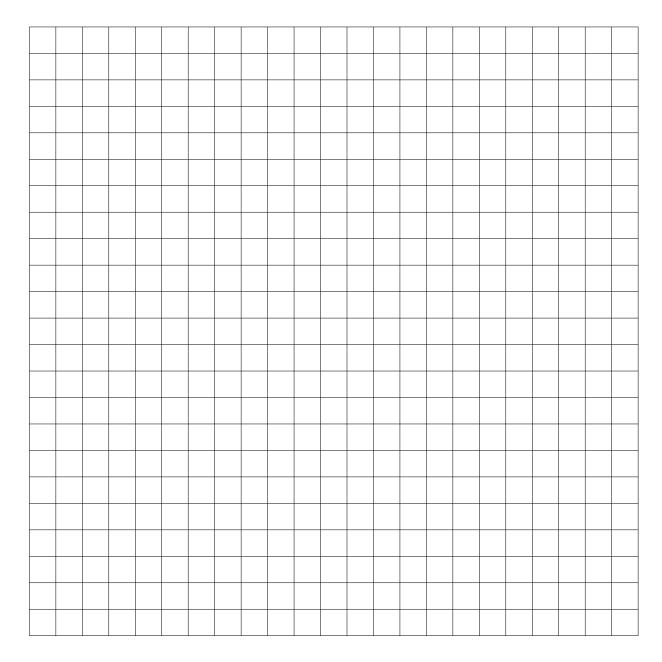
	Crade		
	Grade		
Final Exam $\#2$ ($29~May~2017$ - $15~Answer~Sheets$ 4 trees $6~points$)	P2) 8h45 S	1 2 3 4 4 S. J. O. N. B. A. Z. Y. K}:	
			\mathcal{I}
tree associated with the 2-4 tree of t	the previous question:		
	Undergraduate 1^{st} ye Final Exam #2 (29 May 2017 - 13 Answer Sheets 4 trees 6 points) ree corresponding to successive insertions.	$egin{aligned} ext{Undergraduate } 1^{st} ext{ year (S2)} \ ext{Final Exam } \#2 ext{ (P2)} \ 29 ext{ May 2017 - 13h45} \ ext{Answer Sheets} \ ext{4 trees } 6 ext{ points}) \end{aligned}$	Algorithmics Undergraduate 1^{st} year (S2) Final Exam #2 (P2) 29 May 2017 - $13h45$ Answer Sheets 4 trees 6 points) ree corresponding to successive insertions of values $\{Q, U, E, S, T, I, O, N, B, A, Z, Y, K\}$:

Three prop						
(a) —						
(b)						
(c)						
Three prop	erties of a Red-black t	tree:				
(a)						
(b) —						
(c)						
The <i>simpl</i> a 2-4 tree:	e method, using the re-	d-black tree t	hat represents	it, allows one to	determine th	ne size of
wers 2 (Tr	ees and mystery –	3 points)				
	ees and mystery — y makeTree(13):	$\it 3~points)$				
		$\it 3~points)$				
		$3\ points)$				
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		$3\ points)$				
		$3\ points)$				
Tree built b			x > 0):			
Tree built b	y makeTree(13):		x > 0):			

$Answers \ 3 \ (\mathrm{BST} o \mathrm{AVL} - 5 \ points)$

${\bf Specifications:}$

The function MakeAVL(B) returns a tree of the type AVL: a copy of B (a binary tree of type binTree).



Answers 4 (AA Trees – 5 points)

2. Specifications:

The function insertAA(x, A) inserts x in the AA tree A unless x is already in A. It returns the resulting tree.

