

1)

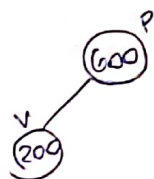
$x^p \rightarrow \text{preto}$

$x^v \rightarrow \text{vermelho}$

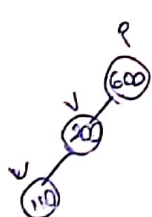
$\rightarrow 600$



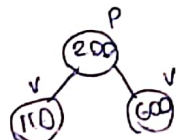
$\rightarrow 200$



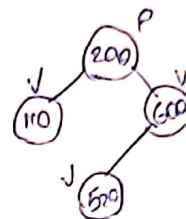
$\rightarrow 110$



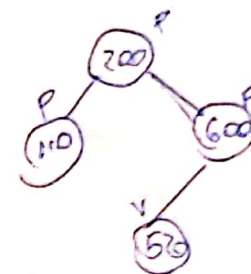
\Rightarrow rotação direita



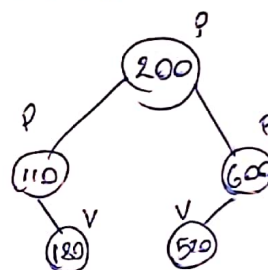
$\rightarrow 520$



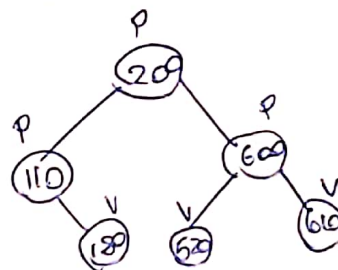
\Rightarrow mudança de cor



$\rightarrow 180$



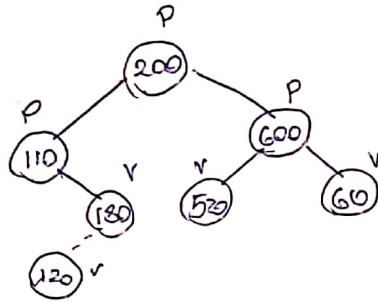
$\rightarrow 610$



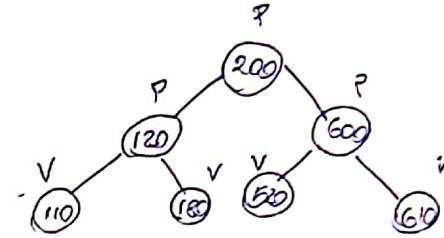
Marcos Vinícius Araújo
Almeida - 1910369

→ Rotação dupla

inserindo o 120

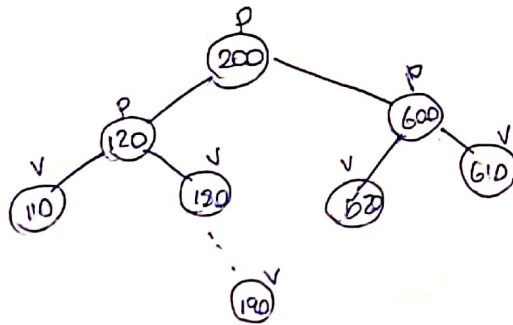


Rotação dupla a esquerda.
 $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$
 (direita-esquerda)

