

CSE 250 Recitation

November 2 - 3: Binary Trees

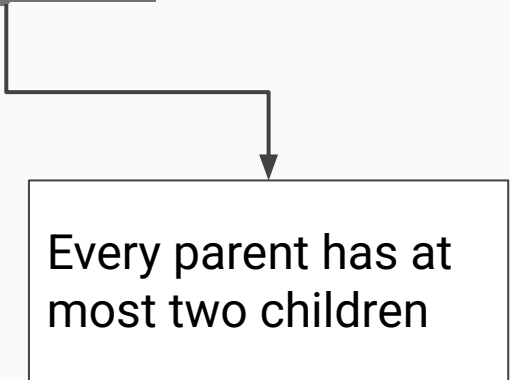


Heaps

A heap is a partially ordered complete binary tree

Heaps

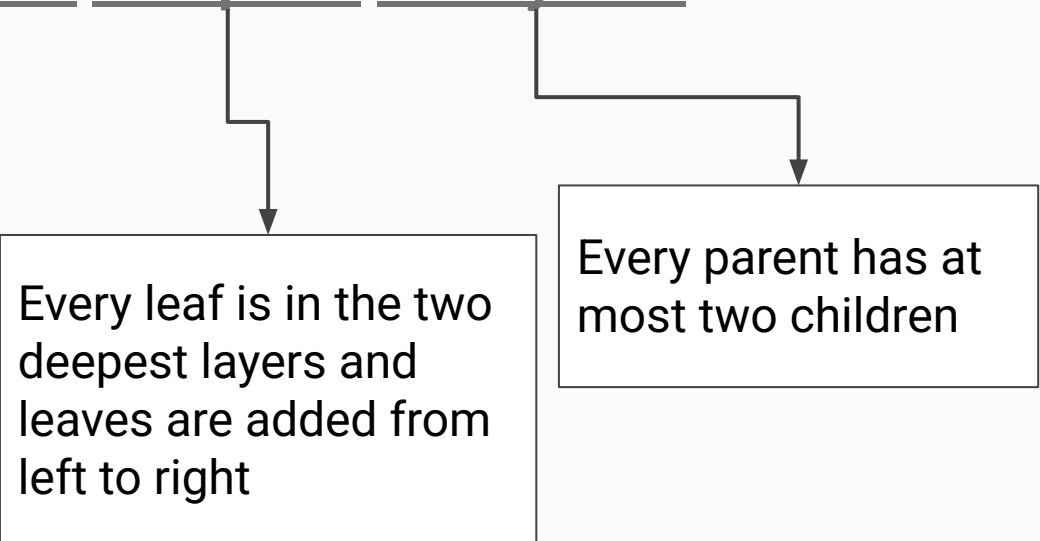
A heap is a partially ordered complete binary tree



