The NPL of each node in a heap is supposed to be calculated from top down.

F

If we merge two heaps represented by complete binary trees, the time complexity is $\Theta(N)$ provided that the size of each heap is N.

T F

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A leftist heap with the null path length of the root being r must have at least $2^{r+1}-1$ nodes.

T F

答案正确：1 分 创建提问

In order to prove the amortized time bound for a skew heap, the potential function can be defined to be the number of right nodes of the resulting tree.

F

The relationship of skew heaps to leftist heaps is analogous to the relation between splay trees and AVL trees.

T F

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With the same operations, the resulting skew heap is always more balanced than the leftist heap.

F

A skew heap is a heap data structure implemented as a binary tree. Skew heaps are advantageous because of their ability to merge more quickly than balanced binary heaps. The worst case time complexities for Merge, Insert, and DeleteMin are all $O(N)$, while the amorited time complexities for Merge, Insert, and DeleteMin are all $O(logN)$.

T F

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