1 Definitions

Suppose that the nodes A, B, C in a binary search tree are arranged as follows.



Which of the following describes the relationship between A, B, C?

O $A \leq B, C$

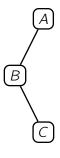
O $A \ge B, C$

 $O A \leq B \leq C$

 $\bullet B \le A \le C$

Correct

Now suppose that nodes A, B, C are arranged as follows in the binary search tree.



What is the relationship between A, B, C?

 $\mathsf{O} \ B \leq A \leq C$

 $B \leq C \leq A$

- $\mathsf{O} \ C \leq B \leq A$
- $O C \leq A \leq B$

Correct

If two different binary search trees contain the same set of values, which of the following is common between them?

- O Their pre-order traversals.
- Their in-order traversals.
- O Their post-order traversals.
- O Their root nodes.

Correct

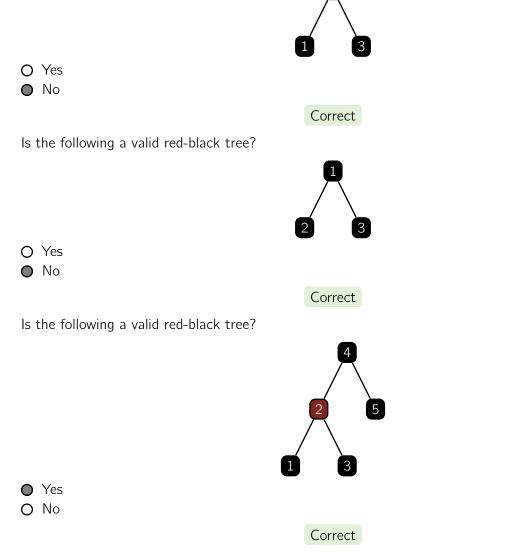
Which of the following describes the height of a binary search tree on n nodes?

- O $O(\log n)$
- $\Omega(\log n)$
- $O \Theta(\log n)$
- O All of the above.

Correct

2 Red-Black Trees

Is the following a valid red-black tree? We are not drawing the implicit NIL nodes.



Which of the following describes the height of a red-black tree on n nodes?

- O $O(\log n)$
- **O** $\Omega(\log n)$
- $O \Theta(\log n)$

All of the above.

Correct

If the length of a path from the root of a red-black tree to one of the leaf NIL nodes is 100, what could be the length of another path from the root to some other NIL node?

- O 45
- **O** 180
- **O** 30
- O All of the above.

Correct

Suppose that *r* is the root of a red-black tree on *n* nodes. Assume all nodes have distinct values. If we sort the values stored in the tree to get $x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n$, and find the index *i* where $r = x_i$, what can be said about *i*?

- **O** $i \ge \Omega(n)$
- $i \geq \Omega(\sqrt{n})$
- **O** $i \le 0.99n$

Correct

What is the worst-case runtime of operations INSERT/DELETE/SEARCH on a red-black tree storing n nodes?

- $O \Theta(n)$
- $O \Theta(\sqrt{n})$
- $igodoldsymbol{\Theta}(\log n)$

Correct