Every parent has at most two children

Heaps

A heap is a partially ordered complete binary tree



Every leaf is in the two deepest layers and leaves are added from left to right

Every parent has at most two children

Heaps

A heap is a partially ordered complete binary tree

You can infer the order between parents and children, but not between siblings

Min Heap: parent \leq children

Max Heap: parent \geq children

Every leaf is in the two deepest layers and leaves are added from left to right

Every parent has at most two children

Binary Search Trees

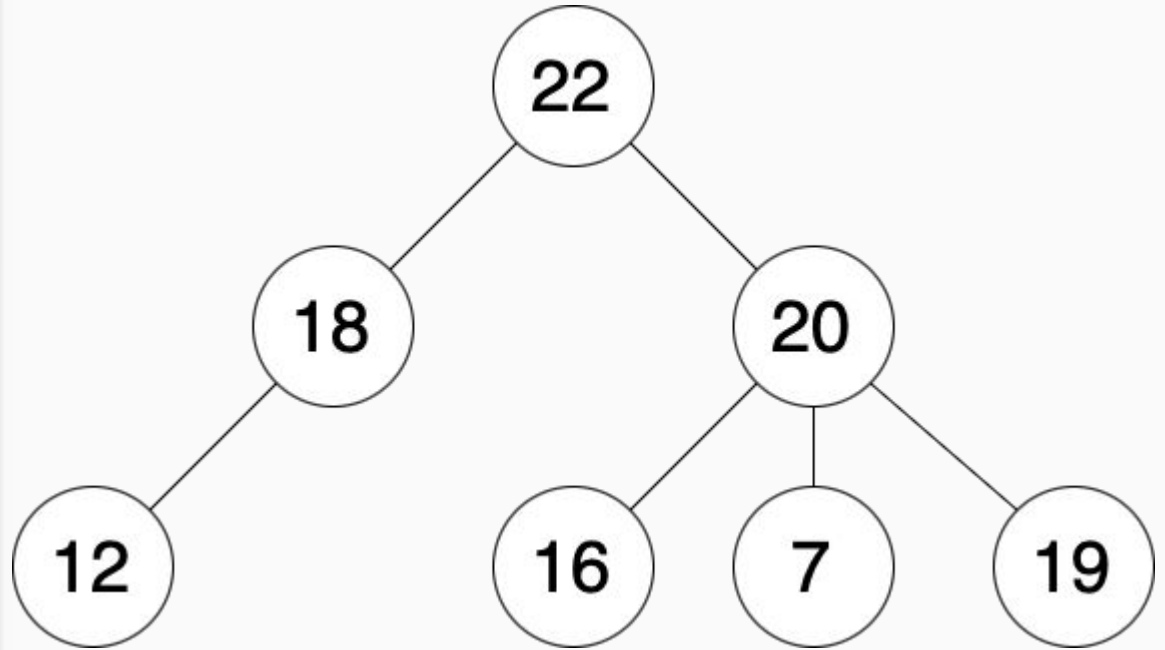
A binary search tree is a **binary tree** where:

- Every node in the right *subtree* of X is greater than X
- Every node in the left subtree of X is less than X

These two conditions mean that each node partitions the binary search tree into a lesser subtree and greater subtree

Binary Tree Examples

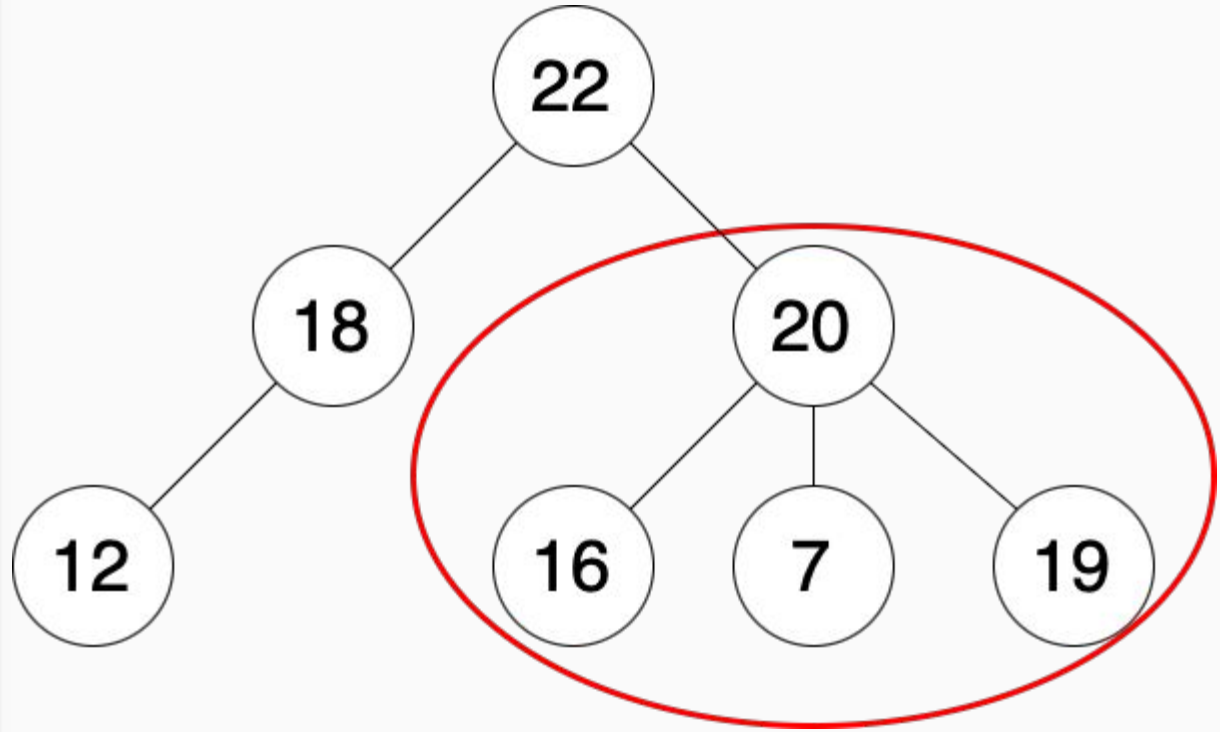
Is this a binary tree?



