

**A review will be held in 113 HRBB:  
Sunday, October 18th & 25th (3:00–5:00 pm)**

**Topics Covered by Test 2**

1. Stacks and queues implemented based on expandable/resizable arrays. Amortized cost for push and enqueue operations, p. 231.
2. Singly and doubly linked list data structures.
  - (a) Write C++ functions for a linked list: insert a new node, delete a node, copy constructor, copy assignment operator, destructor, search for a given item, get the number of items in a list.
  - (b) Provide running times for operations listed above.
3. Divide and conquer algorithms.
  - (a) Write a running time recurrence relation based on the description of an algorithm.
  - (b) Provide a description of an algorithm based on a given running time recurrence relation.
  - (c) Solve a running time recurrence relation using the iterative and/or recursive tree method.
  - (d) Use the Master theorem, if it is applicable, to obtain a running time of a recurrence relation.
4. Recursive sorting algorithms.
  - (a) Merge sort
    - i. How is the division of an array/subarray done by this algorithm during the partition step?
    - ii. How many recursive steps are required by this algorithm to reach the base case (= an array with one element)?
    - iii. Use the Big-O notation to estimate the number of comparisons done by this algorithm at each level of the recursive tree.
    - iv. Is merge sort an in-place algorithm?
    - v. What are recurrence relations for the best, average and worst cases of this algorithm?
    - vi. Use the Big-O notation to provide running times for the best, average and worst cases of this algorithm.
  - (b) Quick sort
    - i. What are recurrence relations for the best, average and worst cases of running time of the algorithm?

- ii. Use the Big-O notation to provide running times for the best, average and worst cases of the algorithm.
- iii. Provide an input and select the pivot point to get the worst case.
- iv. Provide an input and select the pivot point to get the best case.

5. Applications of the stack and queue ADT.

- (a) Stack and Queue ADT and their implementations.
- (b) Convert an algebraic expressions from infix form to postfix form using queue and stack. For example,  $(x + y)^2 + (x - 4)/3$ .
- (c) Use postfix form to evaluate an expression for  $x = 2$  using a stack.
- (d) Build a binary expression tree starting from its postfix form using a stack. Illustrate all the merging steps during the construction of the tree.
- (e) Use the obtained binary tree to evaluate the expression for  $x = 2$ .

6. Binary search tree (BST).

- (a) Definitions and properties of proper and extended binary trees
- (b) Traversal operations: in-order, pre-order and post-order.
- (c) Complexity of the worst and best cases for insert, search, find, Min/Max and delete operations for balanced and unbalanced binary search trees.
- (d) Create a tree; insert and delete a value to an existing binary search tree; find max value in a tree; remove max value from a tree.
- (e) What is the complexity of building a balanced and unbalanced binary search trees?
- (f) Provide a sorting algorithm based on BST.
- (g) What is complexity of the sorting algorithms based on a balanced and unbalanced binary search tree.
- (h) Provide running times for all the above operations.