

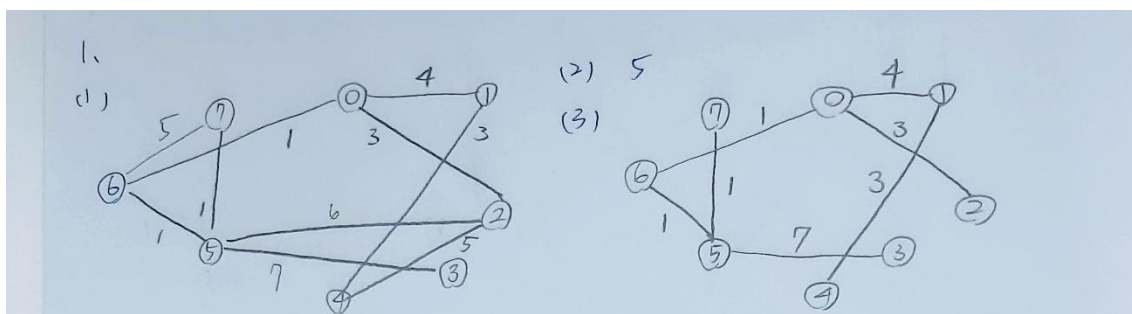
108-1 Data Structure Final Exam

1. We use the adjacency matrix to represent the undirected graph. The zeros imply the corresponding edges do not exist, and the non-zero values represent the weight of the edges.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	0
1	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2	3	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
4	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	6	7	0	0	1	1
6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

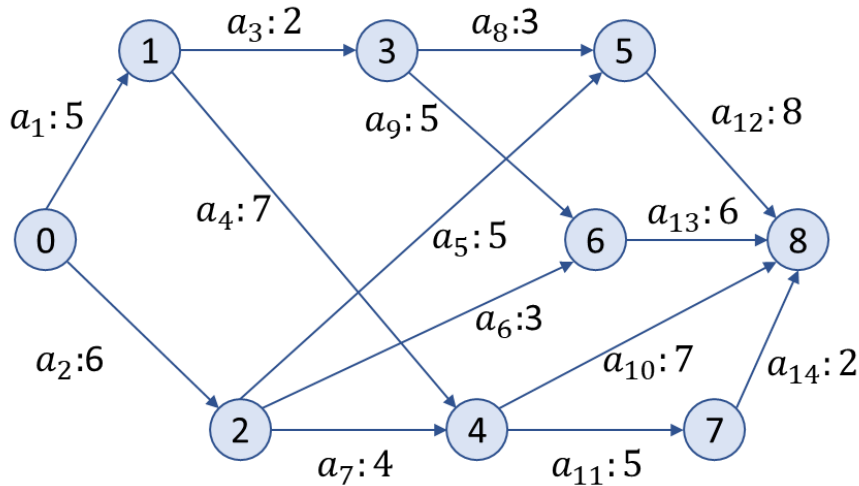
- (1) Please draw this undirected graph. (2%)
 (2) Which vertex has the largest edge degree? (2%)
 (3) What is the cost of the minimum cost spanning tree in this graph?

cost=20 or 畫出 minimum cost spanning tree (3%)



2. The AOE network as shown below, please answer the following questions.

- (1) Please describe the AOE Networks? (2%)
 (2) Which activities are critical? (2%)
 (3) There is a single activity to speed up, and it would result in a reduction of the project length or not? If the answer is “yes”, please list the activities. (3%)



2、(1) 在帶權重的有向圖中，頂點表示事件，有向邊表示活動，邊上的權重表示該活動持續的時間。

(2)

$$0 \xrightarrow{a_1} 1 \xrightarrow{a_4} 4 \xrightarrow{a_{10}} 8$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{a_1} 1 \xrightarrow{a_4} 4 \xrightarrow{a_{11}} 7 \xrightarrow{a_{14}} 8$$