Binary Tree Examples

Is this a binary tree?

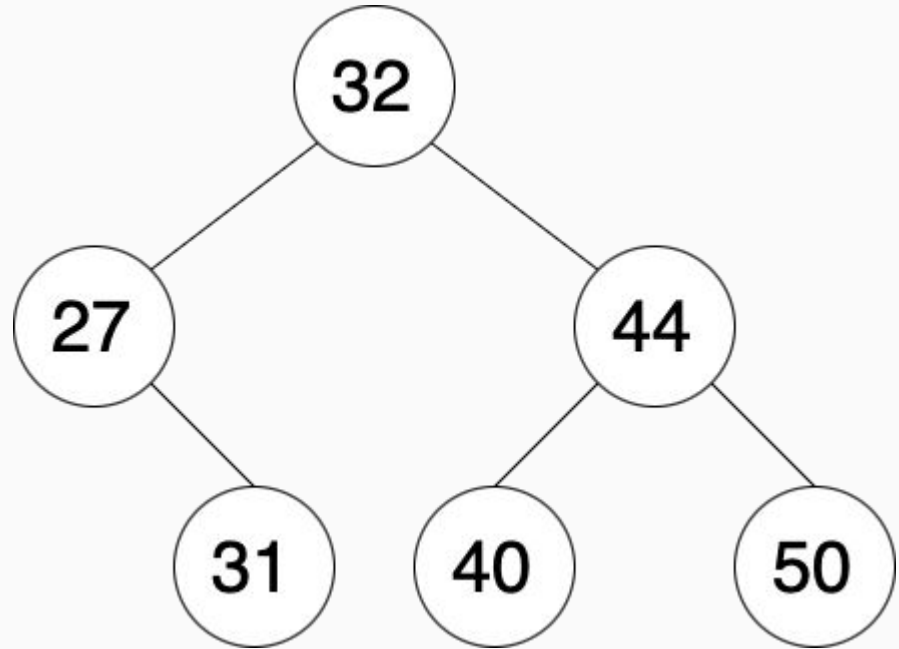
NO! Node 20 has > 2
children



Binary Tree Examples

Is this a binary tree?

Could this be a heap,
binary search tree, or
both?



