

1a. 30

1b. 9

1c. 6

1d. 4

2.

50

3.

--

4.

500
400
300
200
100

5. This implementation requires that an estimate of the maximum number of elements be made at the start. Space is then allocated in memory for two structure of that size. If the estimate turns out to be too big, there is a great waste of memory space and if the estimate turns out to be too small, time must be spent initializing a new larger structure and moving the elements there.

6. first; LIFO