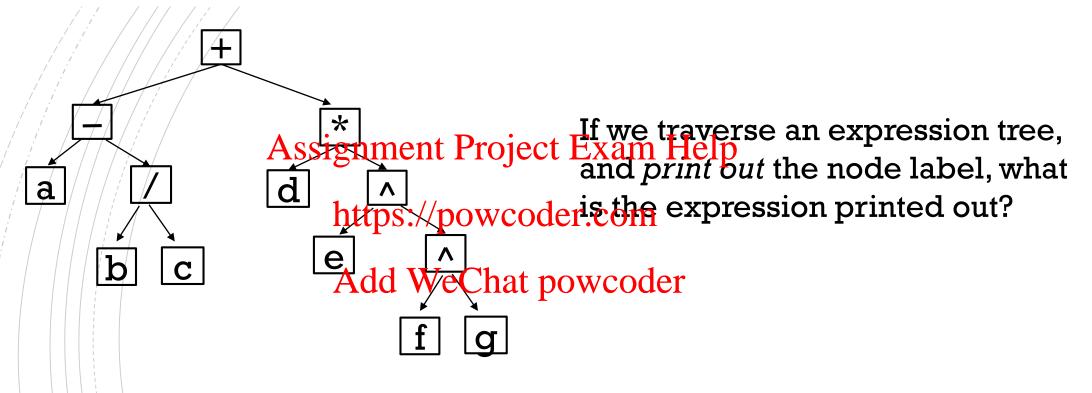
$$(a - (b / c)) + (d * (e ^ (f ^ g)))$$

EXPRESSION TREE

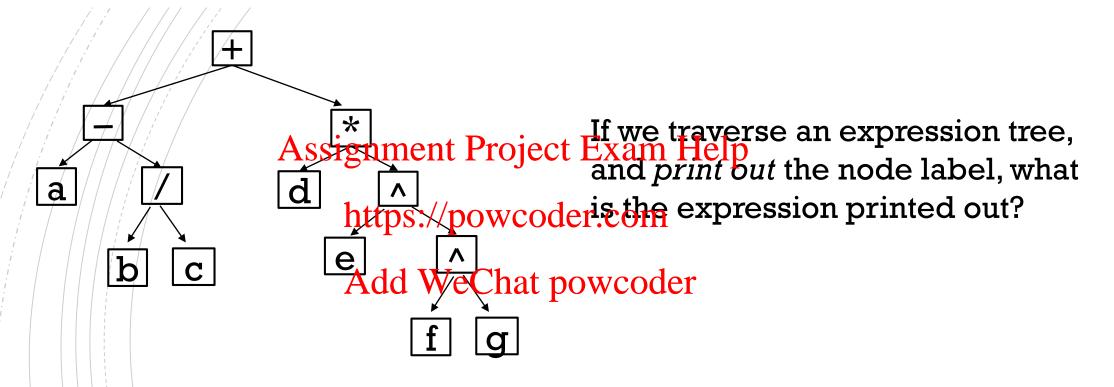


EXPRESSION TREE

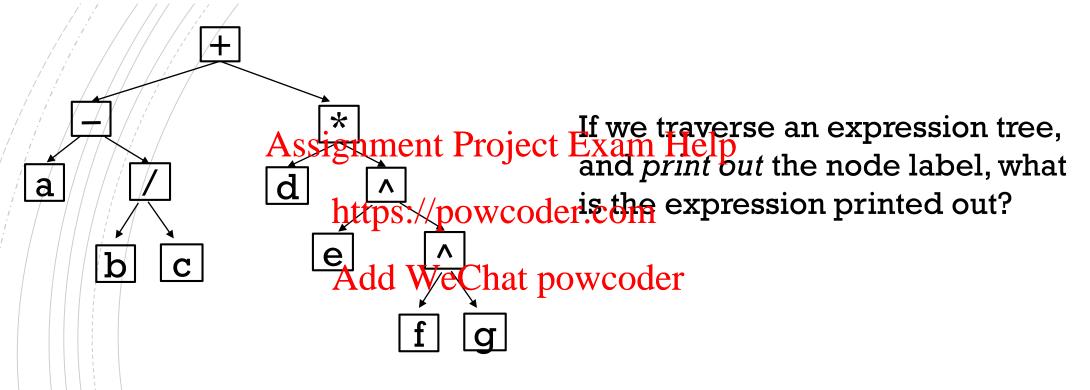




preorder traversal gives:

