Instructions: You have 2 hours and 50 minutes to complete this exam. The exam is closed book and closed notes, with the exception of one 8.5" x 11" sheet of paper. No calculators are allowed. Make sure to show your work on all problems. No credit will be given for answers without sufficient work.

| Problem 1 | |
|-----------|--|
| Problem 2 | |
| Problem 3 | |
| Problem 4 | |
| Problem 5 | |
| Problem 6 | |
| Problem 7 | |
| Problem 8 | |
| | |
| TOTAL | |

Use proof by induction to prove that $(n+1)^2 < 2n^2$, for all $n \ge 3$.

Write C-like or Java-like pseudocode to implement a recursive sorting function that operates in the following way. When given an array of n integers to sort, the function ignores the first element of the array, recursively sorts the remaining n-1 elements, and then goes through the array to place the first element in its proper place shifting the other elements to the left as appropriate.

- 3) 12 points
- a) How many 3-of-a-kind poker hands are there? A poker hand consists of 5 cards. A 3-of-a-kind hand has 3 cards of the same rank. Make sure not to count 4-of-a-kind hands and full-house hands. A full house is made up of a 3-of-a-kind and a pair together.

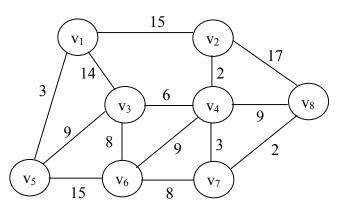
b) What is the probability of being dealt a 3-of-a-kind hand when 5 cards are dealt from a 52-card deck? Assume that all hands are equally likely to be dealt.

A complete ternary tree is a tree where every non-leaf node has exactly 3 children and all leaves are at the same depth. Prove that a complete ternary tree of height h has exactly $(3^{h+1} - 1)/2$ nodes.

- 5) 12 points
- a) Draw the heap that results after the following items are inserted in sequence into an empty heap: 36, 15, 9, 24, 17, 21, 55, 12, 34. Assume the larger the value of the item, the higher is its priority.

b) Starting from your answer to a), show the resulting heap after 3 items are removed

Use Prim's Algorithm and Dijkstra's Algorithm to find a minimum spanning tree and shortest path tree for the below graph. For Dijkstra's Algorithm, use v_6 as the source node.



| Current State | Next State | | Output | |
|---------------|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | $\mathbf{X} = 0$ | X = 1 | X = 0 | X = 1 |
| А | Н | С | 1 | 0 |
| В | С | D | 0 | 1 |
| С | Н | В | 0 | 0 |
| D | F | Н | 0 | 0 |
| Е | С | F | 0 | 1 |
| F | F | G | 0 | 0 |
| G | G | С | 1 | 0 |
| Н | А | С | 1 | 0 |

Reduce the following state machine to a minimum number of states:

Draw a parse tree for the expression "w c w c { s ; s ; w c s ; }" with the following context-free grammar:

$$\langle S \rangle \rightarrow w c \langle S \rangle$$
$$\langle S \rangle \rightarrow \{ \langle L \rangle \}$$
$$\langle S \rangle \rightarrow s ;$$
$$\langle L \rangle \rightarrow \langle L \rangle \langle S \rangle$$
$$\langle L \rangle \rightarrow \varepsilon$$