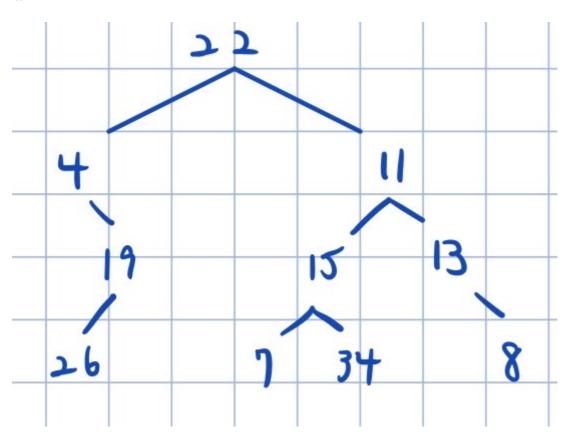
DSA-Hw2

Problem 0 - Proper References

Problem 3-3~3-6:
 https://www.techiedelight.com/construct-cartesian-tree-from-inorder-traversal/
 https://github.com/youngyangyang04/leetcode-master/blob/master/problems/0235.二叉搜索树的最近公共祖先.md

Problem 1 - Lucy's Laptop

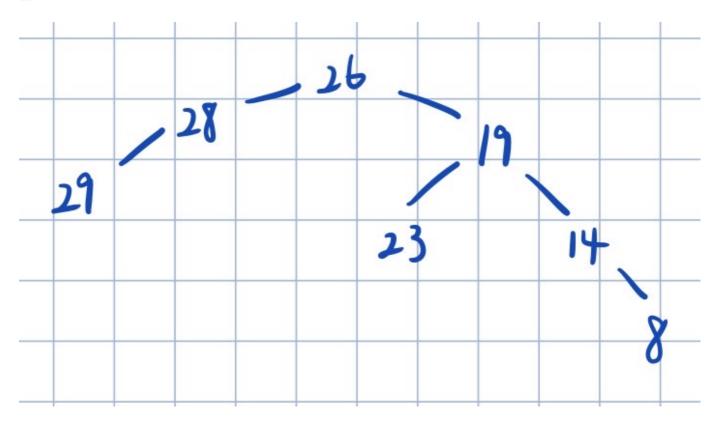
1.



human algorithm:

找出 postorder traversal 的最後一個 node(22),必為 binary tree 的 root node,在 inorder traversal 以 node(22) 為分界,左半邊的nodes(4, 26, 19) 構成 binary tree 的 left subtree, 右半邊的 nodes(7, 15, 34, 11, 13, 8) 構成 binary tree 的 right subtree。接著重複找出 left subtree 與 right subtree 在 postorder traversal 的最後一個 node 作為 left subtree 的 root node,以此 root node 在 inorder traversal 為分界,左半邊的 nodes 構成 left subtree, 右半邊的 nodes 構成 right subtree, 直到無法在 inorder traversal 分出 left subtree 與 right subtree 為止。

2.



3.

human algorithm:

- 用 right leaf 開始的 inorder-traversal (順序為right->root->left) 遍歷每個node
- 將當前所在的 node 加上當前遍歷過的所有node總和,也就是前一個 node 更新後的的新值

pseudo code:

```
update_Node(Node, accumulation):
   Node.val = Node.val + accumulation
   return Node.val

inorder_traversal(Node):
   accumulation = 0
   // right subtree
   if (Node->right != NIL)
       accumuation = inorder_traversal(Node->right)
   // subtree's root
   accumuation = update_Node(Node, accumuation)
   //left subtree
   if (Node->left != NIL)
       accumuation = inorder_traversal(Node->left)
   return accumuation

modify_T(T):
```

