Chapter 12 Trees

Section 12.1

Definitions

tree, forest, spanning tree, spanning forest

Theorem

- 12.1T = (V, E) tree. $\forall a, b \in V$ there is a unique path from a to b.
- 12.2G undirected graph. G connected \Leftrightarrow G has a spanning tree.
- 12.3 $T \text{ tree} \Rightarrow |V| = |E| + 1.$
- $|V| \ge 2 \Rightarrow T$ at least 2 pendant vertices. 12.4
- Five equivalent statements for a loop-free undirected graph G. 12.5G tree G connected. Removal of any edge disconnects G into two trees. *G* acyclic, |V| = |E| + 1. G connected, |V| = |E| + 1.

G acyclic. Adding any edge, not in G, makes a cycle.

Exercises

8, 17, 18, 19

Section 12.2

Definitions

directed tree, rooted tree, root, leaf, internal vertex, level, child, parent, descendants, ancestors, siblings, subtree, ordered rooted tree, universal address system, lexicographic order, binary rooted tree, complete binary rooted tree, infix, prefix, preorder transversal, postorder transversal, inorder transversal, backtrack, depth-first search, breadth-first search, queue, m-ary tree, hight, balanced

Theorem

- 12.6T complete *m*-ary tree, l leaves, i internal vertices. |V| = mi + 1, l = (m - 1)i + 1, and $i = \frac{l-1}{m-1} = \frac{n-1}{m}$. T complete m-ary tree of hight h, then $l \leq m^h$.
- 12.7

Algorithms

Depth-first search algorithm Breadth-first search algorithm

Exercises

1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 18

Section 11.3

Algorithms

Merge two lists (Lemma 12.1) Merge Sort Algorithm Quick Sort Algorithm

Exercises

1, 2, 3

Section 11.4

Definitions

prefix code, full binary tree, the weight of a tree W(T), Huffman Tree

Algorithms

Huffman Tree Construction (Lemma 12.2, Theorem 12.8)

Exercises

 $1, \, 3, \, 7$

Section 11.5

Definitions

articulation point, biconnected, biconnected component,

Algorithm

Search for biconnected components (Lemma 12.3)

Exercises

1, 5, 6, 9