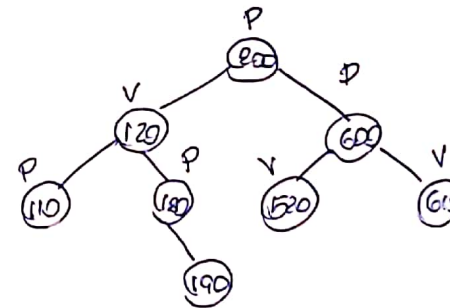


→ mudança de cor

inserindo 190



mudança de cor
 \Rightarrow

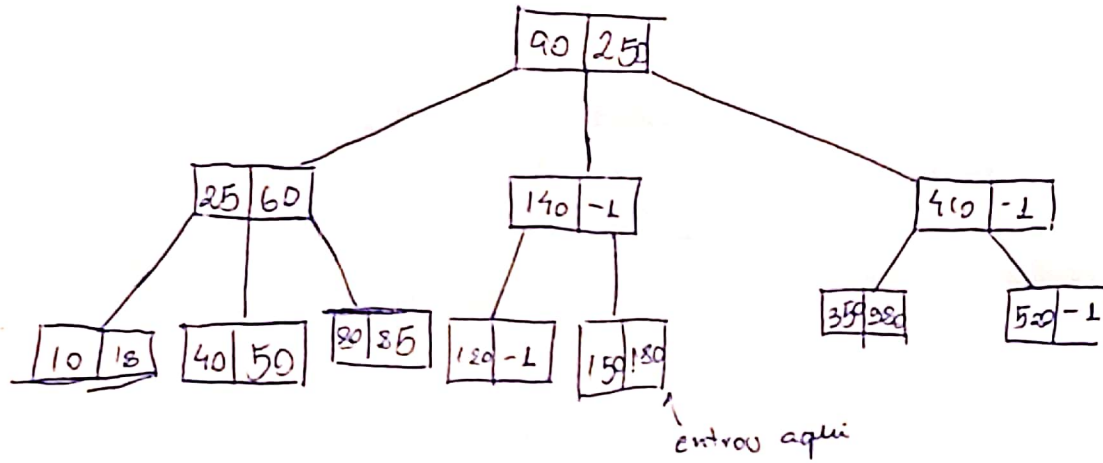


~~Existem mais de~~
na

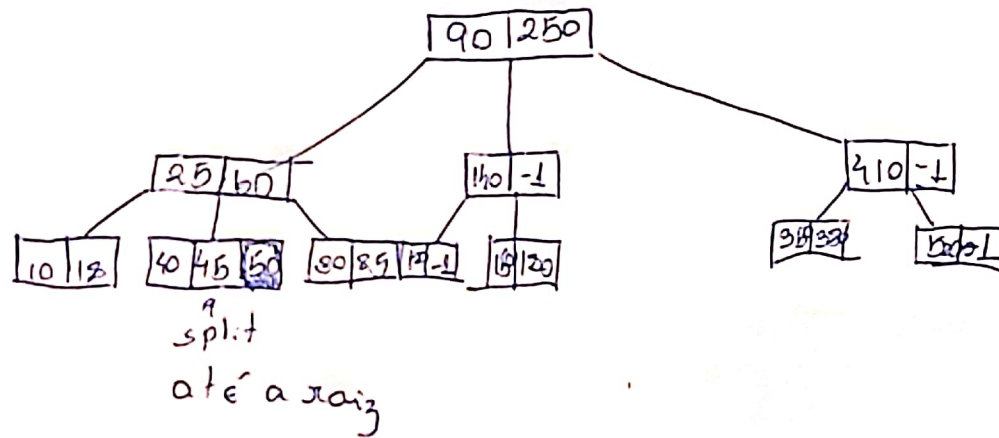
marcos Vinicius Arango Almeida
 1910809

2)