inorder_traversal(T)
return T

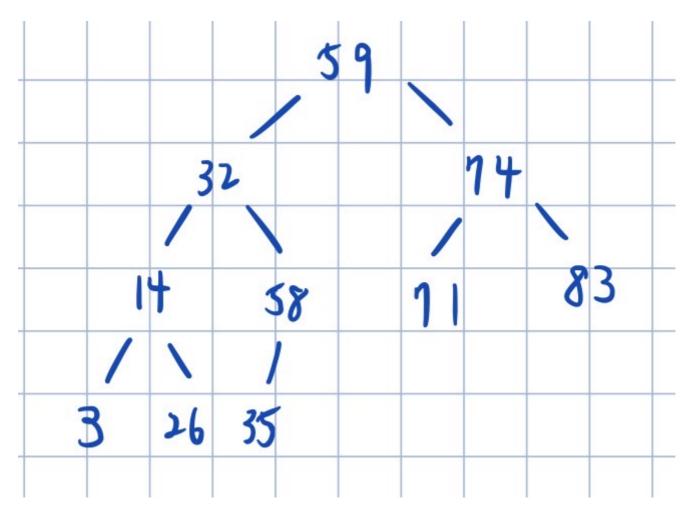
time complexity:

遍歷每個node的 time complexity 為 O(n),更新一個 node 的 time complexity 為 O(1),因此更新整棵樹的 time complexity 為 O(n)。

4.

by definition, if x is the left leaf of y, when x->right exist, x->right.val must be smaller than y.val, and if x is the right leaf of y, when x->left exist, x->left.val must be larger than y.val. So, when x->right exist and x->left exist, y is neither the smallest node among all nodes larger than x, nor the largest node among all nodes smaller than x.

5.



6.

human algorithm:

We can calculate the total position we use with tree height is $2^{height} - 1$, then, with the actual positions we use to store valid value (which is number of nodes), we can get the wasted positions is $(2^{height} - 1)$ - num of Nodes.

We can count number of nodes and tree height by level-order traveral.

pseudo code:

```
cal_waste(T):
    count = 0
    depth = 0
    Q = empty queue
    Q.push(T)

while(Q is not empty):
    size = Q.length
    depth += 1
    for (i = 1 to i = size):
        Q.pop()
```

```
count += 1
    if (T->left exist): Q.push(T->left)
    if (T->right exist): Q.push(T->right)

total_positions = 2^(depth) - 1
wasted_positions = total_positions - count
return wasted_positions
```

time complexity:

level-order traveral will traverse every tree nodes once. Therefore, the time complexity of level-order traveral is O(n).

Problem 2 - Teaching Assistant to Music Teacher

1.

對任意的3個 a_i , a_j , a_k 必定可以在 3! 內找到其中兩個數分別為3數中的最大與最小值是哪兩個數(但無罰得知誰是最大誰是最小)。透過這個性質,從 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 開始尋找並存下 { $min(a_1,a_2,a_3)$, $max(a_1,a_2,a_3)$ },接著從 $min(a_1,a_2,a_3)$, $max(a_1,a_2,a_3)$, a_4 尋找並存下 { $min(a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4)$, $max(a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4)$ },以此類推,查找到 $min(a_1,a_2,\ldots a_{n-1})$, $max(a_1,a_2,\ldots a_{n-1})$, a_n ,便可以得到 { $min(a_1,a_2,\ldots a_n)$, $max(a_1,a_2,\ldots a_n)$ },即 { a_m , a_m }

pseudo code:

```
get_min_Max(array a):
    for (i,j,k) in {(1,2,3),(1,3,2),(2,1,3),(2,3,1),(3,1,2),(3,2,1)}
        if query_attitude_value(i,j,k) is True
            idx1, idx2 = i, k
            break

if n equal to 3
        return {a[idx1], a[idx2]}
    else
        for I in range (4 to n)
            for (i,j,k) in {(idx1,idx2,I),(idx1,I,idx2),(idx2,idx1,I),(idx2,I,idx1),(I,idx1,idx2),(I,idx2,idx1)}
        if query_attitude_value(i,j,k) is True
            idx1, idx2 = i, k
            break;
    return {a[idx1], a[idx2]}
```

query complexity:

尋找一次 idx1, idx2 的 query complexity 為 O(1), 遍歷 a_1 到 a_n 的 query complexity 為 O(n),因此尋找 { a_m , a_M } 的 query complexity 為 O(n)

2.