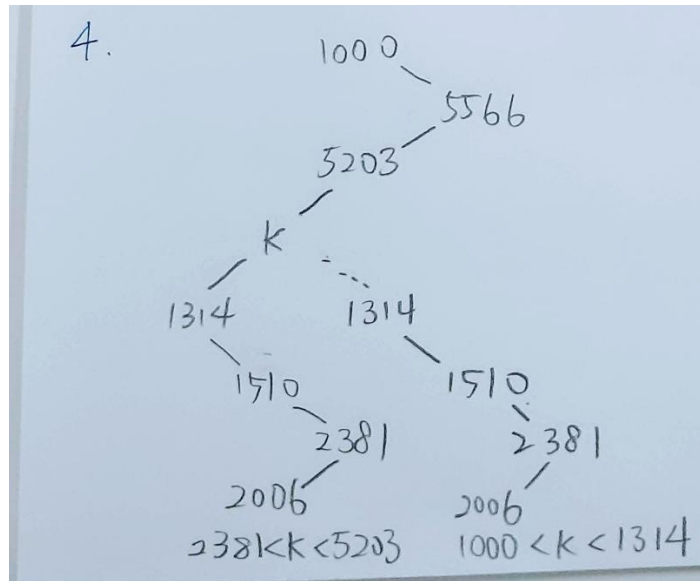
$$0 \xrightarrow{a_1} 1 \xrightarrow{a_4} 4 \xrightarrow{a_{10}} 8$$

critical task: $\{a_1, a_2, a_4, a_5, a_{10}, a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{14}\}$.

(3) No.

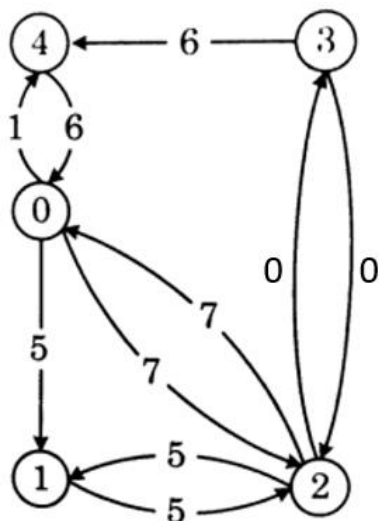
3. The height of this binary search tree is α and the number of nodes is β .
- (1) Space complexity of this binary search trees? $O(\beta)$ (2%)
- (2) Time complexity of this binary search trees? $O(\alpha)$ (2%)
4. Let x be a node in a binary search tree. If y is a node in the left subtree of x , then $\text{key}[y] \leq \text{key}[x]$. If y is a node in the right subtree of x , then $\text{key}[x] \leq \text{key}[y]$. Suppose that we have an integer number between 1 and 10000 in a binary search tree and want to search for the number 2000. The following sequence is the sequence of nodes examined. Please give all the feasible ranges of the variable k in the sequence.
- 1000, 5566, 2303, k , 1314, 1510, 2381, 2006. (4%)

有兩個範圍寫對一個給一半



5. Let $A^k[i][j]$ be the length of the shortest path from i to j going through no intermediate vertices of index greater than k . Please show the largest value of the non-infinity entries in matrix A^2 in the following graph. (4%)