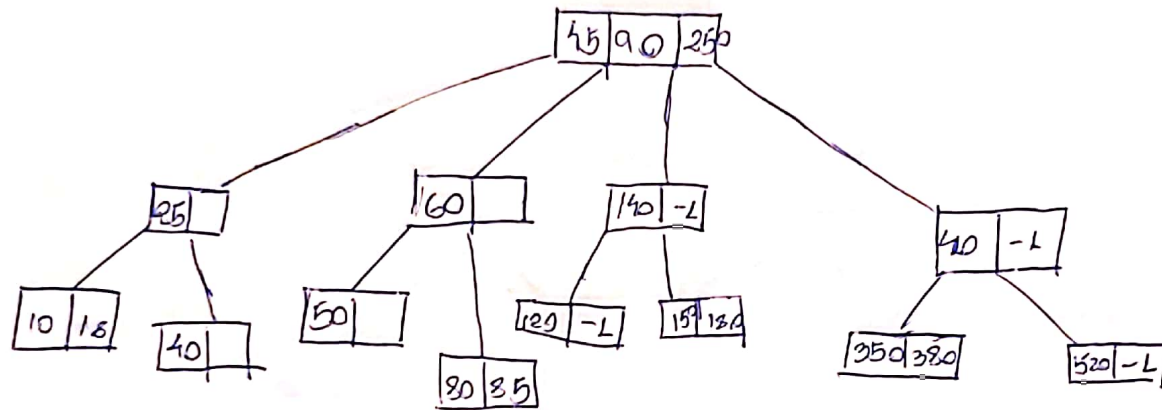
a) inserindo 180



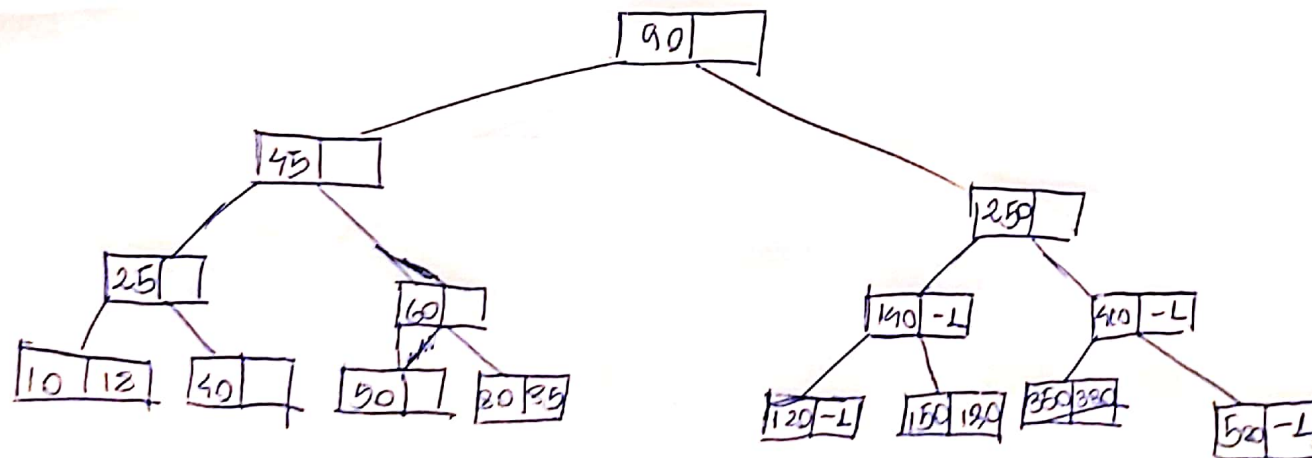
b) inserindo o 45



Marcos Vinícius Araújo
Almeida.



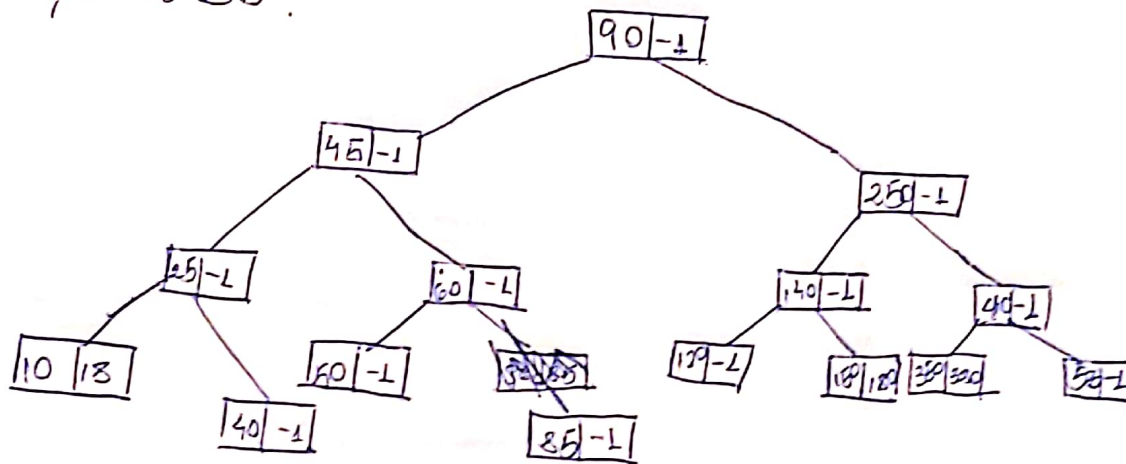
percebemos que a raiz
possui 4 filhos e 3 chaves,
logo devemos reparar-la