將 sub-problem algorithm 命名為 $\operatorname{get_min_Max}$,令 $\{a_m, a_M\}$ = $\operatorname{get_min_Max}(a)$,將 a_m 與 a_1 交換位置, a_M 與 a_3 交换位置, $a_1 \sim a_3$ 作為 sorted pile。若 n=3, a 即為 sorted array。若 n>3,則依序將 $a_4 \sim a_n$ (unsorted pile) insert 進 sorted pile 正確的位置,在 sorted pile 中正確位置 m 的條件為 $\operatorname{query_attitude_value}(a[m-1], a[m], a[m+1])$ 必須為 True 。

```
Sort(array a):
    a_m, a_M = get_min_Max(a)
    for i = 1 to n
        if a[i] = a_m
            swap(a[1], a[i])
        if a[i] = a_M
```

```
swap(a[3], a[i])
    if n equal to 3
        return a
    else
        left = 1
        right = 3
        mid = floor((left+right)/2)
        for i in range (4 to n)
            while(mid not equal to left)
                if query_attitude_value(a[mid], a[i], a[right]) is true
                else
                    right = mid
                mid = floor((left+right)/2)
            move a[k] to a[k+1] for k in range ((mid+1) to length of
sorted pile)
            length = length + 1
            a[m+1] = a[i]
        return a
```

query complexity:

get_min_Max(a) 的 query complexity 為 O(n),insert a_i from unsorted pile to sorted pile, (i from 4 to n) 的 query complexity = O(nlog(n)),依照題目假設,其餘 implementation details 的 query complexity = O query complexity = O(n) + O(nlog(n)) = O(nlog(n))

3.

pseudo code:

```
Insert(sorted array a, insert_value):
    left = 1
    right = n
    mid = floor((left+right)/2)
    while (mid not equal to left)
        if query_attitude_value(a[mid], a[i], a[right]) is true
            left = mid
        else
            right = mid
        mid = floor((left+right)/2)
    move a[k] to a[k+1] for k in range ((mid+1) to n)
    a[m+1] = insert_value
```

query complexity:

```
insert insert_value 的 query complexity = O(log(n)),依照題目假設,其餘 implementation details 的 query complexity = 0 query complexity = O(log(n))
```

5.

ans: 14

6.

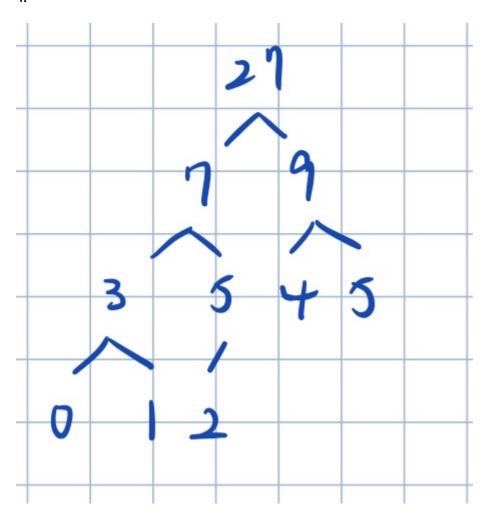
n groups 中總共有 C_3^n 種 {i, j, k} groups 的組合數,每種組合數可能有2個或0個 good triplets, 假設 {i, j, k} 排列滿足 good triplets 的條件,{k, j, i} 也必定滿足 good triplets 的條件,亦有可能 {i, j, k} 的所有排列皆不滿足 good triplets 的條件。

pseudo code:

