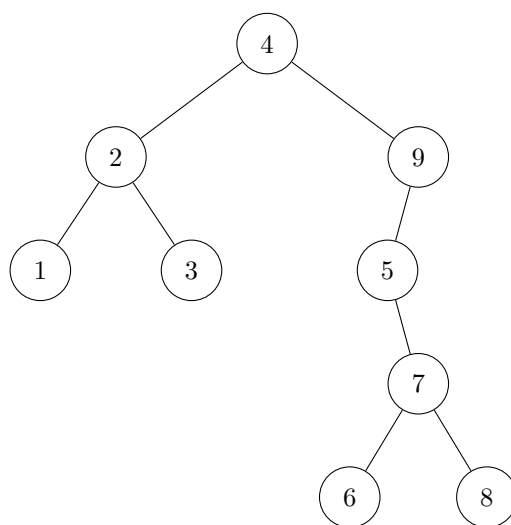


# VE281 Writing Assignment Four

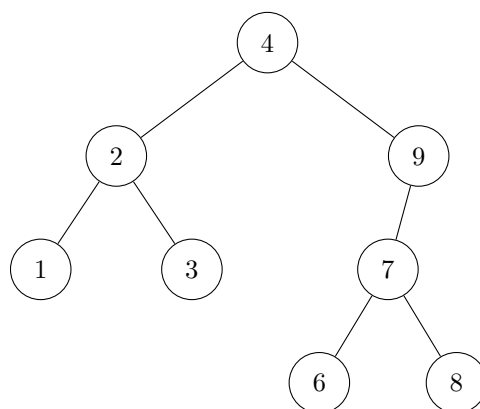
Liu Yihao 515370910207

## Ex. 1

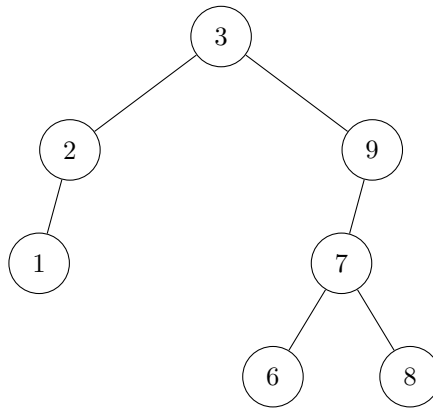
(a)



(b)



(c)



## Ex. 2

---

**Input:** A non-empty binary tree with root node *root*

**Output:** Whether the tree is a binary search tree

```

function EXAMINE(root)
  if root.left is empty then
    flag  $\leftarrow$  true
  else if root.left.key > root.key then
    flag  $\leftarrow$  false
  else
    flag  $\leftarrow$  EXAMINE(root.left)
  end if
  if not flag then
    return flag
  end if
  if root.right is empty then
    flag  $\leftarrow$  true
  else if root.right.key < root.key then
    flag  $\leftarrow$  false
  else
    flag  $\leftarrow$  EXAMINE(root.right)
  end if
  return flag
end function
  
```

---

We know that if we want to ensure the tree is a binary search tree, at least every node should be verified once. In my algorithm, each node is verified exactly once, which should be a most runtime-efficient one. The runtime is  $\Theta(n)$ .

## Ex. 3

```

node *getPredHelper(node *root, Key key, node *parent) {
  if (root == NULL) return NULL;
  
```

```

    if (key == root->key) {
        if (root->left) return findMax(root->left);
        return root;
    }
    node *temp = NULL;
    if (key < root->key) temp = getPredHelper(root->left, key, root);
    if (!temp) temp = getPredHelper(root->right, key, root);
    if (!temp) return NULL;
    if (key == temp->key) {
        if (root->key < key) return root;
        if (!parent) return NULL;
    }
    return temp;
}

node *getPred(node *root, Key key) {
    return getPredHelper(root, key, NULL);
}

```

**Ex. 4**

