

# FTP\_Alg\_Week 3: Exercises

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**Exercise 1** Using the figure in slide 25 of the slide of week 2 as a model, illustrate the operations of HEAPSORT on the array

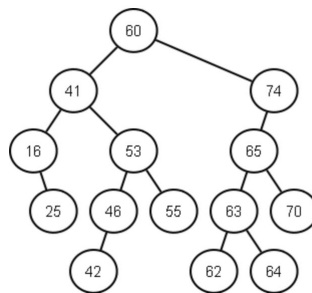
$$A = \langle 5; 13; 2; 25; 7; 17; 20; 8; 4 \rangle.$$

**Exercise 2** Consider a binary search tree  $T$  whose keys are distinct. Show that if the right subtree of a node  $x$  in  $T$  is empty and  $x$  has a successor  $y$ , then  $y$  is the lowest ancestor of  $x$  whose left child is also an ancestor of  $x$ . (Recall that every node is its own ancestor.)

**Exercise 3** Write the TREE-PREDECESSOR procedure.

**Exercise 4** Let  $T$  be a Binary Search Tree. Prove that it is always possible to insert a node  $z$  as a leaf of the tree  $T$  with  $z.key = r$ .

**Exercise 5** Let  $T$  be a Binary Search Tree given in the figure below



Give the output tree after the call of TREE-DELETE( $T, z$ ) where  $z$  is the node with key 41.

**Exercise 6 (\*)** What is the difference between the binary-search-tree property and the min-heap property? Can the min-heap property be used to print out the keys of an  $n$ -node tree in sorted order in  $O(n)$  time? Show how, or explain why not.