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8.1

Algorithm:  $n$  nodes,  $k$  components  $\Rightarrow$  construct MST, using Kruskal's algorithm, add  $n - k$  edges

Test case 1:

10

3

1	4	5
2	6	13
3	10	4
4	13	12
5	17	3
6	8	13
7	1	3
8	4	9
9	7	5
10	9	3

Test case 1:

10

2

1	4	5
2	6	13
3	10	4
4	13	12
5	17	3
6	8	13
7	1	3
8	4	9
9	7	5
10	9	3

Test case 3:

20

2

1	3	83
2	42	74
3	80	65
4	90	98
5	23	75
6	39	65
7	67	7

8	26	17
9	59	96
10	57	21
11	10	12
12	11	95
13	5	47
14	29	81
15	75	85
16	37	6
17	85	95
18	17	44
19	84	61
20	61	11

## 8.2

Algorithm: sort the array, two pointers (lowest and highest) [approach]

Test case 1: array = [1,5,4,2,3], target = 13

Test case 1 is a general test case with all positive numbers,

Test case 2: array = [10, 4, 3, 2, 15], target = 40

Test case 2: the target can be composed of two numbers in the array

Test case 3: array = [2,3,3,5,2,1], target = 8

Test case3: include multiple numbers and multiple answers

## 8.3

Algorithm: recursion, each time return: { sum of the subtree, number of nodes in the subtree }, set a global variable, save the current max average in it and update it continuously

Test case 1: 1(only one node)

Test case 2: 8 2 3 -4 -5(the max subtree is the original tree)

Test case 3: 1 2 3 2000000000 3000000000(the max subtree is the leaf node)

Test case 4: 1 8 -3 -1 -2(the max subtree is part of the tree)

Test case 5: 5 5 5 5 5(all(some) of the subtree have the same average)

## 8.4

Algorithm: sliding window

Test case 1: all the number are distinct

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10    k = 5

Test case 2: all the number are same

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6    k = 5

Test case3: There is more than k distinct numbers in one substring

1 2 3 4 5 6 5 6 6 6 7 8 k = 5

Test case4: There is less than k distinct numbers in one substring

1 1 2 2 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 k = 5

Test case 5: k = 0

1 2 3 2 2 3 4 6 6 6 6 k = 0