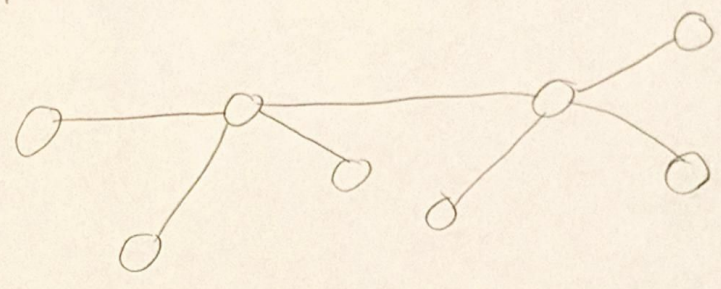


A graph is cyclic if it contains a nontrivial cycle.  
If a graph is not cyclic, it is acyclic.

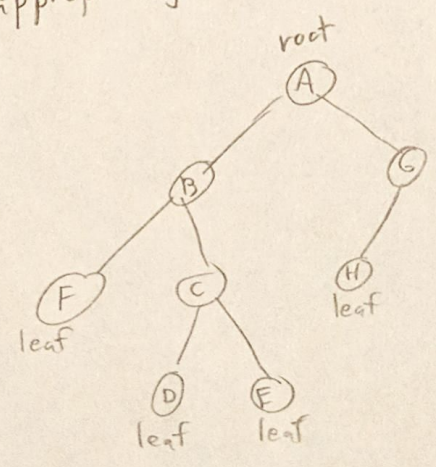
There are many types of graphs, but the ones of most immediate concern are trees. A tree is a connected, acyclic graph.

Ex)



We can pick up any vertex and call it the root.  
All other vertices with degree 1 are called leaves.  
Relative to a tree's roots and leaves, vertices closer to the root are ancestors of the descendants closer to the leaves. An immediate ancestor is a parent. An immediate descendant is called a child. We can also label other relations appropriately.

Ex)

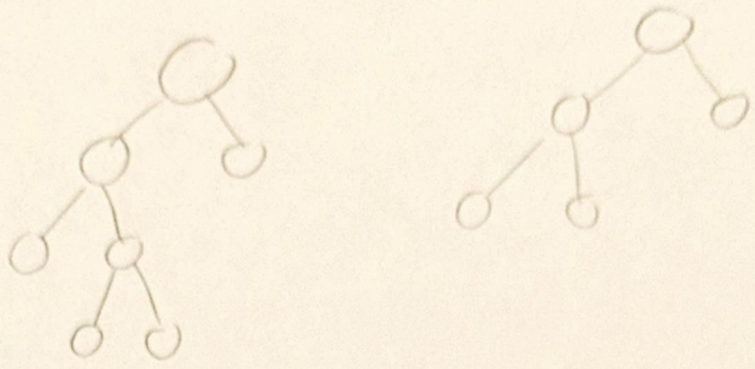


- A is the parent of B
- B is the child of A
- F and C are siblings
- B is an ancestor of E.
- E is a descendant of B
- F is D's uncle
- D and E are F's niblings.

A binary tree is a tree where each vertex has at most two children.

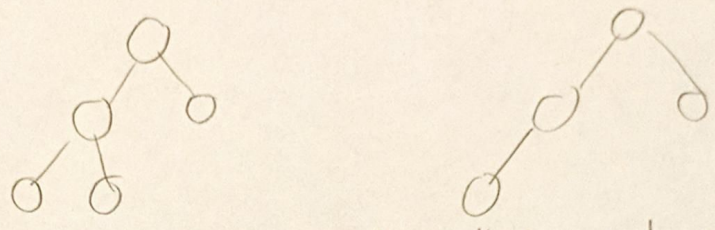
The height of a tree is the maximum length path from the root to a leaf.  
A full binary tree is one where every node has 0 or 2 children.

Ex)



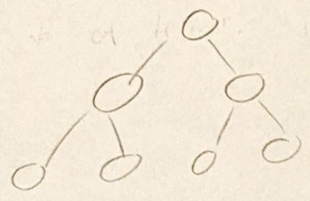
A complete binary tree is one where every level (except possibly the last) is completely filled and the leaves are as far left as possible.

Ex)



A perfect binary tree is one where all leaves have the same height/depth.

Ex)



Thm) The number of leaves in a perfect binary tree is  $\frac{|V|+1}{2}$ .

Pf) Let  $l$  be the number of leaves. Then the number of interior nodes is

$$|V| - l = \sum_{k=0}^{\log(l)-1} 2^k = 2^{\log(l)} - 1 = l - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |V| = 2l - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{|V| + 1}{2}$$