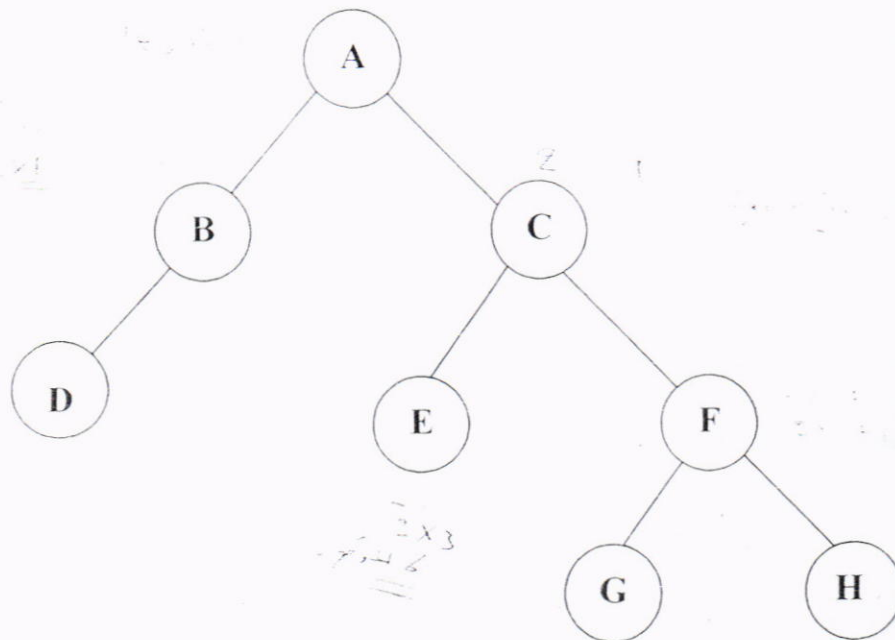


Example 7:- Represent the following tree in linear array.



$$\text{Array Size} = 2^{d+1} - 1$$

$$= 2^{3+1} - 1$$

$$= 2^4 - 1$$

$$= 16 - 1$$

$$= 15$$

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | A |
| 2 | B |
| 3 | C |
| 4 | D |
| 5 | |
| 6 | E |
| 7 | F |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| 10 | |
| 11 | |
| 12 | |
| 13 | |
| 14 | G |
| 15 | H |

$16 - 1 = 15$