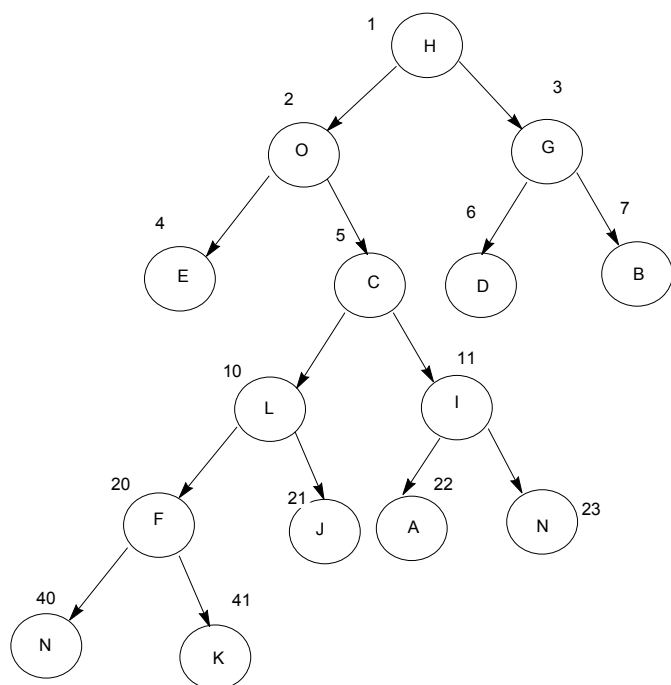
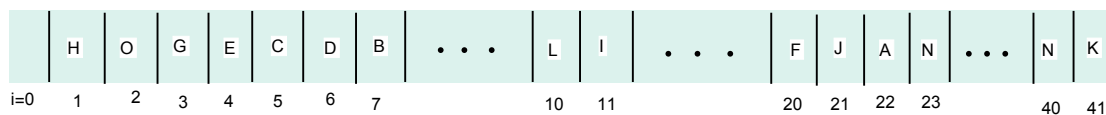


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 Assignment #3-4 (Theory Part)

