H.W. 3

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- a) AVL trees
- b) O(log n)
- c) O(log n)
- d) O(log n)
- e) Rank(h) Rank(l) + 1
- f) Rank(h) Rank(l)
- g) Rank(h) Rank(l) + 1
- h) Rank(h) Rank(l)
- i) The number of nodes in the subtree rooted at node.
- j) O(log N)
- k) 1
- 1) 3
- m) 6
- n) 10
- o) 1. True
- 2. True
- 3. True
- 4. True
- 5. True
- 6. True
- p) O(log N)
- q) lowest common ancestor r) $O(\log N)$ s) $O(\log N) + O(L)$ t) $O(\log N) + O(L)$
- u) Supposed that the last common ancestor is not LCA(tree, l, h), but instead some other node, node'. Then at some