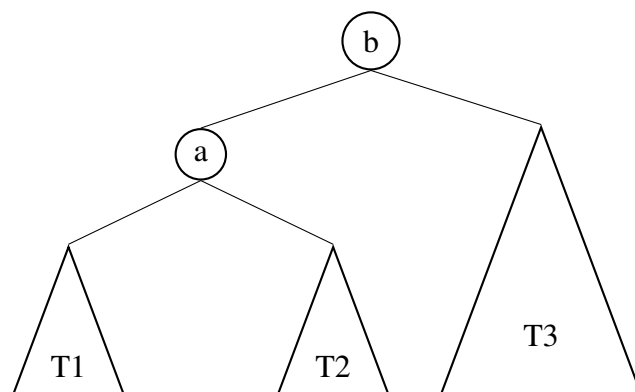
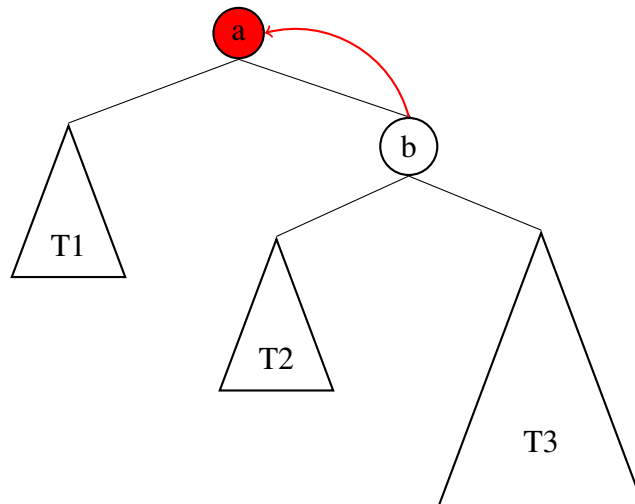
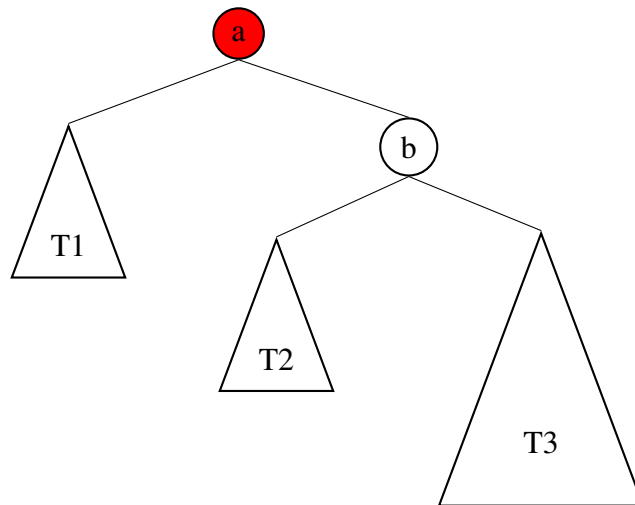


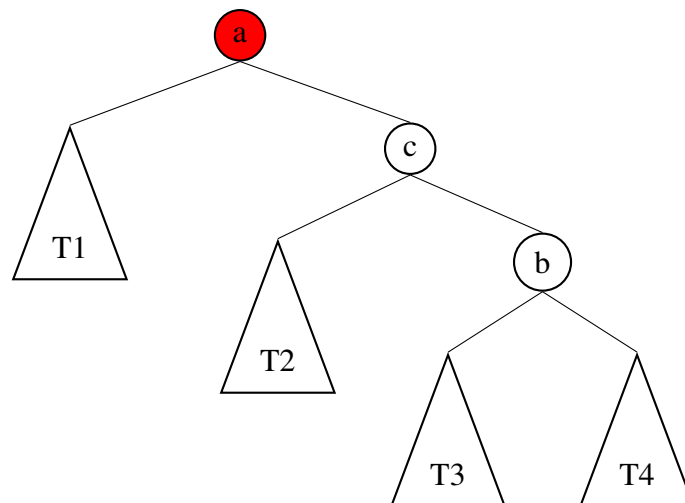
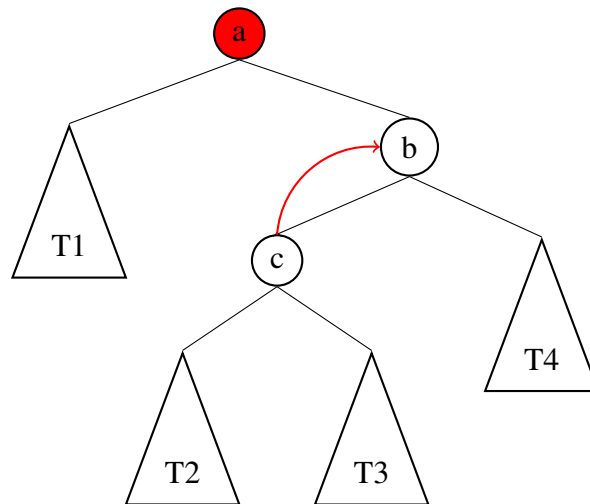
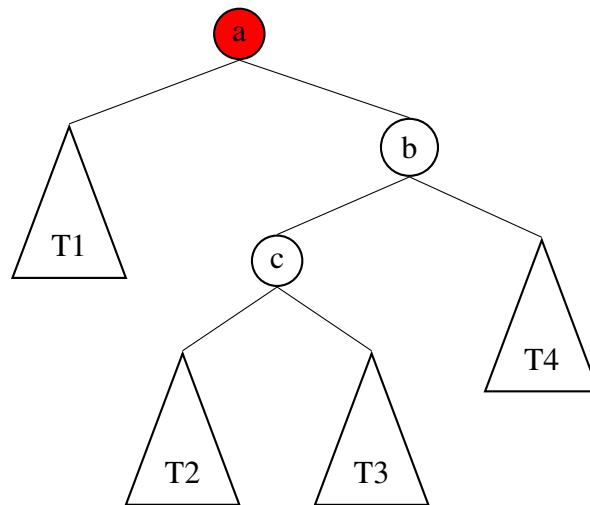
Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen

