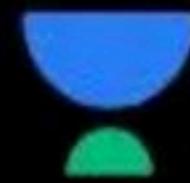




Trees - Part III

Course on Data Structure



CS & IT Engineering

Data Structure
Tree





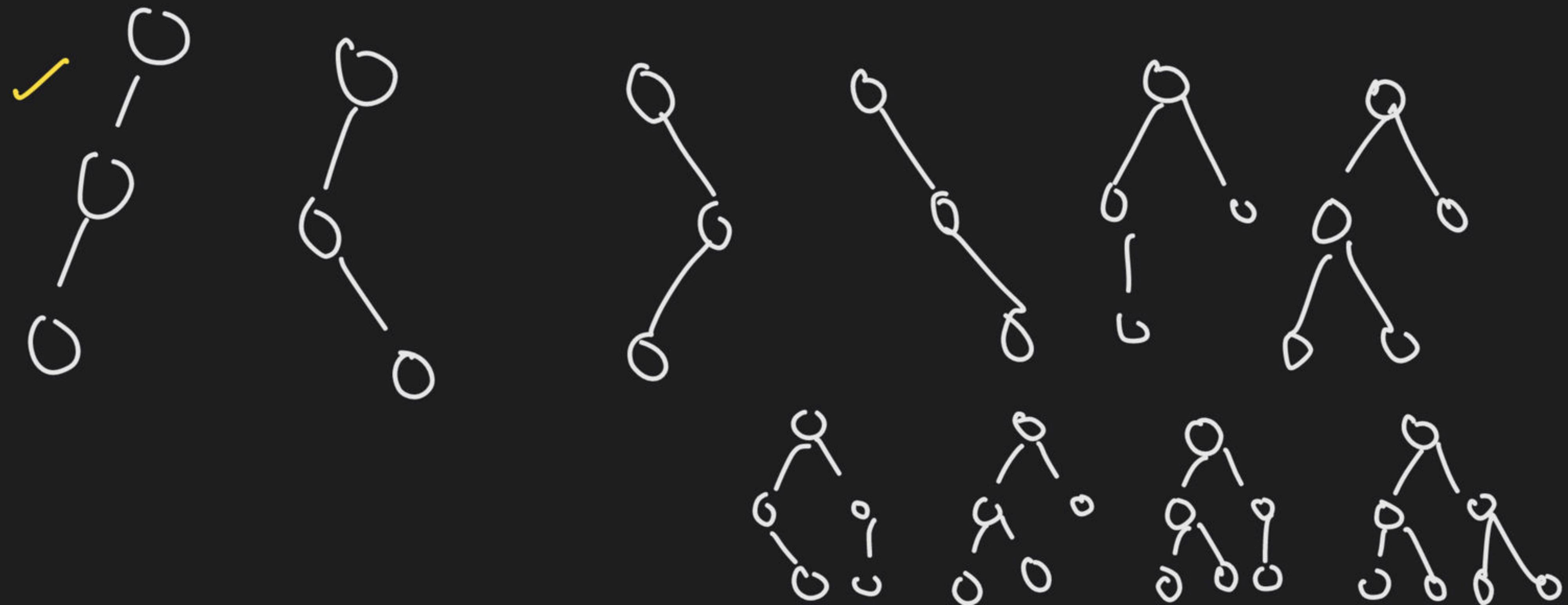
Topics

to be covered



- 1 Tree-II

Min. no.

of nodes in a binary tree of height h .

Level . 4 Nodes



level
0

1

2

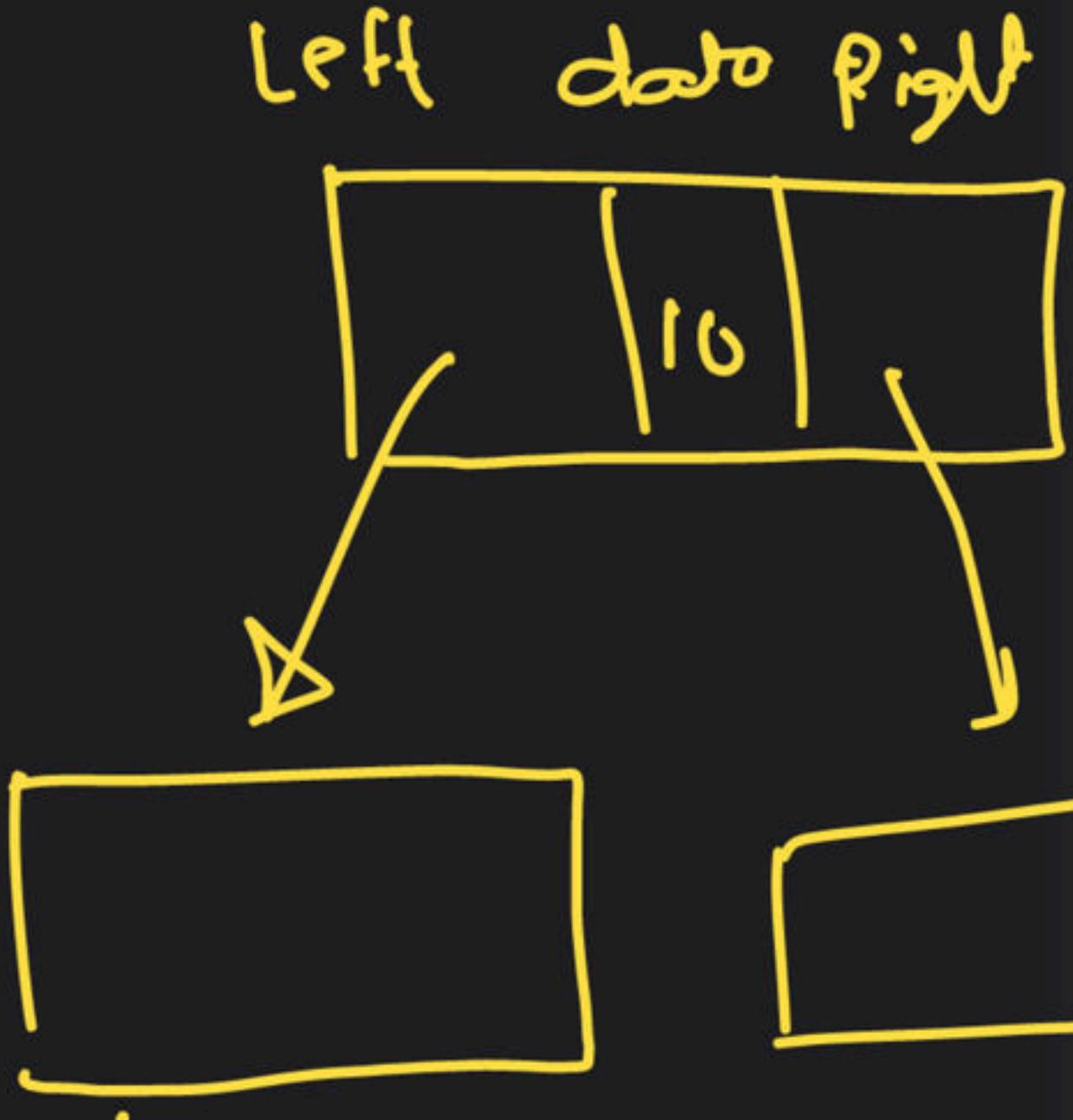
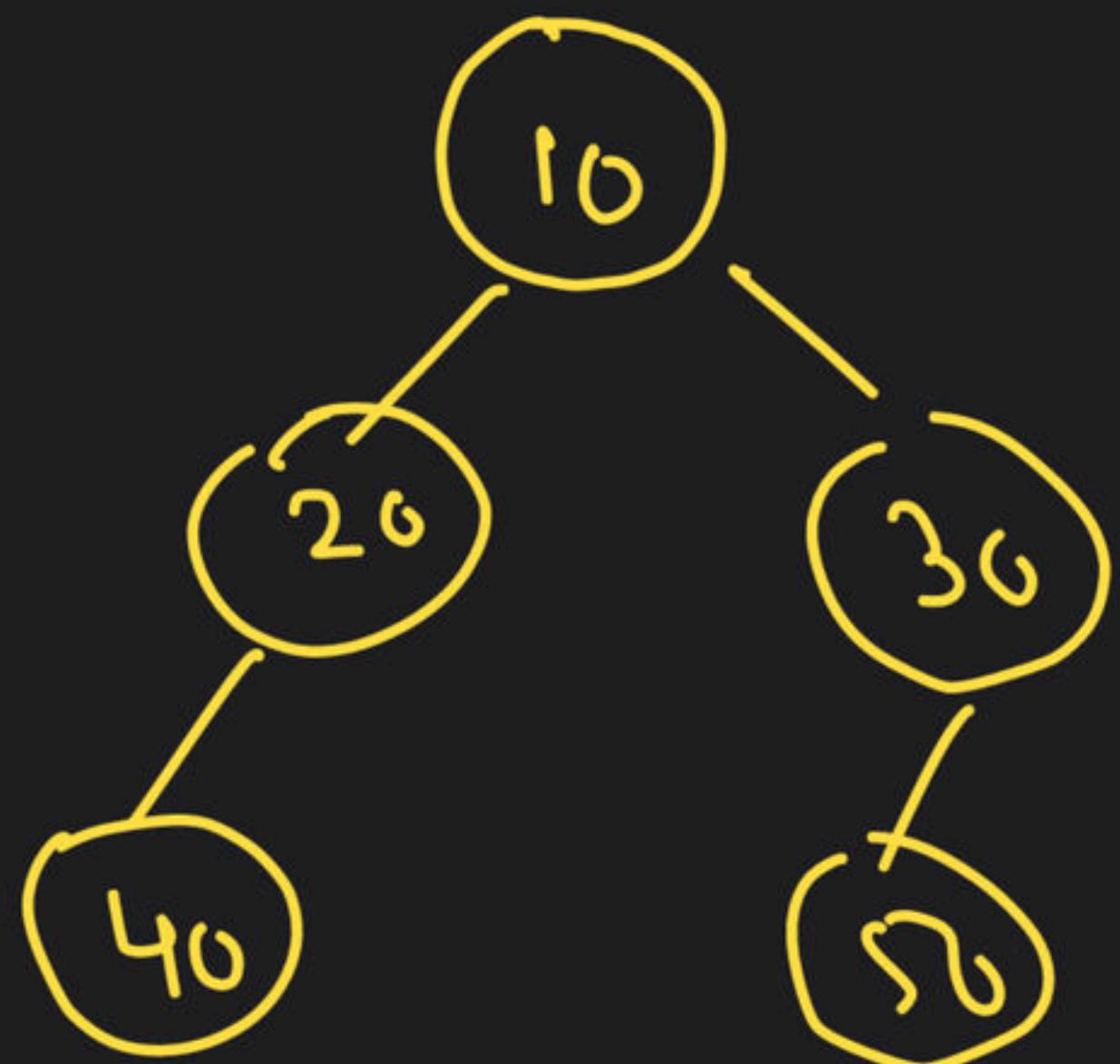
3

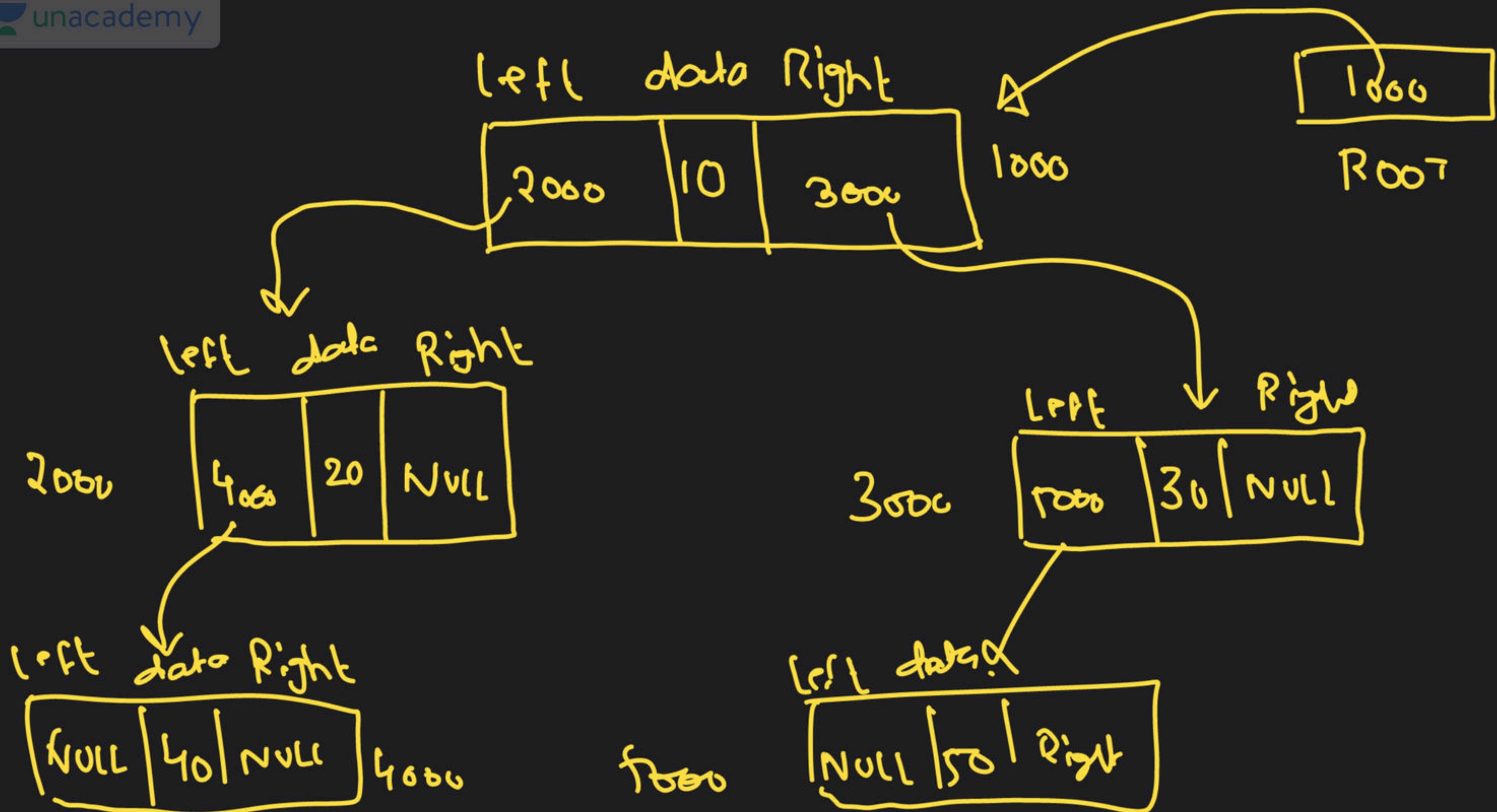
...
h-1
h

0 + 1 - 1 (h+1)

$$n_{\min} = h+1$$

```
struct Node {  
    struct Node *Left;  
    int data;  
    struct Node *Right;  
};
```



