1. Compute the time complexity of the given code. You must explain how you computed the time complexity and you must give the order (big-Oh) of the time complexity.

```java
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        if (i % 2 == 0) {
            System.out.println("Hi");
        }
    }
}
```

2. Write exactly two for loops that are nested inside of each other such that your code fragment has a time complexity of $O(n \cdot \log(n))$.
3. Draw the binary tree from the given level-order traversal. We have not included "null" for every empty position in every level of the tree; instead, we have written null when an existing node has no child in that position.

- A, B, C, null, D, null, null, null, F

4. Draw the binary tree such that:

- a pre-order traversal visits the nodes in this order: 5, 1, 4, 2, 3, and
- an in-order traversal visits the nodes in this order: 1, 5, 2, 4, 3.
5. Consider the binary tree shown in Figure 1. Perform the iterative pre-order tree traversal using a stack as shown to you in class. Write your answers in the U-shaped diagrams in Figure 2. For the first stack, show the value on the stack before entering the loop. For the rest of the stacks, show the values on the stack at the end of each loop iteration.
6. Consider the array \( A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \). Trace through a stack-based implementation of insertion sort on this array. During each step, draw 3 stacks: (1) the sorted stack with the new number in it, (2) the temp stack holding whatever numbers are necessary to have drawn the previous sorted stack, and (3) the sorted stack with everything from temp in it.
7. Consider the array $A = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]$. Trace through the quicksort algorithm on this array. Use the middle (rounded down) element as the pivot. For each recursive call, draw the execution stack (don’t worry about other methods such as main()), show the pivot, and show the arrays smaller, equal, and larger. Show the sorted sub-arrays at the appropriate times in the recursion.
8. Consider a binary search tree formed by linking together node objects of class *BinaryTreeNode*. The *BinaryTreeNode* class provides methods *getLeft()*, *setLeft()*, *getRight()*, *setRight()*, and *getElement()*. You can create a new node by calling the constructor of this class using *BinaryTreeNode*(element) to create a new node storing value *element* whose left and right children are *null*.

Write an algorithm *public BinaryTreeNode<T> find(BinaryTreeNode<T> node, T element)* in Java or in detailed Java-like pseudocode that searches the binary search tree for the node containing *element*. If *element* is in the tree, you must return the *BinaryTreeNode<T>* containing *element*; otherwise, you must throw a *NonExistenceKeyException* (you can assume this exception has already been created).

You can assume that the variable *element* is of a class that implements *Comparable<T>*.
9. A binary tree is *symmetric* if for every internal node the number of nodes in its left subtree is the same as the number of nodes in its right subtree. Given a node \( p \), let \( p.size() \) return the number of nodes in the subtree with root \( p \), and \( p.getLeftChild() \) and \( p.getRightChild() \) return the left and right children of \( p \), respectively. Write a recursive algorithm `public boolean isSymmetric(BinaryTreeNode<T> r)` that receives as parameter the root \( r \) of a binary tree and it returns `true` if the tree is symmetric and it returns `false` otherwise. For example for the tree below with root \( r \) the algorithm must return `true`, but for the tree with root \( s \) it must return `false`.

![Figure 3](image-url)