Question 1

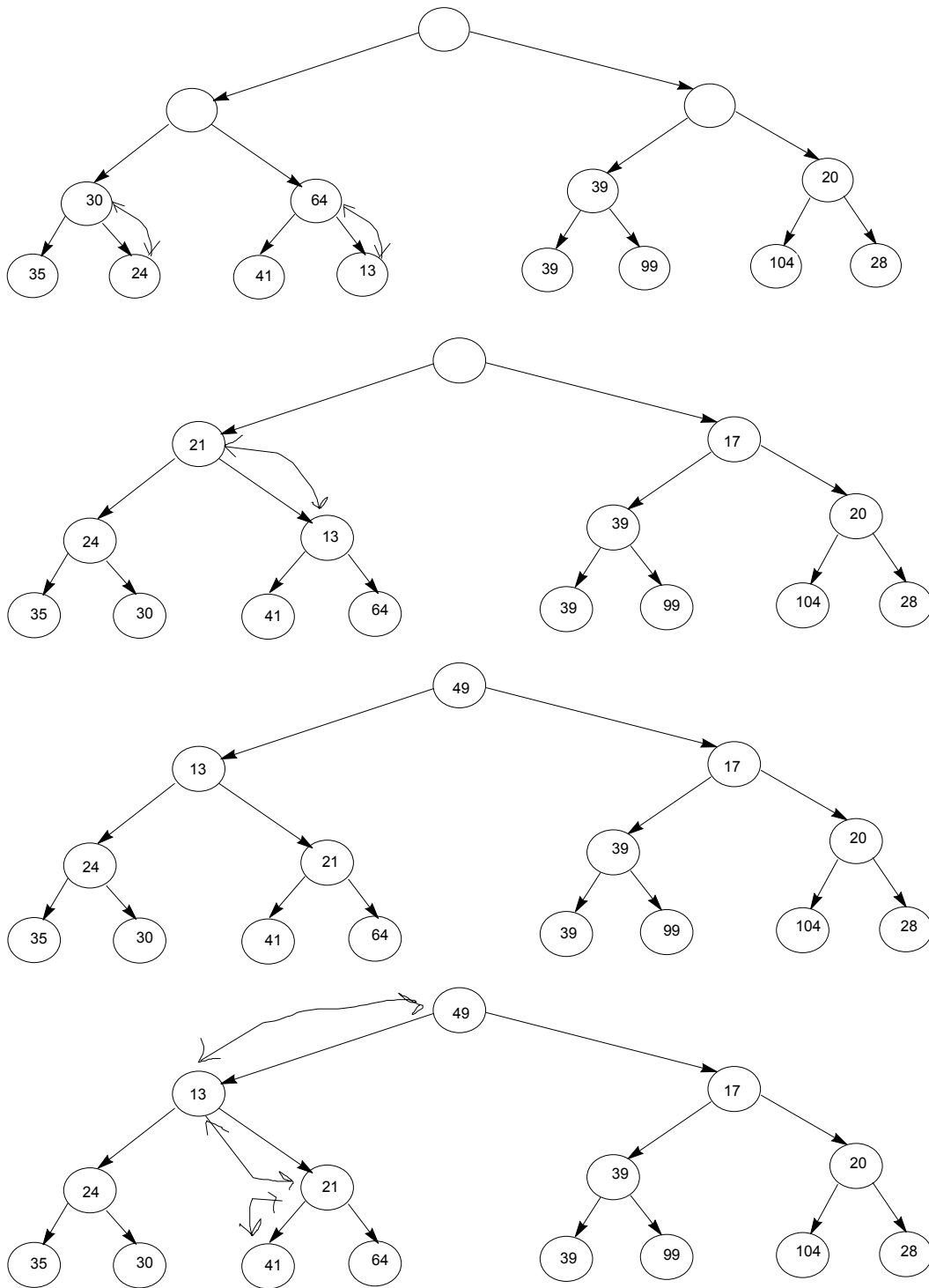


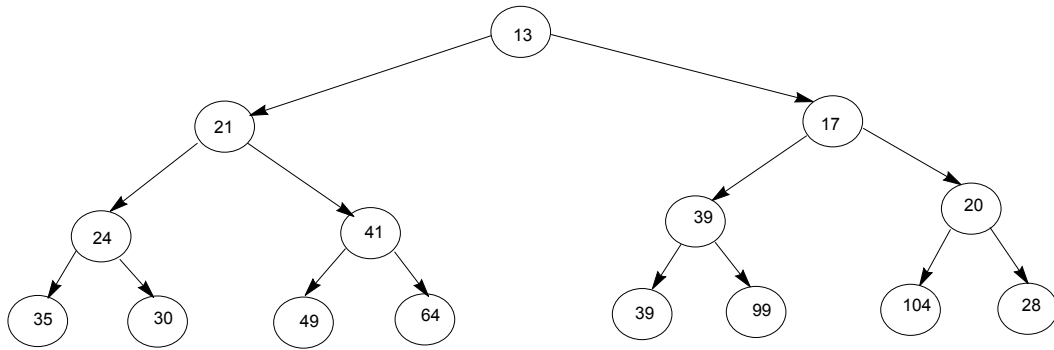
Question 2



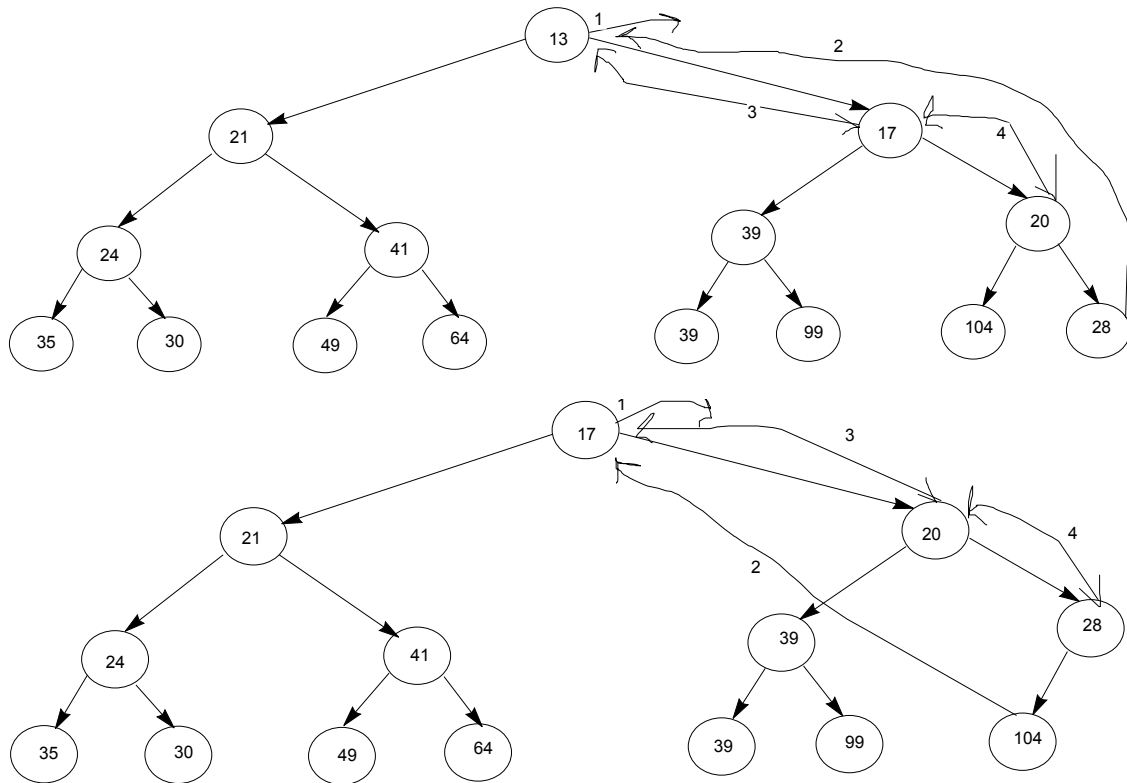
Question 3