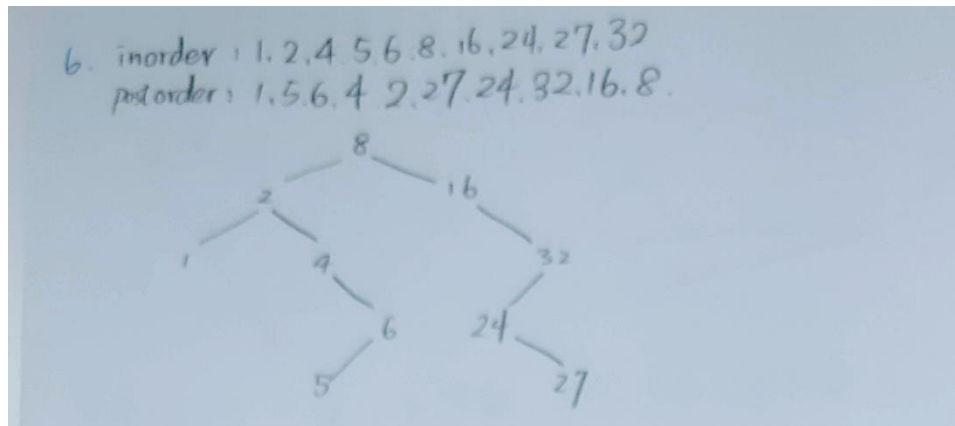
題目是問 A^2 中的最大值，如果 A^2 寫對沒給最大值，給一半



$$A^2 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 1 \\ 12 & 0 & 5 & 5 & 13 \\ 7 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 7 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 11 & 13 & 13 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \text{最大值}=13$$

6. Given a binary search tree, tree traversals have been defined: preorder, inorder, and postorder. It returns the relative position of a node in the corresponding traversal. Given the following preorder traversal of a binary search tree 8, 2, 1, 4, 6, 5, 16, 32, 24, 27. Please list the results of the other two traversals and draw the corresponding BST tree as well.

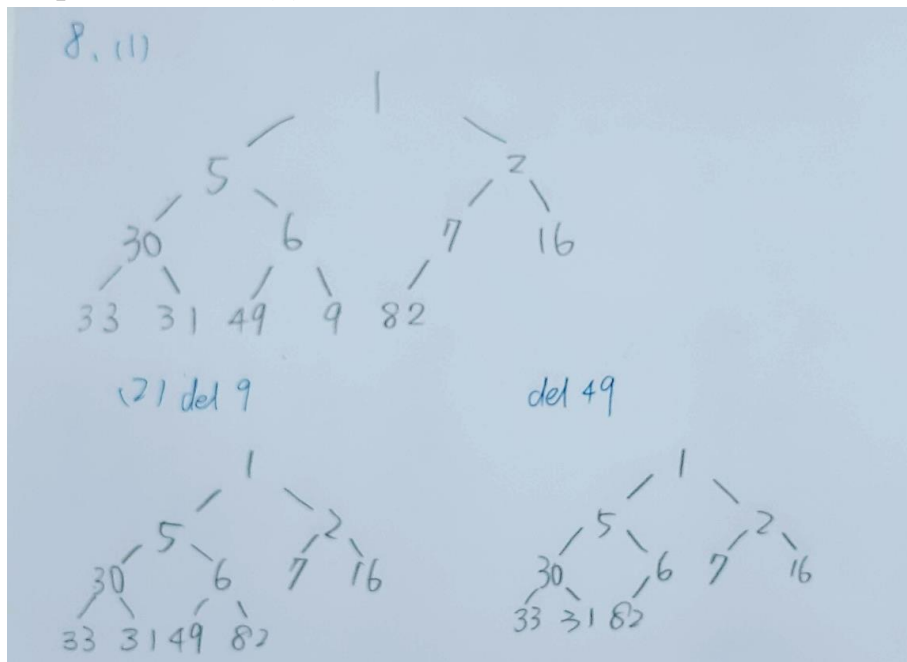
(6%)



7. Suppose the worst case of a sort algorithm is that it needs the maximum number of data exchange. Give the number from 1 to 10, what conditions are the worst case when we use quick sort to arrange the numbers from small to large. Please prove your answers. (3%)

10~1 (如果不同答案但給說明，其結果跟 10~1 的結果一樣也算對)

