1)
```
int maximum () {
    TNode *bantu;
    int maks;
    if (isEmpty()) {
        return 0;
    }
    else {
        maks = head -> data;
        bantu = head -> next;
        while (bantu != NULL) {
            if ( bantu -> data > maks ) maks = bantu -> data
            bantu = bantu -> next
        }
    return maks
}
```

2)
$A(1,4) = A(0, A(1,3))$	kondisi 3
$= A(0, A(0, A(1,2)))$	kondisi 3
$= A(0, A(0, A(0, A(1,1))))$	kondisi 3
$= A(0, A(0, A(0, A(0, A(1,0)))))$	kondisi 3
$= A(0, A(0, A(0, A(0, 1))))$	kondisi 2
$= A(0, A(0, A(0, 2)))$	kondisi 1
$= A(0, A(0, 3))$	kondisi 1
$= A(0, 4)$	kondisi 1
$= 5$	kondisi 1
$= 6$	kondisi 1

nilai akhir A(1,4) adalah 6

3) typedef struct {
    int data;
    int height;
} heightnode

/* topViewPopulate prosedur untuk memberikan kordinat pada masing-masing Node */

void topViewPopulate (struct node * root, int h, int y, heightnode * m[1000]){
    if (root == NULL) return;

    int index = y % 1000;
    if (index < 0) index += 1000;

    if (m[index] == NULL or m[index] -> height > h) {
        heightnode * hn = malloc (sizeof (heightnode));
        hn -> data = root -> data;
        hn -> height = h;
        m [index] = hn;
    }
    topViewPopulate (root -> left, h+1, y-1, m);
    topView Populate(root -> right, h+1, y+1, m);
}

Void topView (struct node * root){
    heightnode * m[1000];
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++){
        m[i] = NULL;
    }
    topView Populate (root, 0, 0, m);
    for (int i = -500; i < 500; i++){
        int index = i % 1000;
        if (index < 0){
            index += 1000;
        }
        if (m [index] != NULL){
            printf ("%d ", m [index] -> data);
        }
    }
    printf ("\n");
}