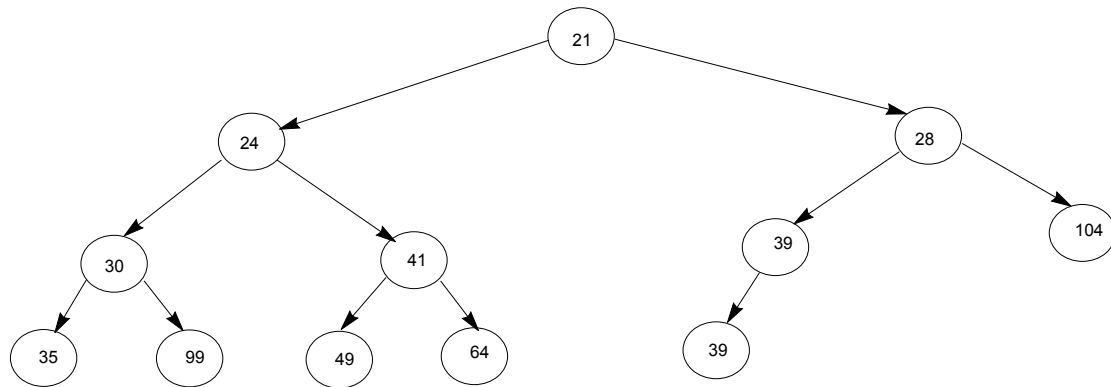
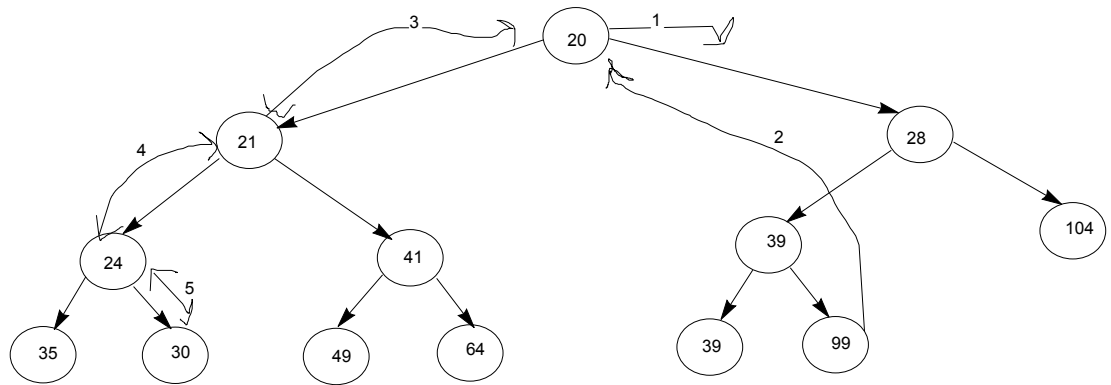
The list : [35, 24, 41, 13, 39, 99, 104, 28, 30, 64, 39, 20, 21, 17, 49] bottom up



