

Student Information

Name: _____ Student ID: _____

Due Date: 25-Oct. 11:59pm.

Submit written answer on paper in class or submit electronic version online through Dropbox.
Submission without student information will **NOT** be marked!

Exercise 1 HeapSort

1. What are the minimum and maximum numbers of elements in a heap of height h ?
2. What is the running time of HEAPSORT on an array A of length n that is already sorted in increasing order? What about decreasing order?
3. Where in a max-heap might the smallest element reside, assuming that all elements are distinct?

Exercise 2 Binary Search Tree

Suppose we have int values between 1 and 1000 in a BST and search for 363. Which of the following cannot be the sequence of keys examined, and why?

- (a) 2 252 401 398 330 363
- (b) 399 387 219 266 382 381 278 363
- (c) 3 923 220 911 244 898 258 362 363
- (d) 4 924 278 347 621 299 392 358 363

Exercise 3 AVL Tree

- a. Insert the following sequence of elements into an AVL tree, starting with an empty tree:
10, 20, 15, 25, 30, 16, 18, 19.
- b. Delete 30 in the AVL tree that you got.

Note: Draw the tree step by step (This helps you master the main idea of AVL tree.).

Exercise 4 Radix Sorting

- a. Here are five numbers: 259, 781, 636, 107, 548. Sort the list of numbers (in increasing order) using radix sorting. (Write down the steps.)
- b. Compare the sorting methods you have now learned (Merge Sort, Insertion Sort, Counting Sort, Heap Sort). (Hint: List running time of each sorting method and know the pros and cons.)

Exercise 5 Hashing

Suppose we use a hash function h to hash n distinct keys into an array T of length m . Assuming simple uniform hashing, what is the expected number of collisions? More precisely, what is the expected cardinality of $\{\{k, l\} : k \neq l, h(k) = h(l)\}$?