Aufgabe 1 AVL-Baum – Rebalancierung (Beispiellösung)

a) Es handelt sich um eine (einfache) Rotation:



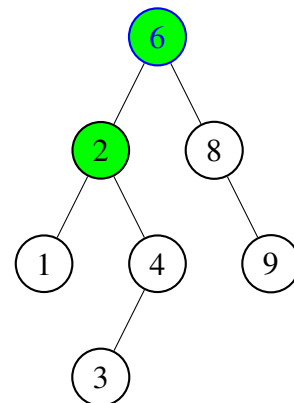
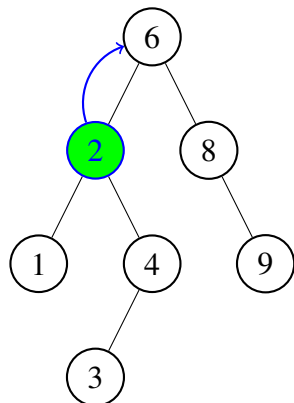
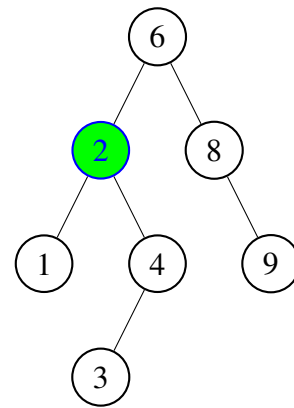
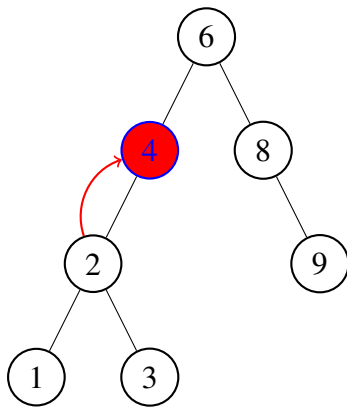
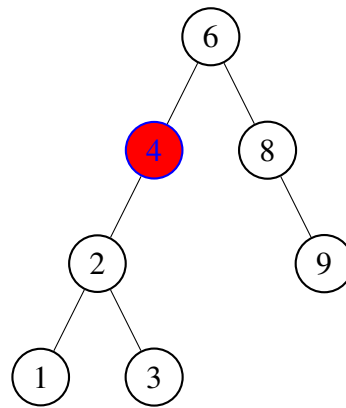
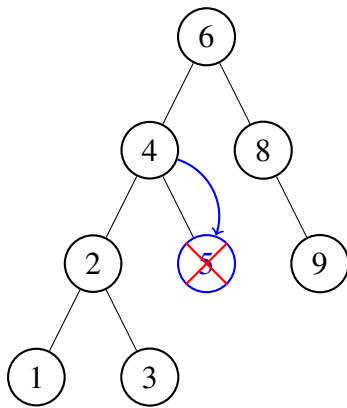
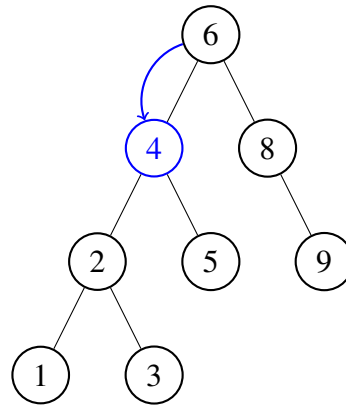
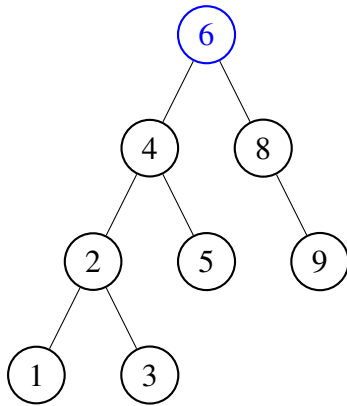
b) In diesem Fall wird eine Doppelrotation benötigt:



