

**1. (2 points) Honor Code**

*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.*

**I will not violate the Honor Code during this quiz.**

☐ True ☐ False

**2. (8 points) True or False**

Determine whether the following statements are true or false.

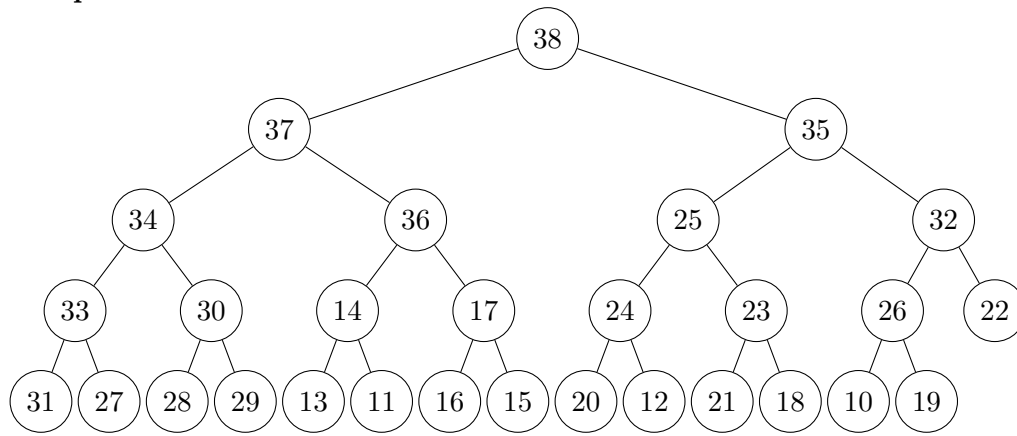
- (a) (1') A Huffman Coding Tree is a full binary tree. ☐ True ☐ False
- (b) (1') When using Huffman coding to encode characters, the length of the code assigned to each character may be the same. ☐ True ☐ False
- (c) (1') Heap sort is a stable sorting algorithm. ☐ True ☐ False
- (d) (1') The time complexity of heap sort is  $O(n \log(n))$  in both the best-case and the worst-case. ☐ True ☐ False
- (e) (1') If a binary min-heap is implemented using an array, then the time complexity for finding the maximum value in the heap is  $O(\log(n))$ . ☐ True ☐ False
- (f) (1') In a heap, element  $A$  is an ancestor of element  $B$  ( $A \neq B$ ). If the heap continually pops the top element out, element  $B$  must still be in the heap when element  $A$  is popped out. ☐ True ☐ False
- (g) (1') In a BST, there may be a subtree that is not a BST. ☐ True ☐ False
- (h) (1') The worst-case of finding the maximum element in a BST is  $O(n)$ . ☐ True ☐ False

**3. (5 points) BST**

- (a) (3') Elements  $[13, 21, 3, 17, 24, 26, 40, 9, 16]$  are inserted sequentially into an empty BST. Please draw the BST after the insertions.

- (b) (2') If element  $x$  is inserted into the BST above as the right child of element 9, please provide all possible integer values for  $x$  (all elements are distinct).

4. (7 points) Heap



- (a) (1') Is this heap a max-heap or a min-heap?
- (b) (3') Suppose that you pop the key from the heap above. Write down all the elements that are involved in one (or more) comparison.
- (c) (3') Suppose that inserting the key  $x$  was the last operation performed in the binary heap in the figure. That is, after inserting  $x$ , the heap is shown in the figure above. Write down all possible values of  $x$ .

5. (8 points) Fill in the blanks

- (a) (4') Using Huffman Coding to encode the characters  $[a, b, c, d, e, f]$  with frequencies  $[2, 3, 4, 8, 7, 6]$ . The length of the code of character  $f$  is \_\_\_\_\_. Suppose the Huffman Code of all characters is required to have as many zeros as possible (each character is counted once). For instance,  $[a : 1; b : 00; c : 01]$  (3 zeros) has more zeros than  $[a : 0; b : 10; c : 11]$  (2 zeros). Then the Huffman Code for the character  $c$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) (4') In a binary max-heap with  $n$  elements and duplicated elements are not allowed, the 6<sup>th</sup> largest element can be found in time  $O(\text{_____})$  if we can only access the top of the heap. And the 6<sup>th</sup> largest element can be found in time  $O(\text{_____})$  if we can access the array storing the heap.