R1-1 分数 2

作者 何钦铭　单位 浙江大学

During sorting n integers with Insertion Sort，it is possible that no element be placed in its final position before the last run.

● T　○ F

答案正确: 2 分

R1-2 分数 2

作者 朱建科　单位 浙江大学

If the most commonly used operations are to visit a random position and to insert and delete the last element in a linear list, then sequential storage works the fastest.

● T　○ F

答案正确: 2 分

R1-3 分数 2

作者 杨子棋　单位 浙江大学

The worst-case runtime complexity of finding the largest element in a min-heap with N elements is $O(logN)$

○ T　● F

R1-4 分数 2

作者 干红华　单位 浙江大学

In a flow network with the source S and the sink T, we can always have its maxinum flow by finding out all paths from S to T and summing up the minimum weight of edge in each path, starting a path from S with the largest weighted edge.

○ T　● F

答案正确: 2 分

R1-5 分数 2

作者 郑友怡　单位 浙江大学

Depth First Search on a graph uses Queue structure for its implementation.

○ T　● F

答案正确: 2 分

R1-6 分数 2

作者 郑友怡　单位 浙江大学

14 distinct binary search trees can be created from 4 distinct keys.

● T　○ F

答案正确: 2 分

R1-7 分数 2

作者 冯雁　单位 浙江大学

In hashing with quadratic probing to solve collisions, a new element can definitely be inserted if the table size is 23 and 11 cells are occupied.

● T　○ F

答案正确: 2 分

R1-8 分数 2

作者 朱建科　单位 浙江大学

For sufficiently large N, $\log(N^2)$ grows faster than $\sqrt{N}$.（2分）

○ T　● F

答案正确: 2 分

R1-9 分数 2

作者 陈翔　单位 浙江大学

Given a binary tree, of which preorder traversal is 2 4 6 8 10 12 and postorder traversal is 6 10 8 12 4 2, then its inorder traversal can be uniquely determined.

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○ T ● F

答案正确: 2 分

R1-10 分数 2   作者 何钦铭   单位 浙江大学

During sorting (35, 31, 47, 25, 37, 68, 45, 30) in ascending order(升序) with Merge sort of iterative version, (25, 31, 35, 47, 30, 37, 45, 68) is the result of the second run.

● T ○ F

答案正确: 2 分