

# Homework 02

CS 624, 2022 Fall

Review the course homework policies before you start!

1. Exercise 6.5-8 (page 166) on HEAP-DELETE.
2. Exercise 6.5-9 (page 166) on merging  $k$  sorted lists.
3. Exercise 6.1 in Lecture 3 handout on selecting  $k$  smallest elements.
4. Exercise 7.3-2 (page 180) on the number of calls to RANDOM.
5. Problem 7-4 (page 188) on TAIL-RECURSIVE-QUICKSORT.
6. Assume that  $c \geq 0$ , and assume you had some kind of super-hardware that, when given two lists of length  $n$  that are sorted, merges them into one sorted list, and takes only  $n^c$  steps.
  - (a) Write down a recursive algorithm that uses this hardware to sort lists of length  $n$ .
  - (b) Write down a recurrence to describe the run time.
  - (c) For what values of  $c$  does this algorithm perform substantially better than  $O(n \log n)$ ? Why is it highly implausible that this kind of super-hardware could exist for these values of  $c$ ?
7. In a binary tree, a *leaf node* is a node whose left and right children are both NIL. The *depth* of the tree is the maximum number of edges between the root node and any leaf node.

Show that if a binary tree has depth  $n$ , then it has at most  $2^n$  leaf nodes.

## 1. 6.5-8

The operation HEAP-DELETE( $A; i$ ) deletes the item in node  $i$  from heap  $A$ . Give an implementation of HEAP-DELETE that runs in  $O(\lg n)$  time for an  $n$ -element max-heap.

## 6.5-9

Give an  $O(n \lg k)$ -time algorithm to merge  $k$  sorted lists into one sorted list, where  $n$  is the total number of elements in all the input lists. (Hint: Use a minheap for  $k$ -way merging.)

6.1 Exercise Show that there is an algorithm that produces the  $k$  smallest elements of an unsorted set of  $n$  elements in time  $O(n + k \log n)$ .

Be careful: To do this problem correctly, you have to do two things:

1. State the algorithm carefully and prove that it does what it is supposed to do. (The proof can be very simple.)
2. Prove that the algorithm runs in time  $O(n + k \log n)$

## 7.3-2

When RANDOMIZED-QUICKSORT runs, how many calls are made to the randomnumber generator RANDOM in the worst case? How about in the best case? Give your answer in terms of  $\Theta$ -notation.