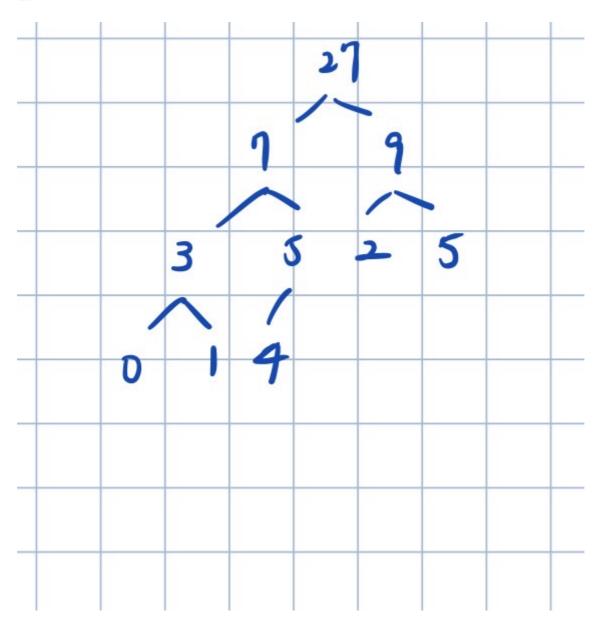
query complexity: query complexity = $O(n^3) + O(n^3) = O(n^3)$

Problem 3 - Argogo's Arrogance

1.



2.



3.

搜尋 array heights 的最大值以及其index,分別作為 root Node 的 value 與 key,接著以 index 為分界,在 index 左半邊與 index 右半邊,找出最大值與其 index 建立 left subtree 的 root node 與 right subtree 的 root node,並與 parent node 建立連結,重複迭代此過程直到 array heights 所有元素皆被加入 Cartesian maxtree

pseudo code:

```
maxVal = heights[i]
return maxIdx

buildTree(array heights, start, end):
    if (start > end)
        return NIL
    maxIdx = findMaxIdx(heights, start, end)
    root = new Node
    root.val = heights[maxIdx]
    root.key = maxIdx
    root.left = buildTree(heights, start, root.key - 1)
    root.right = buildTree(heights, root.key + 1, end)
    return root

Cartesian tree = buildTree(heights, 0, len)
```

time complexity:

findMaxIdx 的 time complexity O(h),總共會遞迴執行 buildTree len 次,故 time complexity 為 O(h·n)

4.

在 sub problem3 建 Cartesian tree 時將 index 資訊在 Node.key 中,因此 Cartesian tree 有了 binary search tree 的性質, Node.left.key < Node.key < Node.right.key。 從 root 出發 binary search,當 target index > Node.key 就往 right subtree 搜尋,當 target index < Node.key 就往 left subtree 搜尋。

pseudo code:

```
get_value(root Node, index):
    if (Node.key == index)
        return Node.val
    else if (Node.key < index)
        return get_value(Node.right, index)
    else if (Node.key > index)
        return get_value(Node.left, index)
```

time complexity:

根據 binary search tree 的性質,搜尋最糟糕的情況需要執行 tree depth 次, 因此 time complexity 為 O(log(n))

5.

在 sub problem3 建 Cartesian tree 時將 index 資訊在 Node.key 中,因此 Cartesian tree 有了 binary search tree 的性質,本題可看作是尋找 binary search tree 的 nearest common ancient 問題,意即當有一 Node 同時為 left Node 與 right Node 的 ancestor,且該 Node 為所有 ancestor 中深度最深的 Node,該 Node 必在 heights[left], heights[left+1], ..., heights[right] 之中,且為範圍內的最大值。

```
get_largest_value(root Node, left, right):
    if (Node.key > right-1 and Node.key > left)
        return get_largest_value(Node.left, left, right)
    else if (Node.key < right-1 and Node.key < left)
        return get_largest_value(Node.right, left, right)
    else
        return Node.val</pre>
```

time complexity:

根據 binary search tree 的性質,搜尋最糟糕的情況需要執行 tree depth 次, 因此 time complexity 為 O(log(n))

6.

根據 Cartesian tree 的性質,right subtree 必定會小於等於 root,因此所有 right subtree 的 node 都會被遮擋。 visible heights 則為該 Node 減掉其 Node.left 的值。

```
left_hand_side(root Node):
    while (Node != NIL)
        if (Node.left == NIL)
            output (Node.key, Node.val)
        else
            output (Node.key, Node.val - Node.left.val)
        // traverse to left subtree
    Node = Node.left
```

time complexity:

遍歷所有最左側的 Node 最糟糕的情況需要 執行 tree depth 次, 因此 time complexity 為 O(log(n))