← resultado final do merge

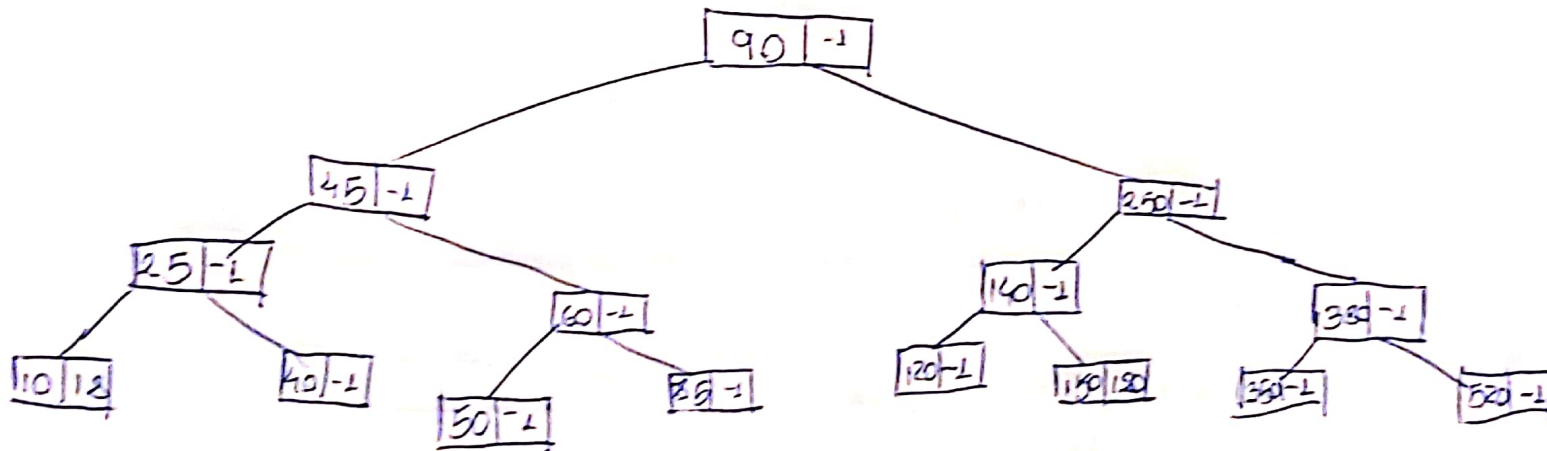
Marcos Vinícius Araújo Almeida
-1910369

c) remoção do 80!



