

Home Work 3.

Algorithms and Data Structures

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April 2003

- HW3.1 CLR 12.4-2. Write pseudo-code for operations $\text{Delete}(k, T)$, $\text{Insert}(T, k)$, $\text{Search}(T, k)$ in hash table with open hashing taking into account that a slot can hold a key, a flag NIL or flag DELETED
- HW3.2 Write pseudo-code for the operation $\text{Predecessor}(x)$ when x is a node in a binary search tree T .
- HW3.3 Write pseudo-code for $\text{key-successor}(k)$, $\text{key-predecessor}(k)$ where k is a key not necessarily in T . Use previous codes as subroutine.
- HW3.4 CLR 13.3-6. For any binary tree T and any nodes x and y in T if we call $\text{Tree-delete}(T, x)$ and afterwards $\text{Tree-delete}(T, y)$ do we get the same final tree as by calling $\text{Tree-delete}(T, y)$ and then $\text{Tree-delete}(T, x)$? Argue why this is true or give a counter example.