

# CS101 Algorithms and Data Structures

## Fall 2019

### Homework 3

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Due date: 23:59, October 6, 2019

1. Please write your solutions in English.
2. Submit your solutions to [gradescope.com](https://gradescope.com).
3. Set your FULL Name to your Chinese name and your STUDENT ID correctly in Account Settings.
4. If you want to submit a handwritten version, scan it clearly. CamScanner is recommended.
5. When submitting, match your solutions to the according problem numbers correctly.
6. No late submission will be accepted.
7. Violations to any of above may result in zero score.

**1: (6') Insertion Sort, Bubble Sort and Trees**

Each question has one or more correct answer(s). Select all the correct answer(s). For each question, you get 0 point if you select one or more wrong answers, but you get 0.5 point if you select a non-empty subset of the correct answers.

*Note that you should write your answers of section 1 in the table below.*

Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6
C	AD	C	ABCD	B	B

**Question 1.** *If all the elements in an array are equal, for example  $\{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}$ , what would be the time complexity of the insertion sort?*

- (A)  $O(2n)$
- (B)  $O(n^2)$
- (C)  $O(n)$
- (D) None of the above

**Question 2.** *Which of the following statements is/are true?*

- (A) BFS uses a queue to keep track of vertices.
- (B) DFS uses a queue to keep track of vertices.
- (C) BFS uses a stack to keep track of vertices.
- (D) DFS uses a stack to keep track of vertices.

**Question 3.** *Which of the following statements about basic bubble sort without flag is/are true?*

- (A) The maximum number of comparisons for an  $n$ -element array is  $(1/2)n(n+1)$ .
- (B) The time complexity is  $O(n)$ .
- (C) There are two for loops in the structure, one nested in the other.
- (D) None of the above.

**Question 4.** *Which of the following statements is/are false?*

- (A) There exist no tree with negative height.
- (B) Each node in a tree has exactly one parent.
- (C) Nodes connecting to the same node are siblings.
- (D) The root node is not an descendant of any node.

**Question 5.** *Consider a 4-degree tree with 20 4-degree nodes, 10 3-degree nodes, 1 2-degree node and 10 1-degree nodes, then how many leaf nodes does it have?*

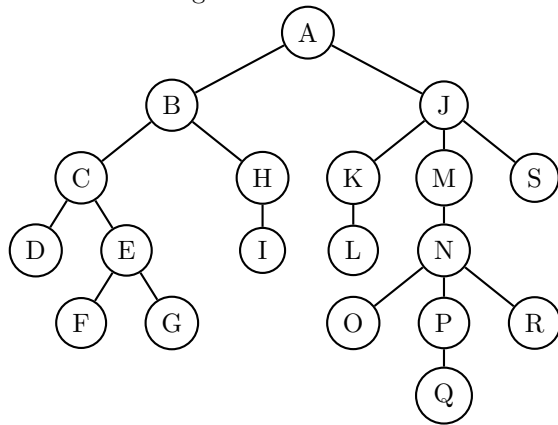
- (A) 41

20x4



**3: (8\*0.5'+3\*1) Tree Structure**

For the following tree



- (a) What are the leaves? *DFGI L O Q R S*
- (b) What are the children of B? *C, H*
- (c) What is the depth of G? *4*
- (d) What is the degree of J? *3*
- (e) What are the ancestors of G? *GE C B A*
- (f) What are the descendants of G? *G*
- (g) What is the height of the tree? *5*
- (h) What is the degree of the tree? *3*
- (i) Enumerate the nodes in breadth-first order. *A B J C H K M S D E I L N F G O P R Q*
- (j) Enumerate the nodes in depth-first preorder. *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S*
- (k) Enumerate the nodes in depth-first postorder. *D F G E C I H B L K O Q P R N M S J A*

**4: (3') Binary tree property**

In a rooted tree, the degree of a node is defined as the number of children of the node. For a binary tree, the degree is at least 0 and at most 2. We denote  $n_0$  to be the number of nodes with degree 0,  $n_1$  to be the number of nodes with degree 1 and  $n_2$  to be the number of nodes with degree 2. Justify whether  $n_0 = n_2 + 1$ .

As for a binary tree let  $n$  be the total number of all nodes  $\Rightarrow n = n_0 + n_1 + n_2$   
 and  $n_1$  the number of nodes of degree one

if  $b$  is the number of edges  $\Rightarrow n = b + 1 = n_1 + 2n_2 + 1$  (a tree with  $n$  nodes has  $n-1$  edges)

$\Rightarrow n_0 = n_2 + 1$

### 5: (3') Binary Tree Traversal

In the lecture, the pre-ordering, post-ordering of tree has been introduced. In fact, for a binary tree, the in-ordering of a tree is defined as:

- (1) Check if the current node is empty or null.
- (2) Traverse the left subtree by recursively calling the in-order function.
- (3) Output the data part of the root (or current node).
- (4) Traverse the right subtree by recursively calling the in-order function.

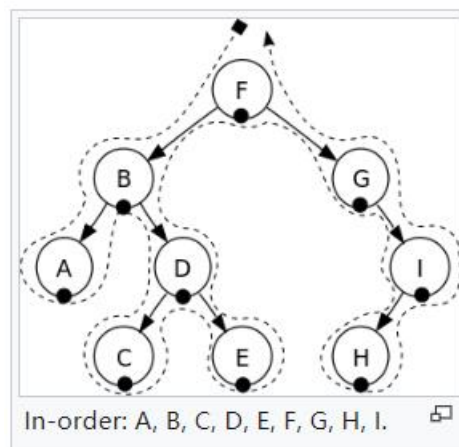


Figure 1: An illustration of an in-ordering of a binary tree

Given the pre-ordering and in-ordering of a binary tree as follows, is it possible to reconstruct the original tree? If it is, write down that tree. If it does not, write NO and enjoy your national holiday.

- (1) Pre-ordering: abdeijfcgh
- (2) In-ordering: dijefbghca

itis

