2022_DS_Fall_Exercises 2

Exercise #10

Write a function, `insertLeft` and `insertRight`, that inserts a new node, `child`, as the left child of node `parent` in a threaded binary tree. The left child pointer of parent becomes the left child pointer of `child`.

Input Format

Input consist $n + 1$ line.

- First line contains two numbers n and r, each separated by whitespace.
  - n represents the number of threaded binary tree insertion operation.
  - r represents the node id of the root node.
- Following input consist of n line. Each line declares a threaded binary tree child node insertion.
  - Each line l contains three elements p_l, O_l, c_l, each element is separeated by whitespace.
  - p_l is the id number of the parent node during insertion.
  - O_l is a string left or right. It represent the insertion direction (insert as left child or insert as right child).
  - c_l is the id number of the newly inserted node.

Output Format

Output a series of numbers, each number separated by whitespace.

These numbers describe the inorder traversal of the threaded binary tree.

Technical Specification

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^3$.
- $0 < r, c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_n < 10^9$
- All node id numbers $r, c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_n$ are unique.
- Describe how your thread binary tree insertion works in the Exercise report.

Sample Input

```
8 1
1 left 2
1 right 3
2 left 4
2 right 5
3 left 6
3 right 7
4 left 8
4 right 9
```

```
8 1
1 left 3
1 right 6
1 left 2
2 right 4
1 right 5
1 left 7
1 right 8
5 left 9
```

Sample Output

```
8 4 9 2 5 1 6 3 7
```

```
3 2 4 7 1 8 9 5 6
```

Exercise #11

Write a program that allows the user perform the following operations on min

heap.

1. insert x : Add a new node, which value is x into the min heap.

2. remove : Remove the key with the lowest value, and print the value and break line. If the heap is empty, print empty.

3. change x,y : Change the value in the node x to y. If x is out of range, print out of range.(x : index, y : value)

(Note: The index in the heap starts at 0.)

operations: insert, remove and change.

You are given some input and output files. Following the operations in the input

file.

The instructions are insert, remove, change and quit. Instruction quit means you

should terminate your program.

Exercise #12 *

Experiment with function `weightedUnion` (Program 5.20) and `heightUnion` to determine which one produces better results when used in conjunction with function `collapsingFind` (Program 5.21).

Technical Specification

- Perform the experiment.
- Write down your thought in the Exercise report.
- Remember to provide material(experiment result) to support your thought.

Exercise #13

Write an algorithm to construct the binary tree with given

- Preorder sequence and inorder sequence
- Postorder sequence and inorder sequence

Input Format

Input consists of $1 + 4m$ line.

- First line contains one number m, represent how many test dataset in the following input.
- Following input contains $4m$ lines describe m test dataset, each test dataset composed of 4 lines.
    - First line of the test dataset contains one string S, it will be preorder-inorder or postorder-inorder.
    - Second-line of the test dataset contains one number n, represent how many nodes in the binary tree.
    - Third-line of the test dataset contains a series of numbers. $i_0, i_1, \ldots, i_n$. It represent the preorder or postorder sequence of specific binary tree, The decision is based on what S is. If S is preorder-inorder, then it is preorder sequence. If S is postorder-inorder, then it is postorder sequence.

    - Forth-line of the test dataset contains a series of numbres. $j_0, j_1, ..., j_n$. It represent the inorder sequence of specific binary tree.

Output Format

The output should consist of m lines.

For each test dataset, output one line contains a series of numbers. Each is separated by one whitespace.

- If the S in test dataset is preorder-inorder, then output the **postorder** sequence of the reconstructed binary tree.
- If the S in test dataset is postorder-inorder, then output the **preorder** sequence of the reconstructed binary tree.

Technical Specification

- $1 \leq m \leq 10^3$
- $1 \leq n \leq 10^3$
- $1 \leq i_0, i_1, ..., i_n \leq n$, all i_x in $i_0, i_1, ..., i_n$ are unique.
- $1 \leq j_0, j_1, ..., j_n \leq n$, all j_x in $j_0, j_1, ..., j_n$ are unique.

