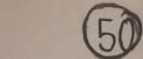


Question 1:

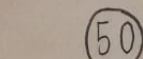
a) prefix: X U A B  $\cap$  C D E  
 infix: A U B X C  $\cap$  D  $\cap$  E  
 postfix: A B U C D  $\cap$  E  $\cap$  X

b) Insertion Part

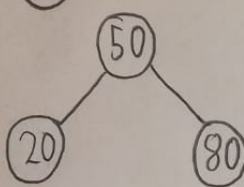
insert(50):



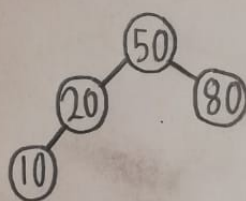
insert(20):



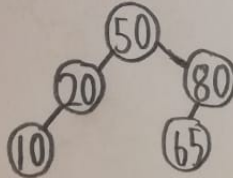
insert(80):



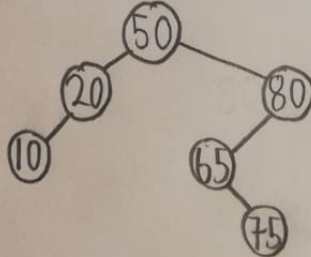
insert(10):



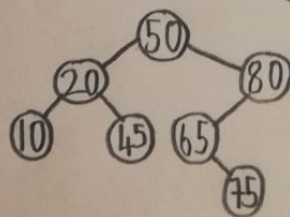
insert(65):



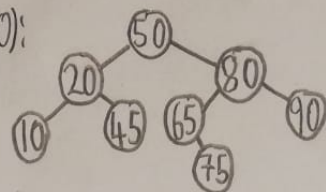
insert(75):



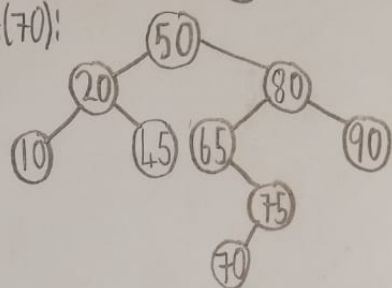
insert(45):



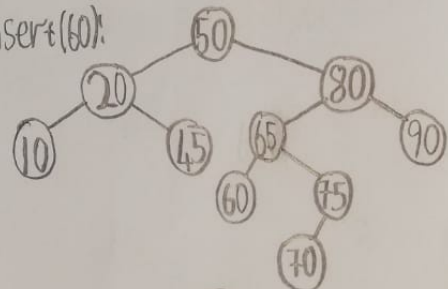
insert(90):



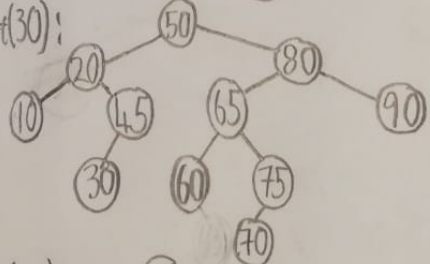
insert(70):



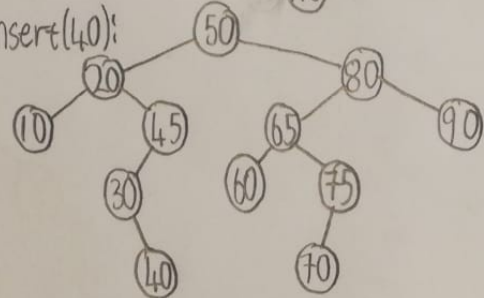
insert(60):



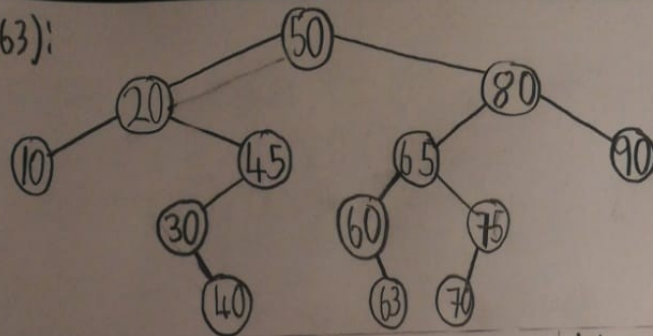
insert(30):



insert(40):



