

## Problem Set #3

Quiz, 5 questions

1  
point

1.

Suppose you implement the functionality of a priority queue using a *sorted* array (e.g., from biggest to smallest). What is the worst-case running time of Insert and Extract-Min, respectively? (Assume that you have a large enough array to accommodate the Insertions that you face.)

- ☐  $\Theta(n)$  and  $\Theta(1)$
  - ☐  $\Theta(n)$  and  $\Theta(n)$
  - ☐  $\Theta(\log n)$  and  $\Theta(1)$
  - ☐  $\Theta(1)$  and  $\Theta(n)$
- 

1  
point

2.

Suppose you implement the functionality of a priority queue using an *unsorted* array. What is the worst-case running time of Insert and Extract-Min, respectively? (Assume that you have a large enough array to accommodate the Insertions that you face.)

- ☐  $\Theta(1)$  and  $\Theta(n)$
  - ☐  $\Theta(n)$  and  $\Theta(1)$
  - ☐  $\Theta(n)$  and  $\Theta(n)$
  - ☐  $\Theta(1)$  and  $\Theta(\log n)$
-

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3.

You are given a heap with  $n$  elements that supports Insert and Extract-Min. Which of the following tasks can you achieve in  $O(\log n)$  time?

- ☐ Find the largest element stored in the heap.
  - ☐ None of these.
  - ☐ Find the median of the elements stored in the heap.
  - ☐ Find the fifth-smallest element stored in the heap.
- 

1  
point

4.

You are given a binary tree (via a pointer to its root) with  $n$  nodes. As in lecture, let  $\text{size}(x)$  denote the number of nodes in the subtree rooted at the node  $x$ . How much time is necessary and sufficient to compute  $\text{size}(x)$  for every node  $x$  of the tree?

- ☐  $\Theta(n)$
  - ☐  $\Theta(n \log n)$
  - ☐  $\Theta(\text{height})$
  - ☐  $\Theta(n^2)$
-

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5.

Suppose we relax the third invariant of red-black trees to the property that there are no *three* reds in a row. That is, if a node and its parent are both red, then both of its children must be black. Call these *relaxed* red-black trees. Which of the following statements is *not* true?

- ☐ There is a relaxed red-black tree that is not also a red-black tree.
- ☐ The height of every relaxed red-black tree with  $n$  nodes is  $O(\log n)$ .
- ☐ Every red-black tree is also a relaxed red-black tree.
- ☐ Every binary search tree can be turned into a relaxed red-black tree (via some coloring of the nodes as black or red).

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