

1. Consider the binary tree class described in lecture where we have 1) variable `root` that is the `TreeNode` representing the root of the binary tree and 2) each `TreeNode` consists of an integer data element, and two `TreeNode` pointers called `left` and `right`.

What does `fun(root)` return?

```
int fun(TreeNode * curr) {
    if (curr != null) {
        ret1 = fun(curr->left);
        ret2 = fun(curr->right);
        return 1 + ret1 + ret2;
    }
    else return 0;
}
```

- A. `fun` returns the sum of all elements in the tree.
- B. `fun` returns the height of the tree.
- C. `fun` returns the shortest distance from root to leaf.
- D. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] `fun` returns the number of elements in the tree.
- E. None of the other options is correct.

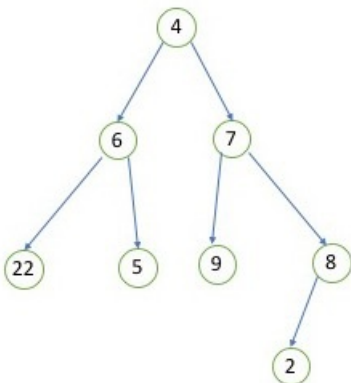
2. Choose the appropriate running time from the list below.

The variable  $n$  represents the number of items (keys, data, or key/data pairs) in the structure. In answering this question you should assume the best possible implementation given the constraints, and also assume that every array is sufficiently large to handle all items (unless otherwise stated).

Perform a Post-order traversal of a Binary Tree.

- A.  $O(1)$
- B.  $O(n^2)$
- C.  $O(\log n)$
- D. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer]  $O(n)$
- E.  $O(n \log n)$

3. What is the In-order traversal of the binary tree given below?



- A. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] 22 6 5 4 9 7 2 8
- B. 4 6 7 22 5 9 8 2
- C. 4 6 22 5 7 9 8 2
- D. None of the options is correct
- E. 22 5 6 9 2 8 7 4

4. Choose the appropriate running time from the list below. The variable  $n$  represents the number of items (keys, data, or key/data pairs) in the structure and  $h$  represents the height of the tree. In answering this question you should assume the best possible implementation given the constraints, and also assume that every array is sufficiently large to handle all items (unless otherwise stated).

Determine if the Binary Tree is ordered, i.e at every level, all the elements in the left-subtree are smaller or equal to the subroot and all the elements in the right subtree are larger or equal to the subroot.

- A.  $O(n^2)$
- B.  $O(1)$
- C. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer]  $O(n)$
- D.  $O(h)$
- E. None of the options is correct.

5. What is the **minimum** number of nodes in a **complete** binary tree of height 4?

- A. 31
- B. None of the options are correct.
- C. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] 16
- D. 8
- E. 15