The function `BinQueue_Insert` is to insert `X` into a binomial queue `H`, and return `H` as the result.

```
BinQueue BinQueue_Insert( ElementType X, BinQueue H )
{
    BinTree Carry;
    int i;

    H->CurrentSize++;
    Carry = malloc( sizeof( struct BinNode ) );
    Carry->Element = X;
    Carry->LeftChild = Carry->NextSibling = NULL;

    i = 0;
    while ( H->TheTrees[i] ) {
        Carry = CombineTrees( Carry, H->TheTrees[i] 1 分 ); //combine two equal-sized trees
        H->TheTrees[i++] = NULL;
    }
    H->TheTrees[i]=Carry 1 分 ;
    return  H;
}
```

答案正确：2 分 创建提问

To implement a binomial queue, the subtrees of a binomial tree are linked in increasing sizes.

T F

答案正确：1 分 创建提问

For a binomial queue, delete-min takes a constant time on average.

F

Inserting a number into a binomial heap with 15 nodes costs less time than inserting a number into a binomial heap with 19 nodes.

F

Making N insertions into an initally empty binomial queue takes $O(N)$ time in the worst case.

T F

答案正确：1 分 创建提问

For a binomial queue, merging takes a constant time on average.

T F

答案正确：1 分 创建提问