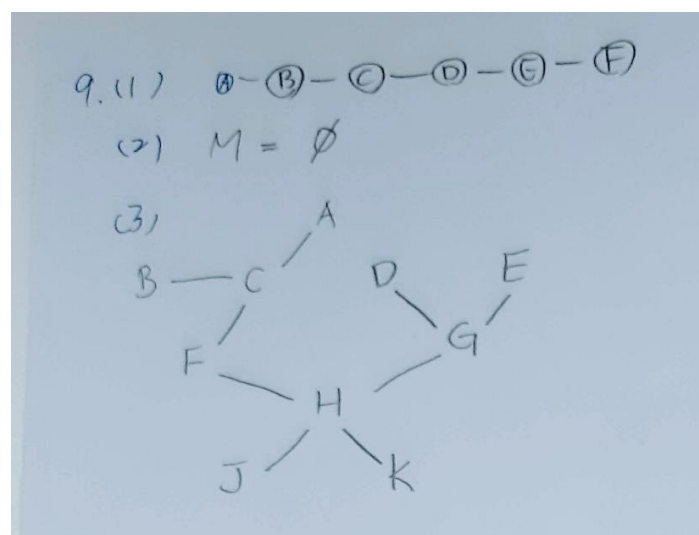
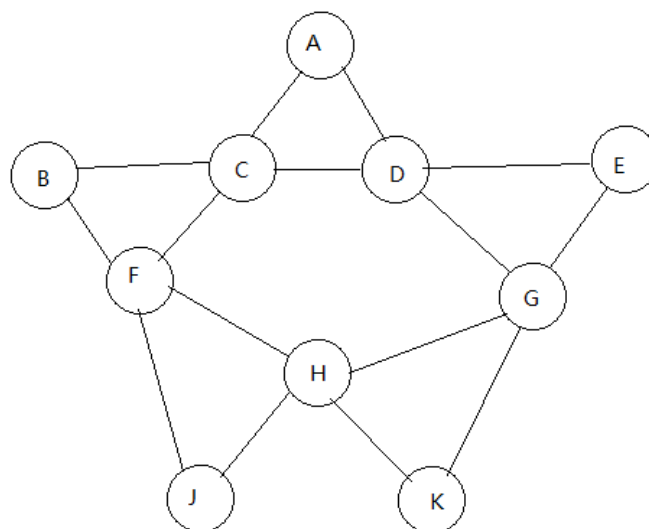
8. Suppose that we have the following key value: 7, 9, 16, 30, 49, 82, 5, 33, 31, 6, 2, 1. (2%)
- (1) Please draw the min heap tree after each value is inserted into the heap.
- (2) Please draw the min heap tree after deleting 9 and 49 from the min heap obtained in (1) above.



9. Given a connected undirected graph $G = (V, E)$ and $|V| > 1$. Let Path (i, j) denote the simple path between node i and node j . The length of Path (i, j) is denoted by $L(i, j)$ which is defined as the number of edges in Path (i, j) . Let BFS(i) and DFS(i) denote the outcome of visiting all nodes in a graph G starting from node i by breadth-first search and depth-first search respectively. Please answer the result based on the further given conditions:

- (1) If G is acyclic and $V = \{A, B, C, D, E, F\}$ and $\text{BFS}(A) = \text{DFS}(A)$, please give a possible example of G . (4%)
- (2) The graph as shown below, if $M = \{v \mid v \in V \text{ and } \text{BFS}(v) = \text{DFS}(v)\}$, then $M = ?$ (4%)
- (3) The graph as shown below, please give one example of the possible minimum cost spanning tree. (4%)

