

1. List the members of your group below. Underline your name.
2. Using conventional graphical notation, depict the complete binary tree encoded by the following array, based on the textbook's method.<sup>1</sup>

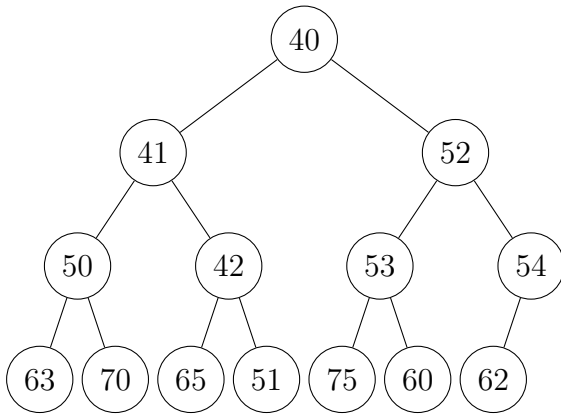
|       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| i:    | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| a[i]: | 50 | 40 | 60 | 70 | 65 | 75 | 62 | 63 | 41 | 42 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |

3. Mark all violations of the *(min-)heap order property* in the tree of Question 2 by annotating the corresponding edge with a *V*.

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<sup>1</sup>Mark Allen Weiss, *Data Structures and Problem Solving Using Java*, 4th edition (Addison-Wesley, 2010), §21.1.1.

4. Depict the state of the following binary min-heap after all actions triggered by a *deleteMin* operation have completed. Repeat for three additional *deleteMin* operations.



5. Starting with the final heap of Question 4, depict the state of the heap after all actions triggered by a *insert(57)* operation have completed. Repeat for operations *insert(33)*, *insert(67)*, and *insert(40)*.

6. *Heapify* the tree of Question 2 using the *buildHeap* operation from the textbook.<sup>2</sup> Depict intermediate states of the tree, including at least the states after *buildHeap* completes each level of the tree.

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<sup>2</sup>*Idem*, §21.3.