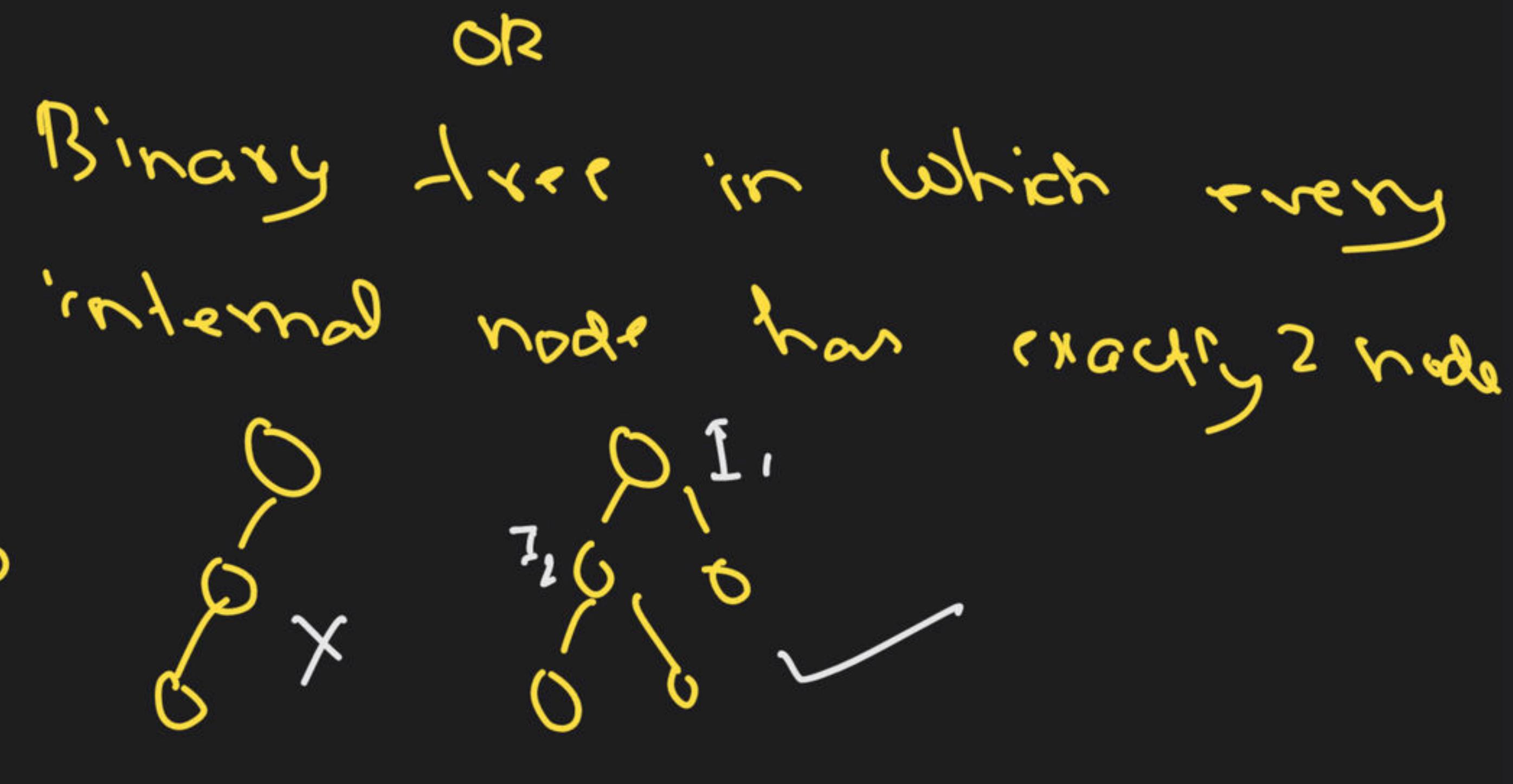
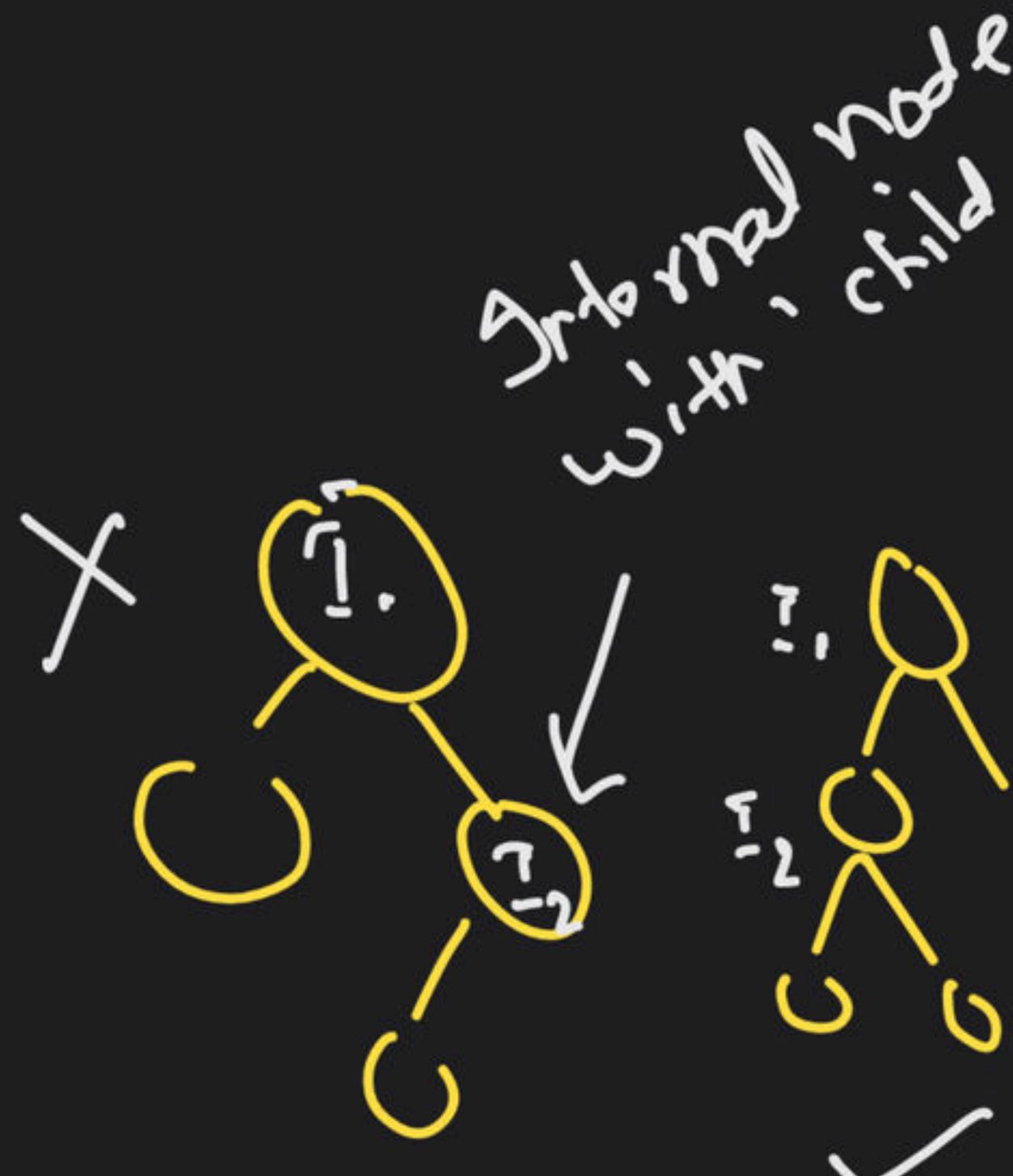


