Print your name and student ID, neatly in the space provided below; print your name at the upper right corner of every page. Please print legibly.

Name:  
Student ID:  

This is an open book exam. You are permitted to use the textbook, any class handouts, anything posted on the web page, any of your own assignments, and anything in your own handwriting. Foreign students may use a dictionary. Nothing else is permitted: No calculators, laptops, cell phones, Ipods, Ipads, etc.!

Do all five problems in this booklet. All problems are equally weighted, so do not spend too much time on any one question.

Show your work! You will not get partial credit if the grader cannot figure out how you arrived at your answer.

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1. **Time Bounds**

Suppose you are given five algorithms with the following exact running times in terms of the input size $n$:

(a) $n^2$
(b) $n^3$
(c) $100n$
(d) $n \lceil \log n \rceil$
(e) $2^n$

How much *faster* do these algorithms run when you

(a) Halve the size of the input?
(b) Decrease the size of the input by 1?
2. **Randomized Max**

Consider the following algorithm to find the maximum element in an unordered array of \( n \) elements, \( A[1..n] \):

1: \text{RandomMax}(A[1..n])
2: \( m \leftarrow -\infty \)
3: \textbf{for} \( i \leftarrow 1 \) to \( n \) in random order \textbf{do}
4: \hspace{1em} \textbf{if} \( A[i] > m \) \textbf{then}
5: \hspace{2em} \( m \leftarrow A[i] \)
6: \hspace{1em} \textbf{end if}
7: \textbf{end for}
8: \textbf{return} \( m \)

Notice that the \texttt{for} loop (line 3) takes the numbers 1, 2, \ldots, \( n \) in random order.

(a) In the worst case, how many times does \texttt{RandomMax} execute line 5?

(b) What is the probability that \( n \)th (final) iteration executes line 5?

(c) Analyze the expected number of executions of line 5.
3. Unlucky Quicksort

Suppose your implementation of quicksort (as in CLRS3, page 171) always gets a partitioning element at the extremes of the sorted values. In particular, the partitioning element is always either the largest or smallest element. Analyze the time required of quicksort in these circumstances, assuming (as we did in class) that all elements are distinct.
4. A Strange Sorting Algorithm

The following algorithm is supposed to sort part of an array of distinct items, \( A[i..j] \), that is, positions \( i \ldots j \) of array \( A \), in which no two of which are equal:

1: \( \text{StrangeSort}(A[i..j]) \)
2: if \( j > i \) then
3: \quad if \( A[i] > A[j] \) then
4: \quad \quad swap \( A[i] \) and \( A[j] \)
5: \quad end if
6: \quad \text{StrangeSort}(A[i+1..j-1])
7: \quad if \( A[i] > A[i+1] \) then
8: \quad \quad swap \( A[i] \) and \( A[i+1] \)
9: \quad end if
10: \quad \text{StrangeSort}(A[i+1..j])
11: end if

(a) Verify that \( \text{StrangeSort} \) properly sorts for the cases \( j = i + 1 \) and \( j = i + 2 \).

(b) Using the previous part as the basis of induction, prove by induction on \( j - i \) that, indeed, \( \text{StrangeSort} \) correctly sorts \( A[i..j] \) for all \( i < j \).

(c) Write and solve a recurrence for the time required for the execution of \( \text{StrangeSort}(A[1..n]) \).
5. **Binary Search Trees**

Given the following binary search tree on English vowels, in which internal nodes are shown as circles and external nodes (leaves; nil pointers) are shown as small boxes:

(a) Calculate the average successful search time (number of probes), assuming that the letters are equally probable.

(b) Calculate the worst-case unsuccessful search time (number of probes).

(c) Is there a lexicographic binary search tree on the same set of letters, \{A, E, I, O, U, Y\}, that has better worst-case unsuccessful search time? Either give such a tree or prove it does not exist.