

# **MIDTERM SAMPLE TEST**

CSE 2011 – Fundamentals of Data Structures

Summer 2013

### 1- Growth Rate

Order the following running time  $\theta$  bounds by asymptotic growth rate in non-descending order. Indicate which functions grow at the same rate, if any. Explanations are **NOT** required.

N log(10N), N!, 10 / logN, 100<sup>N</sup>, N log<sup>2</sup>N , 5 / N

### 2- Running Time Calculations

Describe the worst case running time of the following java style pseudocode functions in Big-Oh notation in terms of **the variable n**. No proof/description is required.

```
I.
                                                              Runtime:
public static int myFunction1 (int n)
{
     int x = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < n * n; i = i + 2)
          x++
     return x;
}
II.
public static int myFunction2 (int n)
                                                              Runtime:
ł
     int x = 0;
     for (int i = 1; i < n * n; i = i * 2)
          x++
     return x;
}
III.
                                                              Runtime:
public static int myFunction3 (int n)
ł
     int x = 0;
     for ( int i = 1; i <= n * n * n; i++ )
          for ( int j = 1; j <= n; j = j * 2 )
                x++
     return x;
}
```

# 3- Solving a Recurrence Relation

Solve the following recurrence by finding a Big-Oh bound for T(N), given that T(1) = 1. The calculation **must** be shown for full marks.

T(N) = T(N/2) + 10

## 4- Recursion

Write a recursive method that finds the minimum value in an array A of int values without using any loops.

5- Trees

### Part I.

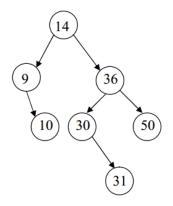
What is the height and the depth of the tree shown below:

Height = \_\_\_\_\_

Depth = \_\_\_\_\_

### Part II.

Give the Preorder traversals of the tree shown below:



#### 6- Stacks and Queues

Describe the contents of stack s after the method convert executes. That is, describe the contents in a general manner based on what is in s before the code executes.

```
public void convert(Stack<Object> s) {
    ArrayList<Object> list = new ArrayList<Object>();
    while (s.size() > 0) {
        list.add(s.pop());
    }
    for (Object o : list) {
        s.push(o);
    }
}
```

What happens if a queue is used instead of a stack in the code above, e.g.,

```
public void convert(Queue<Object> q) {
    ArrayList<Object> list = new ArrayList<Object>();
    while (q.size() > 0) {
        list.add(q.dequeue());
    }
    for (Object o : list) {
        q.enqueue(o);
    }
}
```