

11) 1) As a data structure for the ADT SpecialContainer, I would use a Binary Search Tree with the relation " \leq " (although it doesn't really matter). This way, I can get to minimum/maximum in $\Theta(\log_2 k)$ on average. In the representation of each node I would add a counter, so that we have in the tree as many nodes as there are unique values.

2) • init - I would just set the field that holds the number of elements to 0 and set the capacity to N

• push - I would traverse the tree, comparing the new priority with the current node's priority. After the traversal, I would just add this new node and set the link of the parent. If now $\text{nr Elements} > \text{capacity}$, then keep going right (to get to the max) and then remove that node. Traversing a BST takes, on average, $\Theta(\log_2 k)$.

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• pop - keep going left (to get to the minimum), comparing by priority. Remove that node. Traversing and removing this minimum takes on average, $O(\log k)$

3.. Special Container:

root: \uparrow Node
cap: Integer
size: Integer

Node:

val: Integer
P: Integer
left: \uparrow Node
right: \uparrow Node

subalgorithm push (sc, v, p) is

```
newNode  $\leftarrow$  @ allocate memory of one Node
[newNode].val  $\leftarrow v$ 
[newNode].p  $\leftarrow p$ 
[newNode].left  $\leftarrow \text{NIL}$ 
[newNode].right  $\leftarrow \text{NIL}$ 
if  $sc.\text{root} = \text{NIL}$  then
     $sc.\text{root} \leftarrow \text{newNode}$ 
else
    temp  $\leftarrow sc.\text{root}$ 
    parent  $\leftarrow \text{NIL}$ 
    while temp  $\neq \text{NIL}$  execute
        if  $p < [temp].p$  then
            parent  $\leftarrow temp$ 
            temp  $\leftarrow [temp].\text{left}$ 
        else
            parent  $\leftarrow temp$ 
            temp  $\leftarrow [temp].\text{right}$ 
    end-if
end-while
```

temp \leftarrow newNode

if [parent].p \geq [temp].p then
[parent].left \leftarrow temp

else

[parent].right \leftarrow temp

end-if

sc.size \leftarrow sc.size + 1

if sc.size > capacity then

parent \leftarrow nil

temp \leftarrow sc.root

sc.size \leftarrow sc.size - 1

while [temp].right \neq nil execute

parent \leftarrow temp

temp \leftarrow temp.right

end-while

if temp = sc.root then

sc.root \leftarrow [temp].left

else

@deallocate temp

[parent].right \leftarrow nil

end-if

end-if

end-if

end-subalgorith...

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- 4) I would use an AVL tree instead,
and implement all the rotations needed.
This ensures $\Theta(\log_2 k)$ for push/pop since
the tree is balanced.