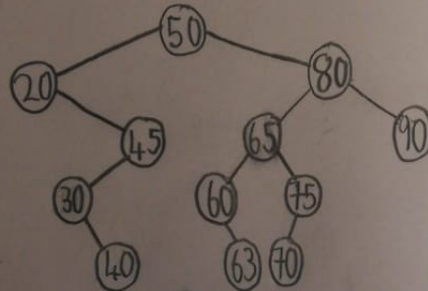
insert(63):



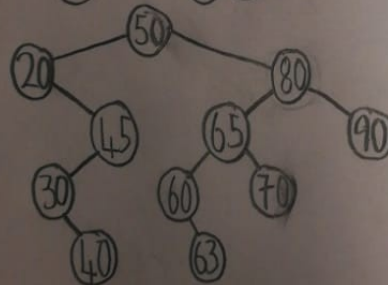
insertion part finished

Deletion Part

delete(10):

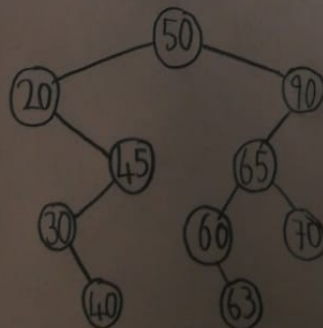


delete(75):

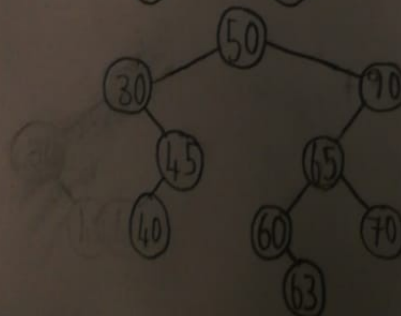


deletion part finished

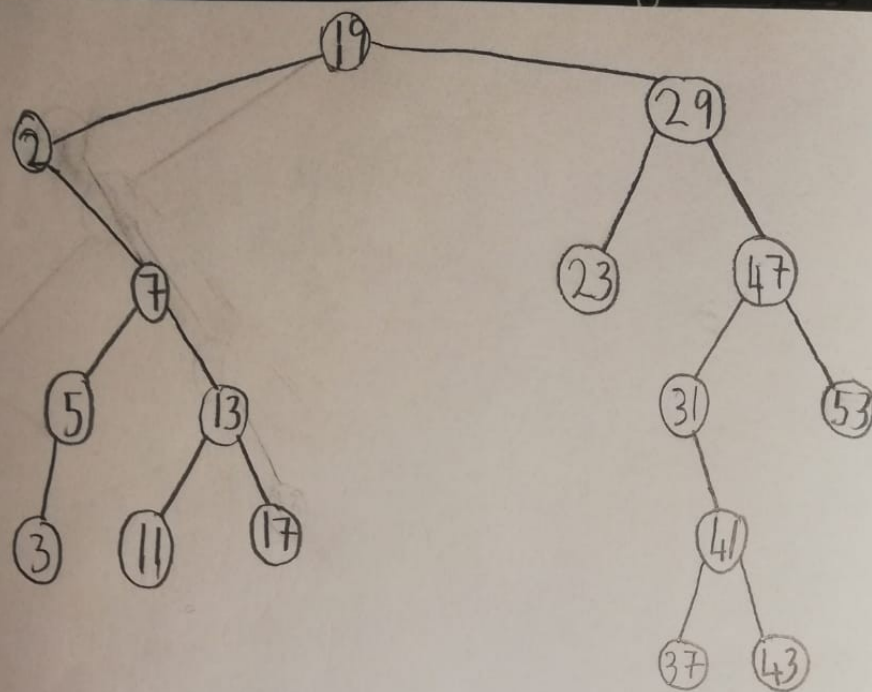
delete(80):



delete(20):