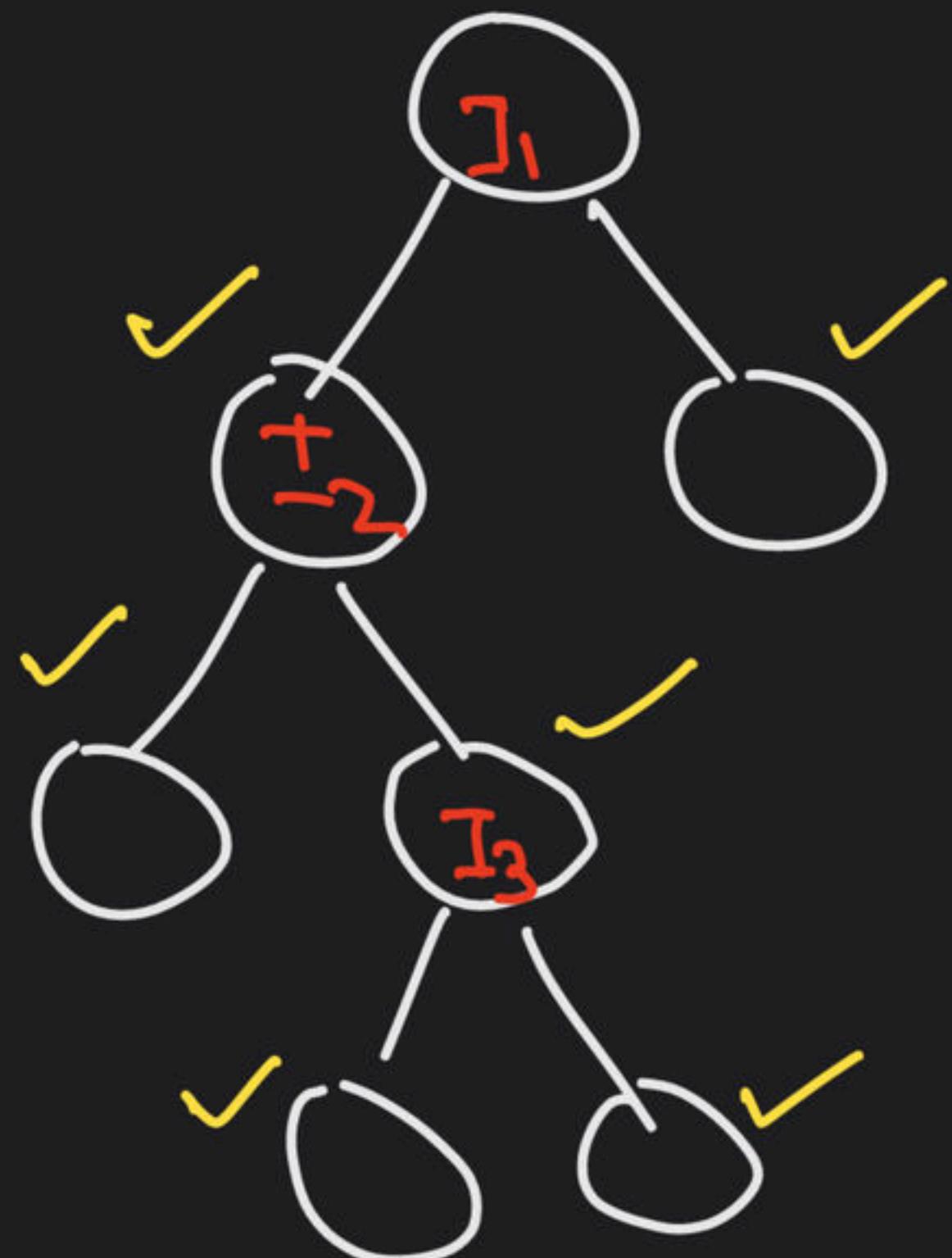
ROOT
NULL

→ Empty

2-ary tree

: Binary tree in which every node has either 0 child or 2 child





3 internal nodes

3 nodes of degree 2

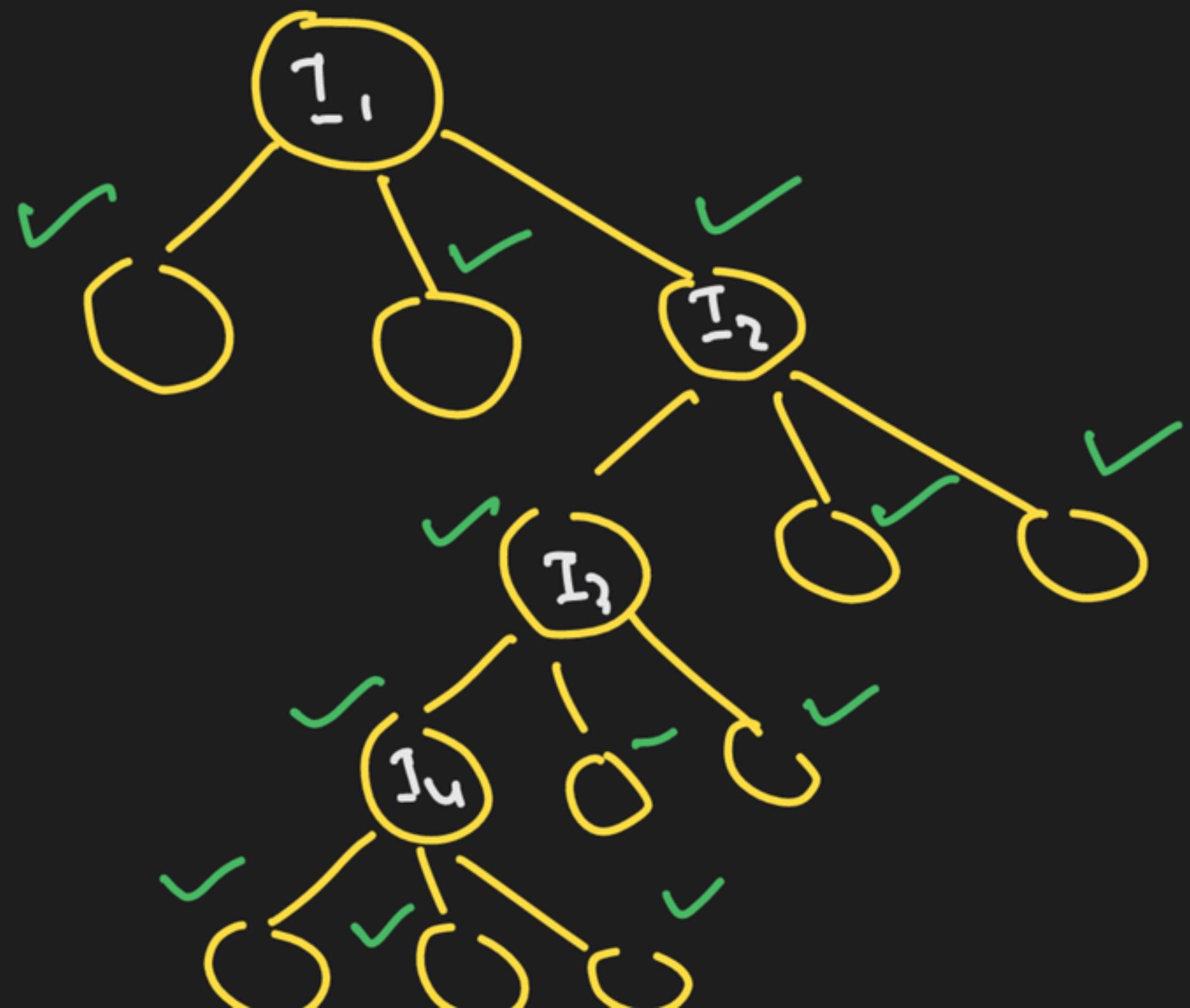
3 nodes with 2 children

\Rightarrow

$$\underline{3 \times 2}$$

Total nodes = 3×2 + ^{root}1

3-ary tree : A tree in which every internal node has exactly 3 childs



4 internal nodes \Rightarrow 3 childs
 $4 \times 3 = 12$
 16 - 0 leaf nodes
 Every node has 3 children

$$\text{Total nodes} = 4 \times 3 + 1 \quad (\text{root})$$

K-ary tree : Every internal node has exactly K children

let I : no. of internal nodes

Total nodes : $I \times K + 1$

$$N = K \cdot I + 1$$

$$N = k \cdot I + 1$$

Don't learn
any of these

of leaf nodes + # of internal nodes : $k \cdot I + 1$

$$L + I = k \cdot I + 1$$

$$L = kI - I + 1$$

$$L : I(k-1) + 1$$

$$1. \quad N = kI + 1$$

$$2. \quad L = (k-1)I + 1$$



$$(L-1) = (k-1) \cdot I$$

$$T^I = \frac{(L-1)}{k-1}$$

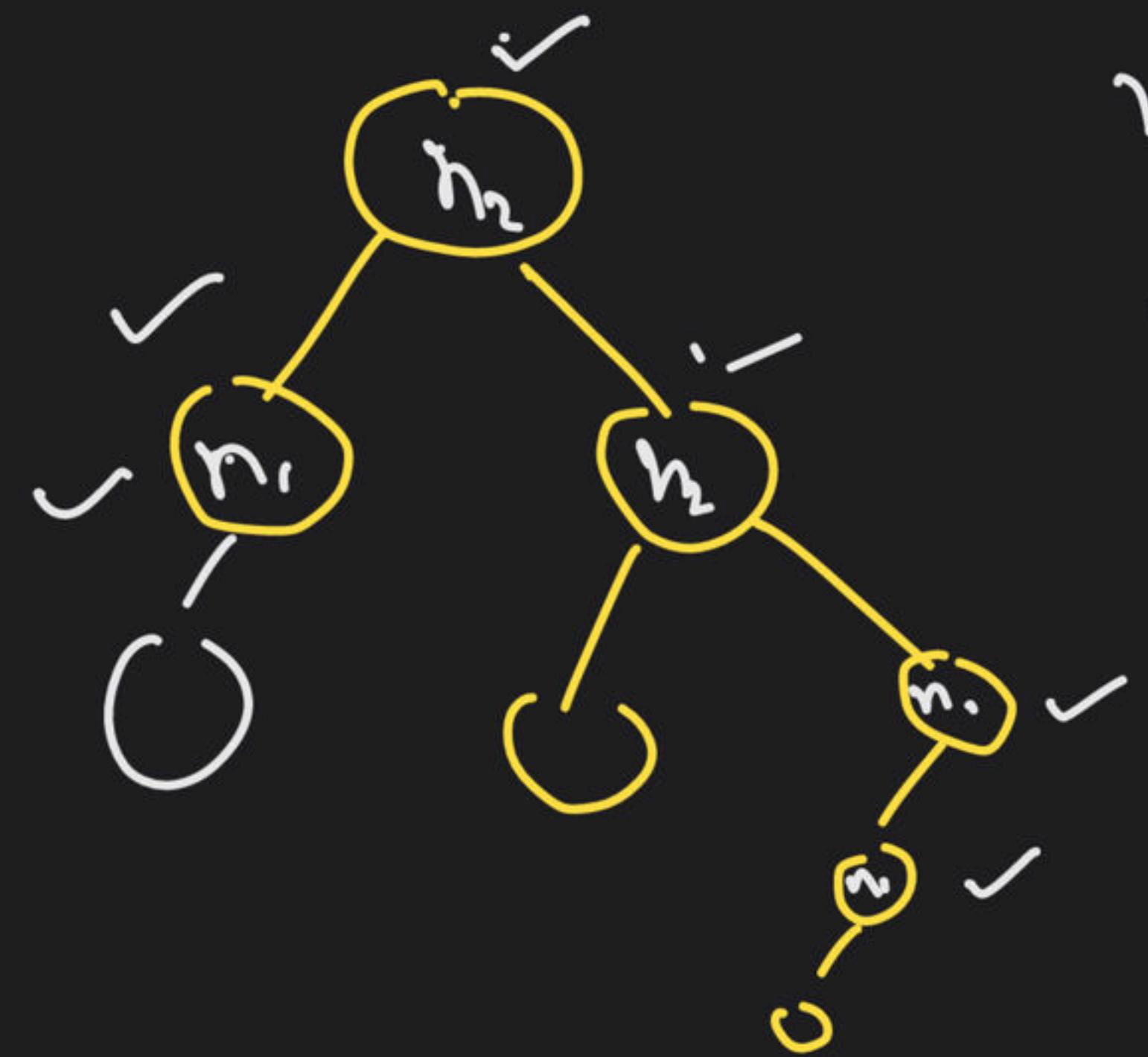
$$N = f(L)$$

$$N = k \left(\frac{L-1}{k-1} \right) + 1$$

$$= \underbrace{kL - k}_{k-1} + k - 1$$

$$N = \frac{kL - k}{k-1}$$

Q) A binary tree has 6 nodes of degree 1,
12 nodes of degree 2. Find the no. of
leaf nodes.



$$n_2 = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \times 2$$

$$n_1 = 3 \Rightarrow 3 \times 1$$

$$7 + 1$$

$$6 \text{ nodes of degree } 1 \Rightarrow 6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$12 \text{ nodes } " \quad " \quad 2 \Rightarrow 12 \times 2 = 24$$

total no. of nodes = $6 \times 1 + 12 \times 2 + \frac{1}{1}$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{N} = 31}$$

1 node with 0 degree + 6 nodes with 1 degree

+ 12 nodes with 2 degree = 31

nodes with 0 degree + # nodes with 1 degree

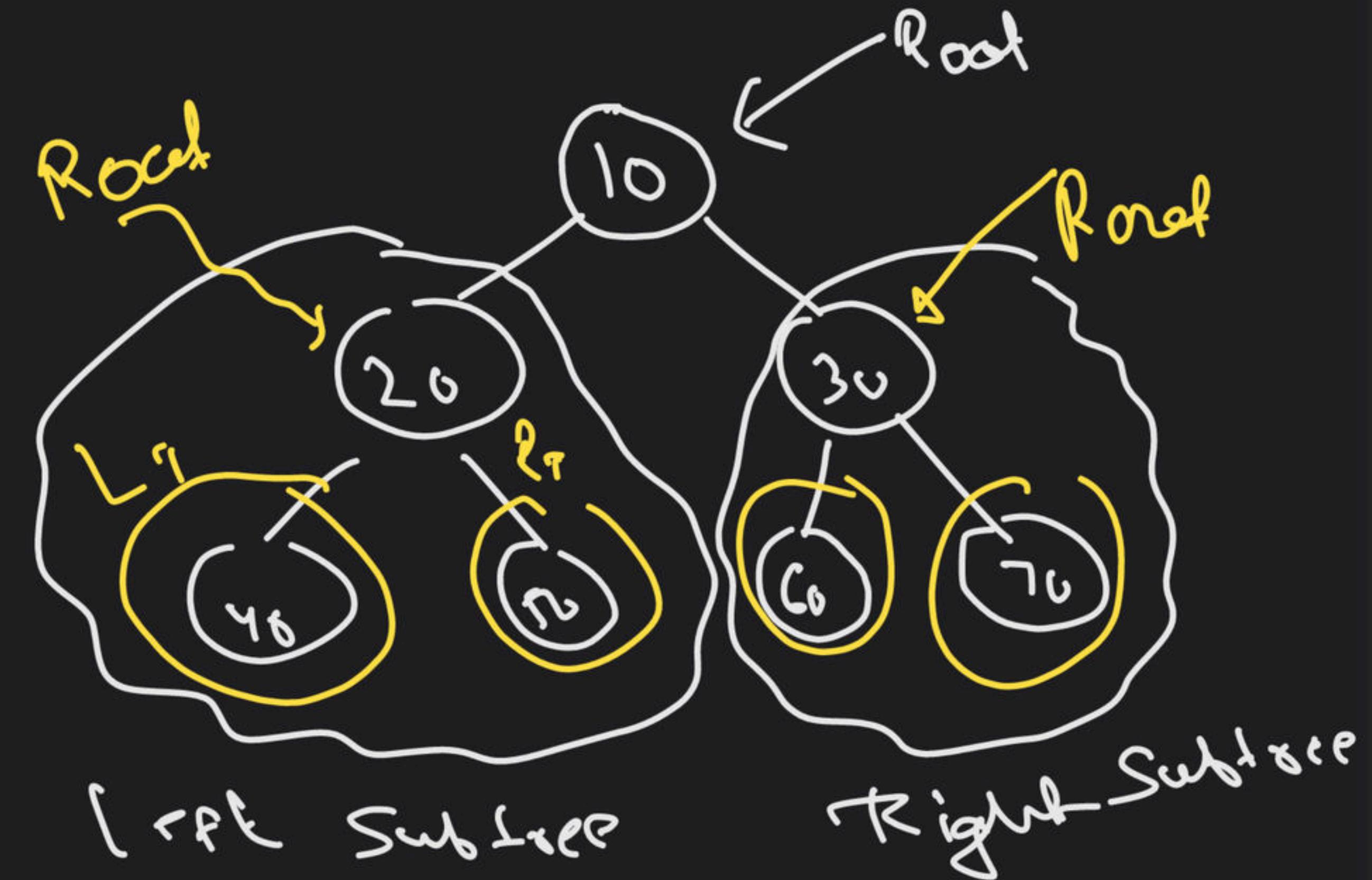
\hookrightarrow nodes with 2 degree = 31

