

Taaruni Ananya

Homework 4

4/8/25

- 1) The data structure that best suits the listed operations is a min-heap because the operations need to look at the schedule and make the appropriate decisions. Min heap's priority queue was an efficient program to add delete events and determine when to execute the next event seamlessly.

a) the minheap algorithm can perform an insert operation with $O(\log n)$ time complexity because it keeps the smallest nodes near the root, ensuring a smoother and faster insertion with min heap when compared to other data structures

b) as for extracting the smallest time-stamp, min heap once again provides the best solution. A minheap features the smallest node at the root, and all children are larger than their parent. Because the root has the smallest value, it's easier with a minheap for this operation to find the smallest time stamp.

Using heap is the best solution for the min-heap

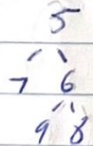
import heapq

min-queue = []

a \rightarrow heapq.heappush(min-queue, (3, "words"))

b \rightarrow smallest = heapq.heappop(min-queue)

- 2) Bill's statement is wrong because the preorder traversal sequence is root \rightarrow left \rightarrow right. The times when root $<$ left/right is with a min heap but this does not always guarantee that left $<$ right. The root could also be equal to either values. A legit min-heap that proves Bill wrong is:



Here, $5 < 7 > 6$, not $5 < 7 < 6$. Left is larger than right and cannot be a valid preorder traversal. The min heap on the other hand is valid and legit

$5 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 8$ is not in nondecreasing order

3. Hillary's claim is wrong because the post order traversal sequence is left \rightarrow right \rightarrow root where left $<$ right $<$ root. Hillary claims that values need to be in decreasing order but this is not guaranteed as both min & max heaps have parent \leq children and parent \geq children respectively.

The following tree is left and a valid max heap

$$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 4 \quad 5 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 2 \quad 3 \end{array}$$
 Here, $6 > 4$, $6 > 8$, $4 > 2$, and $4 > 3$. This disrupts the postorder travel to be 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 where values are increasing, not decreasing