1. Let $f(n)$, $g(n)$, and $h(n)$ be three functions with positive values for every $n \geq 0$. Assume that $f(n) < g(n)$, and $h(n) < g(n)$ for all $n \geq 0$. Which of the following statements must be false for every set of functions $f(n)$, $g(n)$, $h(n)$ as above?

(A) $f(n)$ is $O(h(n))$

(B) $f(n)$ is not $O(g(n))$

(C) $(f(n) + h(n))$ is $O(g(n))$

(D) $g(n)$ is not $O(f(n))$

(E) $(f(n) \times h(n))$ is $O(g(n))$

2. The following algorithm performs a postorder traversal of a proper binary tree and modifies some of the keys stored in the nodes. In the initial call $r$ is the root of the tree.

```
Algorithm traverse2(r)
Input: Root $r$ of a proper binary tree.
if $r$ is an internal node then {
    traverse2(left child of $r$)
    traverse2(right child of $r$)
    if (key stored in left child of $r$) = (key stored in right child of $r$) then
        increase the key stored in $r$ by 1
    else decrease the key stored in $r$ by 1
}
```

Assume that algorithm `traverse2` is performed over the following tree. After the execution of the algorithm how many nodes will store the key value 2?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

(E) 5

3. What is the solution of the following recurrence equation?

$f(1) = 3$
$f(n) = f(n - 1) + 1$

(A) $f(n) = n + 2$

(B) $f(n) = 3n$

(C) $f(n) = 2n + 1$

(D) $f(n) = 2^n + 1$

(E) $f(n) = 3$
4. How many different proper binary search trees can be built with three internal nodes and keys 5, 2, and 6? (The leaves do not store keys.)

(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5
(E) 6

5. Consider the following algorithm.

```
Algorithm foo(n)
Input: Integer value n
    i ← 0
    j ← 0
    while j < n do {
        if i < j then i ← i + 1
        else {
            j ← j + 1
            i ← 0
        }
    }
```

What is the time complexity of the algorithm?

(A) \(O(1)\)
(B) \(O(n)\)
(C) \(O(n \log n)\)
(D) \(O(n^2)\)
(E) \(O(nj)\)

6. A Decrementable Dictionary is an ADT that can store a set of \(n\) data items with integer keys, and it provides (among others) the following four operations: \(\text{find}(\text{key})\), \(\text{smallest}()\), \(\text{largest}()\) and \(\text{decreaseKey}(\text{key})\). Duplicated keys are not allowed in the dictionary. Operations \(\text{find}\), \(\text{smallest}\), and \(\text{largest}\) are as in the Ordered Dictionary ADT that we studied in class.

Operation \(\text{decreaseKey}(\text{key})\) finds the data item with the given \(\text{key}\), if it exists, and it decreases its key value by one if doing so does not create duplicated keys; otherwise, no keys are modified. Which of the following statements regarding the most efficient way to implement the above operations of a Decrementable Dictionary is true?

(A) A hash table with a good hash function and separate chaining is the best choice as all operations would have \(O(1)\) average running time.
(B) A binary search tree is the best data structure, as all operations can be performed in \(O(\log n)\) time in the worst case.
(C) A sorted array is the best data structure, as operations \(\text{find}\), and \(\text{decreaseKey}\) can be performed in \(O(\log n)\) time in the worst case. Operations \(\text{smallest}\) and \(\text{largest}\) only take \(O(1)\) time in the worst case.
(D) A hash table using double hashing is the best choice as all operations can be performed in \(O(1)\) time in the worst case.
(E) A linked list is the best data structure as \(\text{decreaseKey}\) can be performed in \(O(1)\) time in the worst case, while \(\text{find}\), \(\text{smallest}\), and \(\text{largest}\) only need \(O(\log n)\) time in the worst case.
7. Which of the following initially empty hash tables has the smallest number of collisions when the keys 15, 11, 8, and 2 are inserted (in this order) in them? In all cases collisions are resolved using separate chaining.

(A) A table of size 6 and hash function \( h(k) = k \mod 6 \).
(B) A table of size 4 and hash function \( h(k) = k \mod 4 \).
(C) A table of size 5 and hash function \( h(k) = k \mod 5 \).
(D) A table of size 9 and hash function \( h(k) = k \mod 9 \).
(E) A table of size 7 and hash function \( h(k) = k \mod 7 \).

8. The external length of a tree \( T \) is the sum of distances from the root of \( T \) to all the leaves of \( T \). For example, the external length of the tree shown below is \( 1 + 2 + 3 + 3 = 9 \). In the figure the number beside each node is the distance from the node to the root.

Write an algorithm that receives as input the root \( r \) of a proper binary tree and an integer value \( d \) and it returns the external length of the tree. In the initial call \( d = 0 \) and in subsequent calls the value of \( d \) should be equal to the distance from the current node to the root. Each node stores only a reference to its left child and one to its right child.

```
          r
         / \     \\
        1   / \\
       / \  / \\
      /   2  /
     /     /  \\
    /     3  3
```

9. Compute the time complexity of your algorithm as a function of the number \( n \) of nodes in the tree. Give the order of the time complexity. Explain how you computed the time complexity of the algorithm.
10. Given two arrays $A, B$ each storing $n$ different positive integer values, write in pseudocode an algorithm $\text{intersection}(A, B, C, n)$ that stores in a third array $C$ of size $n$ all those values that are common to $A$ and $B$. The algorithm must output the number of elements that were stored in $C$. For example, for the following arrays:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
A & 8 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 12 & 11 & 26 & 17 & 7  \\
B & 11 & 9 & 7 & 15 & 8 & 4 & 18 & 1 & 15 & 5 \\
\end{array}
\]

The algorithm must output the value 5 and $C$ must store the values 8, 5, 1, 11, and 7. If your $\text{intersection}$ algorithm invokes other algorithms, you must write those algorithms also.

11. Compute the worst case time complexity of your algorithm and give the order of the time complexity.

Explain what the worst case is and how you computed the time complexity.
12. Consider a hash table of size 7 with hash function \( h(k) = k \mod 7 \). Draw the contents of the table after inserting, in the given order, the following values into the table: 35, 7, 42, 31, and 21,

(a) when linear probing is used to resolve collisions

(b) when double hashing with secondary hash function \( h'(k) = 5 - (k \mod 5) \) is used to resolve collisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linear probing</th>
<th>Double hashing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Draw a binary tree containing the keys \( A, M, R, S, \) and \( T \) such that an inorder traversal of the tree visits the nodes in this order: \( S \ M \ A \ R \ T \) and a preorder traversal visits the nodes in this order: \( M \ S \ R A T \).
14. Consider the following binary search tree. Insert the key 18 and then insert the key 35 into the resulting binary search tree (so in the final tree both keys, 18 and 35, have been inserted). Draw the final tree and all intermediate trees that you need. You must use the algorithms described in class for inserting information in a binary search tree.
15. Consider the following binary search tree. Remove the key 23 from the tree and draw the resulting tree. Then remove the key 47 from this new tree and show the final tree (so in the final tree both keys, 23 and 47, have been removed). You must use the algorithms described in class for removing data from a binary search tree.