

Student: John Rizzo

Course: CS590-A Algorithms

Instructor: Dr. William Hendrix

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Description: Homework 3 Algorithms

Problem 1

What new field(s) does the data structure need?

The new solution requires that the root node is augmented to store the minimum value, such as in `node.minval`.

Problem 2

Give pseudocode for the min operation for the BST.

Algorithm 1 BST.min()

Output: The minimum value in the tree

```
1: node = root
2: if node  $\neq$  NIL then
3:   return node.minval
4: end if
```

Problem 3

Give pseudocode for the insert operation. Reference pseudocode for the insert method appears below.

Algorithm 2 BST.insert()

```
1: node = root
2: while node  $\neq$  NIL do
3:   if node.value  $\leq$  new then
4:     if node.left = NIL then
5:       Add new as left child of node
6:       node = node.left
7:     else
8:       node = node.left
9:     end if
10:    if root.minval > node.value then
11:      root.minval = node.value
12:    end if
13:  else
14:    if node.right = NIL then
15:      Add new as right child of node
16:      node = node.right
17:    else
18:      node = node.right
19:    end if
20:  end if
21: end while
```

Problem 4

Algorithm 3 BST.delete(*node*)

```
1: if node has two children then
2:   swapnode = right
3:   while swapnode has a left child do
4:     swapnode = swapnode.left
5:   end while
6:   Swap node's parent and children links with swapnode
7:   if node is the BST root then
8:     Set root to be swapnode
9:   end if
10: end if
11: if node has no children then
12:   if node is the root then
13:     Set root to be NIL
14:   else
15:     Set node.parent's child to be NIL
16:   end if
17: else
18:   // node must have one child
19:   if node is the root then
20:     Set root to be node's child
21:   else
22:     Set node.parent's child to be node's child
23:   end if
24:   Set node's child's parent to be node.parent
25:   Find the minimum value from the root
26:   Set the root's min to be the minimum value
27: end if
```

Problem 5

Give pseudocode for an efficient algorithm for the *top-k* search problem. In top-k search, you are given an array of n integers and must return the k largest integers, where k is generally much smaller than n . Acceptable algorithms might be $O(n + k \lg n)$ or $O(n \lg k)$, but not $O(nk)$ or $O(n \lg n)$. *Hint* use an appropriate data structure!

Algorithm 4 top-k Search

```
1:  $heap = \emptyset$ 
2:  $result = \emptyset$ 
3: for  $i = 0$  to  $n$  do
4:   Insert  $arr[i]$  into  $heap$ 
5: end for
6: for  $i = 1$  to  $k + 1$  do
7:    $max = heap.max()$ 
8:    $heap.delete(max)$ 
9:    $result.insert(max)$ 
10: end for
11: return  $result$ 
```