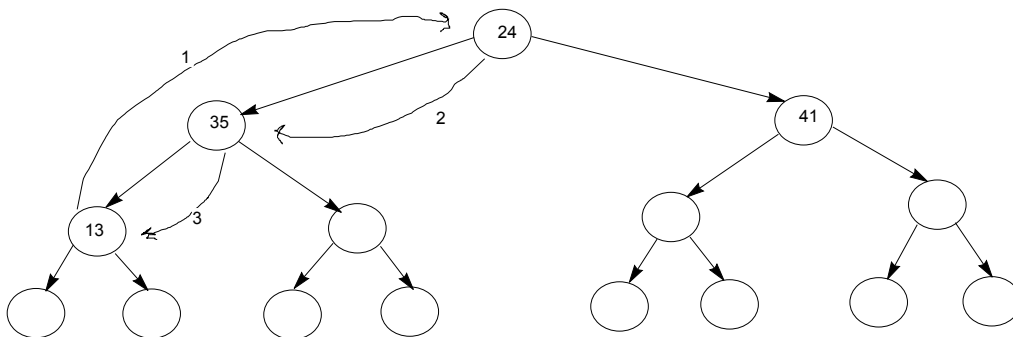
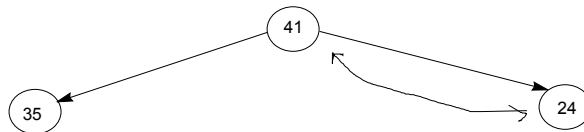


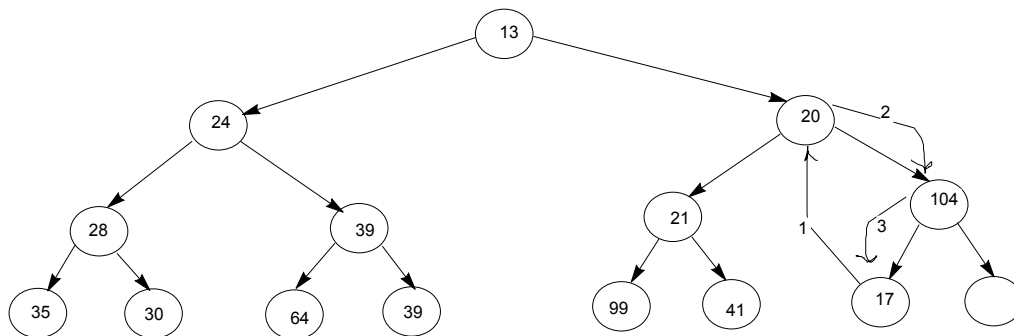
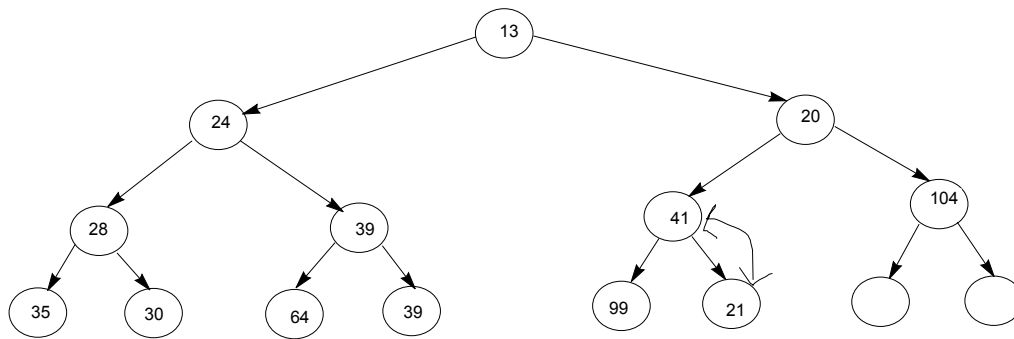
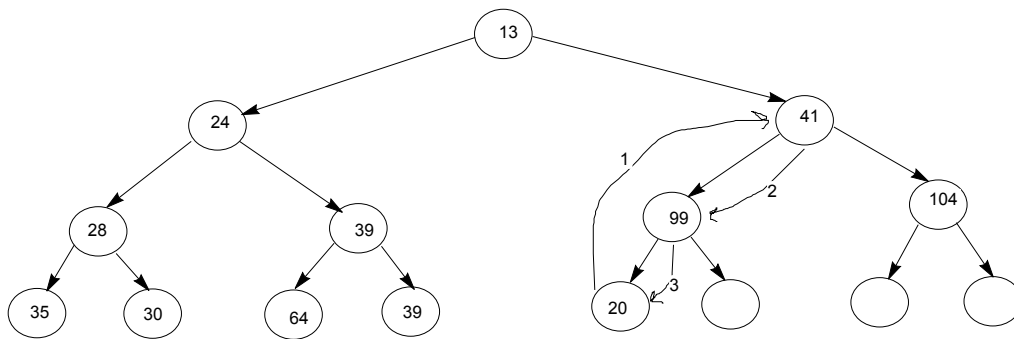
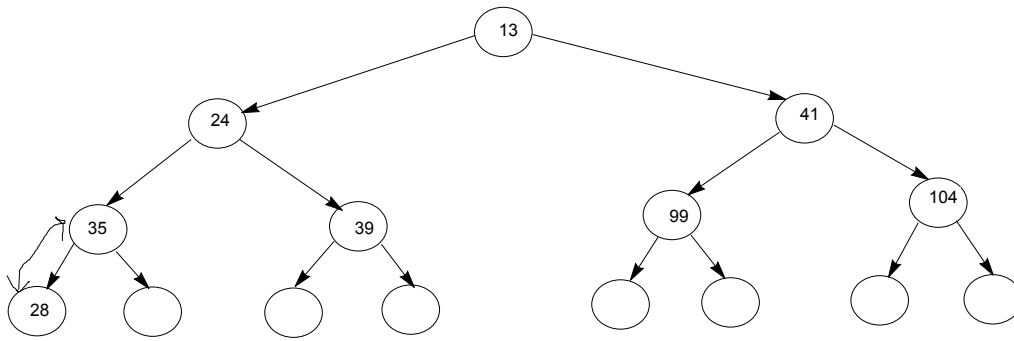
now we removeMin () 3 times :