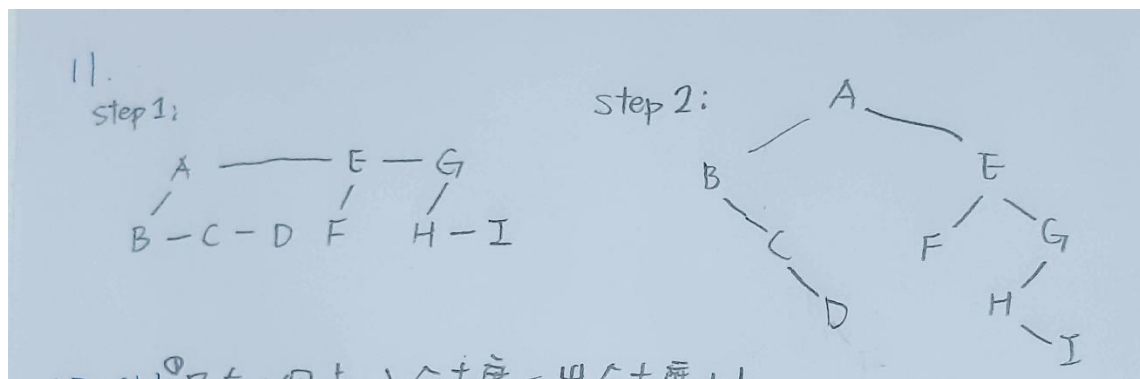
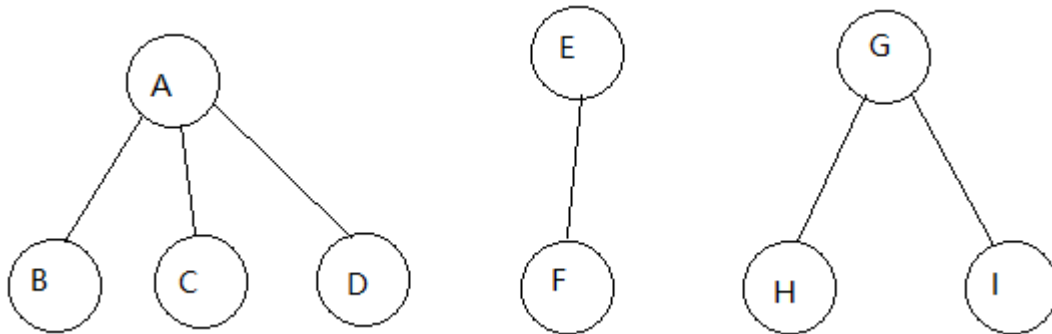
答案不唯一，只要是 minimum spanning tree 都算對



10. We use three kinds of algorithms (Kruskal, Prim, Sollin) to find out Minimum Cost Spanning Tree. When we find out Minimum Cost Spanning Tree, which algorithm(s) can form the forest in the process?

Kruskal, Sollin (4%)

11. If T_1, \dots, T_n is a forest of trees, then the binary tree corresponds to this forest, denoted by $B(T_1, \dots, T_n)$. Please draw binary tree representation of the following forest. (4%)



12. In graph theory, the Seven Bridges of Königsberg is a historically notable problem in mathematics. An Eulerian path is a trail in a finite graph that visits every edge exactly once. An Eulerian circuit is an Eulerian trail that starts and ends on the same vertex. Please answer the following questions.

(1) Please describe the properties of the Eulerian Path. We assume that the graph is directed.

題目是問 property 並非定義。三個寫出一個就對了 (3%)

(2) Does Figure 1 have an Eulerian Path? If so, find one. If not, at least, how many edges do I need to add to form the Eulerian Path? (4%)

(3) Does Figure 2 have an Eulerian Circuit? If so, find one. If not, at least, how many edges do I need to add to form the Eulerian Circuit?

Eulerian Circuit 不唯一，每個邊都走到且不重複即是答案 (4%)