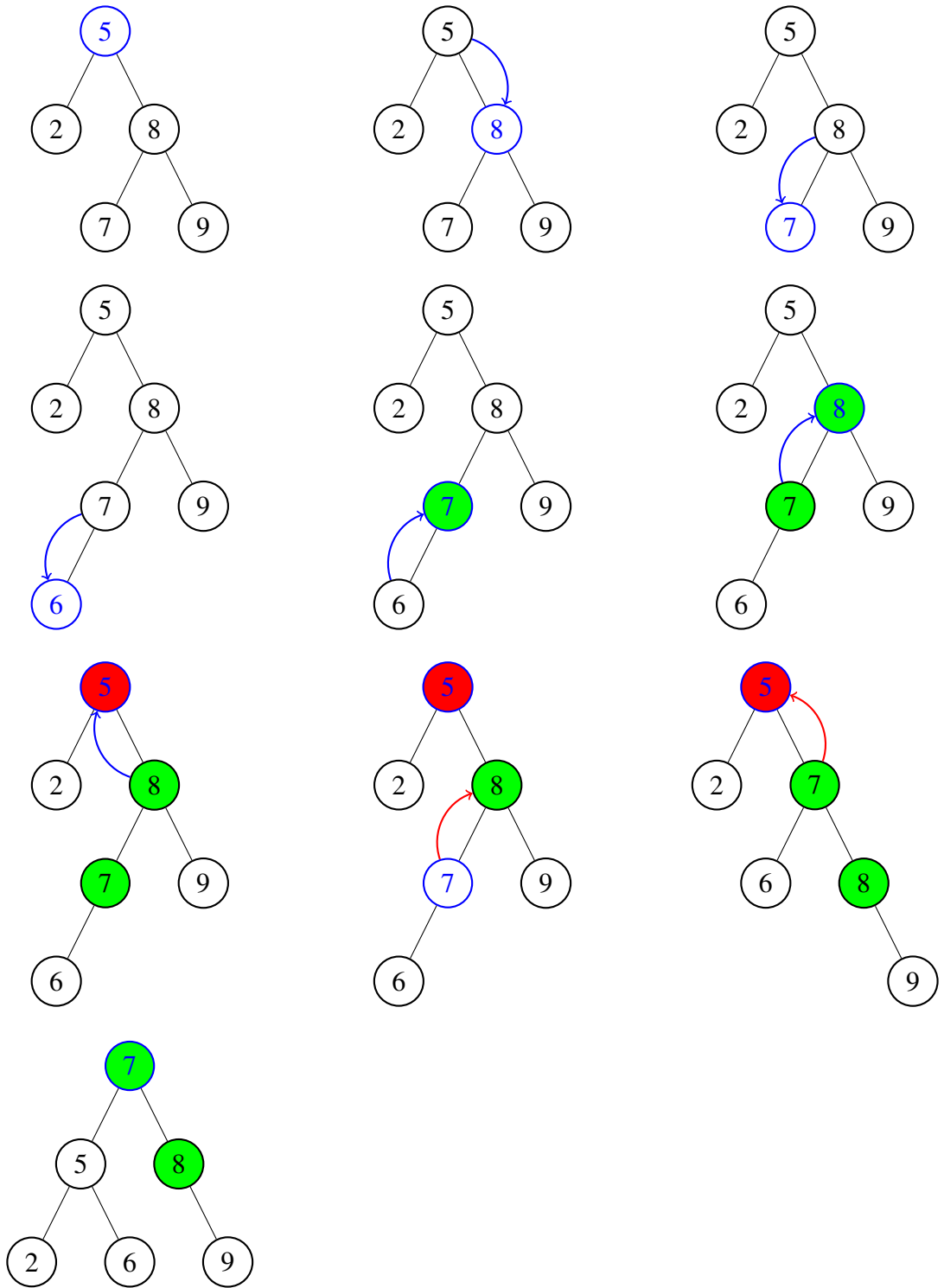
Nun muss lediglich eine weitere einfache Rotation entsprechend der Teilaufgabe (a) durchgeführt werden.