$$L + 6 + 12 = 31$$

$$L + 18 = 31$$

$$\boxed{L = 13}$$

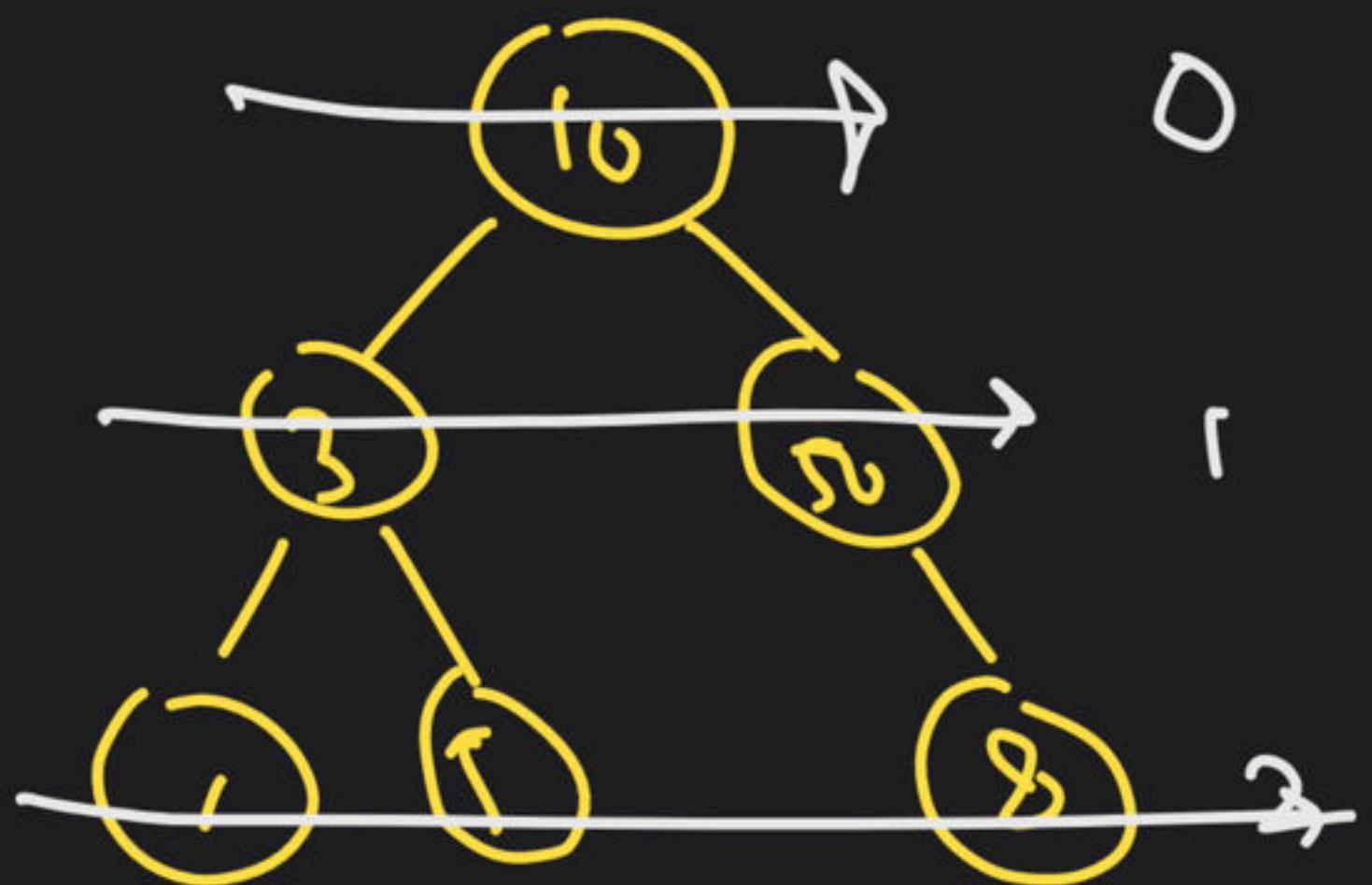
Tree Traversal



Root, L_T, R_T

Tree Traversal

Level Order traversal



D
I₀

R

3

I₀, 3 nulls

Depth Order

Root, L_T, R_T

$3! = 6$ ways

- 1) L_T, R_T, Root
- 2) L_T, Root, R_T
- 3) Root, L_T, R_T

L_T is traversed before R_T

4) R_T, L_T, Root

5) R_T, Root, L_T

6) Root, R_T, L_T

1) Root, L_T, R_T

Preorder Traversal

2) L_T, Root, R_T

Inorder Traversal

3) L_T, R_T, Root

Postorder Traversal

Pre-Order Traversal

- 1) Visit/Print/Process the Root node.
- 2) Traverse the left subtree (L_T) in Preorder
- 3) Traverse the right subtree (R_T) in Preorder

