Consider the problem of finding a minimum length schedule for an unit execution time tasks on m processors with tree-like precedence constraints. A sequential algorithm can solve this problem in linear time. The fastest known parallel algorithm needs $O(\log n)$ time using $n^2$ processors. For the case $m=2$ we present two work optimal parallel algorithms that produce greedy optimal schedules for intrees and outtrees. Both run in $O(\log n)$ time using $n/(\log n)$ processors of an EREW PRAM.

**Stichworte:**
- parallel algorithms
- scheduling
- tree precedence constraints
- optimal work

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