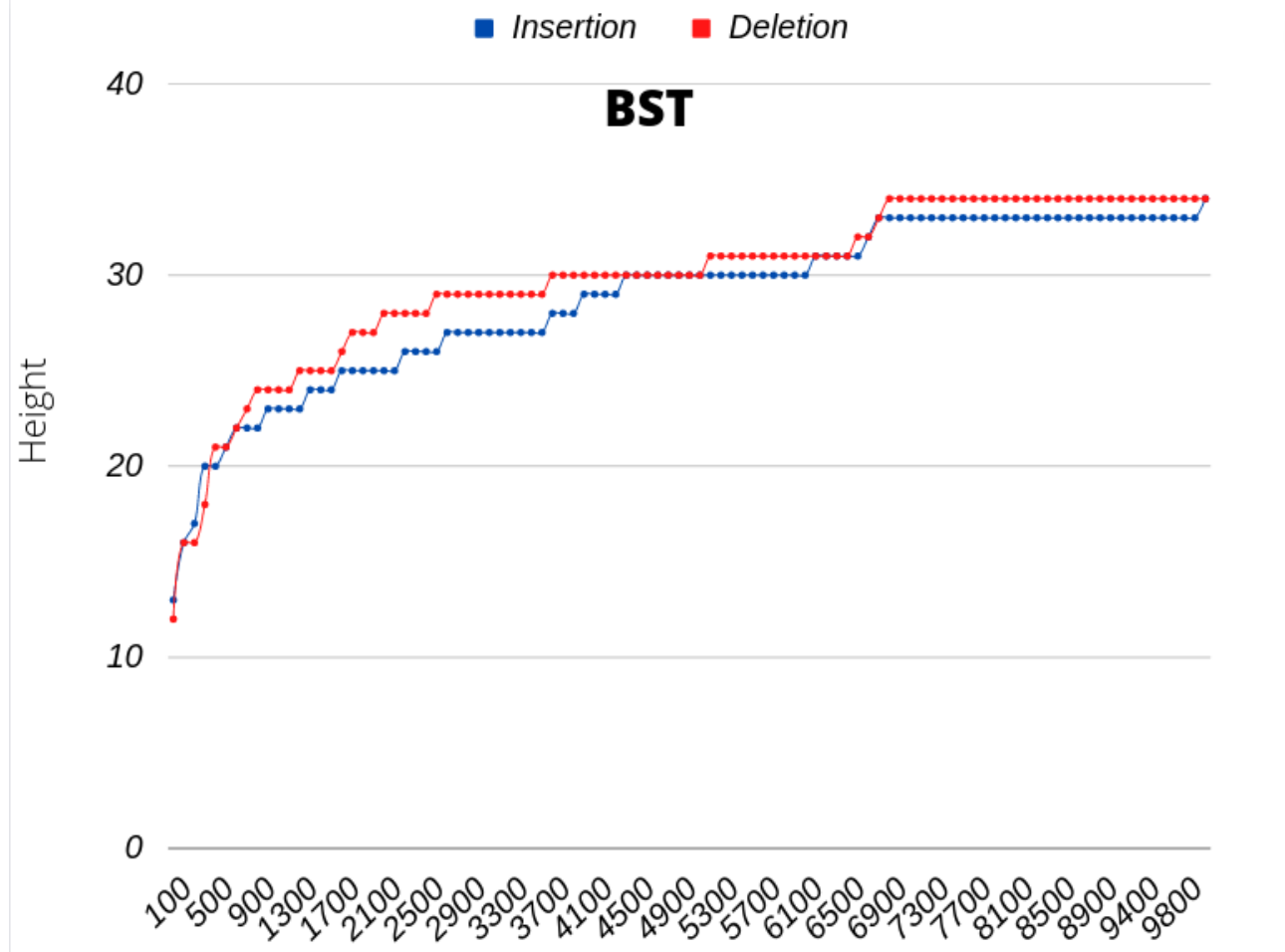


c)



preorder: 19 2 7 5 3 13 11 17 29 23 47 31 41 37 43 53

### Question 3:



### Discussion:

Results indeed match with my expectation. We know that height is proportional to  $\log(n)$ , where  $n$  is the number of nodes, that is why it is natural for both plots to be logarithmic. Particularly at higher number of nodes, even if we delete a node, the ceiling of  $\log(n)$ , where  $n$  is the number of nodes, does not change as the node deleted is likely to be in the maximum possible level. The reason deletion graphic is a bit higher than insertion is because when we delete a node, we do not necessarily delete the node that provides the maximum height, that is, the height of the binary search tree.