

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」作答，並應註明作答之題號。

Please use one of C, C++, and Java languages for all programming questions.

1. (10 %) Consider an array of length n containing positive and negative integers in random order. Write a $O(n)$ program that rearranges the integers so that the negative integers appear before the positive integers.
2. (10 %) Let $f(n)$, $g(n)$, and $h(n)$ be three different functions of n that have positive values for all $n > 0$. Their relationships can be expressed as $f(n) \in \Theta(h(n))$ and $g(n) \in \Theta(h(n))$. With the formal definitions of big-Oh, big-Omega, and big-Theta notations, show that there exist positive constant numbers α and β such that $\alpha f(n) - \beta g(n) \in \Omega(h(n))$.
3. (10 %) Write a program that accepts a singly linked list, traverses it, and returns the data in the node with the minimum key value.
4. (15 %) Binary search tree.
 - a. (5 %) Draw a new binary search tree created by inserting the following keys in order:
6 13 9 1 15 4 10 7 2 8
 - b. (5 %) Write the sequence of nodes visited in postorder traversal of the tree you just drew.
 - c. (5 %) Redraw the binary tree after removing its root.
5. (15 %) 2-3-4 tree.
 - a. (7 %) Draw the following 2-3-4 tree after execution of the operation insert(15).


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graph TD
    Root["10 28 35"]
    C1["6"]
    C2["18 21 26"]
    C3["32"]
    C4["41"]
    Root --- C1
    Root --- C2
    Root --- C3
    Root --- C4
                    
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 - b. (8 %) What would the tree you just drew look like after remove(32).
6. (10 %) A perfect number is a number that is the sum of its factors. For example, 6 is a perfect number because $6 = 1 + 2 + 3$. Write a recursive program that calculates all perfect numbers smaller than a given integer.
7. (10 %) Suppose a particular dictionary needs only a retrieval operation such that the user types a word and the program provides the word's definition. Describe all possible implementations of this ADT dictionary as an English dictionary and compare their efficiency.
8. (10 %) Suppose there are two different algorithms or implementations that sort the edges in Kruskal's algorithm and both are correct and bug-free. Do these two algorithms produce the same minimum spanning tree on the same graph? Justify your answer.
9. (10 %) Show how the in-place, array-based quicksort sorts the following array:
5 9 2 1 3 7 4 6 8
Always choose the last element of any subarray to be the pivot. Draw the array after each swap.

試題隨卷繳回