Prim's \Rightarrow 16

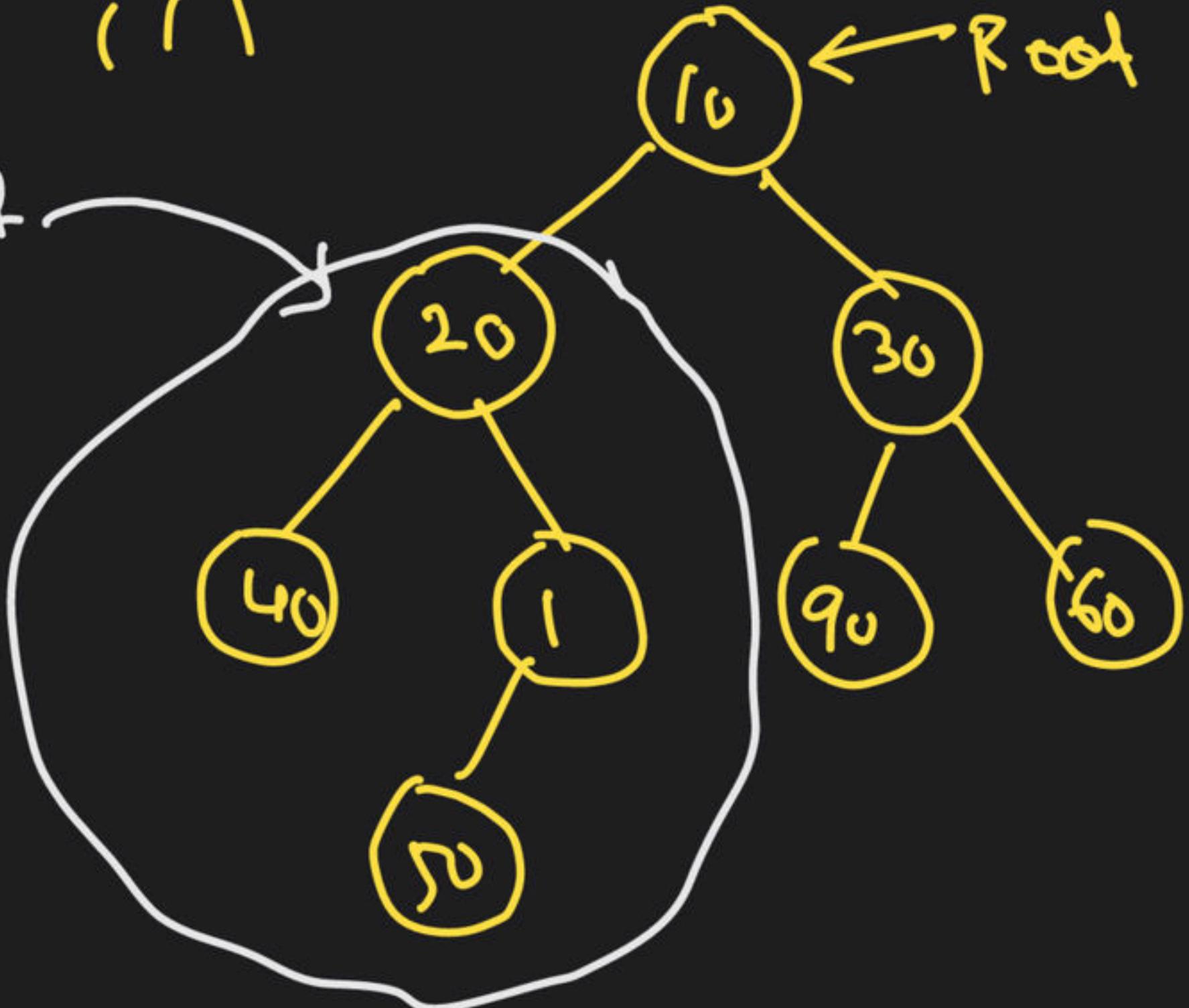
O/P: 10

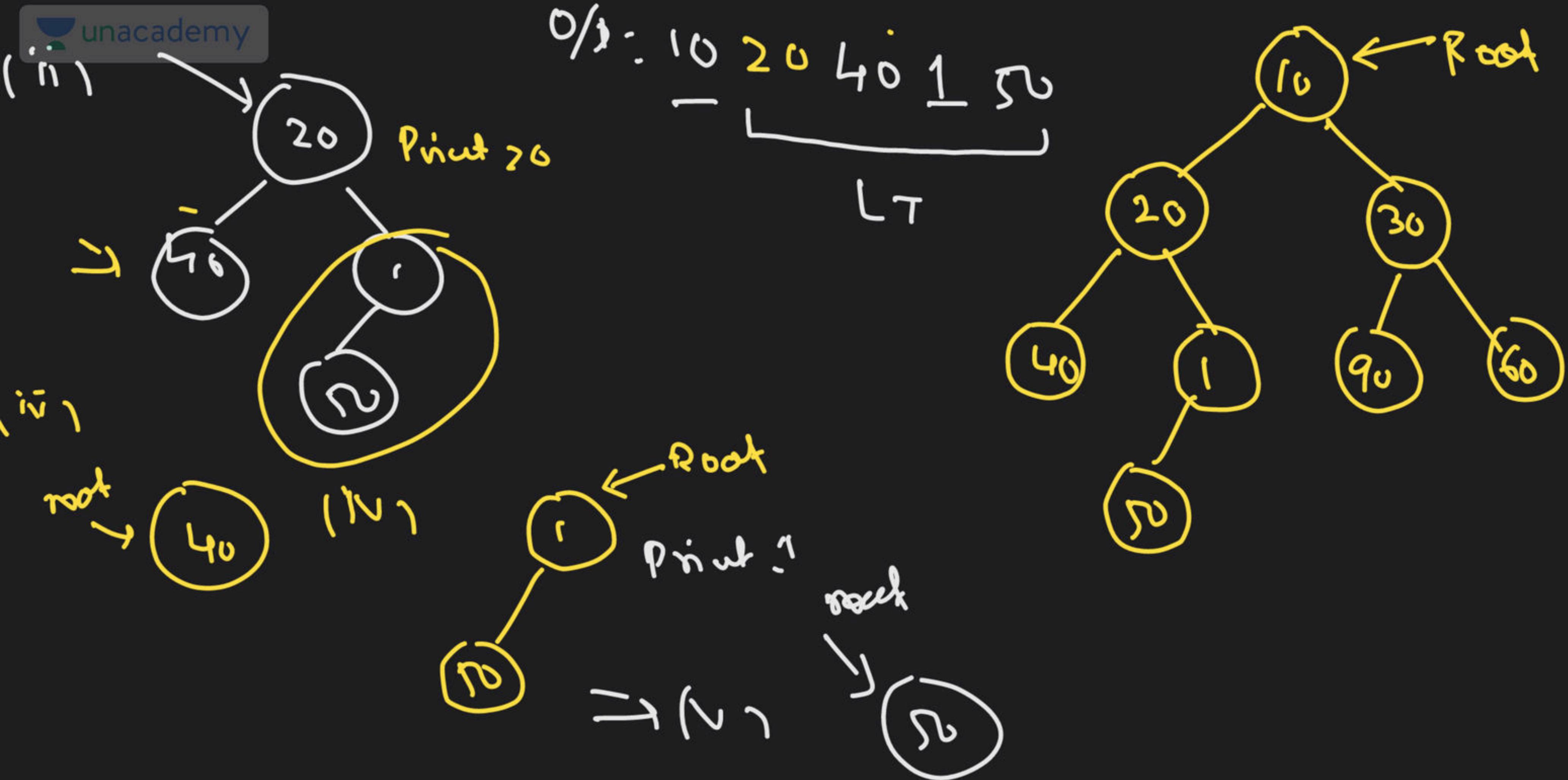
Exhibit 7

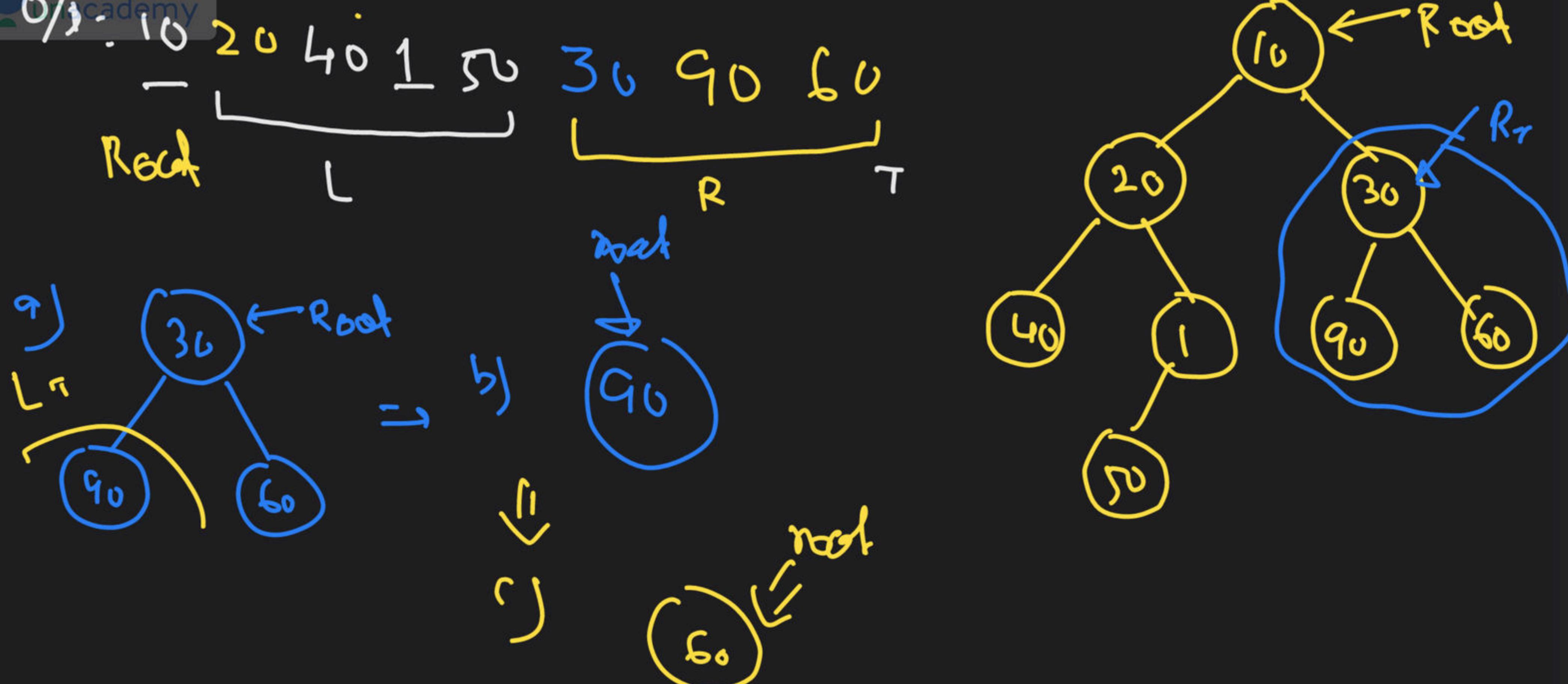
Δg^o

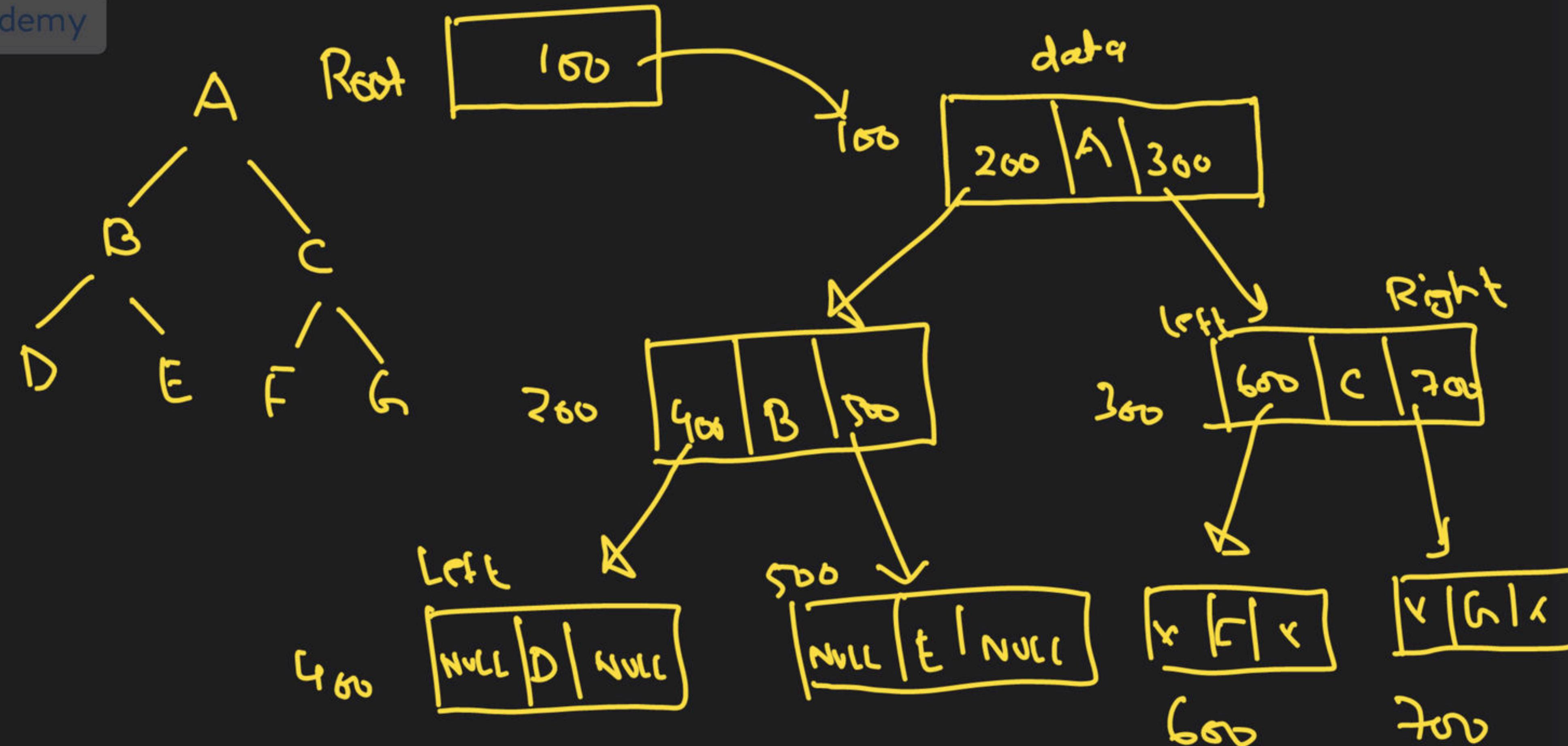
(i)

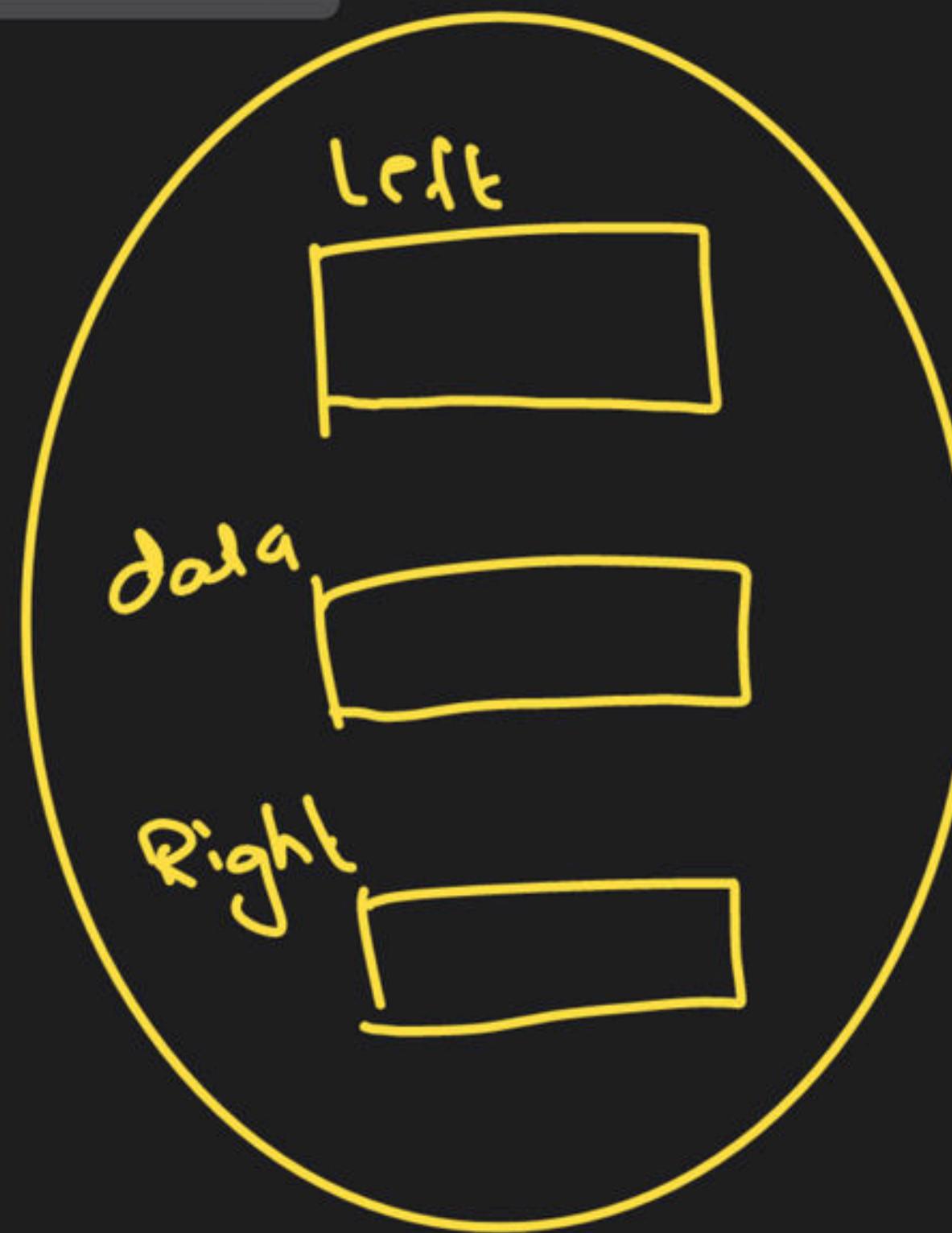
Root









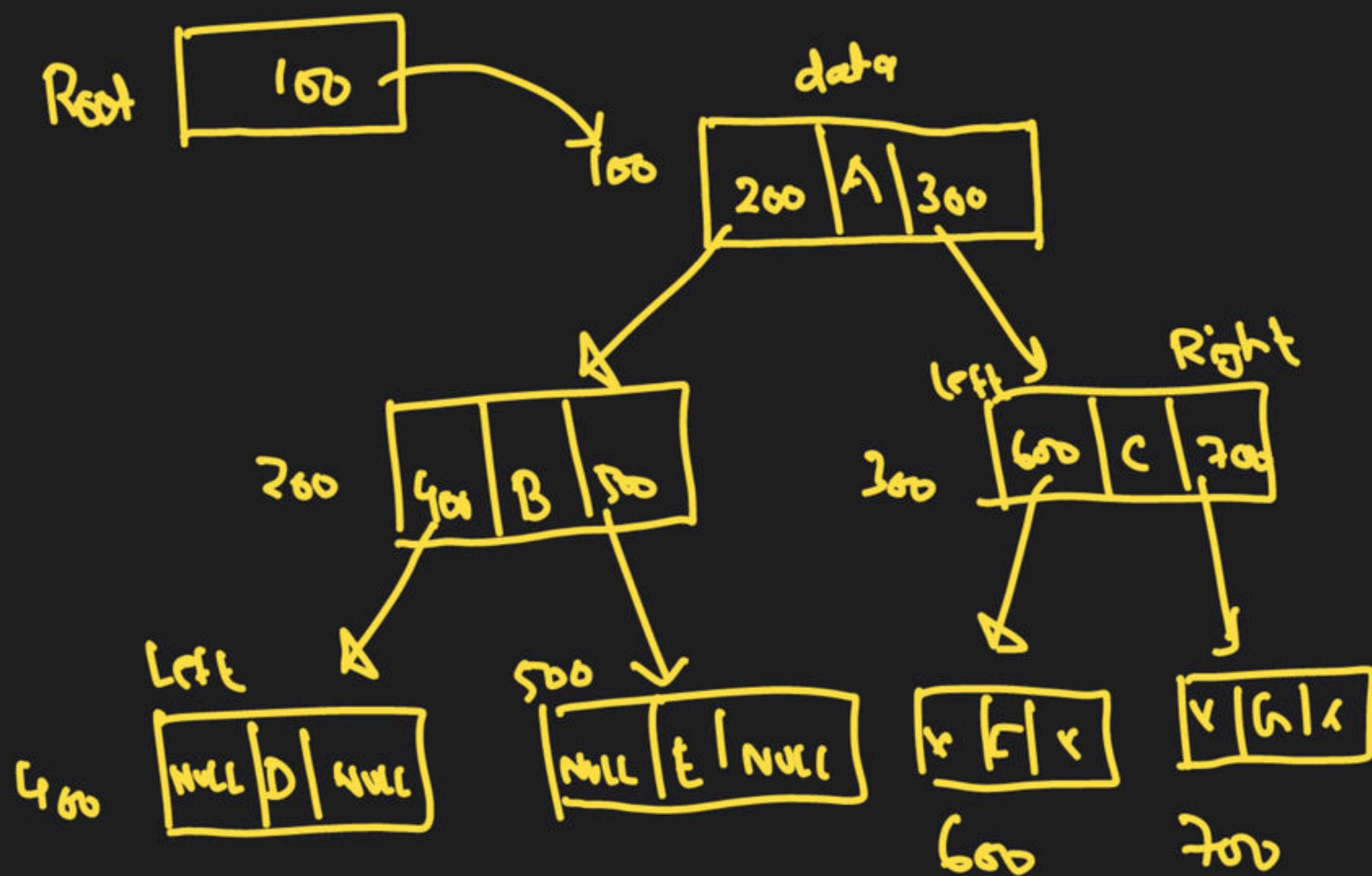


ptr → 100

ptr → Left

ptr → data

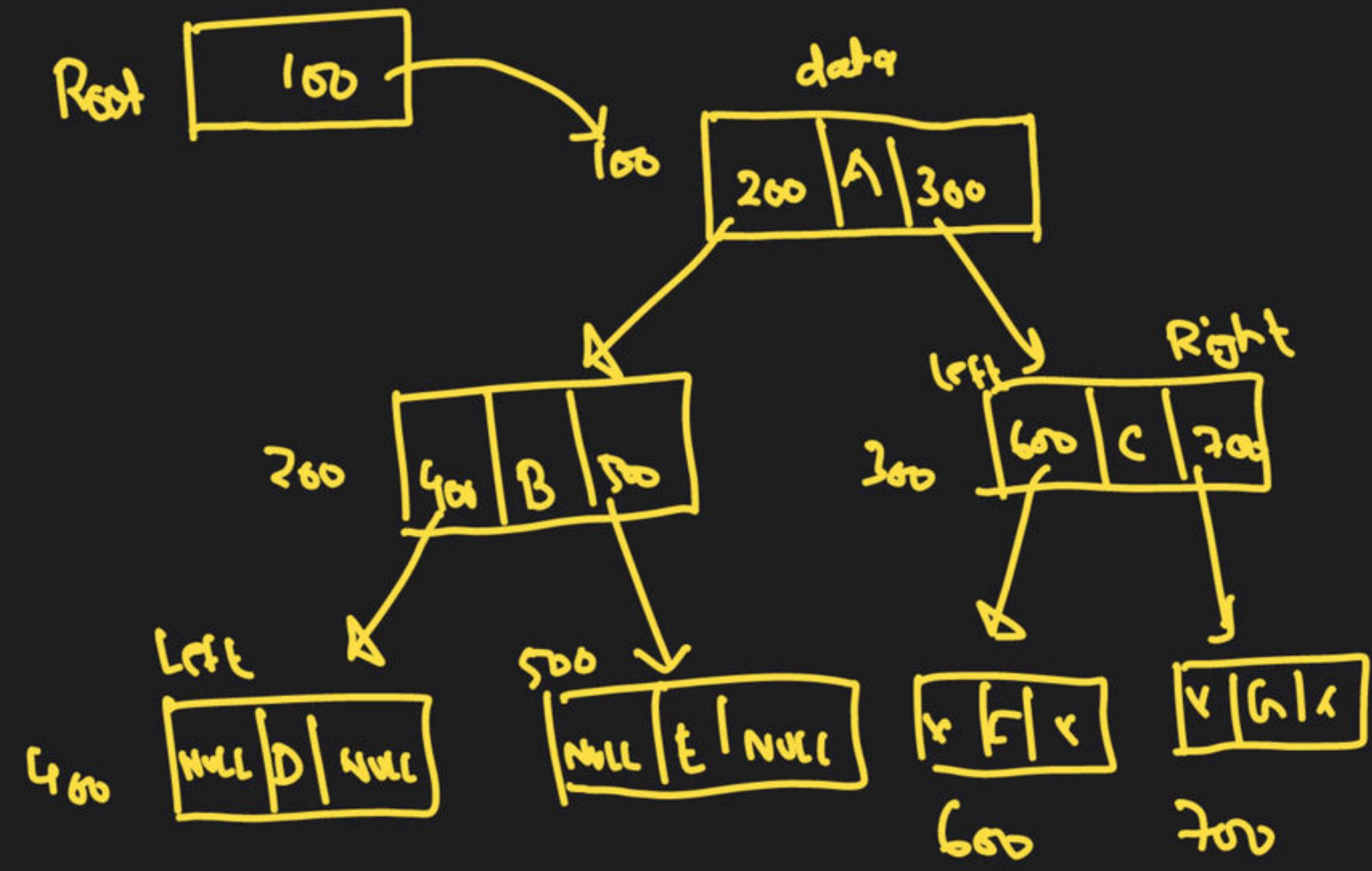
ptr → right



```

void Preorder(struct Node *Ptx)
{
    if (Ptx == NULL)
        return;
}

