

# Weekplan: Binary Search Trees

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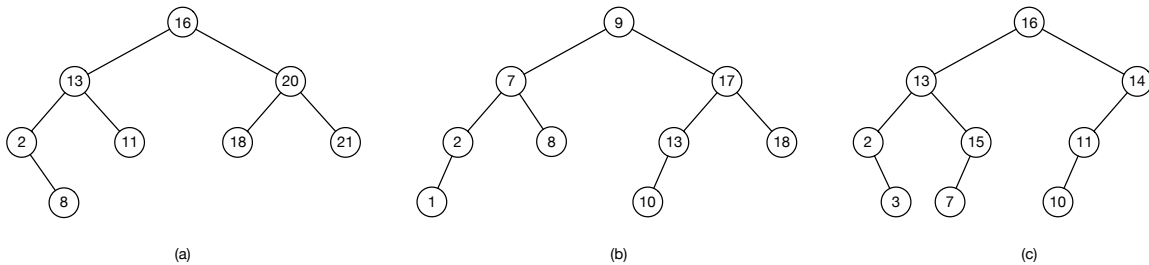
## Reading

*Introduction to Algorithms*, Cormen, Rivest, Leisersons and Stein (CLRS): Chapter 12 excluding 12.4.

## Exercises

### 1 Simulation and Properties

1.1 [w] Which of the following trees are binary search trees?



1.2 [w] Where are the elements with respectively the smallest and largest key located in a binary search tree?

1.3 [w] CLRS 12.1-1.

1.4 [w] Specify the pre-order, in-order og post-order sequence of keys for the tree in (b)

1.5 CLRS 12.1-2.

1.6 CLRS 12.1-3. Write pseudo code for the algorithm.

1.7 CLRS 12.2-1.

1.8 [BSc] CLRS 12.2-5. *Hint*: prove by contradiction.

2 **Leafs and Heights** Let  $T$  be a binary tree with  $n$  nodes and root  $v$ .

2.1 Give a recursive algorithm that given  $v$  computes the number of leafs in  $T$ . Write pseudo code for your solution.

2.2 Give a recursive algorithm that given  $v$  computes the height of  $T$ . Write pseudo code for your solution.

2.3 [†] Implement your solution to compute the height.

3 **More Recursion on Trees** Solve exercise 4 in the exam set from 2011.

4 **Traversal of Binary Search Trees**

4.1 Give an algorithm that given a binary search tree  $T$  with a key in each node, determines if  $T$  satisfies the binary search tree property.

4.2 Give an algorithm that given a binary search tree  $T$  constructs a *reversed binary search tree*  $T^R$ .  $T^R$  should be a binary search tree with the same keys as  $T$ . For each node  $v$  in  $T^R$  the nodes in the left subtree must be  $\geq v$  and the keys in the right subtree must be  $\leq v$ .

4.3 [\*] Give an algorithm that given two binary search trees  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  constructs a single binary search tree with all the elements from both  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .

- 5 Perfectly Balanced Binary Search Trees** Let  $A$  be a sorted array of  $n = 2^{h+1} - 1$  distinct numbers. Give a sequence of insertions of the numbers in  $A$  into a binary search tree  $T$  such that  $T$  becomes a complete binary search tree of height  $h$ .
- 6 Pre-Order Traversal** [†] Implement a recursive algorithm for pre-order traversal of a binary tree.
- 7 Even More Recursion on Trees** Solve exercise 4 in the exam set from 2010.