1 Thealgorithm needs to return a one instead of a zero Input: Binary search tree T

Output: Number of leaves in T

if T = 0

return 0

else if T_L = 0 and T_R = 0

else if Ti = O and Tr = O return |

else

return LeafCounter(TL) & Leaf (cunter 3(TR)

C.) Input: Array I [i, i, ... in.] for inorder list

Array P[Po,Pi...Pn.] for postorder list

Output: -lit no binary tree that satisfies conditions is found

or prints elements it tree can be constructed

BinaryTree(I[io...in.], P[Po...Pn.])

Slag=-l

for i=0 to.n-l

if (I[i] == P(n-1])

reprints root

Output I[i]

plokelse

veloconstage flag=-1

if (flag==-1)

return flag

/ recursively call function

Binary Tree (I[it], ... no.1]; P[k, ...no.2])

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0			
1	(5) Input: Array of numbers A[n. n.]		de expensión modern
	output: Array of sorted numbers Alm	i n:+1]	
	fint flag=0		and the second s
	white(flag -0)		
	place element i in box i		
	While(flog==0)	c (ha see h lile) chiill	1
	all inequalities are satisitied?	For (int i=0. \$200 while i < f; i++)
O n	and for loop the	id (i and it I don't satisfy inequality between them) swap i and it I	
	if (all inequalities are satisfic	ed	
	flag=		
	return A[]		
		0/-3/	
0	GAM Multiplications -> Sitz 1 => (n+1)(n)	=> O(n ³)	
	The state of the s	=> O(n3)	
	@ My Multiplications -> Eitz 1 => 1 => 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1	=> \(\text{O}(n^2)\)	
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