

# CSE 202 Midterm 1 Part (b)

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## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (50 POINTS)

1. Which of the following functions has the largest growth?

- a)  $n^2$
- b)  $n$
- c)  $n \log(n)$
- d)  $2^n$
- e)  $n^6$

2. What is the time complexity of the following fragment of code?

```
for (int i =1; i <= N; i++)
  for (int j =1; j <= i; j++)
    sum += i * i;
```

- a)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$
- b)  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- c)  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$
- d)  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$
- e)  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{N})$

3. What is the time complexity of the following fragment of code?

```
int i = 1;
while (i < N) {
  i = i * 2;
}
```

- a)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$
- b)  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- c)  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$
- d)  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{N})$
- e)  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

4. What is the value of  $N$  after the following code fragment is executed?

```
int sum = 0;
for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
  for (j = 0; j < N * N; j++)
    sum++;
```

- a)  $N^2 + N^3$
- b)  $N^3$
- c)  $N^2$
- d)  $N$
- e)  $N^4$

5. Given the time complexity equation for a recursive algorithm as  $T(N) = 4T(N/2) + \mathcal{O}(N^2)$ . What is the time complexity of that algorithm?

- a)  $\mathcal{O}(N^2 \log N)$
- b)  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$
- c)  $\mathcal{O}(N^3)$

- d)  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$
- e)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

6. Given the time complexity equation for a recursive algorithm as  $T(N) = T(N/2) + \mathcal{O}(N)$ . What is the time complexity of that algorithm?

- a)  $\mathcal{O}(N^2 \log N)$
- b)  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$
- c)  $\mathcal{O}(N^3)$
- d)  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$
- e)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

7. If you do not use a last pointer in the singly linked list implementation, what will be the time complexity of insertFirst?

- a)  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- b)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$
- c)  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$
- d)  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$
- e)  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

8. If you do not use a last pointer in the singly linked list implementation, what will be the time complexity of insertLast?

- a)  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- b)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$
- c)  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$
- d)  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$
- e)  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

9. Given the following data  $a = (4-3-8-9-2)$  as a singly linked list. What will be the linked list after the following operations?

```
a.insertFirst(4)
a.insertFirst(9)
a.deleteLast
a.insertLast(3)
a.deleteFirst()
```

- a) 4-3-8-9-2
- b) 4-4-8-9-2-3
- c) 4-3-8-9-3
- d) 4-4-3-8-9-3
- e) 4-3-8-9-2-3

10. What is the time complexity of the deleteLast for singly linked list, doubly linked list, and circular linked list?

- a)  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- b)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N)$
- c)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- d)  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N)$
- e)  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

11. Given that there are more than one node in a single linked list, which of the following code fragment **deletes** the **first** node?

- a) `first = first.next;`
- b) `first.next = first;`
- c) `first = first.next;`  
`last = first;`
- d) `last = last.next;`  
`first = last;`
- e) `last = last.next;`

12. Given that there are more than one node in a single linked list, which of the following code fragment **inserts** a new node at the **end** of the list?

- a) `last.next = newNode;`
- b) `last = newNode;`  
`last.next = newNode;`
- c) `last.next = newNode;`  
`last = newNode;`
- d) `last = newNode;`
- e) `last = last.next;`  
`last = newNode;`

13. Given that there are more than one node in a doubly linked list, which of the following code fragment **deletes** the **last** node?

- a) `last = last.previous;`
- b) `last = last.previous;`  
`last.next = null;`
- c) `last.next = null;`  
`last = last.previous;`
- d) `last.next = last;`
- e) `last = last.next;`  
`last.previous = last;`

14. Which of the following code fragment **inserts** a new node into the **middle** of a doubly linked list, where **previous** shows the previous node after new node is inserted?

- a) `newNode.next = previous.next;`  
`newNode.previous = previous;`  
`previous.next = newNode;`  
`previous.next.previous = newNode;`
- b) `previous.next.previous = newNode;`  
`previous.next = newNode;`
- c) `newNode.previous = previous;`  
`newNode.next = previous.next;`
- d) `previous.next.previous = newNode;`  
`previous.next = newNode;`  
`newNode.next = previous.next;`  
`newNode.previous = previous;`
- e) `newNode.next = previous.next;`  
`newNode.previous = previous;`  
`previous.next.previous = newNode;`  
`previous.next = newNode;`

15. Which of the following orderings can not be obtained for 1,2,3,4 if those numbers must be pushed in that order but can be popped in any order?

- a) 1-2-3-4

- b) 2-1-4-3
- c) 1-3-2-4
- d) 1-3-4-2
- e) 3-2-1-4

16. What are the time complexities of push and pop operations for array and linked list implementations?

- a) Array:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , List:  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- b) Array:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , List:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- c) Array:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ , List:  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- d) Array:  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , List:  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$
- e) Array:  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ , List:  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

17. Given the following data a = (4-3-8-9-2) as a stack, where 4 is the at the top of the stack. What will be the stack after the following operations?

```
a.push(3)
a.pop
a.pop
a.pop
a.push(4)
```

- a) 4-8-9-2
- b) 8-3-9-2
- c) 8-4-9-2
- d) 3-8-9-2
- e) 4-4-9-2

18. Which of the following code fragment insert a new element onto the stack for the linked list implementation?

- a) `top = newNode;`  
`newNode.next = top;`
- b) `newNode.next = top;`  
`top = newNode;`
- c) `top = newNode;`
- d) `newNode.next = top;`
- e) `newNode = top;`

19. Given that the stack is not full, which of the following code fragment insert a new element onto the stack for the array implementation?

- a) `array[top] = element;`  
`top++;`
- b) `top++;`
- c) `array[top] = element;`
- d) `array[top++] = element;`
- e) `top++;`  
`array[top] = element;`

20. Which of the following operations on which implementations can give stack overflow?

- a) pop, array
- b) pop, linked list
- c) push, array
- d) push, array  
pop, array
- e) push, linked list