

大同大學 101 學年度(寒)轉學入學考試試題

考試科目:資料結構

所別:資訊工程學系

第 1/1 頁

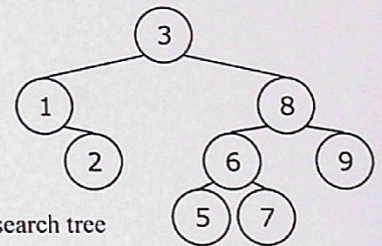
註:本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記; 不可以使用字典; 不可以使用計算器。

I. Pick the correct answer for each question (20 points).

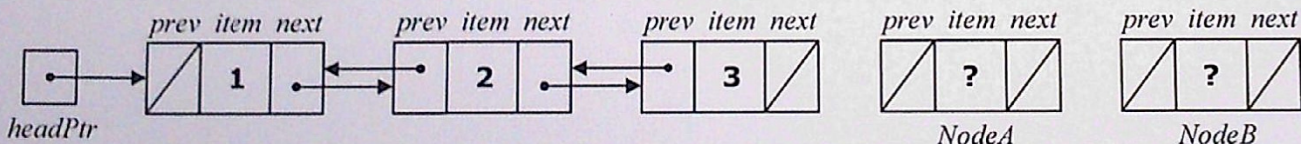
- If the left subtree and right subtree of a nonempty binary tree T are T_L and T_R , then the number of nodes of T , $\text{count}(T)$, is
(1) $\text{count}(T_L) + \text{count}(T_R)$ (2) $\max\{\text{count}(T_L), \text{count}(T_R)\}$ (3) $\min\{\text{count}(T_L), \text{count}(T_R)\}$ (4) $1 + \text{count}(T_L) + \text{count}(T_R)$
(5) $1 + \min\{\text{count}(T_L), \text{count}(T_R)\}$ (6) $1 + \max\{\text{count}(T_L), \text{count}(T_R)\}$.
- The maximum height of a binary search tree with 4 nodes is (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 5.
- The minimum height of a binary search tree with 4 nodes is (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 5.
- Which of the following trees may not be a height balanced tree if the tree has 5 nodes? (1) a 2-3 tree (2) an AVL tree (3) a max heap
(4) a red-black tree (5) a binary search tree.
- The best case running time of retrieving an item from a hash table with n items is $O(?)$ (1) 1 (2) $\log n$ (3) n (4) $n \log n$ (5) n^2
- The worst case running time of retrieving an item from a hash table with n items is $O(?)$ (1) 1 (2) $\log n$ (3) n (4) $n \log n$ (5) n^2
- The best case running time of retrieving an item from a search tree with n items is $O(?)$ (1) 1 (2) $\log n$ (3) n (4) $n \log n$ (5) n^2
- The worst case running time of retrieving an item from a search tree with n items is $O(?)$ (1) 1 (2) $\log n$ (3) n (4) $n \log n$ (5) n^2
- The best case running time of retrieving an item from an unsorted list with n items is $O(?)$ (1) 1 (2) $\log n$ (3) n (4) $n \log n$ (5) n^2
- The worst case running time of retrieving an item from an unsorted list with n items is $O(?)$ (1) 1 (2) $\log n$ (3) n (4) $n \log n$ (5) n^2

II. Drawing (20 points)

- (5 points) If a node with value 4 is inserted into the AVL tree on the right, the tree becomes unbalanced and needs rebalancing. Draw the resultant tree after rebalancing.
- (5 points) If the node with value 2 is deleted from the AVL tree on the right, the tree becomes unbalanced and needs rebalancing. Draw the resultant tree after rebalancing.
- (5 points) The values in the set $\{5, 6, 4, 3, 7, 8, 2, 1, 9\}$ are inserted in sequence into a binary search tree which is initially empty. Draw the resultant tree after the values are all inserted.
- (5 points) Draw the binary expression tree for the infix expression: $5 + 2 * 3 - 6 + 8 / 4 - 1 * 7$.



III. Programming (60 points)



- (20 points) The above linked list has 3 nodes with item values 1, 2 and 3. The *prev* of a node points to the previous node in the list, the *next* of a node points to the next node in the list, and the *item* contains the numerical data of a node. The *headPtr* points to the first node of the list. *NodeA* and *NodeB* are two existing nodes. Write the C/C++ code that can function as requested below.
Note. **DO NOT** use any loop structures (*for* or *while*) in your code and **DO NOT** define any variables. That is, you **CAN ONLY** use the variables already in the above graph (e.g., *NodeA*, *prev*, *NodeB*, *next*, *headPtr* * *next* * *prev*, etc.).
 - (5 points) Insert *NodeA* between the nodes with item values 2 and 3.
 - (5 points) Delete the node with item value 2.
 - (5 points) Insert *NodeB* before the node with item value 1.
 - (5 points) Delete the first node.
- (10 points) Write an iterative C/C++ function, *displayI*(char *A*[], int *n*), that will display the *n* characters in the array *A* in reverse order.
- (10 points) Write a recursive C/C++ function, *displayR*(char *A*[], int *n*), that will display the *n* characters in the array *A* in reverse order.
- (10 points) Write an iterative C/C++ function, *findMinI*(int *A*[], int *n*), that will return the minimum of the *n* numerical values in the array *A*.
- (10 points) Write a recursive C/C++ function, *findMinR*(int *A*[], int *n*), that will return the minimum of the *n* numerical values in the array *A*.