Binary Tree Examples

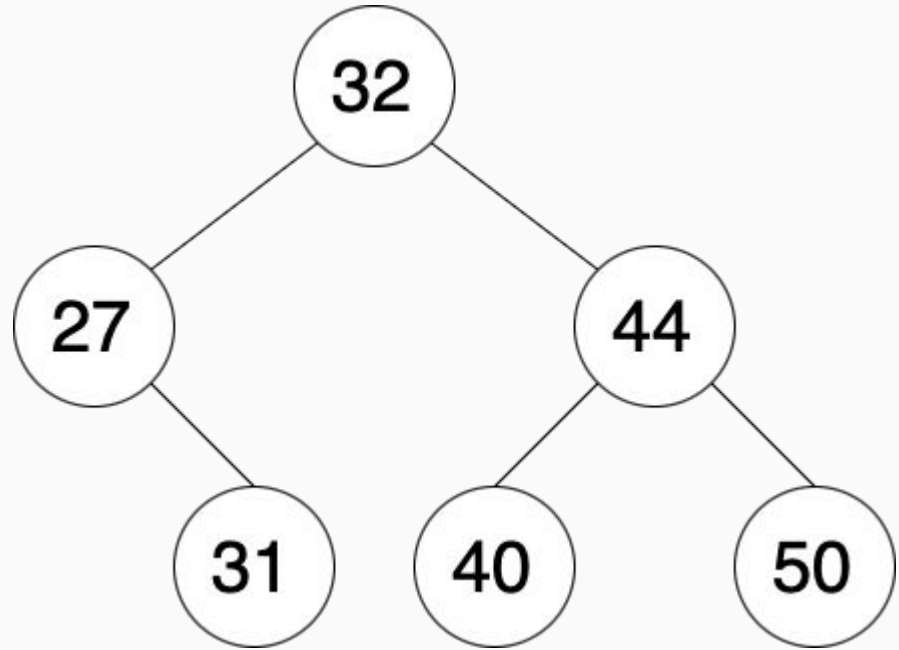
Is this a binary tree?

YES!

Could this be a heap,
binary search tree, or
both?

BST (every node
partitions its subtrees)

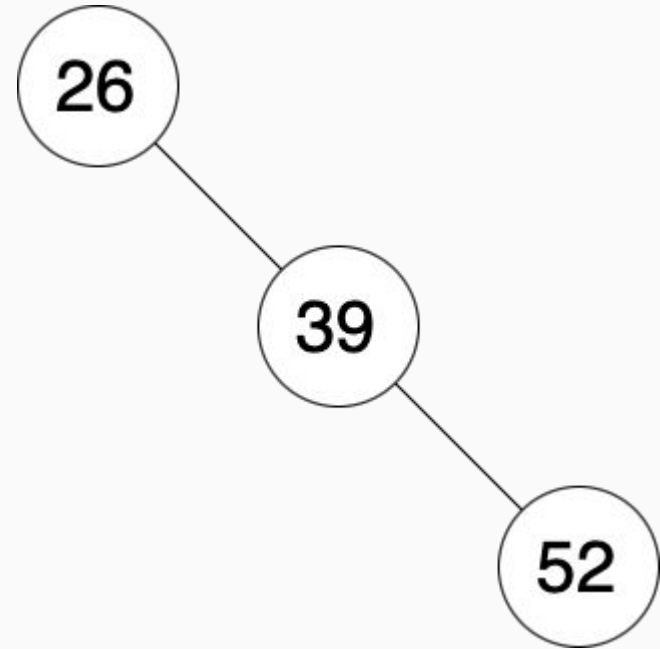
Not a heap (not complete,
incorrect ordering)



Binary Tree Examples

Is this a binary tree?

Could this be a heap,
binary search tree, or
both?



Binary Tree Examples

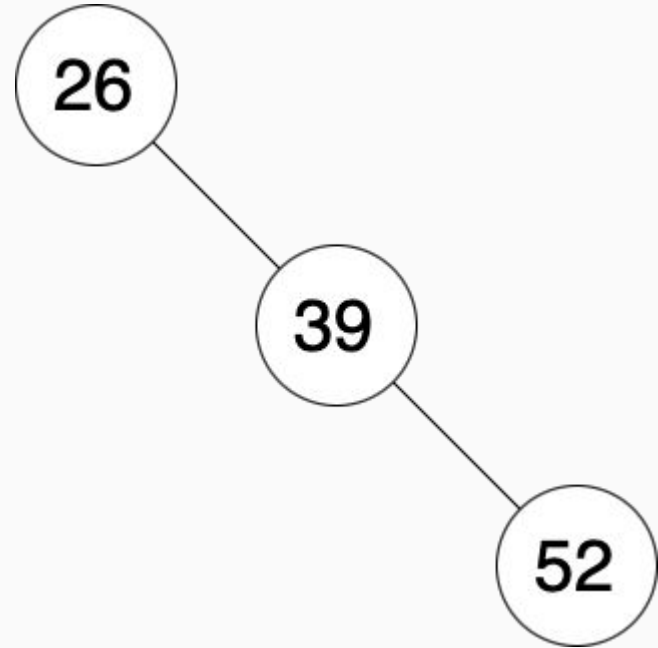
Is this a binary tree?