Sample Input

```
2
preorder-inorder
7
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
3 2 4 1 6 5 7
postorder-inorder
10
5 6 4 7 3 8 2 10 9 1
5 4 6 3 7 2 8 1 9 10
```

Sample Output

```
3 4 2 6 7 5 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

Exercise #14

Rewrite `dfs` so that it uses an adjacency matrix representation of graphs.

Input Format

First line of the input consist of one number n, represent how many datasets in the following input.

Each dataset consists of $m + 1$ line.

- First line of the dataset contains two numbers m, t.
    - m represents the number of vertices in the given graph.

    - t is a vertex index, it represents the entrypoint of the dfs traversal.
- The rest of the m lines in the dataset describe a $m \times m$ matrix which describes an **undirected graph** in the adjacency matrix.

Output Format

For each dataset, output one line.

Each line consist of n numbers. It represent the `dfs` visit order of the given graph.

Technical Specification

- $1 < n \leq 100$
- $1 < m \leq 100$
- The given graph will be **undirected**.
- When there are multiple vertices available, always start from the vertex with the smallest index.

Sample Input

```
2
6 0
0 1 0 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0
0 1 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0
7 0
0 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0
1 1 0 0 0 1 0
0 1 0 0 1 1 1
1 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 0 1 1 0 0 1
0 0 0 1 1 1 0
```

Sample Output

```
0 1 2 3 4 5
0 2 1 3 4 6 5
```

Exercise #15

Rewrite `bfs` so that it uses an adjacency matrix representation of graphs.

- When there are multiple vertices available, always start from the vertex with smallest index.

Input Format

First line of the input consists of one number n. It represents how many datasets are in the following input.

Each dataset consists of $m+1$ line.

- First line of the dataset contains two numbers m, t.
  - m represents the number of vertices in the given graph.
  - t is a vertex index, it represents the entry point of the bfs traversal.
- The rest of the m lines in the dataset describe a $m \times m$ matrix which describes an **undirected graph** in adjacency matrix.

Output Format

For each dataset, output one line.

Each line consists of n numbers. It represents the `bfs` visit order of the given graph.

Technical Specification

- $1 < n \leq 100$
- $1 < m \leq 100$
- The given graph will be **undirected**.
- When there are multiple vertices available, always start from the vertex with the smallest index.

Sample Input

```
2
6 0
0 1 0 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0
0 1 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0
7 0
0 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0
1 1 0 0 0 1 0
0 1 0 0 1 1 1
1 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 0 1 1 0 0 1
0 0 0 1 1 1 0
```

Sample Output

```
0 1 4 2 3 5
0 2 4 1 5 3 6
```

Exercise #16

Let T be a tree with root v. The edges of T are undirected. Edge in T has a nonnegative length. Write a C function to determine the length of the shortest paths from v to the remaining vertices of T. Your function should have complexity $O(n)$, where n is the number of vertices in T. Show that this is the case.

Input Format

The input describes a tree topology in a graph way.

The first line of the input is a number V. It represents the vertices count. Each vertex has one id, it ranges from 1 to V.

The rest of the input contains $V-1+1$ lines.

- For the first $V-1$ lines, ecah line consists of three numbers s, t and c. It describes a edge between s vertex and t vertex in this undirected graph.
- The last line of input consists of one number v, which represents the root of the tree. You are going to calculate the shortest path to each tree child node from here.

Output Format

The output consists of V lines.

Each line i consists of two numbers i and C_i.

- i represnet the index of vertex i.
- C_i represents the cost to walk from vertex v to this vertex i.

Technical Specification

- The graph in input has no cycle.
- Tree definition, $\forall\, v, u \in T$, there is only one path to connect v and u.
- $1 < V \leq 10^6$
- $1 \leq s, t \leq V$, For each edge $s \neq t$
- $1 \leq c \leq 500$

Sample Input

```
10
1 2 110
1 3 150
1 4 100
2 5 50
2 6 80
3 7 120
3 8 150
4 9 200
4 10 400
1
```

Sample Output

```
1 0
2 110
3 150
4 100
5 160
6 190
7 270
8 300
9 300
10 500
```

Exercise #17 *

Compare the performance of leftist trees and min heaps under the assumption that the only operations to be performed are insert and delete min. For this, do the following:

- Create a random list of n elements and a random sequence of insert and delete-min operations of length m. The latter sequence is created such that the probability of an insert or delete-min operation is approximately 0.5. Initialize a min leftist tree and a min heap to contain the n elements in the first random list. Now, measure the time to perform the m operations using the min leftist tree as well as the min heap. Divide this time by m to get the average time per operation. Do this for n = 100, 500, 1000, 2000, ...,5000. Let m be 5000. Tabulate your computing times.
- Based on your experiments, make some statements about the relative merits of the two priority-queue schemes.

Technical Specification

- Perform this experiment, tabulate the result in the Exercise report.
- Based on your experiments, make some statements about the relative merits of the two priority-queue schemes in the Exercise report.