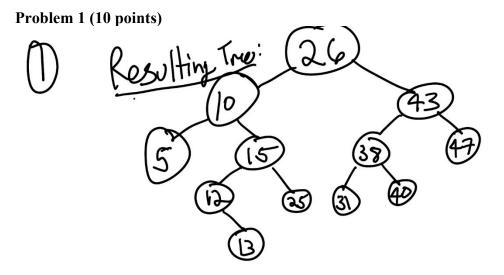
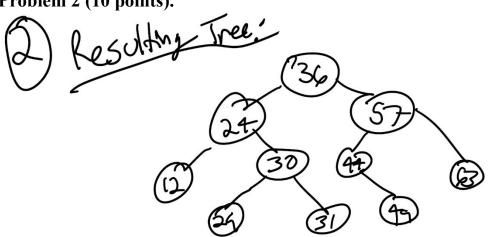
Module 5 Homework (Problems 1 through 6)



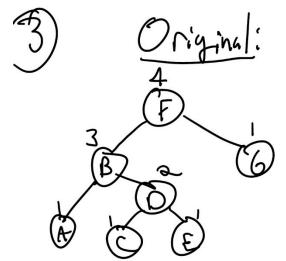
The value 13 is iteratively declar and if A is > a node, it goes to that node's right subtree, left otherwise. So: since 13 < 26, it goes to the 10 node, then to 15 from there, since 13 < 15, it goes to the 10 node, left to 12, then be comes that nodes right wild because 13 > 12.

Problem 2 (10 points).

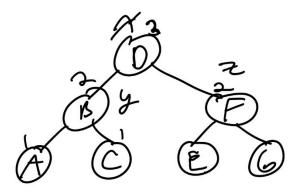


Using the method from our text book, we search to find the largest value in the search to find the largest value in the deleted node's (the root in this (36) left subtree, which replaces the deleted node. Since the 36 node has a left child (31), that moves up in the BST & replaces the 36 node's original position, all while the rules of - BST are maintained.

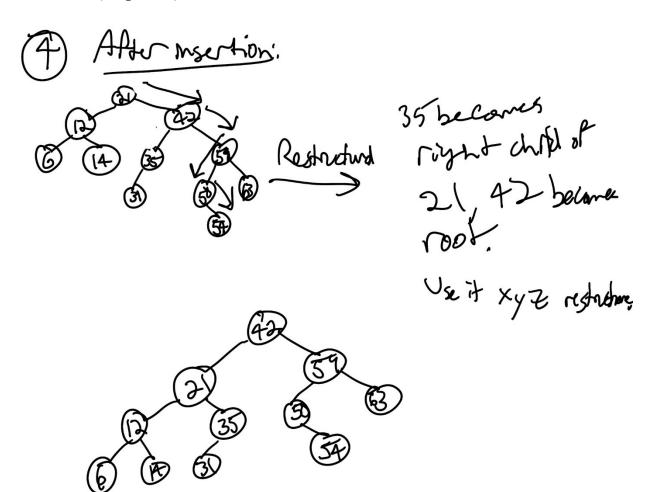
Problems 3 (10 points each).



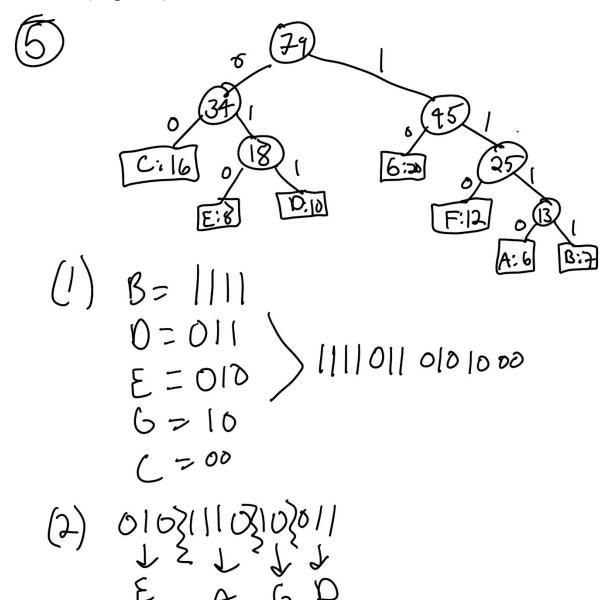
Restructured:



Problem 4 (10 points).



Problem 5 (10 points).



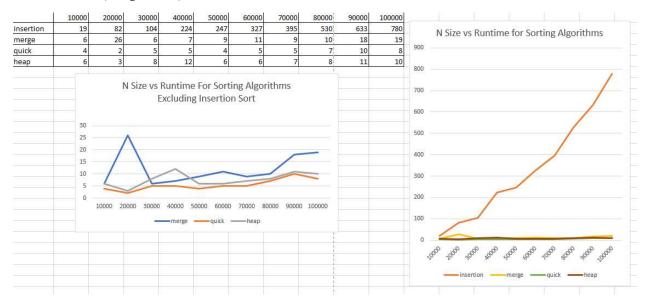
Problem 6 (10 points).

World Series Problem solution for P(4,1) and P(2,4).

$$P(4,1) := (P(3,1) + P(4,0))/2 = (1/8 + 0)/2 = 1/16$$

$$P(2,4) = (P(1,4)+P(2,3))/2 = (15/16 + 11/16)/2 = 26/32.$$

Problem 7 (10 points).



I ran the program several times, specifically to confirm some of my observations, with various sizes – going as high as sorting 1 million integers.

One thing that I observed almost instantly was that insertion sort scaled upwards in runtime the fastest by far, and the other three all roughly scaled together. However, despite runtimes not increasing heavily with these smaller Ns, merge, quick, and heapsorts all definitely increased with N as well.