Marcos Vinícius Araújo
Alameda - 1910869

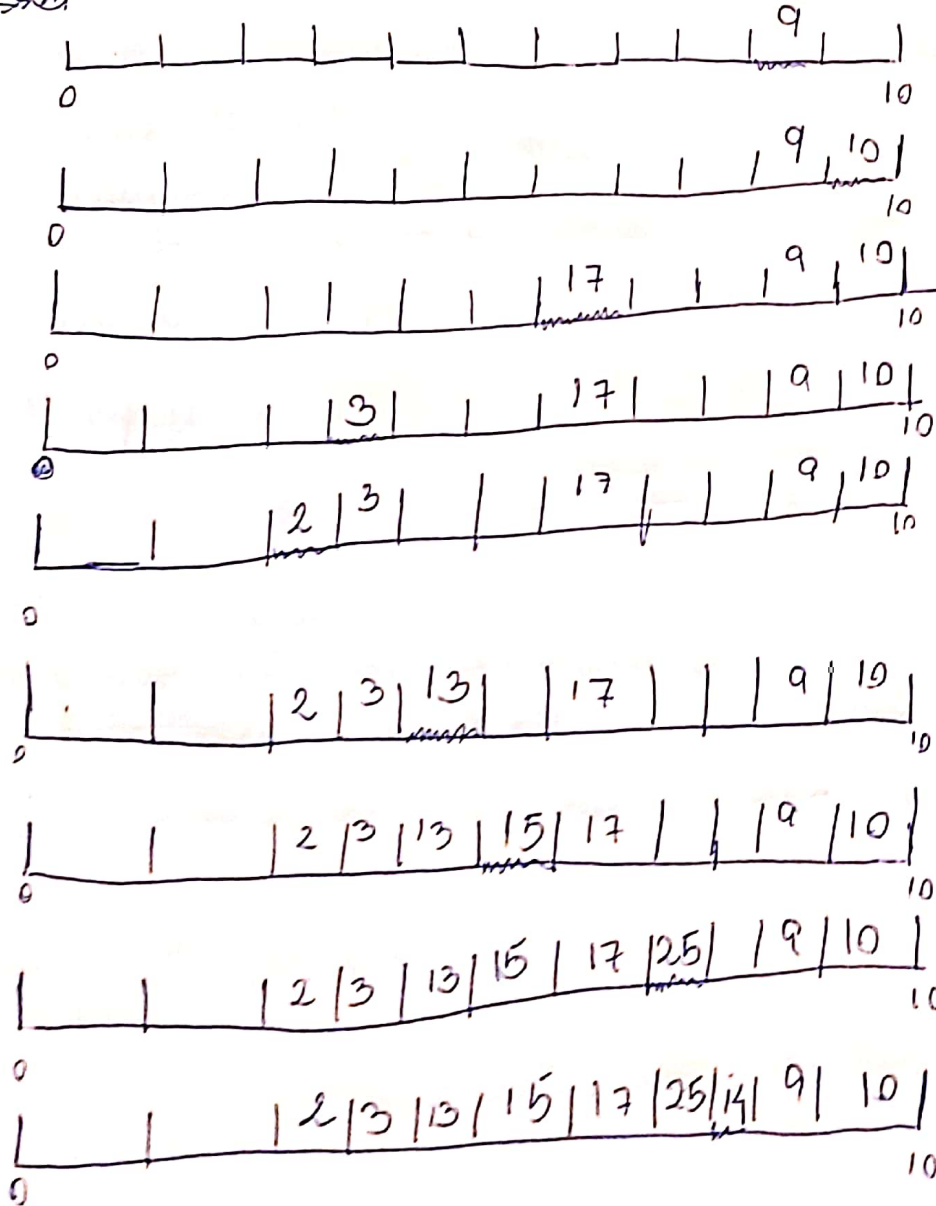
d) remoção do 410



$$h(x) = ((x \% 11) + k) \% 11$$

$$h(a) = ((a \bmod 11) + 0) \bmod 11 = 9$$

3)
a) Marcos Vinícius Araújo Almeida - 1910864



$$h(10) = ((10 \bmod 11) + 0) \bmod 11 = 10$$

$$h(17) = ((17 \bmod 11) + 0) \bmod 11 = 6$$

$$h(3) = ((3 \bmod 11) + 0) \bmod 11 = 3$$

$$h(2) = ((2 \bmod 11) + 0) \bmod 11 = 2$$

$$h(13) = ((13 \bmod 11) + 2) \bmod 11 =$$

$$h(15) = ((15 \bmod 11) + 1) \bmod 11 = 5$$

$$h(25) = ((25 \bmod 11) + 4) \bmod 11 = 7$$

$$h(14) = ((14 \bmod 11) + 5) \bmod 11 = 3$$

Ocorreram alguns conflitos como foram apresentadas na mudança do valor do K

1º conflito se deu na versão do 13, já que a posição 2 já estava sendo ocupada. A próxima posição livre era com o valor $K=2$.

2º conflito se deu com 15. Repetindo o mesmo processo já explicado anteriormente, a próxima posição livre entra com $K=1$

3º conflito se deu com 25. repetindo o mesmo processo, a próxima posição livre acontece com $K=4$

4º conflito se deu 14. repetindo o processo a próxima posição livre acontece com $K=5$.

