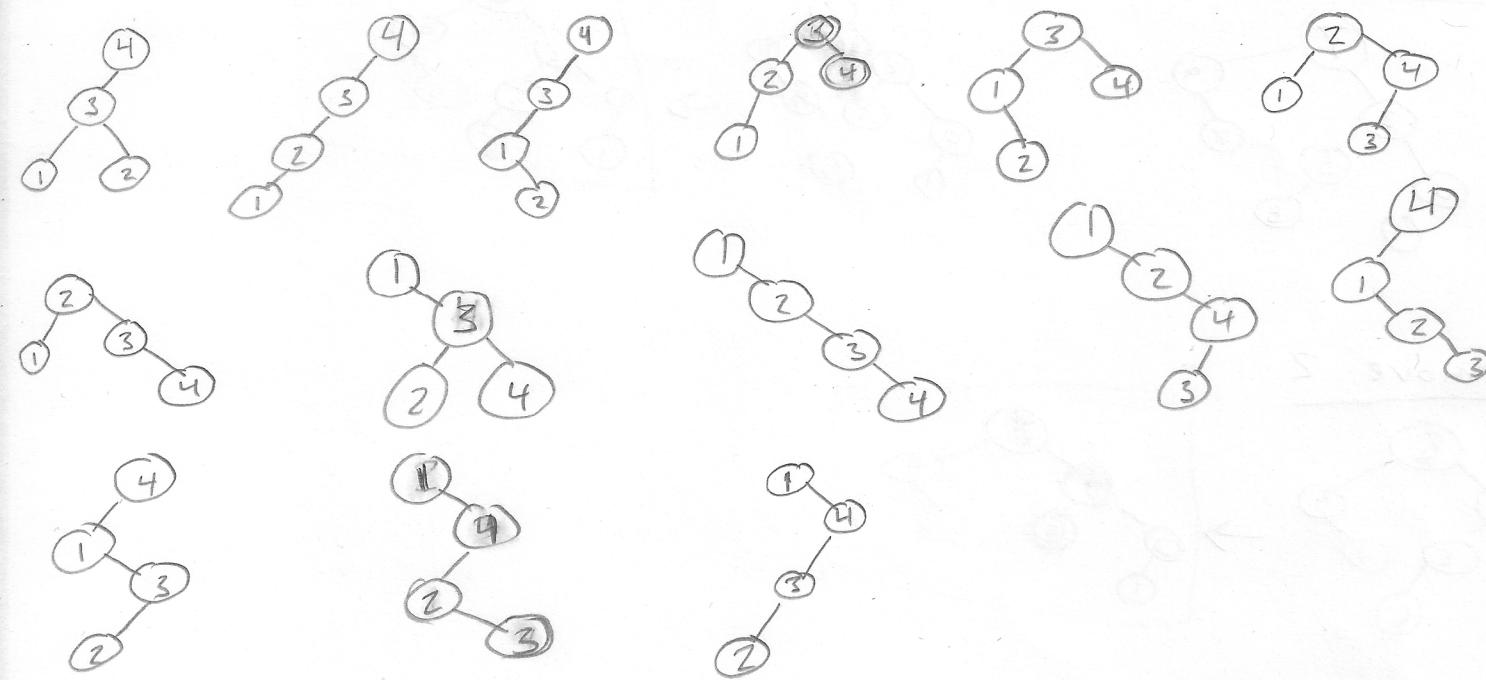
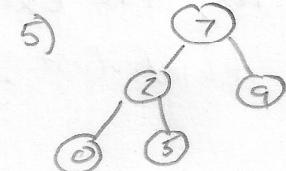
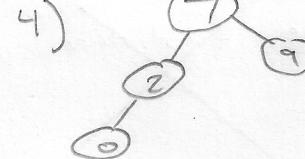
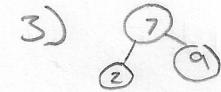


5.1 - Draw all possible bst containing the 4 elements 1, 2, 3, 4

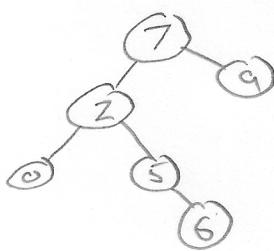


$$n = \frac{(2^n)!}{(n+1)! n!} = 14$$

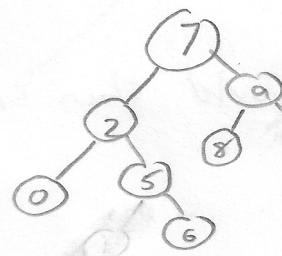
5.2 - Insert the integers 7, 2, 9, 0, 5, 6, 8, 1 into bst by repeatedly applying the procedure Inset.



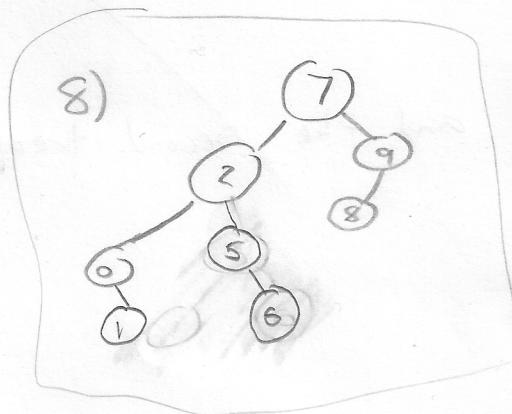
6)



7)

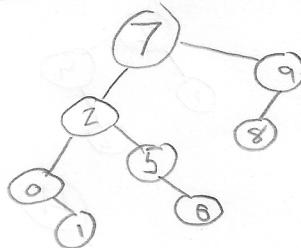


8)

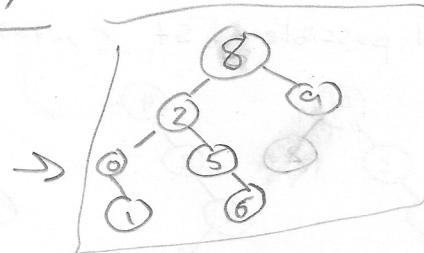
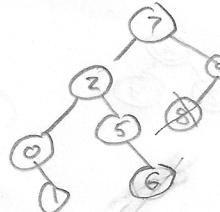


5.3 - Show the results of deleting 7 then 2 from final tree of exercise 5.2

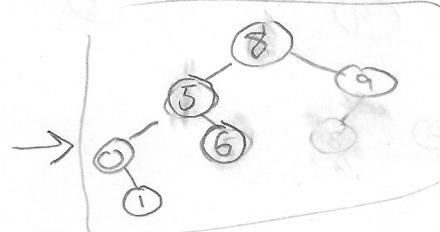
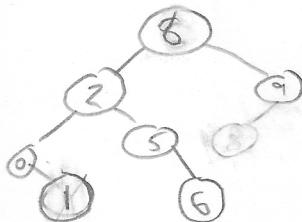
tree from 5.2 - original



Remove 7



Remove 2



5.4 -

Although I suspect order matters I can not find a counter example. Therefore I am saying the order the nodes are deleted does not matter.

If the tree changed by ^{the} order deleted, wouldn't everything change making it a bad algorithm?