YES!

Could this be a heap,
binary search tree, or
both?

BST (every node partitions
its subtrees)

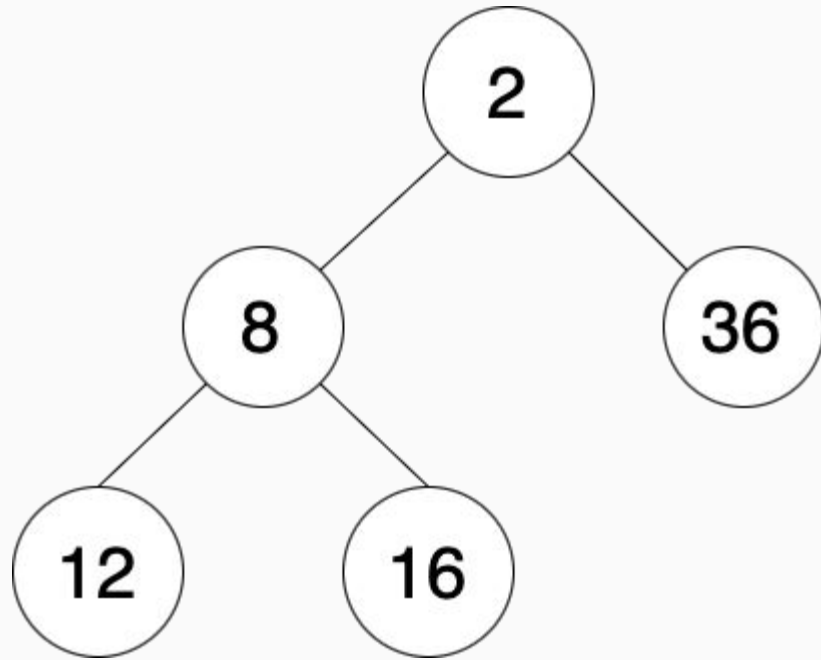
Not a heap (not complete)



Binary Tree Examples

Is this a binary tree?

Could this be a heap,
binary search tree, or
both?



Binary Tree Examples

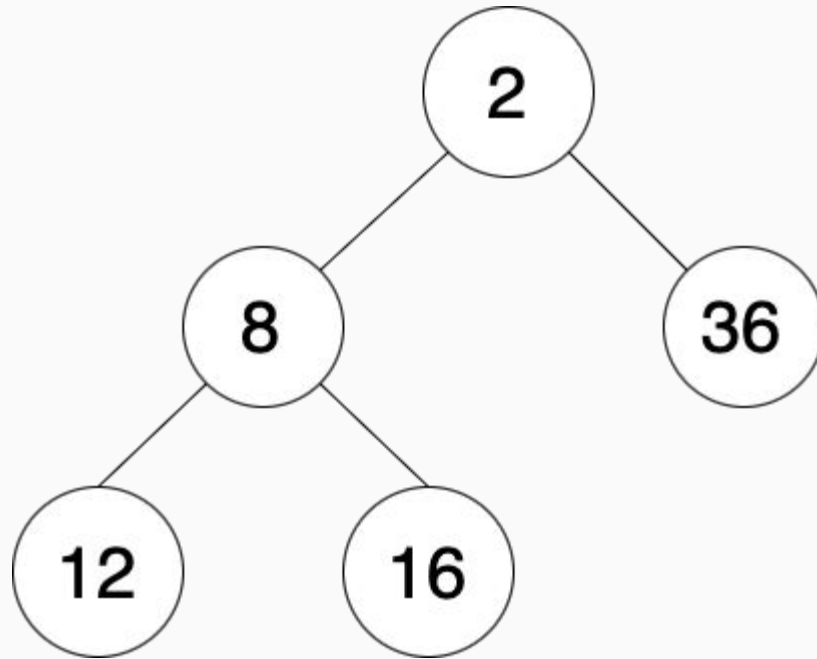
Is this a binary tree?

