

**1. (5 points) Notes of discussion**

I promise that I will complete this QUIZ independently and will not use any electronic products or paper-based materials during the QUIZ, nor will I communicate with other students during this QUIZ.

**True or False: I have read and understood the notes.** ☒ True ☐ False

**2. (10 points) True or False**

Determine whether the following statements are true or false.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
T	T	F	T	F

- (a) (2') In a linked list, we can insert after a given node without knowing the head of the linked list.
- (b) (2') If we implement a stack using an array, we can get the size of the stack in constant time.
- (c) (2') Reversing a singly linked list takes constant time.
- (d) (2') If we implement a queue using circular array, the minimal memory we need is related to the maximal possible numbers of elements in the queue.
- (e) (2') Given a pointer to any node in a singly linked list, we are able to gain access to every node of it.

**3. (8 points) Array capacity**

Suppose there are two initially empty arrays of capacity 4. Now you will continuously push elements into these arrays. When you want to push an element into a **full** array, you need to increase the array's capacity and copy all the old elements to the new array. The first array's capacity will increase by 2 each time. The second array's capacity will increase by a factor of 2 each time. Answer the following questions, **the questions are independent of each other**.

- (a) (2') Suppose we insert 7 elements into the first array, the unused memory is 1, the total number of copies is 10.
- (b) (2') Suppose we insert 7 elements into the second array, the unused memory is 1, the total number of copies is 4.
- (c) (2') Suppose we insert 17 elements into the first array, the unused memory is 1, the total number of copies is 70.
- (d) (2') Suppose we insert 17 elements into the second array, the unused memory is 15, the total number of copies is 28.

#### 4. (10 points) Queue and Stack

As we all know, Queue has three basic operations: `push()`, `pop()`, and `isEmpty()`. In this question, you are only given 2 stacks. These stacks have functions: `push()`, `pop()`, `isEmpty()`, and `top()`. Your task is to use the given two stacks to implement a special Queue.

**NOTE:** `pop()` does not return anything.

- (a) (2') First, you need to know the difference between Queue and Stack. Queue's `push()` and `pop()` are     **B**    , but stack's `push()` and `pop()` are     **A**    .

A. LIFO (Last-In-First-Out)    B. FIFO (First-In-First-Out)

Now you are given the pseudocode of Queue's `push()`, `pop()`, and `isEmpty()`, here *S1* is the first stack and *S2* is the second stack.

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```
1: function QUEUE-PUSH(element)
2:   S2.push(element)
3: end function
```

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```
1: function QUEUE-POP
2:   if S1.isEmpty() then
3:     while not S2.isEmpty() do
4:           (1)    
5:           (2)    
6:           (3)    
7:     end while
8:   end if
9:   S1.pop()
10: end function
```

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```
1: function QUEUE-ISEMPTY
2:   return     (4)    
3: end function
```

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- (b) (4') Fill in the blank (1), (2), and (3) to finish `pop`, we will **never** try to `pop` element from an empty Queue. You may not need all the blanks.

**Solution:** (1) `S1.push(S2.top())`    (2) `S2.pop()`

- (c) (2') Fill in the blank (4).

**Solution:** `S1.isEmpty()` and `S2.isEmpty()`

- (d) (2') However, every stack has its capacity (the maximal number of elements that it can store).  $S1$ 's capacity is  $n$  and  $S2$ 's capacity is  $m$ . What is the capacity of your Queue in the worst case?

**Solution:**  $\min(n, m)$