

//C-2.1

Algorithm findMiddle(S):

```
    if (S.isEmpty()) return 0 endif
    p:=S.first();
    q:=S.last();
    while(p!=q and p.before()!=q) do
        p!=S.after(p)
        q!=S.after(q)
    endwhile;
    return p1;
```

// O(n) since both pointers meet in the middle, each moving one step per iteration, thus traversing half the list.

//C-2.2

Algorithm enqueue(x):

```
    stack1.push(x)
```

Algorithm dequeue():

```
    if(stack2.isEmpty()):
    while stack1 !isEmpty do:
        stack2.push(stack1.pop)
    endwhile;
    return stack2.pop();
```

//enqueue(): O(1) since it just pushes onto stack1.

//dequeue(): O(n) in the worst case when stack2 is empty and all elements need to be transferred from stack1 to stack2.

//C-2.3

Algorithm push(x)

    queu.enqueue(x);

    for i=1 to queu.size()-1

        queu.enqueue(queu.dequeue())

Algorithm pop()

    queu.dequeue();

//push():  $O(n)$  due to rotating the queue.

//pop():  $O(1)$  since it simply dequeues.

//A .

Algorithm removeDuplicates(S):

    Set seen={}

    p=S.first()

    while p!=null do

        if seen.contains(p) then S.remove(P)

        else seen.add (p)

        p=S.after(p)

//For a List: The same algorithm applies, but:

//Time Complexity for Sequence:  $O(n)$  (assuming a hash set is used to store duplicates).

//Time Complexity for List:  $O(n)$ , but operations on positions might vary depending on the list's implementation (e.g., doubly linked list vs. array-based).

//B.

algorithm Powersets(n):

  if n == 0:

    return {{}}

  subsets=Powersets(n-1)

  newSubsets={}

  for subset in subsets:

    newSubsets.add(subset + {n})

  return subsets+newSubsets

//Time Complexity:  $O(2^n)$ , as the number of subsets doubles with each added element.

//R-2.1

Algorithm insertBefore(p,e):

  newNode = Node(e);

  prev=p.before();

  prev.after=newNode

  newNode.before=prev;

  p.before=newNode;

  newNode.after=p;

Algorithm insertFirst(e):

newNode = Node(e)

first = L.first()

L.header.after = newNode

newNode.before = L.header

newNode.after = first

first.before = newNode

Algorithm insertLast(e):

newNode = Node(e)

last = L.last()

last.after = newNode

newNode.before = last

newNode.after = L.trailer

L.trailer.before = newNode

Time Complexity:  $O(1)$  for each of these operations in a doubly linked list.

//A.

Algorithm isBalanced(arr):

Stack s = new Stack()

for each char in arr:

if char is '(', '[', or '{':

    s.push(char)

else if char is ')', ']', or '}':

    if s.isEmpty():

        return false

    top = s.pop()

    if (char == ')' and top != '(') or

        (char == ']' and top != '[') or

        (char == '}' and top != '{'):

        return false

return s.isEmpty()

Time Complexity:  $O(n)$