

5

C1

18, 42, 28, 56, 32, 36, 28

27

18

18

42

18

42

28

18

42

28

56

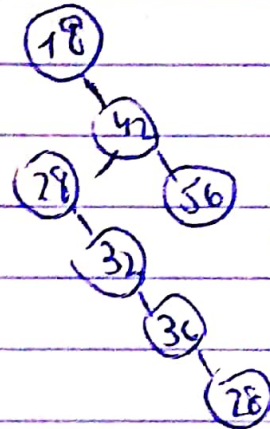
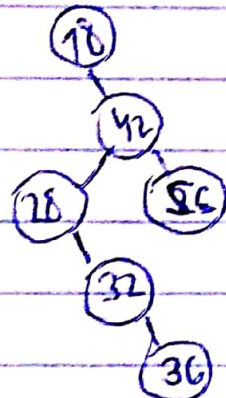
18

42

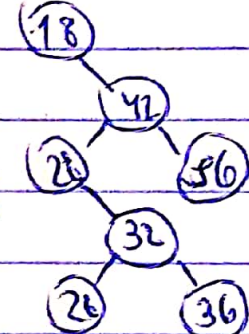
28

56

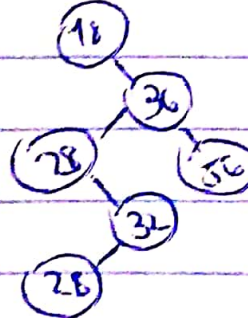
32



right rotation
⇒



C2



(A) 6 (the worst case being the numbers go back wards)

~~(B) floor($\frac{n+1}{2}$) is the index~~

(B) largest element is a minimum heap
second

would be found between the floor ($\frac{n+1}{2}$)th index and the $n-1$ th index

(C) (A) $\Theta(\log_3 2.7^n)$

Since the loop is incrementing by 3 so the number of steps is log of the number of times the loop runs

(B) $\sum_{i=1}^{\sqrt{n}} (\sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n} \cdot i)$

which is $\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{n}+1) n^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$\frac{n^2}{2} + n^{\frac{1.5}{2}}$

so therefore $\Theta(n^2)$

(2) (A) (A1) The height of the tree at most would be $n-2$
 since the smallest ~~tree~~ node is a leaf ($=1$) we would
 take off a leaf, which would also affect the height of
 its parent by 1, so therefore all together the most
 it could say is $n-2$.

(A2) The height of the tree at least would be $n-3$
 since we would ~~delete~~ delete a node that has 2 sons
 (height of 3) and replace it with its predecessor, then
 we would only decrement the tree by 3 by changing the
 parent of that ~~to~~ predecessor

(B) (B1) $n-1$ because every additional node increases
 the height by 2
 if you add a leaf, its parent's height increases
 by 1 and the tree gains a leaf $+1$
 so its plus 2 for every node you add

(B2) since a tree with 1 node is a leaf, $\max = \min = 1$
 then by induction, it follows the $\max = \min = 2n-1$
 2n because it's 2 for every node and then -1
 to fit the base case of $\text{height}(n) = 1$
 $\text{height}(n=1) = 1$

(B2) $n-1$ (same explanation from B1)

① (A) (A1) Theta Θ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\sqrt{n})}{\log(n)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

① (A) (A2) little ω

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 - 4\log^2 n}{8n^3 + 10\log(n^2) - 4\log^2 n} = \infty$$

① (A) (A3) little ω

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 n}{n^2} = \infty$$

① ② $n^3 - 2n - \log n = O(0.8n^3 - 4n + \log^2 n)$
true

$c = 1$ (can be anything, as long as it's $> n_0$)
 $n_0 = 0.054$

③ X

④ Sort the intervals by their low values. Since those values are all between 1 and n^2 , you can do this in linear time with a base of n radix sort.

step 2 ← check each interval to see if it overlaps the next.

⑥

Declaration of Integrity

I _____ tamar harizy _____ hereby declare that I will do this exam myself.

Apart from the basic duty of honesty that every person has, this signature has an obligation under Torah law not to copy or use any extra material (apart from what is allowed in this test), and to meet all the integrity requirements of the test.

Signature: _____ tamar harizy _____