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CS 2223 Algorithms

4 April 2019

Assignment 3

Question 1.

Function MergeKElements(List1,...ListN)

 Create Result Array of size $N \times K$ elements

 Build a min heap of size k

 Insert first element of each array into heap

 Loop until there are no elements left to sort while doing the following:

 Remove the root of the heap and amend it to the result array

 Insert the next smallest element from the same list that the previous min element was deleted from

 Return the result array

Creating the heap is $O(k)$ time, deleting the min element from the heap is $O(\log k)$ time, and inserting the smallest element from that same list is also $O(\log k)$ time; therefore, the total time is $O(k + n \log k)$ time which is the same as $O(n \log k)$ time.

Question 2.

2.1 Group C and group E would not be examined. In group C, 912 is greater than 911 which does not follow the rules of binary search trees. Similarly, in group E, 278, which is placed early in the sequence, is less than 299, which is later in the sequence. This breaks the rules of binary search trees as well.

2.2

Function validBST (Binary Search Tree)

 Get root node

 Create a min constraint integer

Create a max constraint integer

Function isBST(node, min, max)

If the node is empty

Return true

If the node's data is less than min or greater than max

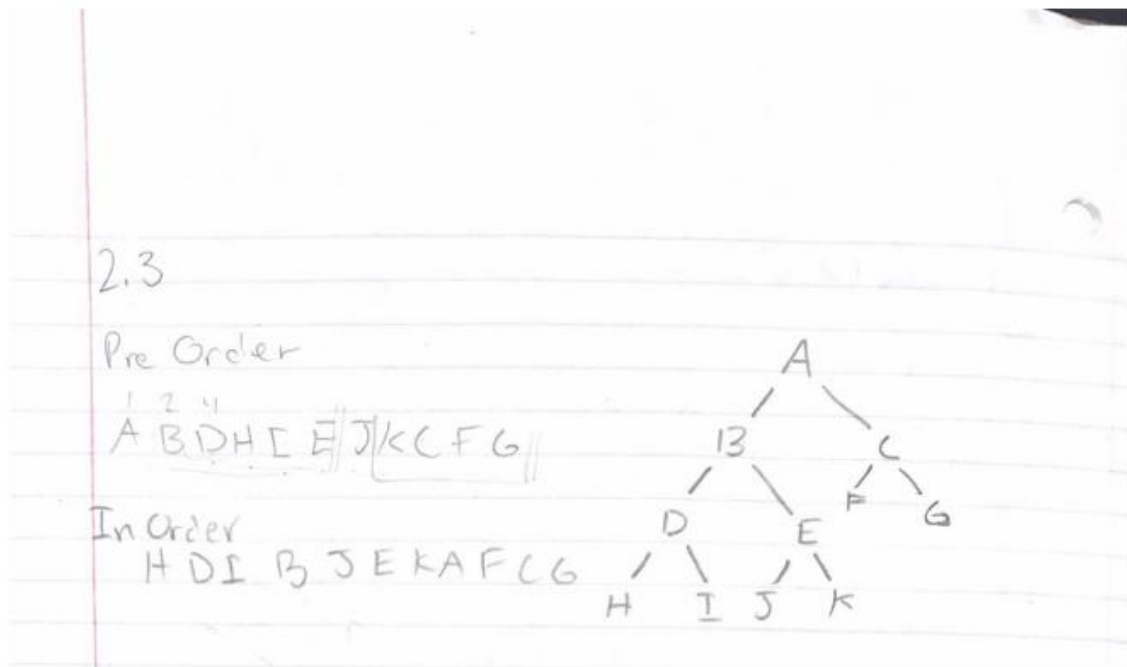
Return false

Else

Return the Boolean value of (isBST recursively on the left and right hand sides of the trees)

The recurrence function of validBST() is $T(N) = T(N) + c$, so the big o runtime , according to the master theorem, is $O(N)$.bv

2.3



Question 3.

3.1 Char. Freq.

Char.	Freq.
x	5
y	10
z	15
v	3
c	22
a	7
h	3
b	11

4.

1. V h x a y b z e
3 3 5 7 10 11 15 22

2. x c a y b z e
5 7 10 11 15 22

3. a t b x c z e
7 10 11 5 15 22

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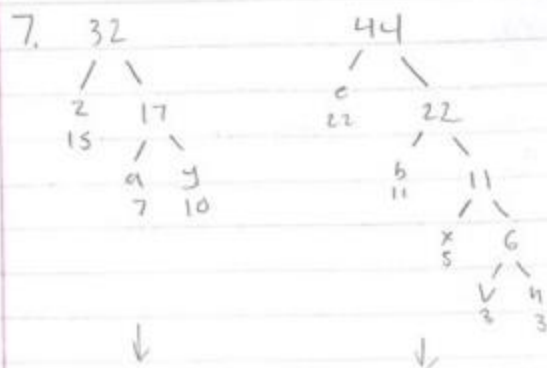
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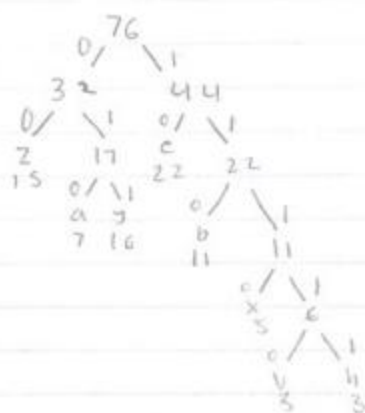
98.

99.

100.



Huffman Tree



Coding Table

Char.	Code
z	00
a	010
y	011
e	10
b	110
x	1110
v	11110
h	11111

3.2 "habbhxyzehv"

|||| 010 110 110 1111 1110 00 011 10 1111 1110