Marcos Vinícius Araújo Almeida

19/05/69

b) Index ^{valor} bit exclusão

i)

0	-1	0
1	-1	0
2	2	0
3	3	0
4	13	0
5	15	0
6	17	0
7	25	0
8	14	0
9	9	0
10	10	0

removendo a chave 3
 ⇒ temos que mudar o
 valor do bit de exclusão

0	-1	0
1	-1	0
2	2	0
3	-1	1
4	13	0
5	15	0
6	17	0
7	25	0
8	14	0
9	9	0
10	10	0

~ bit de exclusão alterado
 espaço da casa substituído
 por -1, pois está vazio

marcos Vinícius Abaço Almeida

1910869

b)

ii)

0	-1
1	-1
2	2
3	-1
4	13
5	15
6	17
7	25
8	14
9	9
10	10

Para inserir o valor 4, devemos:
calcular $h(4) = (4 \bmod 11)$
e encontrar o valor de k .

na posição $4 (4 \bmod 11)$, já
está ocupado, logo devemos
procurar a próxima posição
livre. Ela se encontra com

$k=7$, logo, $h(4) = ((4 \bmod 11) + 7) \bmod 11 = 0$.

Resultado da inserção:

0	4
1	-1
2	2
3	-1
4	13
5	15
6	17
7	25
8	14
9	9
10	10

Marcos Vinicius Araujo Almeida
- 1910869

4-a) #Define nome "Marcos Vinicius Araujo Almeida"

```
int retornaMenor (int x, Heap* h) {
```

```
    int x1, x2;
```

```
    Heap* p = h;
```

```
    if (h->pos <= 0)
```

```
        return 0;
```

```
if (h->pos < 0)
```

```
    if (h->info[h->pos] >= x) {
```

```
        return 0;
```

```
    }
```

```
    p->pos = (2 * (h->pos) + 1);
```

```
    x1 = retornaMenor(x, p);
```

```
    p->pos = (2 * (h->pos) + 2);
```

```
    x2 = retornaMenor(x, p);
```

```
    Return x1 + x2 + 1;
```

```
}
```

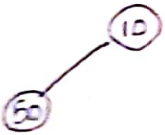
b) Primeiro desenhar a heap em árvore
para depois construir a estrutura do vetor.

~~10~~

→ 10

(10)