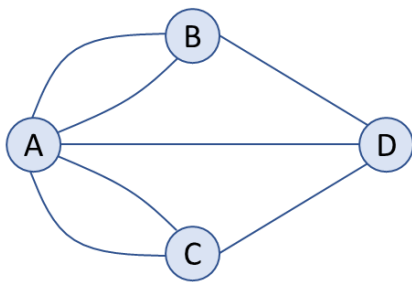


Figure 1

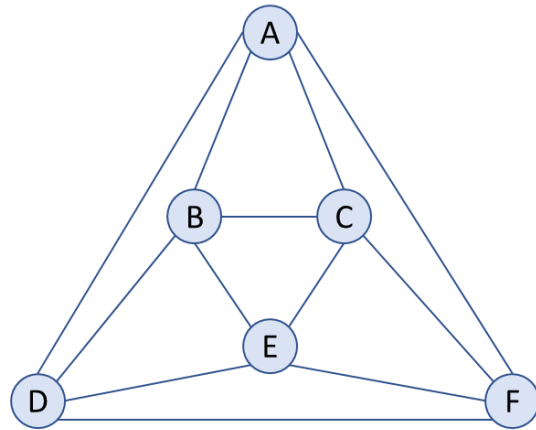


Figure 2

12. (1) ① 只有 1 個入分支度 = 出分支度 + 1
 ② 只有 1 個入分支度 + 1 = 出分支度
 ③ 所有入分支度 = 出分支度

(2) No, 2.

(3) Yes, $C \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow F \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$.

13. Please show the number of different binary trees, as there are ten nodes.

公式寫對但計算錯誤，給 2 分 (5%)

$n=10$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} C_n^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10+1} C_{10}^{2 \times 10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} C_{10}^{20}$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \times \frac{20 \times 19 \times 18 \times 17 \times 16 \times 15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11}{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= 4 \times 19 \times 17 \times 13$$

$$= 16796$$

14. Node set of undirected graph G is $G(V) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, edge set is $G(E) = \{(0, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4), (3, 5), (5, 6), (5, 7), (6, 7), (7, 8), (7, 9)\}$.

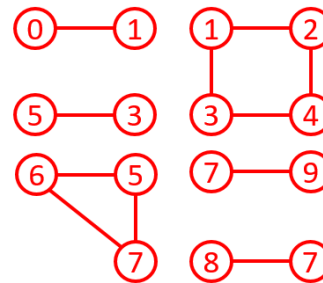
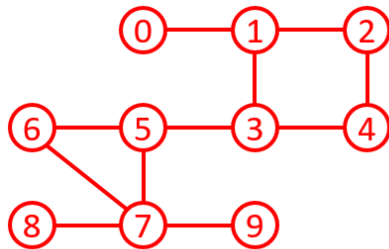
(1) Please explain the definition of Biconnected Graph. (3%)

(2) Please list all articulation points of graph G . (4%)

(3) Please draw all biconnected component of graph G . Biconnected component must be represented as a subgraph of nodes and edges. (4%)

(1) A biconnected graph is a **connected graph** that has **no articulation points** (寫出粗體字的兩個重點就算對)

(2) articulation points: 1, 3, 5, 7 (3)



15. The following depictions are about the threaded binary tree. According to the following information to answer questions.

- The binary tree is represented by array:

position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8,9	10	11	12,13	14
node/data	A	B	C	D	E	--	F	--	G	H	--	I

- Data structures for threaded binary tree:

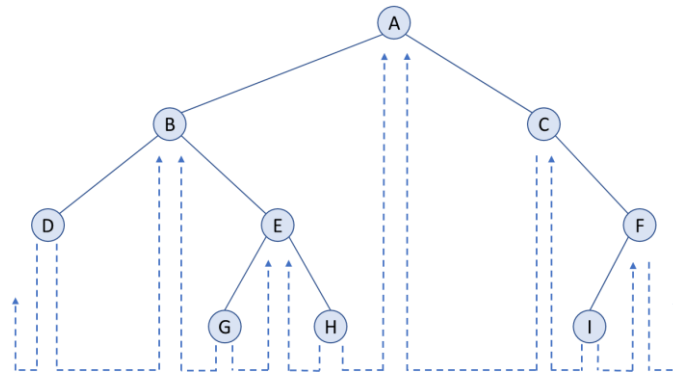
```
typedef struct threadedTree *threadedPointer;
typedef struct threadedTree {
    short int leftThread;
    threadedPointer leftChild;
    char data;
    threadedPointer rightChild;
    short int rightThread;
}
```


- (1) Please explain the advantages and disadvantages of using a threaded binary tree. (3%)
- (2) Which nodes have “dangling” in threaded binary trees? (4%)
- (3) Please use the data structure to draw the threaded binary tree by memory representation. (4%)
- (4) I want to insert r as the right child of s in a threaded binary tree. Please finish the following code using C. (5%)