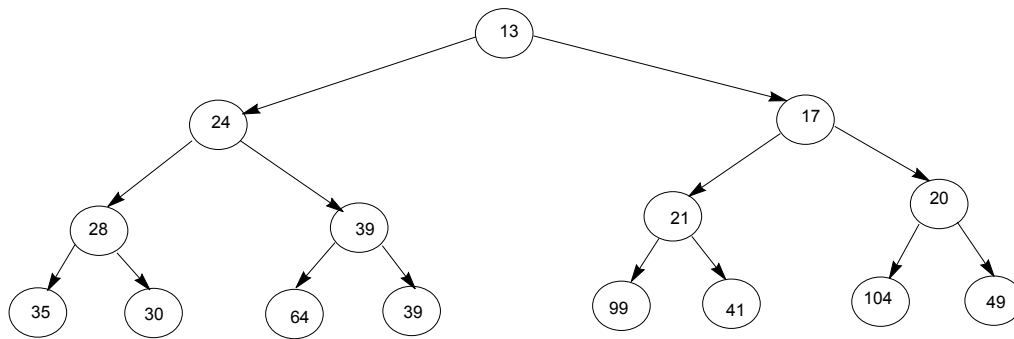




Question 4







Question 5

Algorithm DepthNodes(T, v)
Input: tree T and v is a node of T
Output: the depth of all the nodes of a tree

```

-----
if T.isRoot(v) then
    setDepth(v,0)
else
    setDepth(v, 1+getDepth(T.parent(v)))

children ← T.children(v)

while children.hasNext() do
    child ← children.next()
    DepthNodes(T, child)
  
```

- a) The time complexity of this algorithms is $O(n)$ because in the if and else statement is $O(1)$, and the while loop will be performing n times which is equal to the total number of the tree.
- b) The best possible complexity is $O(n)$, because at each node it does a constant number of operations and the number of nodes is n, so it is the best time complexity that possible to achieve.
- c) This algorithm achieve this best complexity.

Question 6

- i) This proposal would have an advantage because it is going to give the removed key right away, and we dont have to search the whole hash table for the key.
- ii) This proposal would be disadvantageous because in order to restore the original insert it will have to shift the entries up by 1 index. Due to this search algorithm will be improved but the removed algorithm would be lessened.

