

## Exercise 1

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ibex	→ bat → dog
koala	
hare	
ape	→ mud
carp	
stork	

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## Exercise 2

a) Worst case:  $h(k)$  give same result for all keys, as a result, they are stores as an unsorted linked list

Search time  $O(n)$

Example: table size 10, key = {2,22,32,42,62}

b) Because in worst case scenario, search time is  $O(n)$ , much higher than  $O(1)$ , this hash table is not suitable for a time-critical application

## Exercise 3

			15
	28	28	28
5	5	5	5
		19	19

	28	28	28	28	28
			15	15	15
5	5	5	5	5	5
		19	19	19	19
				20	20
					33

## Exercise 4

	Insert	Retrieve	Delete	
Array	n	1	n	Slow to insert and delete, very fast to retrieve
Linked List	n	n	n	Slowest algorithm
Balanced Binary tree	Height of tree	Height of tree	Height of tree	Time complexity reduce as we have more variables to track
Hash Table	1 – n (depend on hash function and collision handling)	1 – n (depend on hash function and collision handling)	1 – n (depend on hash function and collision handling)	Fastest algorithm Can become slower depend on hash function, table size, collision handling