QUESTION 3

```
class Bag }
      private var list = new Bag. Node (o, null) //dummy header
      private van end = list
      def add (m1: Bag. Node): Unit = {
           M1. next = mall
          end . mext = m1
           end = m1
     //(a)
     def find Min : Bag. Node = {
          Van current = list next
         van minNode = current
          Var min = current datum
          if (current. next == mull) return current 11 just one node in the list
         else current = current. mext
         // Invariant 1: min Node . datum = min (L ( list . next, curent))
         while (current != null)
         I if (min > current. datum) { min = current. datum; min Node = current }
           current = current. mext
         I current = null => min Node. datum = min (L (list. next, null)), so we not um min Node
        minNode
     }
     11 (6)
     def nemove (n: Bag. Node): Unit = {
          van current = list. mext
          van prev = list
         Il Invariant i: n. datum is not in L (list. next, prev) 21 prev. next = current
         while (n!= curunt) { prev = prev. next; curunt = curunt. mext}
          I'm == current, so now we want to delete current from the list
         prev. next= prev. mext. mext
```

```
11(c) The dummy header helps us get ind of the special case when we need to delete the
first mode of the list
    def del Min: Bag. Node = {
         van min Node = this. find Min
         remove (min Node)
         min Node
    // (d)
    def sont : Bag = {
         van sontedlist = new Bag
        Van K=0 // used for the invariant and to keep track of how many elements there
    in the list
        Il invariant i: sorted list contains the first k elements of the list, sorted increasingly
        while (list. mext != null) II as long as the list is mon-empty
        I van min Node = this. del Min
          sorted list add (minNode)
        sortedlist
11 Companion object
object Bag {
       class Node (von datum: int, van next: Node)
```