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| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | - | 27 | - | - | - | 10 | 19 | - | - | - | 36 | - | - | Two collision happens with 10 one with 36 and one with 27 until it is put in the place 5 Because if we have three collisions and we delete the element that is in the middle and we search for the last element we will not find it even though it is there Example:  $H(x) = x \mod 5$ Numbers = 5,10,15Result | 5 | 10 | 15 | - | - | Delete 10 and search for 15 | 5 | - | 15 | - | - |

```
The search for 15 will result in False
FUNCTION FindFirstRepetition(arr):
    h <- hash table
    for i in arr:
        if i in h:
        else:
    return NO REPETING ELEMENT
FUNCTION FindMostOnLine(arr):
    h <- hash table
    max <- -inf</pre>
    for i=0 ,i < arr.size:</pre>
        for j=i+1 , j<arr.size:</pre>
             x1 <- arr[i][0]
             y1 <- arr[i][1]</pre>
             x2 < -arr[j][0]
             y2 <- arr[j][1]
             m < - (y1-y2)/(x1-x2)
             c < - y1 - m*x1
             else:
                 h[(m,c)] < -1
                 max <- h[(m,c)]
    return max
# Question 8:
FUNCTION FindIfConsecutive(arr):
    h <- hash table
    max < - - inf
```

```
min <- inf
for i in arr:
    if i in h:
        return False
    else:
        h[i] <- 1
    end
    if i > max:
        max <- i
    end
    if i < min:
        min <- i
    end
end
if max - min + 1 == arr.size:
    return True
end
return False</pre>
```