Section A

1. Inorder along with any other traversal can be used to uniquely determine a tree. A) and B) are correct options.
2. Assuming h is 1 based, number of nodes in level ‘i’ is (2^(i – 1)) and total number of nodes in the tree is 2 ^ h – 1.
3. :: can be used to access variables having same name but belonging to different scopes. For example global and local variables with same name.
4. Return minimum element and -1 if empty.
5. (right)->(current)->(left) will print elements in decreasing order.
6. If passed by value, the copy constructor will keep on calling itself again and again until stack overflow as a new copy needs to be made every copy constructer call.
7. 2^h as 2^(h-1) nodes in last level and 2\*2^(h-1) = 2^h NULL nodes.
8. Standard heap sort algorithm. Read online. Basic idea is to extract min element each time and put it in the end of the array. Keep doing this until empty.