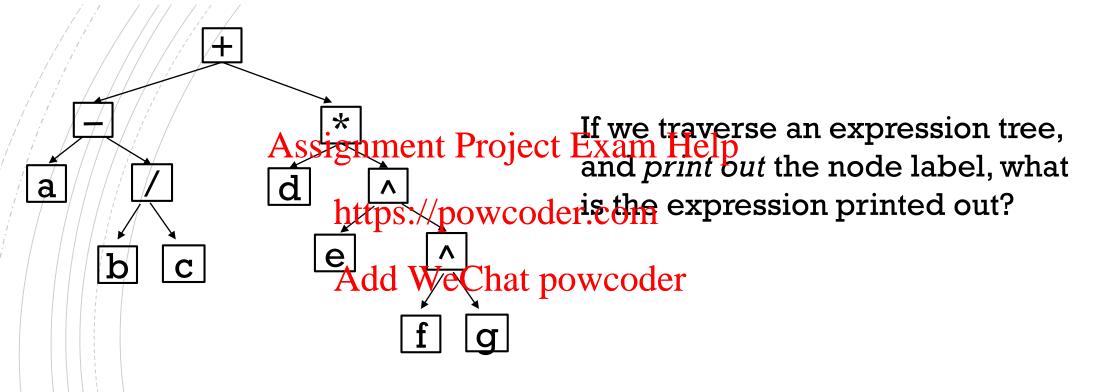


preorder traversal gives: +-a/bc*d^e^fg



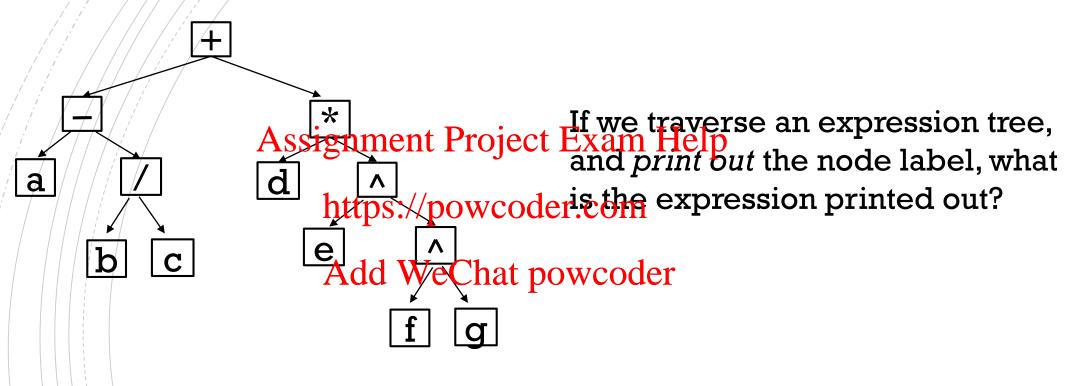
preorder traversal gives: +-a/bc*d^e^fg

inorder traversal gives:



