Algorithms and Data Structures

Summer Semester 2025

For discussion on Wednesday, June 18, 2025

- 1. (GTG Exercise C-9.27) Show how to implement the FIFO queue ADT using only a priority queue and one additional integer instance variable.
- 2. (GTG Exercise C-9.28) Professor Idle suggests the following solution to the previous problem. Whenever an item is inserted into the queue, it is assigned a key that is equal to the current size of the queue. Does such a strategy result in FIFO semantics? Prove that it is so or provide a counterexample.
- 3. (GTG Exercise R-10.21) The following implementation of binary search is used by GTG in their implementation of the SortedTableMap class:

```
1 def _find_index(self, k, low, high):
    """Return index of the leftmost item with key greater than or equal
2
                                              to k.
3
4
    Return high + 1 if no such item qualifies.
5
    That is, j will be returned such that:
6
7
        all items of slice table [low:j] have key < k
        all items of slice table[j:high+1] have key >= k
8
     .....
9
10
    if high < low:</pre>
11
      return high + 1
                                                        # no element
                                               qualifies
12
    else:
13
      mid = (low + high) // 2
14
      if k == self._table[mid]._key:
15
         return mid
                                                        # found exact match
16
      elif k < self._table[mid]._key:</pre>
         return self._find_index(k, low, mid - 1)
17
                                                        # Note: may return
                                                 mid
18
      else:
19
         return self._find_index(k, mid + 1, high)
                                                        # answer is right
                                                 of mid
```

Consider the following variant of the find index method:

```
1 def _find_index(self, k, low, high):
2
    if high < low:</pre>
3
      return high + 1
4
    else:
      mid = (low + high) //
5
                              2
      if self._table[mid].key < k:</pre>
6
7
        return self._find_index(k, mid + 1, high)
8
      else:
9
        return self._find_index(k, low, mid - 1)
```

Does this always produce the same result as the original version? Justify your answer.

- 4. (GTG Exercise R-10.6) Which of the hash table collision-handling schemes could tolerate a load factor above 1 and which could not?
- 5. (GTG Exercise R-10.18) Explain why a hash table is not suited to implement a sorted map.
- 6. (GTG Exercise C-10.45) Describe how to modify a skip-list representation so that index-based operations, such as retrieving the item at index j, can be performed in $O(\log n)$ expected time.