

# Quiz 1 — Solution

Engr 4892 Data Structures

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Total marks: 49

*When answering complexity questions using big-Theta notation write the order of complexity as simply as possible; e.g.  $\Theta(N)$  rather than  $\Theta(5N + 3)$ .*

**Q0 [9]**

Suppose programs  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $r$  have worst-case time functions

$$WT_p(N) = 17 \quad \text{nanoseconds}$$

$$WT_q(N) = 7 \log_2 N + 20 \quad \text{nanoseconds}$$

$$WT_r(N) = 59N \log_2 N + 42N \log_{10} N + 30N + 12 \log_2 N + 3 \quad \text{nanoseconds}$$

Express their orders of complexity *as simply as possible* using big-Theta notation:

$$p: \Theta(1)$$

$$q: \Theta(\log N)$$

$$r: \Theta(N \log N)$$

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**Q1 [10]**

Design a *recursive* subroutine that prints a positive number in base 8 to output stream `cout`.. (Recall that in C++, `i/8` and `i%8` compute the quotient and the remainder, respectively, of `i` divided by 8.)

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```
void printBase8( unsigned i ) {  
    if( i >= 8 )  
        printBase8( i/8 );  
    cout << i%8 ;  
}
```

---

Another possibility

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```
void printBase8( unsigned i ) {  
    if( i & ~7 )  
        printBase8( i >> 3 );  
    cout << i & 7 ;  
}
```

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**Q2 [10]**

Suppose that you are given a boolean query represented as in the last assignment. A query written in “functional notation” looks like this:

```
OR(AND("Ginger", NOT(AND("Spice", "Girls"))), "Garlic")
```

The following declaration has been added to the four classes derived from QueryNode.

---

```
virtual void printFN( ) ;
```

---

Design a set of *recursive* subroutines to print a query in functional notation to output stream `cout`.

You must supply the 4 definitions:

---

```
void StringNode::printFN() {
    cout << "'" << string_ << "'";
}
void AndNode::printFN() {
    cout << "AND(" ;
    leftChild_ -> printFN() ;
    cout << ", " ;
    rightChild_ -> printFN() ;
    cout << ")" ;
}
void OrNode::printFN() {
    cout << "OR(" ;
    leftChild_ -> printFN() ;
    cout << ", " ;
    rightChild_ -> printFN() ;
    cout << ")" ;
}
void NotNode::printFN() {
    cout << "NOT(" ;
    child_ -> printFN() ;
    cout << ")" ;
}
}
```

---

**Q3[8]**

(a) For the subroutine in question 1, what are the stopping condition and a variant?

Stopping Condition:  $i < 8$

Variant:  $i$  [Another valid answer would be  $i/8$ ]

(b) For the group of subroutines in question 2, what is the stopping condition and a variant?

Stopping Condition: *\*this is a StringNode*

Variant: *The height of the query. [Another valid answer would be the size of the query.]*

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**Q4[6]** (Answer with big-Theta notation.)

(a) For the subroutine in question 1, what is the time complexity, in terms of the value of parameter  $i$ ? (You should assume that each call to a library routine has a time complexity of  $\Theta(1)$ ).

Complexity:  $\Theta(\log i)$

(b) For the group of subroutines in question 2: Let  $S$  be the size of the query in terms of nodes and  $H$  be the height of the query. What is the time complexity of `printFN`, in terms of  $S$  and  $H$ . (You should assume that each call to a library routine has a time complexity of  $\Theta(1)$ ).

Complexity:  $\Theta(S)$  [Another valid answer would be  $\Theta(2^H)$ ]

*[Surprisingly few people did well on this question. The reason for  $\Theta(S)$  is that a constant amount of work needs to be done for each node of the tree. The reason for  $\Theta(\log i)$  is that there is a constant amount of work done for each 3 bits of the number. The number of bits required to represent a number is the log base 2 of the number.]*

*[Marking note: A number of students answered in terms of  $N$ . This is not useful unless I know what quantity  $N$  represents. I don't think I took off any marks for this this time.]*

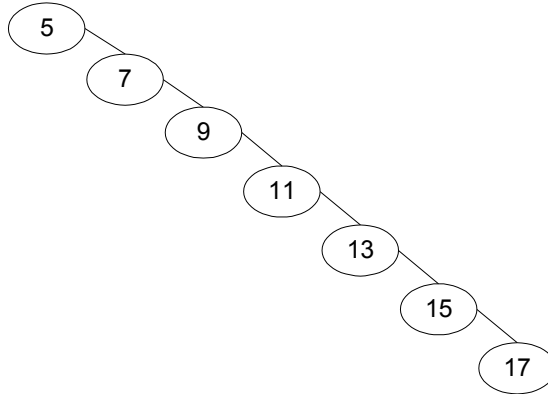
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**Q5[6]** Assume numerical ordering is used for labels.

(a) Start with an empty labeled binary search tree. Insert nodes in the following sequence

$\langle 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 \rangle$

using the algorithm given in class. Draw the final tree



(b) Start with an empty labeled binary search tree. Insert nodes in the following sequence

$\langle 11, 7, 5, 9, 15, 13, 17 \rangle$

using the algorithm given in class. Draw the final tree