YES!

Could this be a heap,
binary search tree, or
both?

Min Heap (complete and
every parent is \leq its
children)

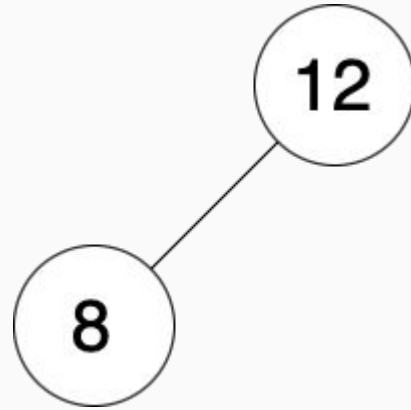
Not a BST (every left child
is greater than its parent)



Binary Tree Examples

Is this a binary tree?

Could this be a heap,
binary search tree, or
both?



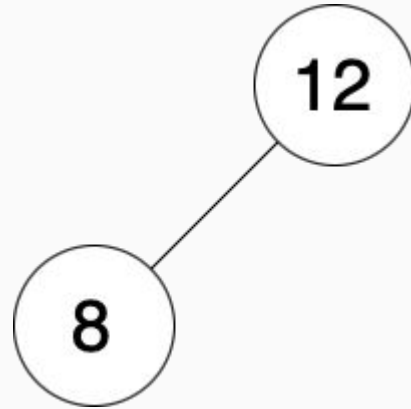
Binary Tree Examples

Is this a binary tree?

YES!

Could this be a heap,
binary search tree, or
both?

Could be either a BST or a
Max Heap!



Exercise (Part 1)

Draw a Min Heap containing the values {1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9}

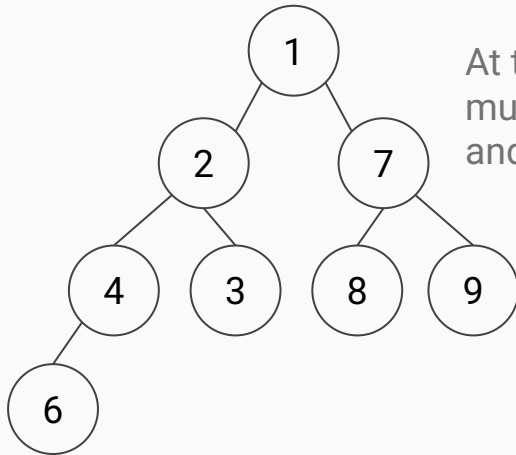
Draw a BST containing the values {1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9}

Trade papers with a neighbor and verify that their trees are valid

- If they are not, discuss and fix with your neighbor
- If they are, keep your neighbors paper for the next exercise
- If you are unsure, ASK!

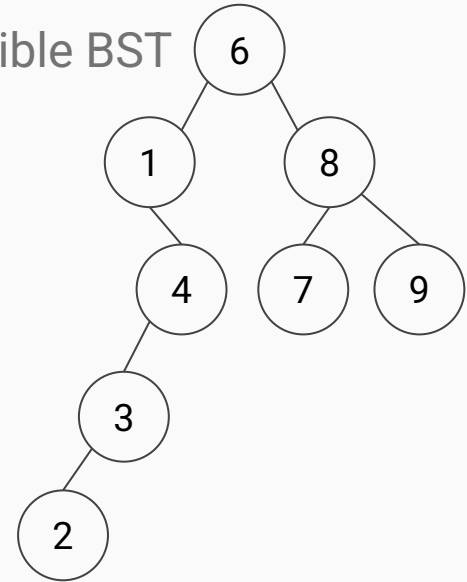
Example

One possible Heap



At the very least, your Heap must have this structure, and must have 1 at the root!