preorder traversal gives: +-a/bc*d^e^fg

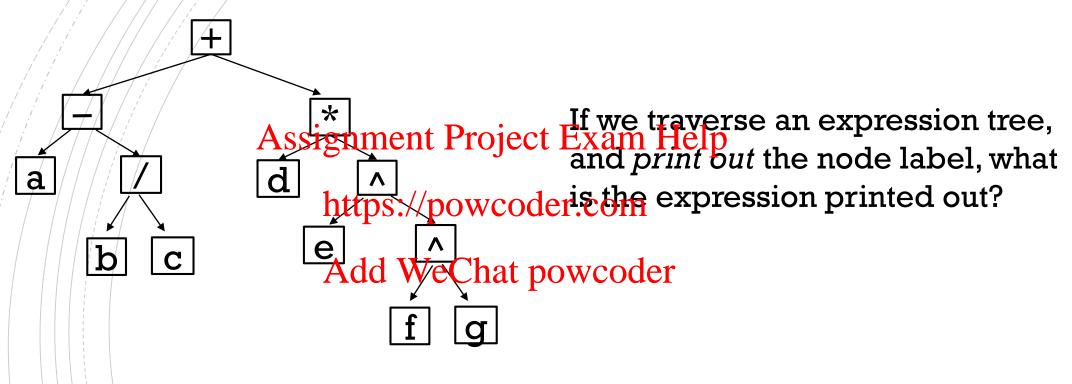
inorder traversal gives: $a - b / c + d * e ^ f ^ g$



preorder traversal gives: +-a/bc*d^e^fg

inorder traversal gives: $a - b / c + d * e ^ f ^ g$

postorder traversal gives:



preorder traversal gives: +-a/bc*d^e^fg

inorder traversal gives: $a - b / c + d * e ^ f ^ g$

postorder traversal gives: a b c / - d e f g ^ ^ * +

PREFIX, INFIX, POSTFIX EXPRESSIONS

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prefix: * a b

infix: a * b

postfix: a b *

PREFIX, INFIX, POSTFIX EXPRESSIONS

```
baseExp = variable | integer
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op = + | https://powcoder.com

preExp = baseExp | op preExp
```

where | means 'or'

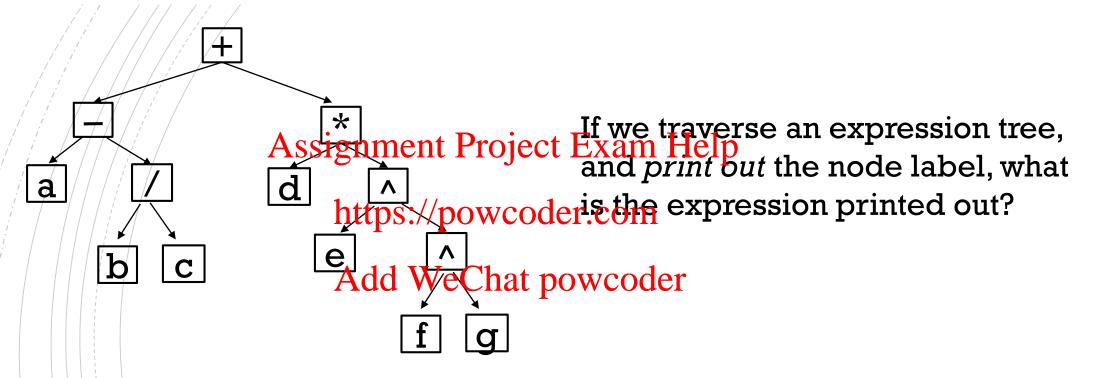
PREFIX, INFIX, POSTFIX EXPRESSIONS

```
baseExp = variable | integer
Assignment Project Exam Help
         = + | https://powcoder.com
op
          = baseExp | op preExp preExp
preExp
inExp
         = baseExp | inExp op inExp
postExp = baseExp | postExp | postExp | op
```

Use

only

one.



preorder traversal gives **prefix expression**: + - a / b c * d ^ e ^ f g

inorder traversal gives **infix expression**: $a-b/c+d*e^f$

postorder traversal gives postfix expression: a b c / - d e f g ^ ^ * +

TERMINOLOGY

Prefix expressions called "Polish Notation"

(after Polish logician Jan Lucasewicz 1920's)

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Postfix expressions are called "Reverse Polish notation" (RPN)
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Some calculators (esp. Hewlett Packard) require users to input expressions using RPN.

TERMINOLOG

Prefix expressions called "Polish Notation" (after Polish logician Jan Lucasewicz 1920's) Assignment Project Exam Help

https://powcoder.com
Postfix expressions are called "Reverse Polish notation" (RPN)

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Calculate 5 * 4 + 3:



5 <enter>

4 <enter>

* <enter>

3 <enter>

+ <enter>

No "=" symbol on keyboard.



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