(a) The sorted merge function uses chain iterators to move through the input lists A and B. At any time in the first while loop below, we are positioned at the first unused element in each of the lists A and B. The smaller of these is appended to the output list. If the appended element came from A, we move to the next element of A. Otherwise, we move to the next element of B.

```
template<class T>
void Merge(const Chain<T>& A,
          const Chain<T>& B, Chain<T>& C)
{// Merge from A and B to get C.
   ChainIterator<T> a, // iterator for A
                        // iterator for B
                    b;
   T *DataA = a.Initialize(A);
                    // pointer to an element of A
   T *DataB = b.Initialize(B);
                    // pointer to an element of B
   C.Erase(); // empty out chain C
   // merge until one of A and B is empty
   while (DataA && DataB) {
      if (*DataA <= *DataB) {// A goes next</pre>
         C.Append(*DataA);
         DataA = a.Next();}
      else {// B is smaller
         C.Append(*DataB);
         DataB = b.Next();}
   // append the rest
   // at most one of A and B is nonempty now
   if (DataA) while(DataA) {// A is not empty
                 C.Append(*DataA);
                 DataA = a.Next();
   else while(DataB) {// B is not empty
           C.Append(*DataB);
           DataB = b.Next();
}
```

- (b) We shall do the analysis under the assumption that the merge is successful (i.e., no exception is thrown). In each iteration of the first while loop, we move one node right either in A or B. So, the complexity of this loop is O(length of A + length of B). The complexity of the second while loop is O(length of B) and that of the third loop is O(length of A). The call to Erase takes Θ (length of initial C) time. Also, Ω (length of A + length of B) time is spent constructing the final C. So, the overall complexity is Θ (sum of initial lengths of the three lists A, B, and C).
- (c) The codes and output are in the files cmergel.cpp and cmergel.out.

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