One possible BST



Exercise (Part 2)

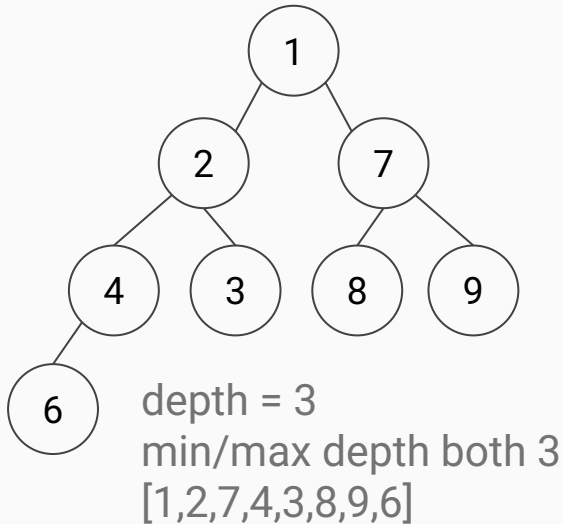
For each tree on your neighbors paper answer the following:

- What is the depth of the tree?
- What is the minimum/maximum depth the tree could be?
- Write out the array representation of the Heap

Swap papers back with your neighbor and verify their answers, ask questions if you are unsure!

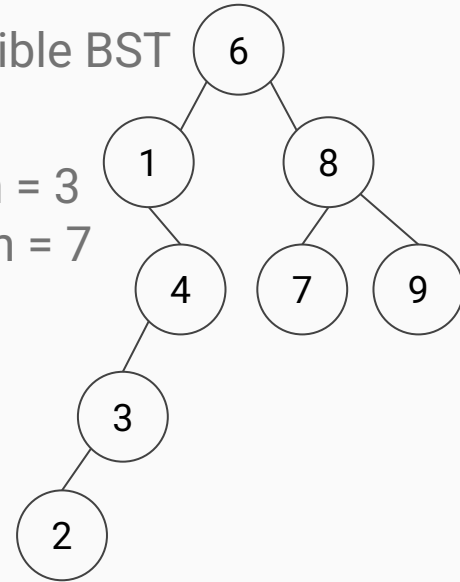
Example

One possible Heap



One possible BST

depth = 4
min depth = 3
max depth = 7



Exercise (Part 3)

On the paper in front of you:

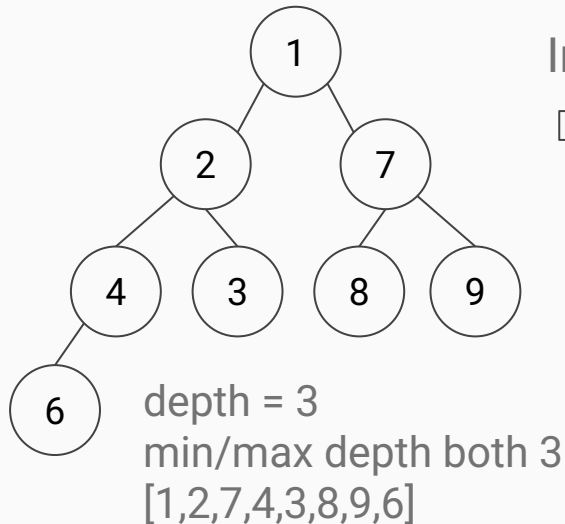
- Draw the heap that would result from inserting 5 into the heap
- Draw the BST that would result from inserting 5 into the BST

Answer the following:

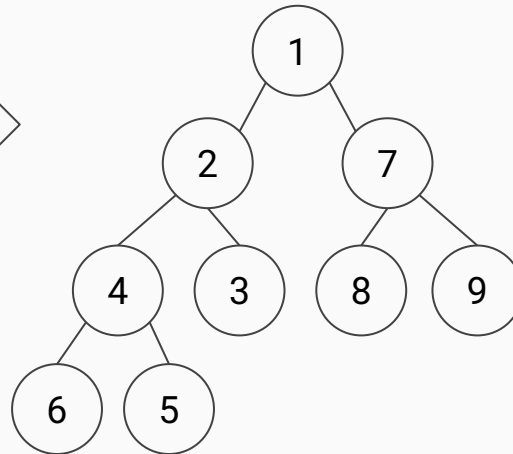
- How many comparisons did you have to do to perform each the insertion?
- What are the minimum/maximum number of comparisons needed to:
 - Insert any value into the tree in front of you (and give an example value)
 - Insert 5 into any arbitrary (but valid) tree containing nodes {1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9}
 - Insert any value into any arbitrary (but valid tree) in terms of n ?

