

1. What Does This Program Do? (Pascal)

How different numbers are in the array x after the following program is run?

```

program intermediates(input,output);
var
  r, c: integer;
  x: array [1..11][1..11] of integer;
begin
  for r:=1 to 11 do
    for c:= 1 to 11 do
      x[r][c] := 1;
    for r:= 2 to 5 do begin
      for c:= 3 to 6 do begin
        x[r,c] := x[r+1,c+5]+2;
        x[r+5,c+5] := x[r-1,c+1]+3;
      end;
    end;
  end.

```

2. Prefix/Infix/Postfix Notation

Convert the following expression into prefix:

$$\frac{a * b^2}{c + 1} - \frac{a^2 + b}{a * b}$$

3. Prefix/Infix/Postfix Notation

Suppose that @ is a binary operator whose value is the larger of its operands. Evaluate the following prefix expression.

$$+ @ 2 3 @ 4 @ 2 5$$

4. Data Structures

Build a binary search tree with the letters S A L T L A K E C I T Y, starting with the S and ending with the Y. What is the internal path length of the tree?

5. Data Structures

Consider the following sequence of operations on an empty stack:

```

push(a)
push(c)
push(s)
push(1)
pop
push(u)
pop
pop
push(s)
push(a)
pop
pop

```

If the next operation were a pop, what would be popped off the stack?

1. The final array is:

```

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1
1 1 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1
1 1 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1
1 1 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 6 6
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 6 6
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 6 6
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

```

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2. The expression converts to $- \boxed{x} \boxed{y}$,

where \boxed{x} and \boxed{y} are the operands of the minus.

\boxed{x} converts to $/ \boxed{p} \boxed{q}$,

where \boxed{p} is $* a \uparrow b 2$ and \boxed{q} is $+ c 1$.

\boxed{y} converts to $/ \boxed{s} \boxed{t}$,

where \boxed{s} is $+ \uparrow a 2 b$ and \boxed{t} is $* a b$.

$- / * a \uparrow b 2 + c 1 / + \uparrow a 2 b * a b$

3. The expression evaluates as follows (an expression is boxed when it is about to be evaluated):

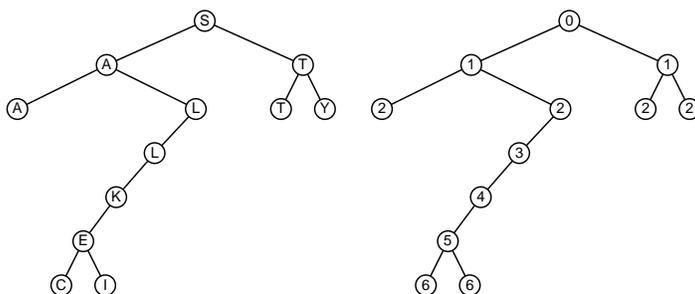
```

+ @ 2 3 @ 4 @ 2 5 ⇒ + 3 @ 4 5
      + 3 @ 4 5 ⇒ + 3 5
            + 3 5 ⇒ 8

```

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4. The resulting tree in on the left; the tree on the right shows the amount that each node contributes to the internal path length.



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5. Remember that a stack is “last-in, first-out.” That is, the last item pushed will be the first removed. The items popped are L, U, S, A, and S in this order. The next item to be popped will be C.

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