```



```

void main()
{
}

```

```

    {
        Preorder(Root);
    }
}

```

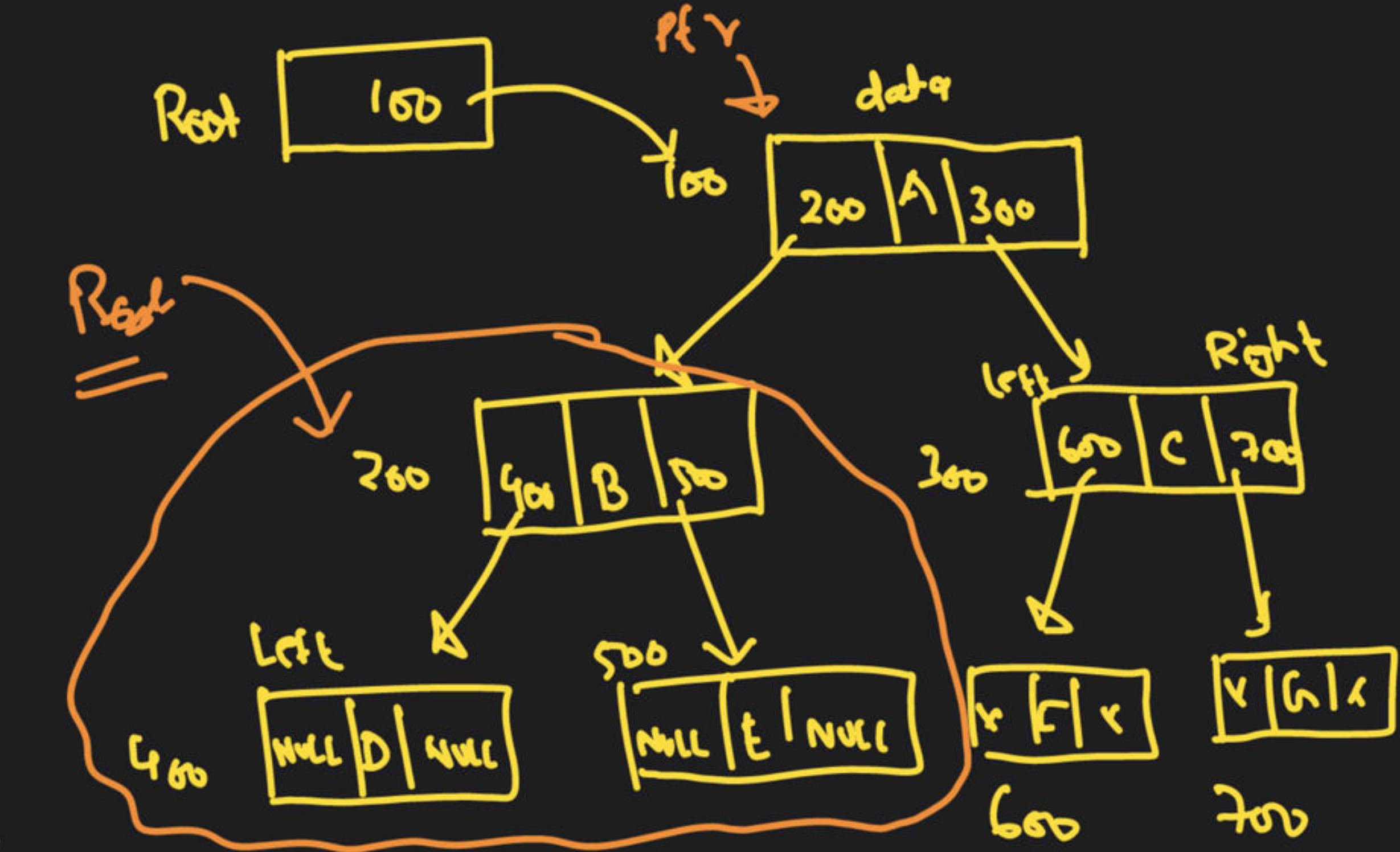
void Preorder(struct Node *ptr)

```
{
    if (ptr == NULL)
        return;
```

- printf("./c", ptr->data);

- Preorder(ptr->Left);

- Preorder(ptr->Right);



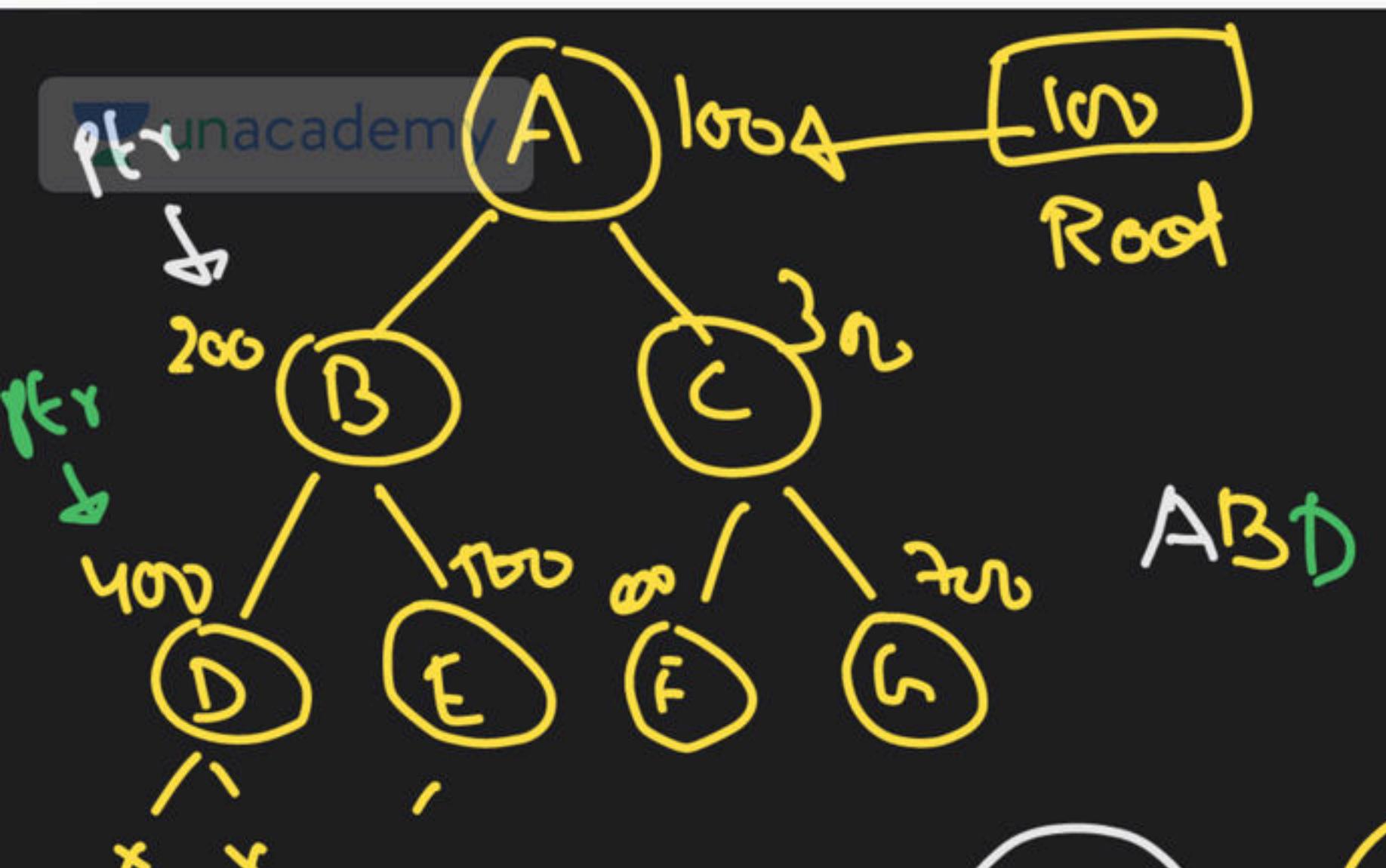
}



$A \leftarrow \text{ptr}$ void main() {

 ≡ in

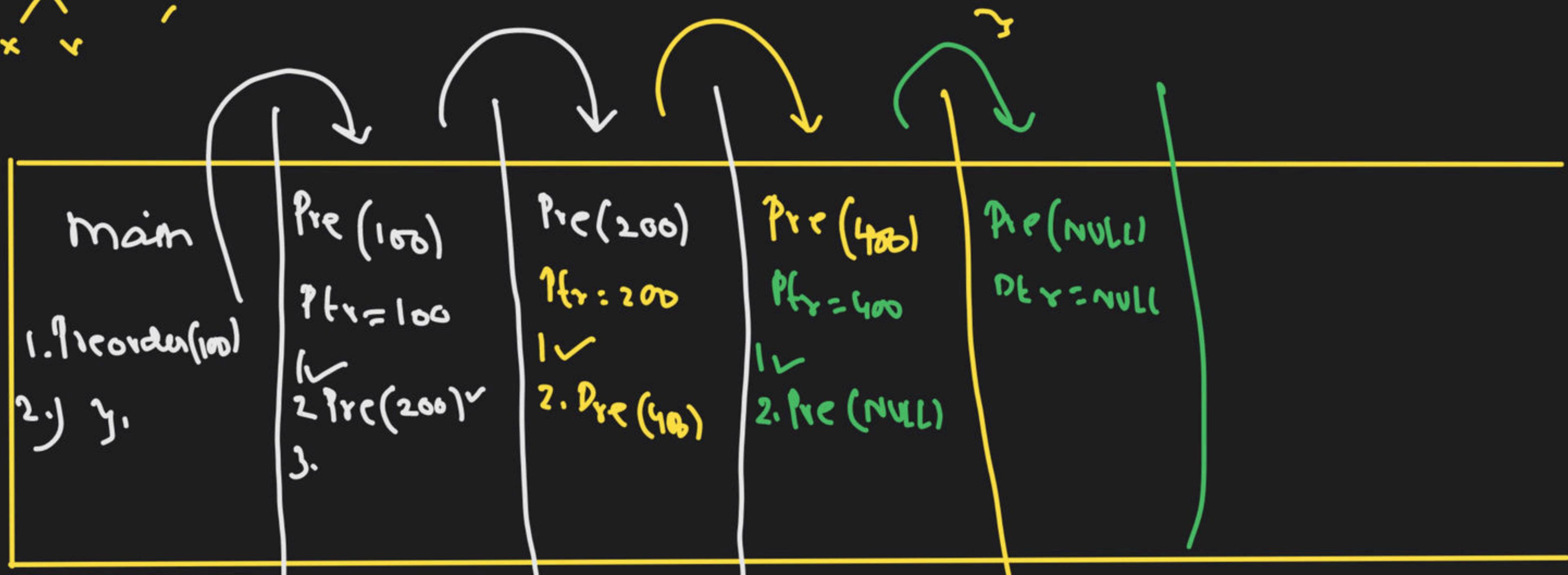
Preorder(Root);