Example

One possible Heap



Inserting 5



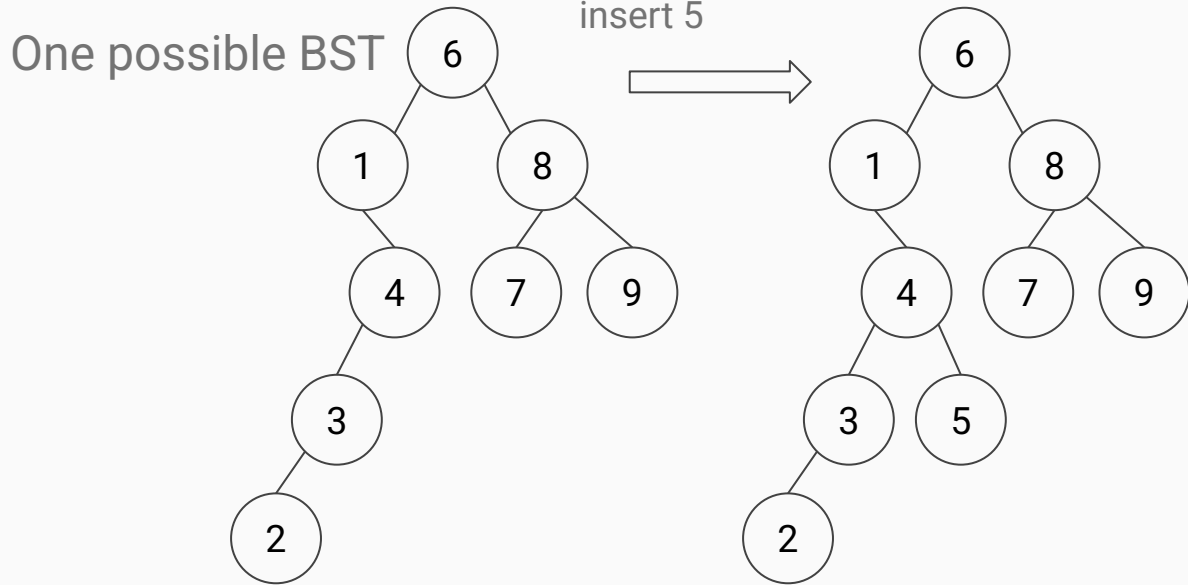
Comparisons required: 1

Max comparisons for this tree: 3 (for example when inserting 1)

Max comparisons to insert 5 into any heap with these values: 3

Max comparisons in general: $\log(n)$

Example



Comparisons required: 3

Min/Max comparisons for this tree: 2, 5 (for example when inserting 0 or 1.5)

Min/Max comparisons to insert 5 into any BST with these values: 2, 8

Max comparisons in general: n

Bonus Questions

1. What are the tight bounds on inserting n elements into a Min Heap?
 - a. What if the values are in **ascending order**?
 - b. What if the values are in **descending order**?
2. What are the bounds on inserting n elements into a BST?
 - a. What if the values are in **ascending order**?
 - b. What if the values are in **descending order**?

Bonus Questions

1. What are the tight bounds on inserting n elements into a Min Heap? $O(n \log n)$, $\Omega(n)$
 - a. What if the values are in **ascending order**? $\Theta(n)$
 - b. What if the values are in **descending order**? $\Theta(n \log n)$
2. What are the bounds on inserting n elements into a BST? $O(n^2)$, $\Omega(n \log n)$
 - a. What if the values are in **ascending order**? $\Theta(n^2)$
 - b. What if the values are in **descending order**? $\Theta(n^2)$