**Question 1**

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**First define an array A, and place the blocks of the th stack in the th position of A.**

**Then we traverse this array with . If is not the last index of A, then each time we move A[] - - 1 blocks from A[] to A[+1]. This would end up moving the blocks in array A into [1, 2, 3 ... ].**

**At the same time, when is greater than or equal to 1, we check whether the blocks in A[] is less than or equal to the blocks in A[-1] before each movement. If it is, return "NO", if not, continue the loop.**

**If no "NO" is returned by the end of the loop, then it is possible to make the sizes of the stacks strictly increasing.**

**The time complexity of this algorithm is because we only perform linear time operations on each stack in array A.**