Question 7

Mod[32, 13]

6

Mod[147, 13]

4

Mod[265, 13]

5

Mod[195, 13]

0

Mod[207, 13]

12

Mod[180, 13]

11

Mod[21, 13]

8

Mod[16, 13]

3

Mod[189, 13]

7

Mod[202, 13]

7

Mod[91, 13]

0

Mod[94, 13]

3

Mod[162, 13]

6

Mod[75, 13]

10

Mod[37, 13]

11

Mod[77, 13]

12

Mod[81, 13]

3

Mod[48, 13]

9

i = 0 91 195

i = 1

i = 2

i = 3 81 94 16

i = 4 147

i = 5 265

i = 6 162 32

i = 7 202 189

i = 8 21

i = 9 48

i = 10 75 147

i = 11 37 180

i = 12 77 207

The maximum number of collisions is 3.

Question 8

Such proposal is senseless because not prime number will cause more collisions. Only prime number of the size of the array will recude the load factor and hence the number of collisions.

Question 9

Mod[38, 19]

0

Mod[15, 19]

15

Mod[43, 19]

5

Mod[22, 19]

3

Mod[71, 19]

14

Mod[8, 19]

8

Mod[28, 19]

9

Mod[37, 19]

18

Mod[19, 19]

0

i)

$$d(k) = 11 - k \bmod 11$$

$$d(19) = 11 - 19 \bmod 11 = 3$$

i = 0	i = 1	i = 2	i = 3	i = 4	i = 5	i = 6	i = 7	i = 8	i = 9	i = 10	i = 11
38	□	□	22	□	43	19	□	8	28	□	□
collision (19)	□	□	collision (19)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

ii) The largest cluster is 2

iii) The number of ocured collisions is 2

$$\text{iv) } a = n/N = 9/19 = 0.47$$

Question 10

i = 0	i = 1	i = 2	i = 3	i = 4	i = 5	i = 6	i = 7	i = 8	i = 9	i = 10	i = 11	i = 1
95	19	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	29	30	12
collision (19)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	AVAILABLE	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

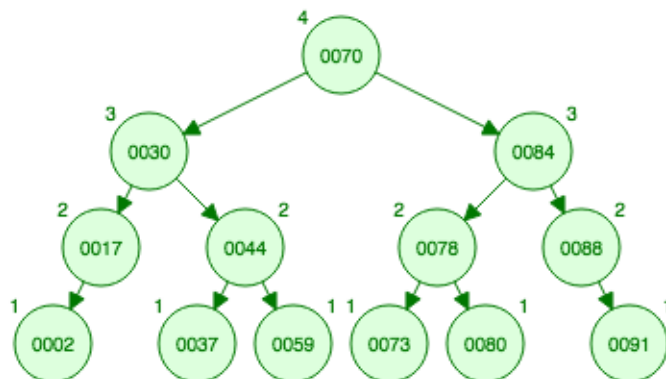
ii) The size of the longest cluster is 3. Remove is $O(1)$ and put is $O(n)$.

iii) 1 collision

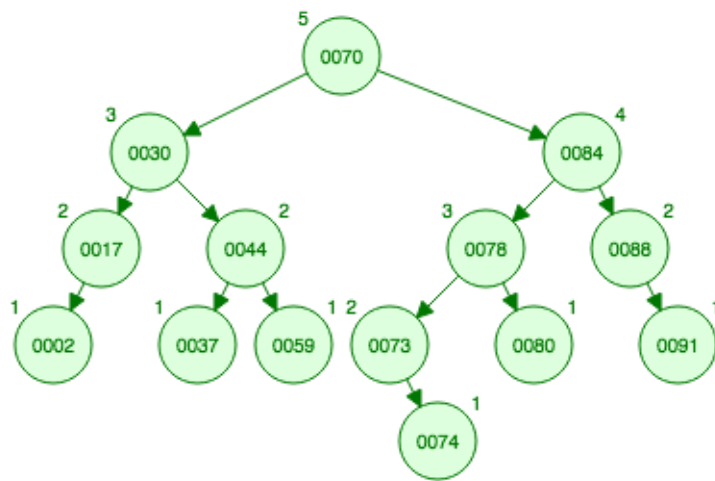
Question 11

i) There are errors with the tree, the right side with value 84 has height of 6, and left side with value 30 has height of 4, which makes the difference = 2, and not 1. Also the value 2, is not supposed to be on the right side of 59, but on the left.

