

# Algorithms and Data Structures

Summer Semester 2024

For discussion on Wednesday, June 12, 2022

1. Give a proof of the index-relationships for an array-based implementation of a binary tree:

- (a)  $i(l) = 2i(p) + 1$  if  $l$  is the left child of  $p$ ,
- (b)  $i(r) = 2i(p) + 2$  if  $r$  is the right child of  $p$ ,
- (c)  $i(p) = \lfloor (i(c) - 1)/2 \rfloor$  if  $p$  is the parent of  $c$ .

2. (GTG Exercise R-9.2) Suppose you label each position  $p$  of a binary tree  $T$  with a key equal to its preorder rank. Under what circumstances is  $T$  a heap?

3. (GTG Exercise R-9.3) What does each remove min call return within the following sequence of priority queue ADT methods:

`add(5,A), add(4,B), add(7,F), add(1,D), remove_min(), add(3,J), add(6,L),  
remove_min(), remove_min(), add(8,G), remove_min(), add(2,H), remove_min(),  
remove_min()`?

4. (GTG Exercise R-9.10) At which positions of a heap might the third smallest key be stored?

5. (GTG Exercise R-9.11) At which positions of a heap might the largest key be stored?

6. (GTG Exercise R-9.13) Illustrate the execution of the in-place heap-sort algorithm on the following input sequence: (2, 5, 16, 4, 10, 23, 39, 18, 26, 15).

7. (GTG Exercise R-9.16) Is there a heap  $H$  storing seven entries with distinct keys such that a preorder traversal of  $H$  yields the entries of  $H$  in increasing or decreasing order by key? How about an inorder traversal? How about a postorder traversal? If so, give an example; if not, say why.

8. (GTG Exercise R-9.18) Show that the sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \log i$$

which appears in the analysis of heap-sort, is  $\Omega(n \log n)$ .