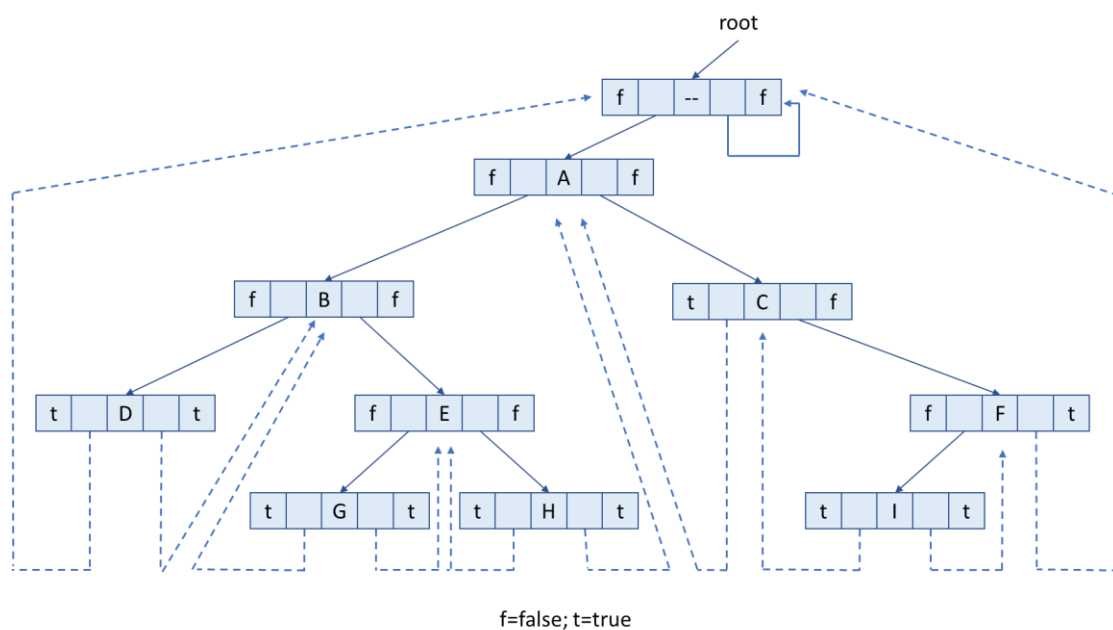
```
threadedPointer insucc(threadedPointer tree){
    threadedPointer temp;
    temp = tree → rightChild;
    if(!tree → rightThread)
        while(!temp → leftThread)
            temp = temp → leftChild;
    return temp;
}

void insertRight (threadedPointer s, threadedPointer r)
{
    threadedPointer temp;
    r → rightChild = parent → rightChild;
    /*
    * finish the code
    */
    if (!r → rightThread)
    {
        temp= insucc(r);
        temp → leftChild = r;
    }
}
```

- (1) 優缺點各寫出一個即可，合理的答案也給對。
優點：將指標充分利用，更快速的執行 inorder traversal…
缺點：記憶體需求增加…
- (2) D, F (寫對一個給 2 分)



(3) 必須以 memory representation，格子要有 5 個(因為 Data structures 給五項)，需填上 T/F or 1/0，畫出 Link(實線箭頭)和 thread(虛線箭頭)。任一種沒畫扣 2 分。



(4) TRUE/FALSE 寫 1/0 也可以。不用完全一樣，意思對也給分。一行程式 1 分

```
void insertRight (threadedPointer s, threadedPointer r)
{
    threadedPointer temp;
    r → rightChild = parent → rightChild;
    r → rightThread = parent → rightThread;
    r → leftChild = parent;
    r → leftThread = TRUE;
    s → rightChile = child;
    s → rightThread = FALSE;
    if (!r → rightThread)
    {
```

```
        temp= insucc(r);  
        temp → leftChild = r;  
    }  
}
```