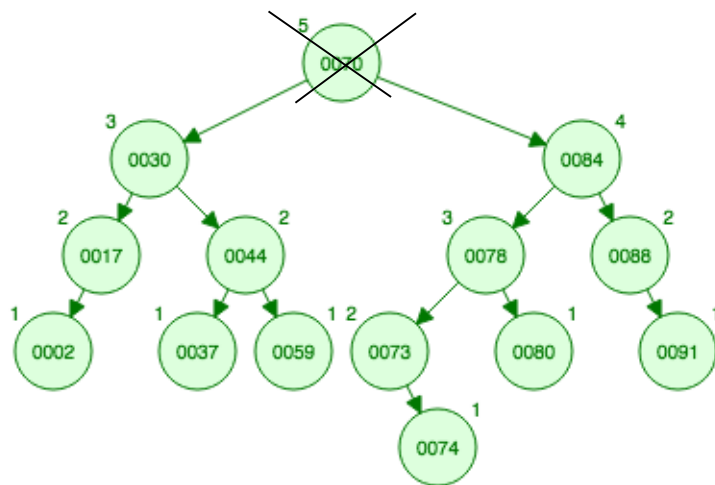
Here there is a right AVL tree:

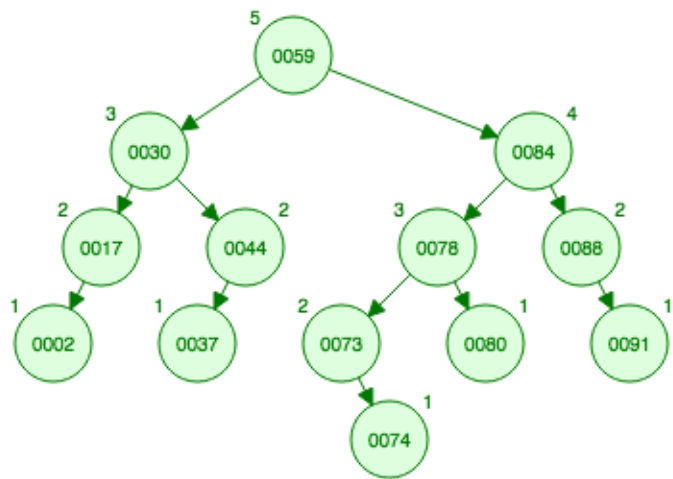


ii) AVL tree after put(74) is performed with complexity of $O(\log n)$:

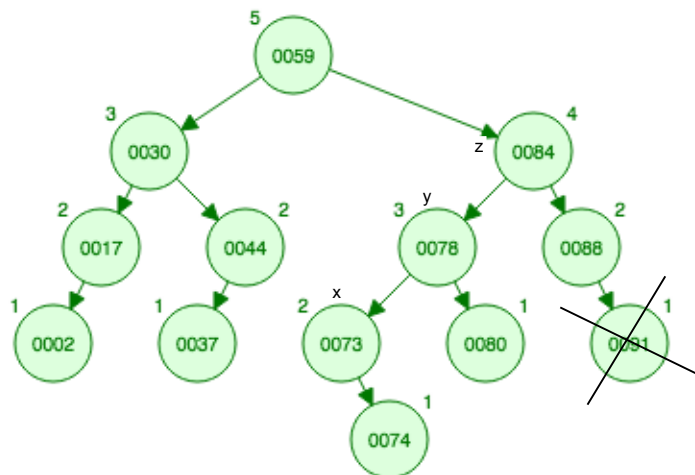


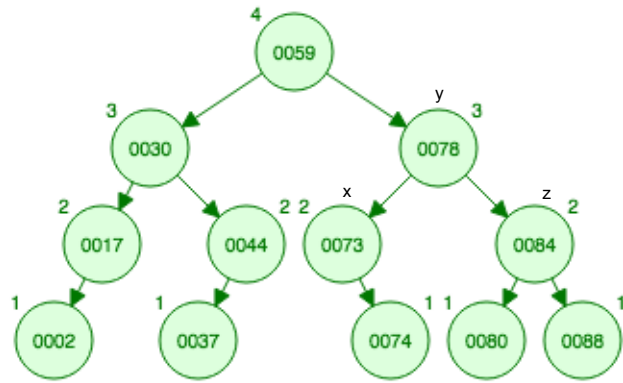
iii) AVL tree after remove(70) is performed with time complexity $O(\log(n))$:





iv) AVL tree after remove(91) is performed and the worst running time is $O(\log n)$:





Question 12