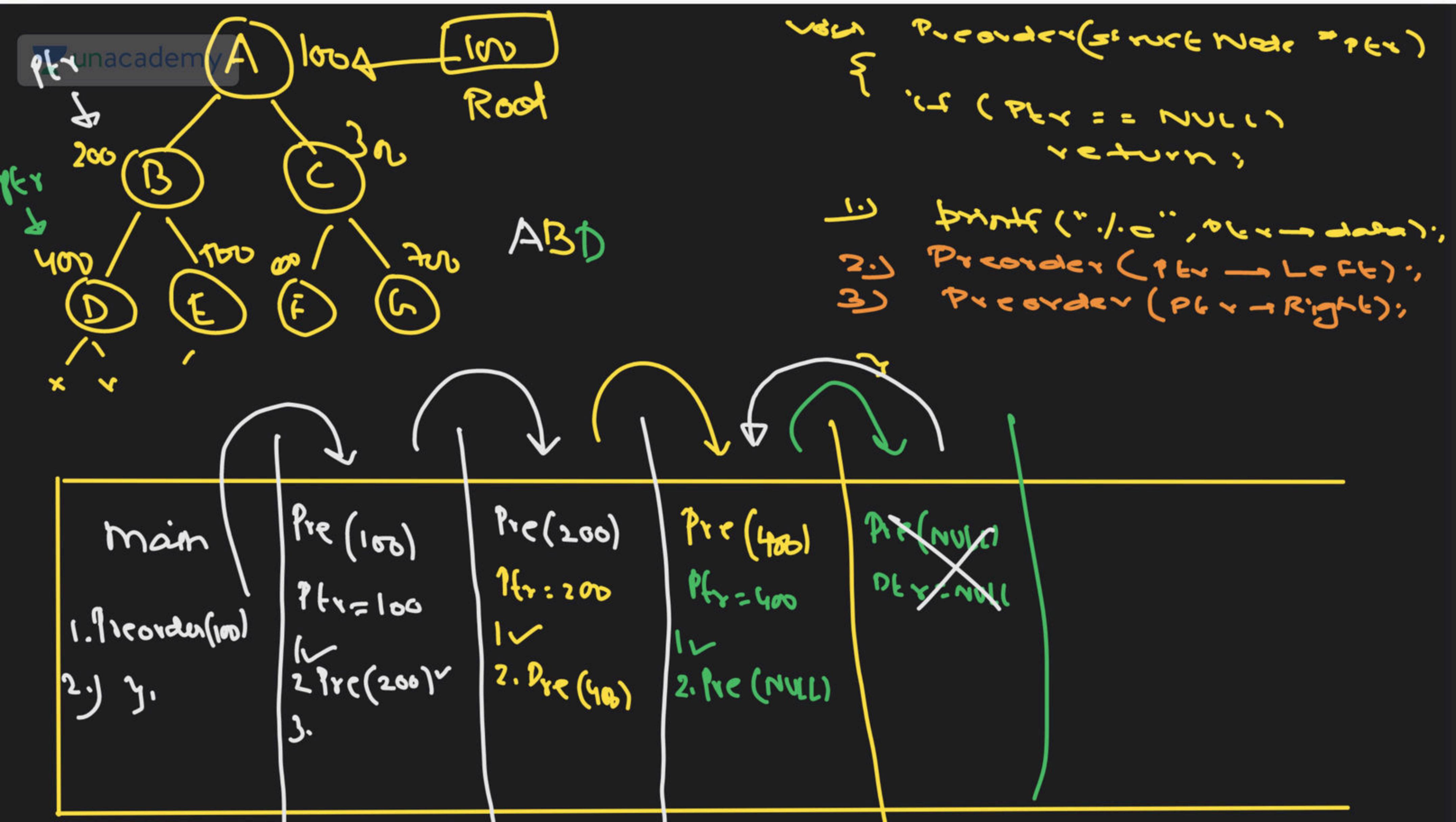


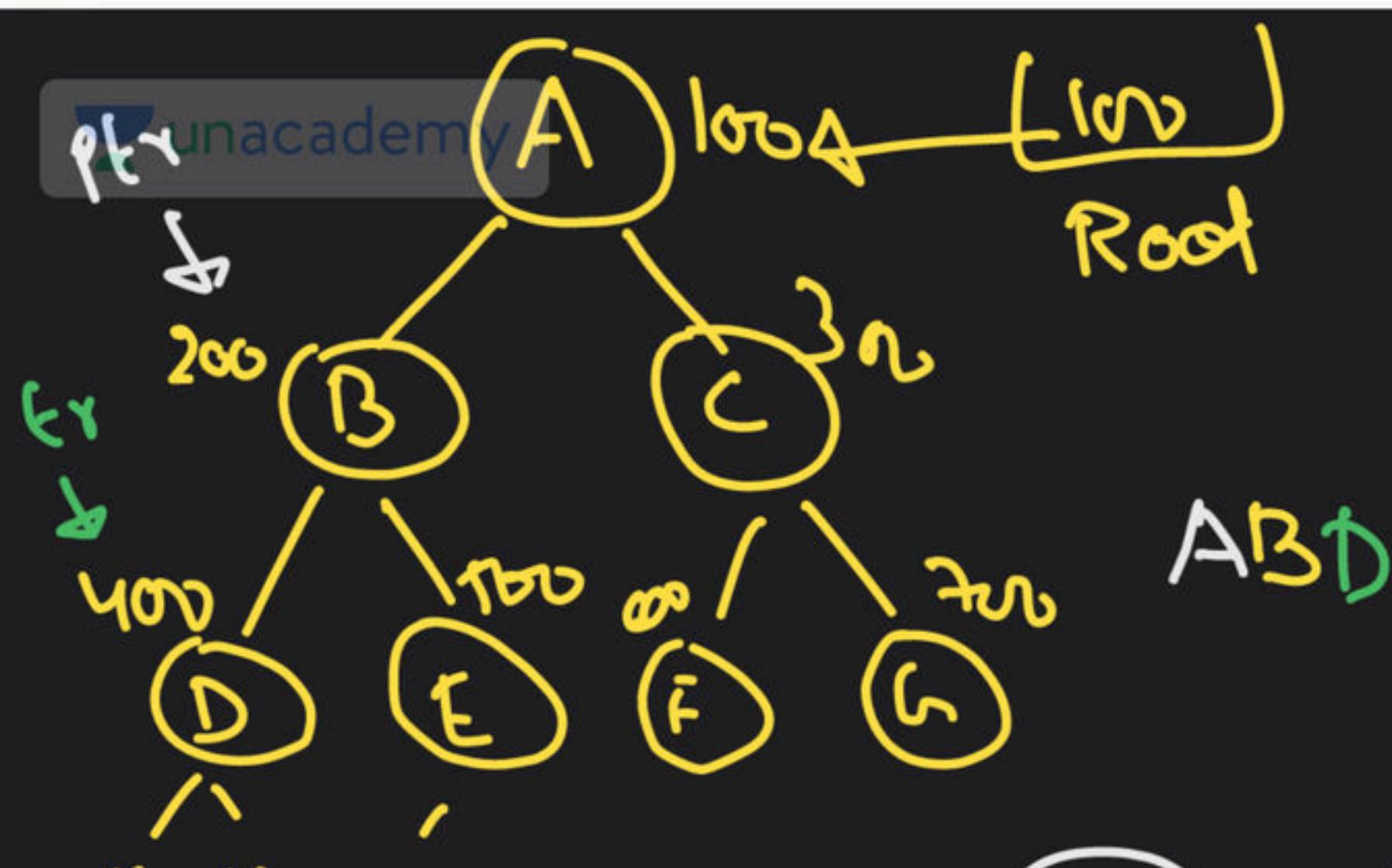
```

vector<P> postorder(struct Node *ptree)
{
    if (ptree == NULL)
        return {};
    vector<
        Ptree("file.c", ptree->data);
    postorder(ptree->Left);
    postorder(ptree->Right);
}

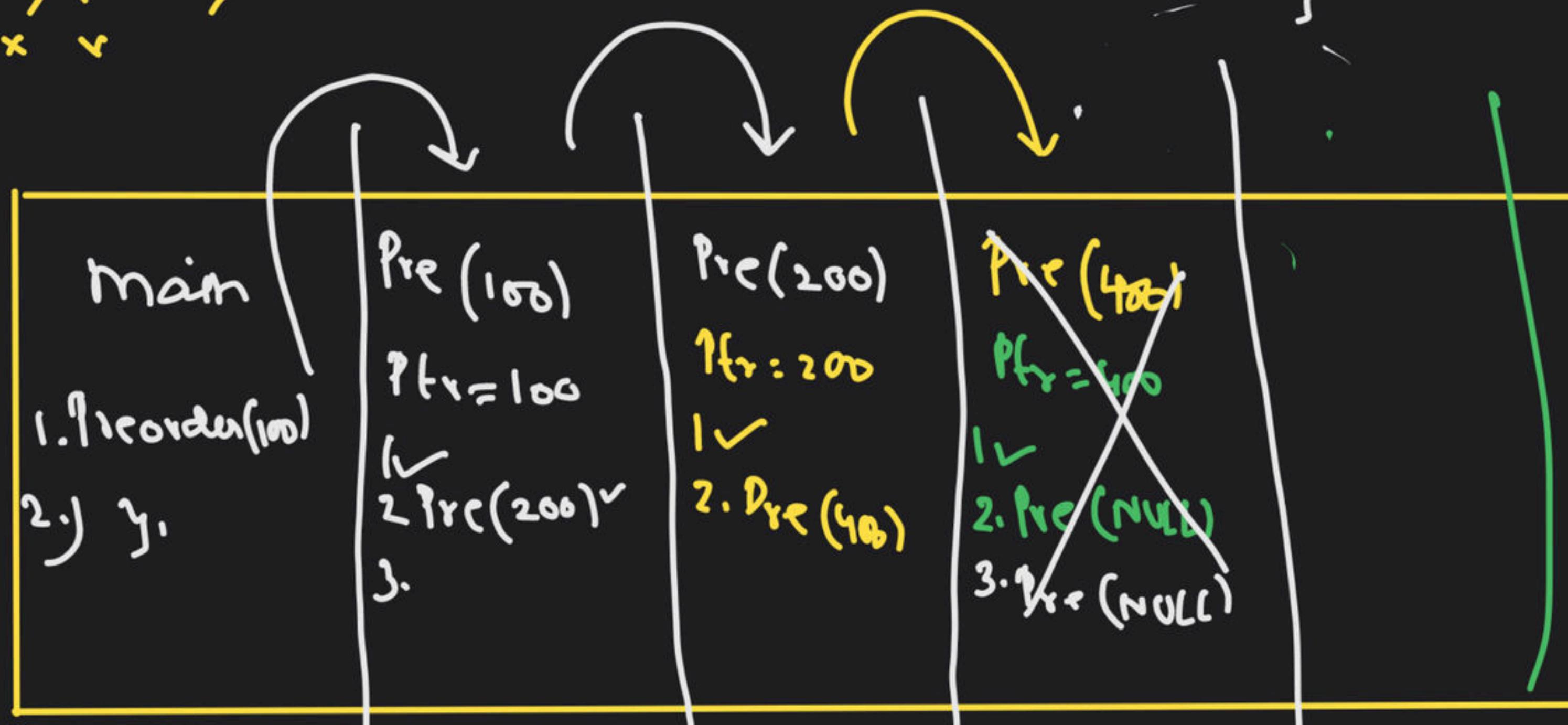
```





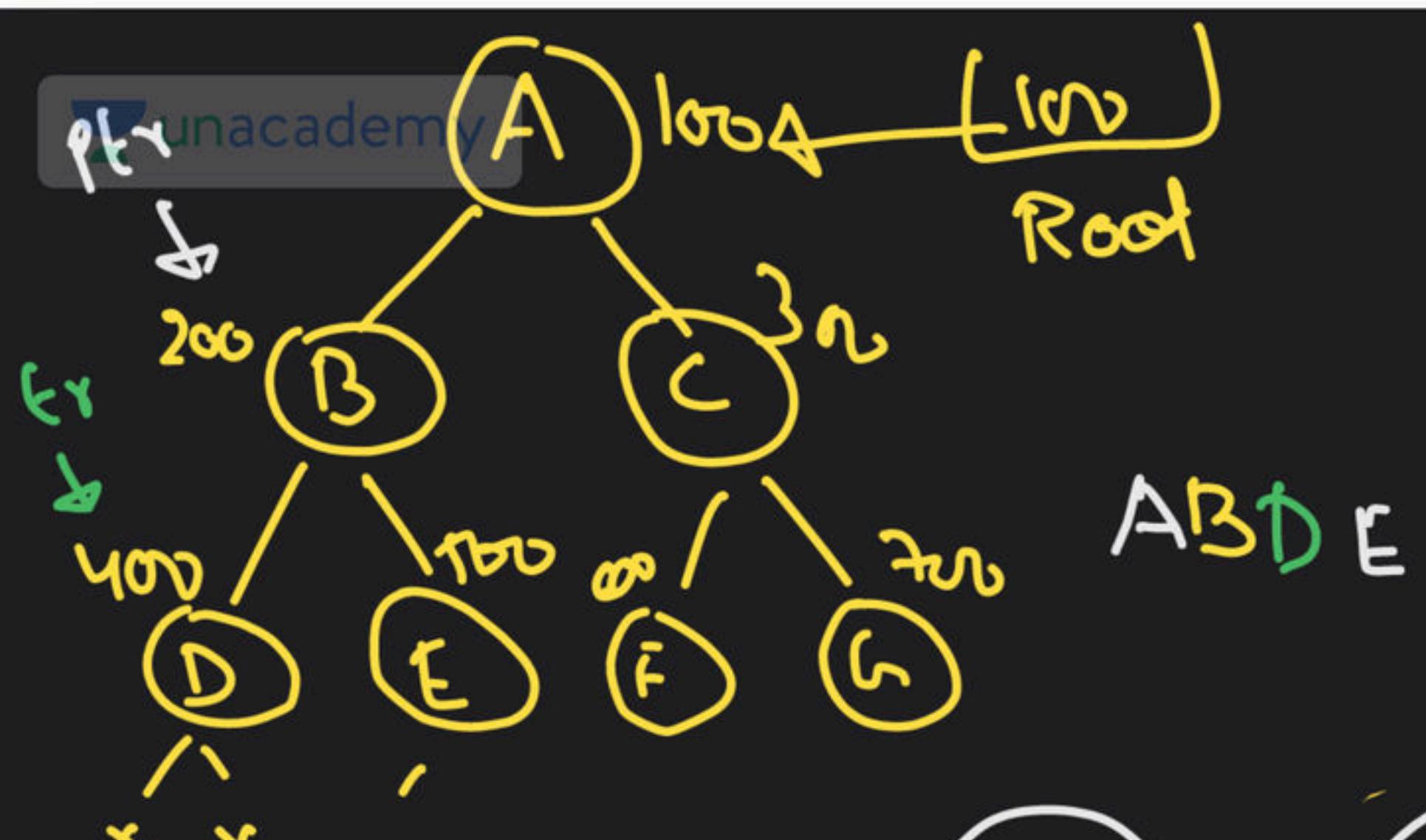


ABDT



```

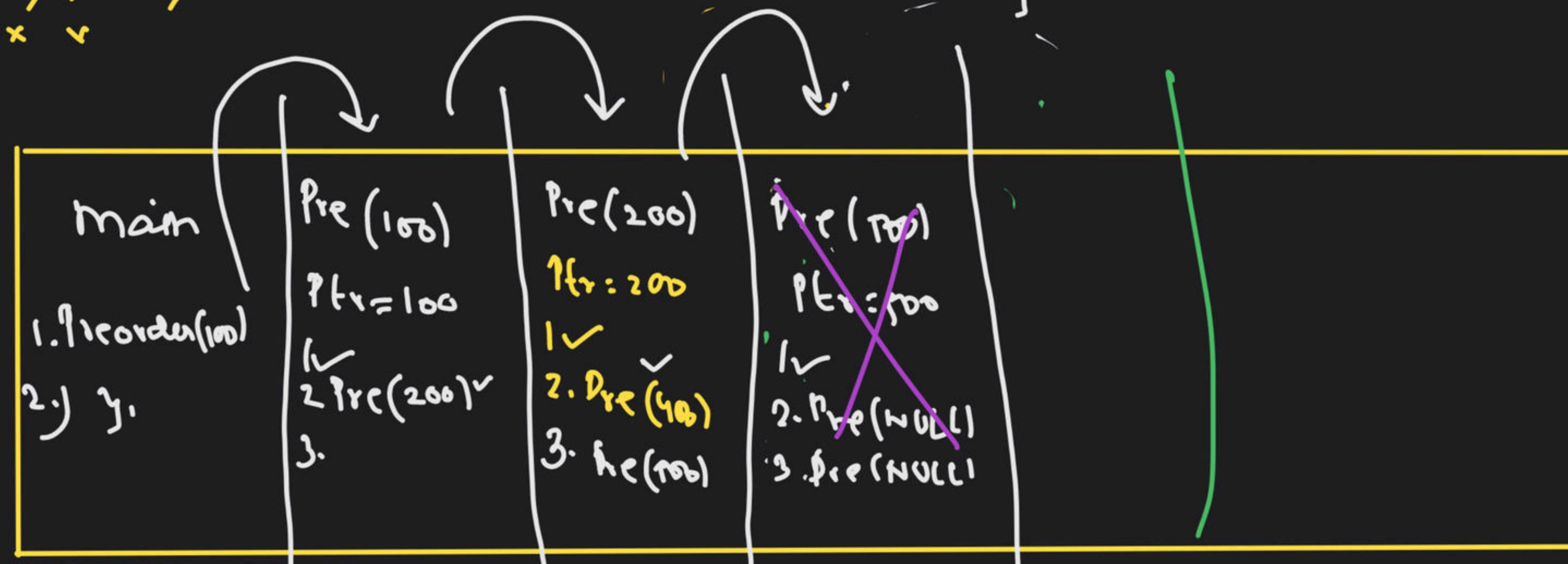
if PNode == struct Node *PEx
{
    if (PEx == NULL)
        return;
    1. printf("./c", PEx->data);
    2. Preorder(PEx->Left);
    3. Preorder(PEx->Right);
}
  
