# Branch: CSE/IT

# **Batch: Hinglish**

# **Data Structure & Programming**

## Tree

**DPP-01** 

### [NAT]

**1.** A binary tree has 1024 leaves. The number of nodes in the tree having two children is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

## [MCQ]

- 2. The height of a tree is the length of the longest root-to-leaf path in it. The maximum and minimum number of nodes in a binary tree of height 9 are-
  - (a) 1024, 9
- (b) 1023, 10
- (c) 511, 9
- (d) 512, 10

### [NAT]

3. In a binary tree, the number of internal nodes of degree 1 is 6, and the number of internal nodes of degree 2 is 12. The number of leaf nodes in the binary tree is

## [MCQ]

- **4.** A strict k-ary tree T is a tree that contains exactly 0 or k children. The number of leaf nodes in tree T if there are exactly 'p' internal nodes is-
  - (a) (k-1)p+1
- (b) pk + 1
- (c) pk + 1 + p
- (d) None

### [NAT]

**5.** A linked list is used to store a binary tree with 1024 nodes. The number of null pointers present is

### [NAT]

6. Let T be a full binary tree with 4 leaves. (A full binary tree has every level full). Suppose two leaves x and y of T are chosen uniformly and independently at random. The expected value of the distance between x and y in T (i.e., the number of edges in the unique path between x and y) is (rounded off to 2 decimal places) \_\_\_\_\_.

### [MCQ]

- 7. The number of leaf nodes in a rooted tree of n nodes, with each node having 0 or 2 children is-
  - (a)  $\frac{n+1}{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{n-1}{2}$
- (c)  $\frac{n}{2}$
- $(d) \quad n-1$

# **Answer Key**

- 1. (1023)
- **2. (b)**
- 3. (13)
- **4.** (a)

- 5. (1025)
- **6.** (2.5)
- 7. (a)



## **Hints and Solutions**

#### 1. (1023)

If there are 'n' leaf nodes, the number of internal nodes with 2 children is 'n - 1'.

#### 2. **(b)**

Minimum number of nodes in a binary tree of height 9 = 10

Maximum number of nodes in a binary tree of height  $9 = 2^{10} - 1 = 1023$ 

### 3. (13)

If there are 'n' internal nodes of degree 2, the number of leaf nodes is 'n + 1'.

#### 4. (a)

Number of internal nodes	Number of leaf nodes
meernar nodes	icai nodes
0	1
1	k
2	k + k - 1 i.e $2k - 1$
3	2(2k-1) - k i.e 3k - 2
•	
•	
•	
р	pk - (p - 1) i.e $(k - 1)p + 1$

#### **5.** (1025)

The number of null pointers = 1024 + 1 = 1025

#### **6.** (2.5)

Any two leaf nodes can be selected in 4 \* 4 = 16 ways

Path length between x and y (i)	0	2	4
Number of ways	4	4	8
P(i)	4	4	8
	16	16	16

The expected value of the distance between x and y in T-

E(i) = 
$$\sum i * P(i) = 0 \times \frac{4}{16} + 2 \times \frac{4}{16} + 4 \times \frac{8}{16} = 2.50$$

#### 7. (a)

Number of nodes	Number of leaf nodes
1	1
3	2
5	3
7	4
	•
	•
	•
n	n +1



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