

(4) Bjorn's answer go from
the end to top
and cheek the penerth value O(n)

Q2) en 2 [sorted] la [zn k/n bz [remelon] |b|zk

- () LS (a,b[i]) -> exit / => O(kn) X
- 2 for i20: K-1

 BS (a, b[i]) => O(klogn)
- 3 sort b = 2 quick Sort (b)

 for ize: n-1

 look for b[0]

 end

 a=1121151617

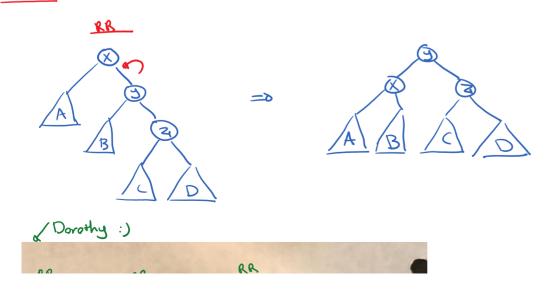
Short of Counting Sort on C= [ITEIDINI =00(N)]

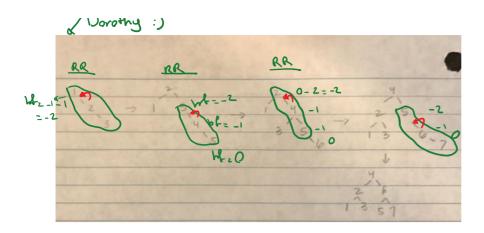
look into b = [XIVIXII] if b[i] > mx = 00(K)

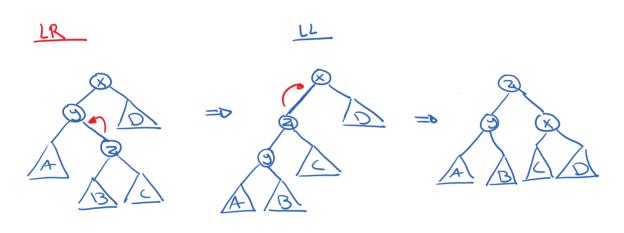
(3) hugh dulles $\rightarrow O(n)$ return lake O(n+k) = O(n) K(n)

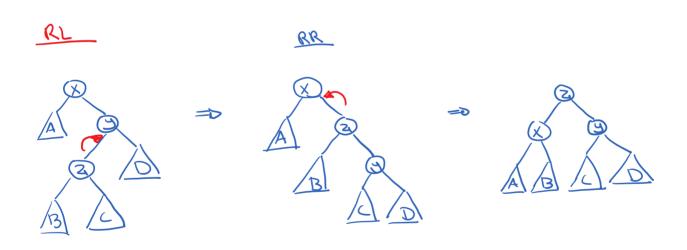
Review from lest Tuesday (123)

Example: Insert 1/2/3/4/5/6/7 into an AVL true

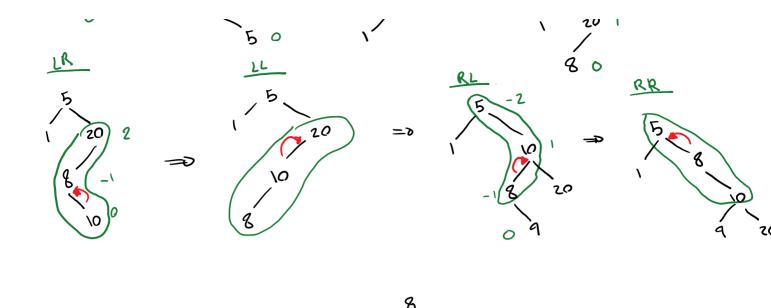








Example: $\frac{20}{5/8} \frac{8}{10/9}$ $\frac{18}{20} \frac{1}{20} \frac{$





lab 6

$$\alpha = [1.2 -2 2.5 1] -01.2/.5/1.5/.8$$
3.5/1.7/2.7

MPSS = . 5

Mes S-M = Mes S-middle (a, S,e)
return min ie if last == 1

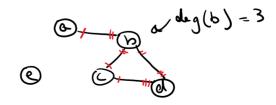
else if last == 1 redum 9

Craphs

V: set at vertices

E: set of edges

V= {a,b, c,d,e}



werted	eleg (v)
8	(
b	3
	2

Example: [deg(vi) = 16 =0 |E| = 9 = 0 |E| = 8