```

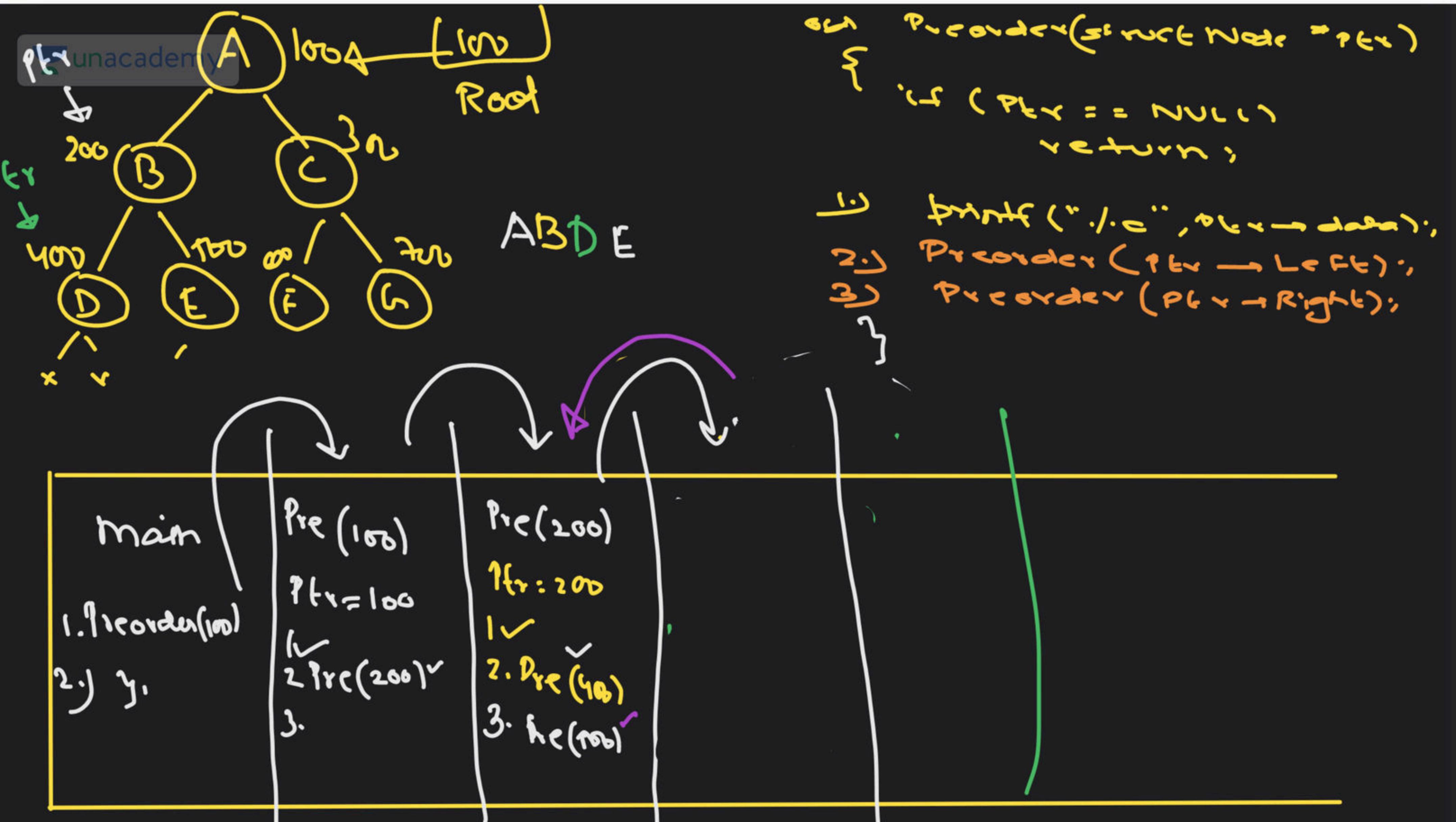


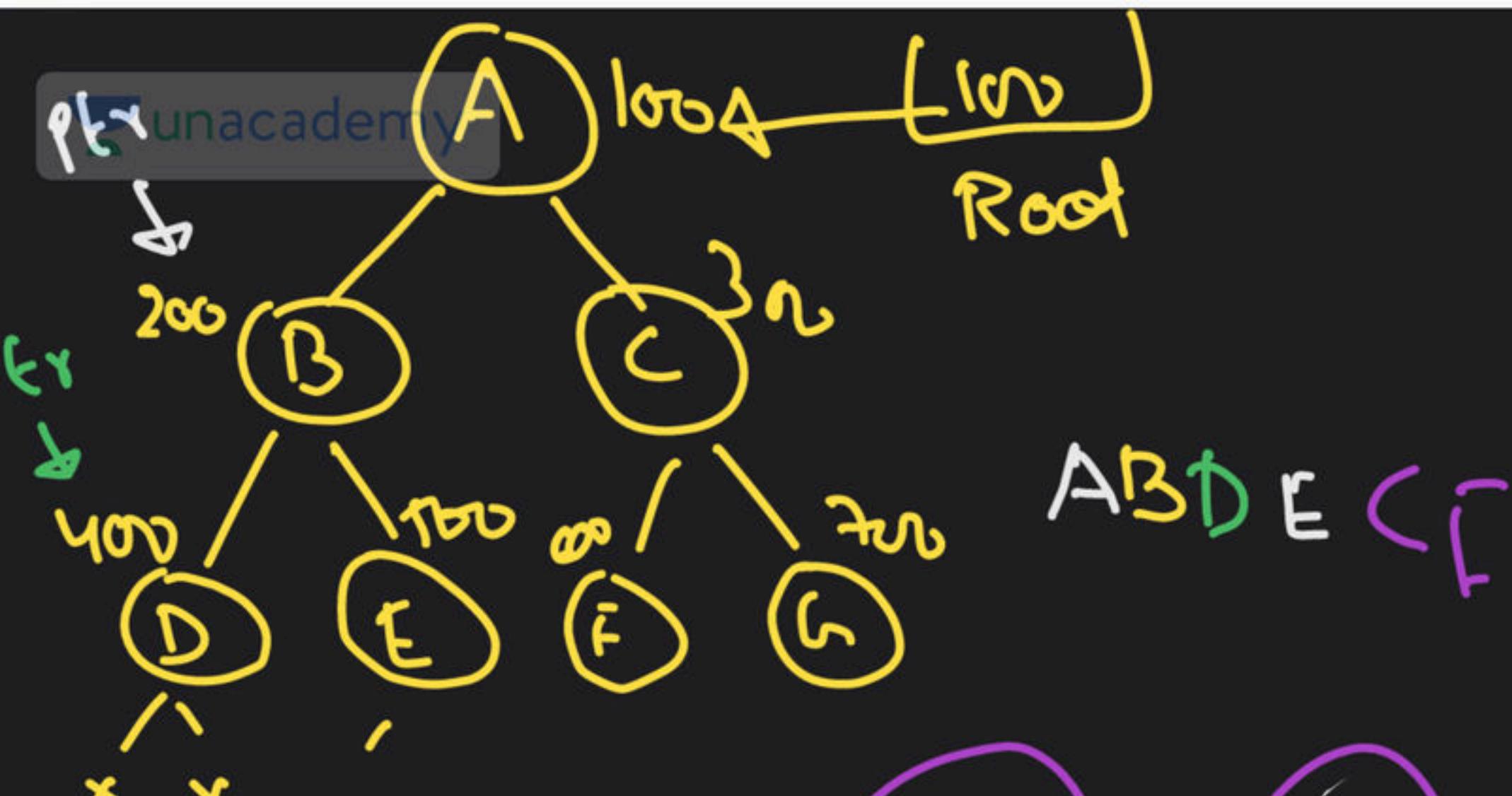
```

6) Preorder(struct Node *ptx)
{
    if (ptx == NULL)
        return;
    cout << ptx->data << endl;
    Preorder(ptx->Left);
    Preorder(ptx->Right);
}

```







Main

1.9 borders(100)

2.) y.

Pre (100)

? t_v=100

1

21rc(200)✓

3.7. $\tau(300)$

Piel(30)

P{t₀ = }₀

1

24/6

2 188 158

100

8

1

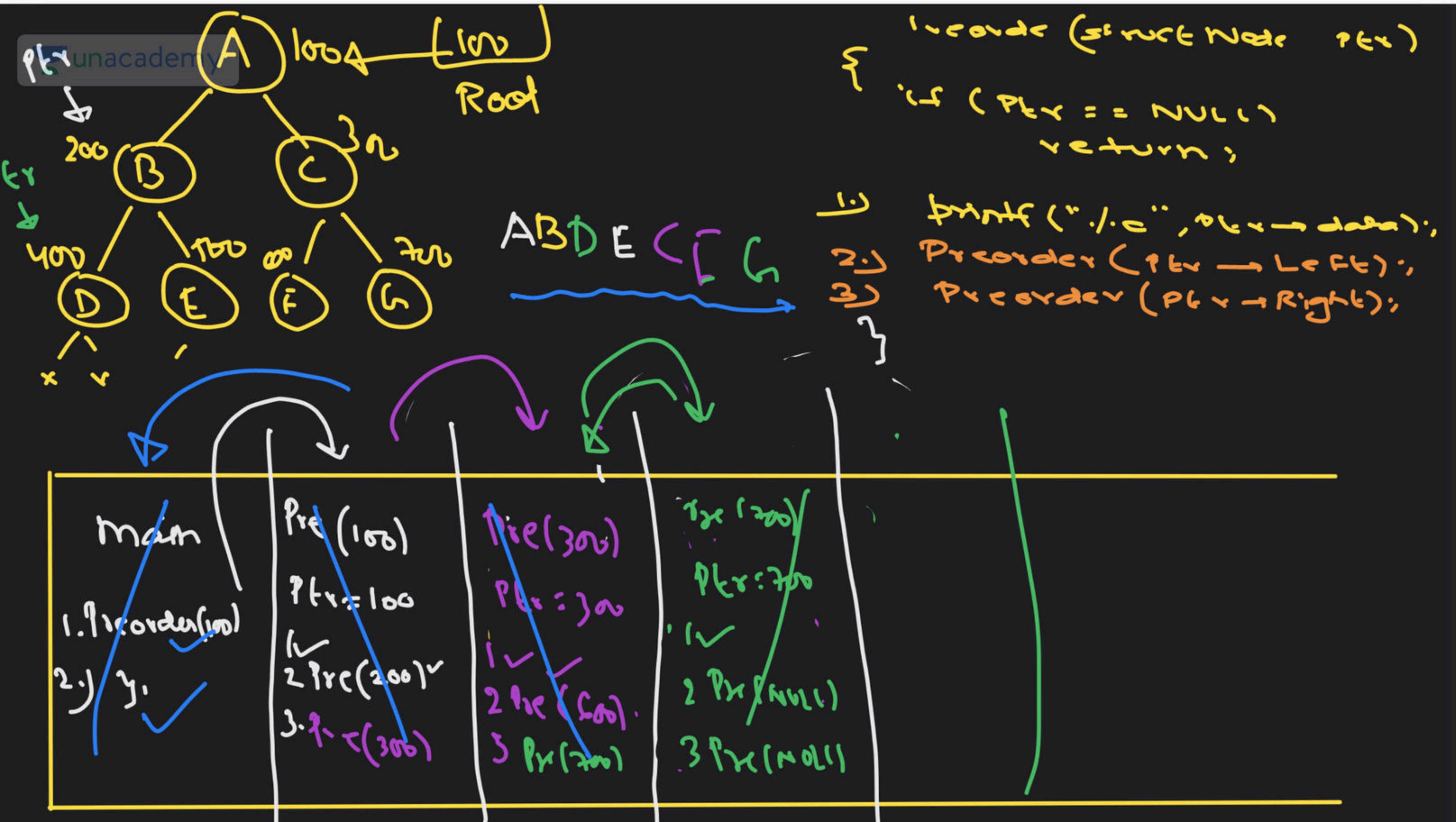
12

2. Pic (NOLC)
7. Pic (NUL)

```

Inorder (struct Node *px)
{
    if (px == NULL)
        return;
    Inorder (px->left);
    printf ("%d ", px->data);
    Preorder (px->right);
}

```





P { ↴ → NULL}



THANK YOU!

Here's to a cracking journey ahead!