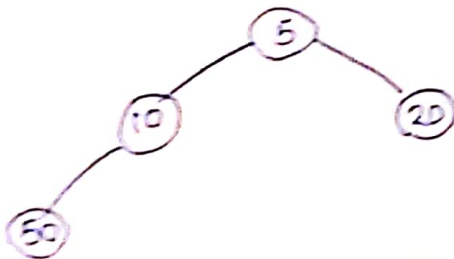
→ 50



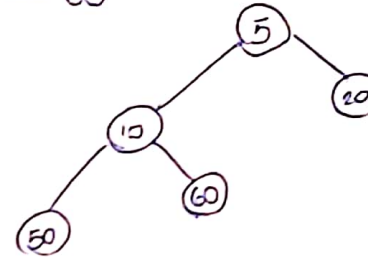
→ 20



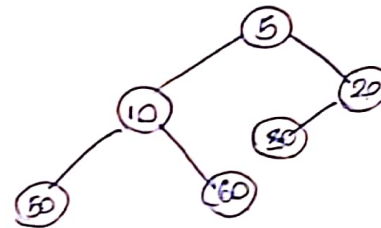
→ 5



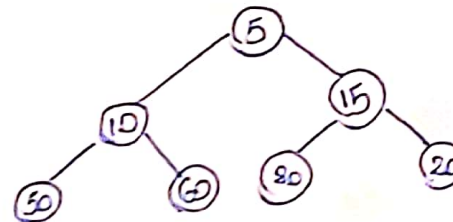
→ 60



→ 80



→ 15

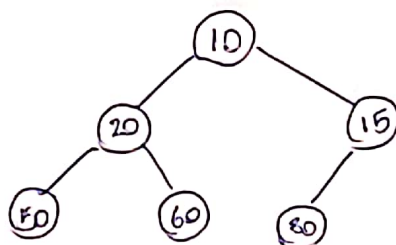
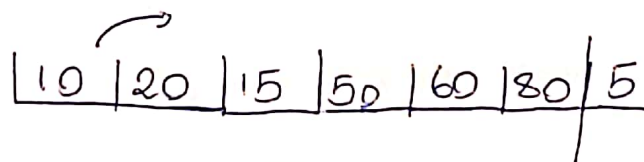
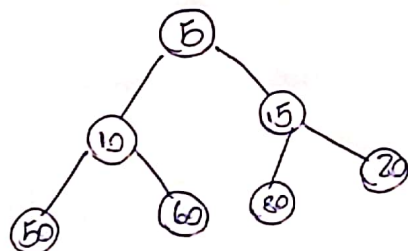
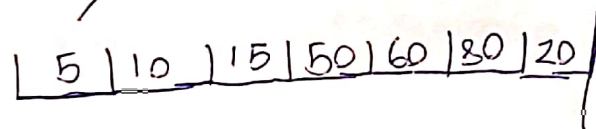


Vetor da heap

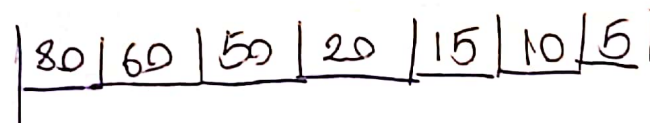
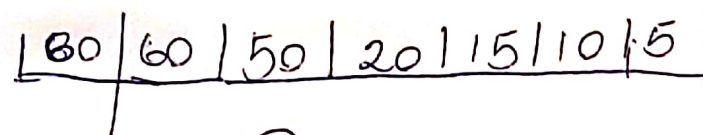
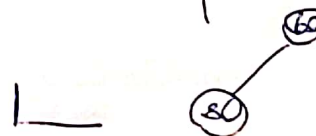
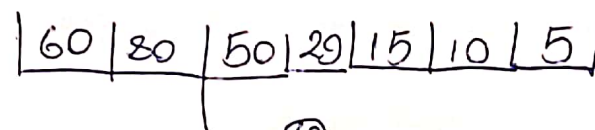
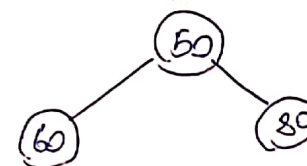
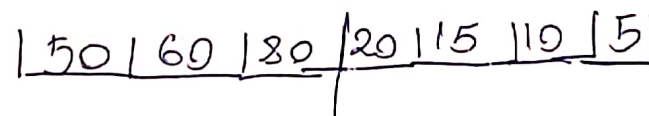
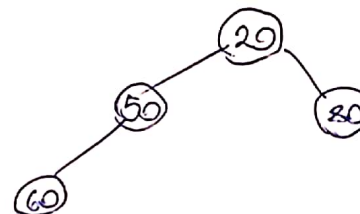
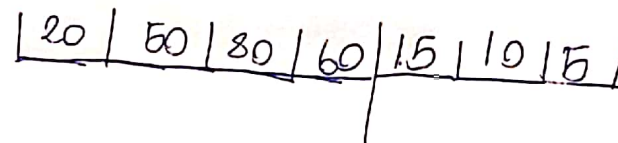
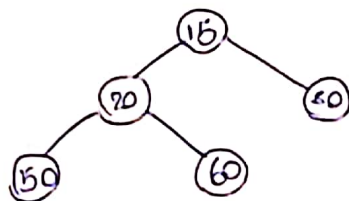
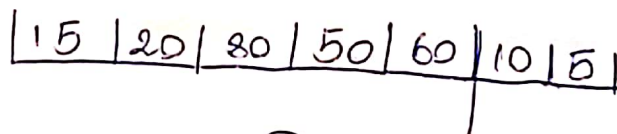
5	10	15	50	60	80	20
---	----	----	----	----	----	----

6

c)



~~20~~h



O Heapsort, em cada remoção retira o menor valor e coloca para o final da fila.
Após cada remoção, devemos "balancear" a árvore, ou seja, deslocar os menores valores perto da raiz.

Desenhei a árvore do heap para facilitar a construção do algoritmo do heap, já que para isso, devemos percorrer a árvore em nível.

Marcos Vinícius Araújo Almeida - 1910869