c) Zuerst suchen wir das Element „5“ indem wir entsprechend seiner Eigenschaften durch den Suchbaum traversieren. Danach stellen wir die AVL-Bedingung wieder her, indem wir, ausgehend von dem gelöschten Knoten in Richtung Wurzel traversieren und entsprechend Rotationen durchführen. Im folgenden stellt der blaue Knoten den aktuell betrachteten Knoten

dar. Die Traversierung wird durch blaue Pfeile dargestellt. Rote Knoten stellen Knoten dar, bei welchen die AVL-Bedingung nicht erfüllt ist, während in grüne Knoten diese Bedingung gilt.



d) Wir gehen erneut wie in der vorherigen Teilaufgabe vor:



Aufgabe 2 KMP-Suche (Beispiellösung)

Zuerst stellen wir die Präfix-Tabelle auf:

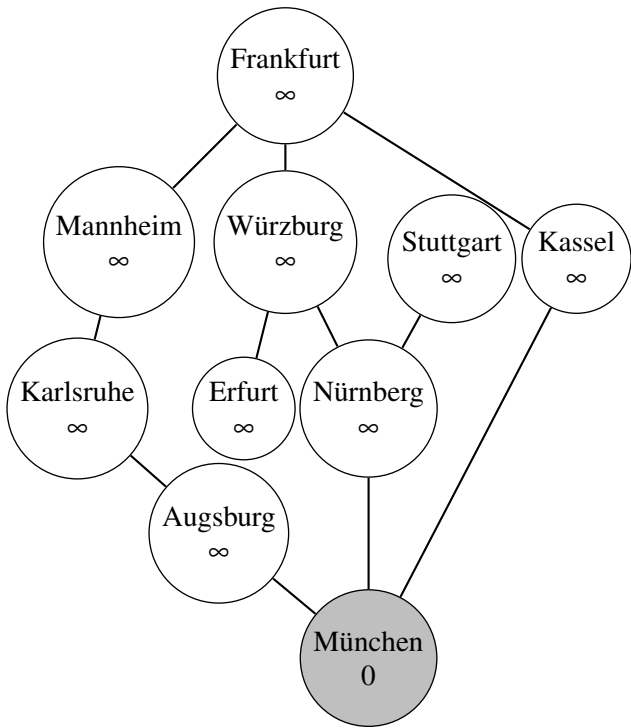
```
e s e l  
-1 0 0 1
```

Nun wenden wir den KMP-Algorithmus an:

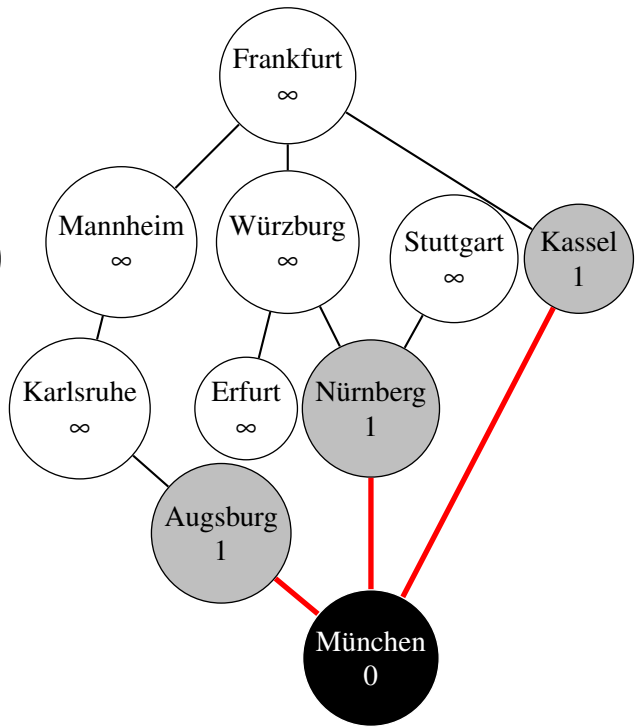
```
D i e s e s   D i e s e l f a h r z e u g  
e s e l  
e s e l  
e s e l  
e s e l  
e s e l  
e s e l  
e s e l  
e s e l  
e s e l
```

Aufgabe 3 DFS und BFS (Beispiellösung)

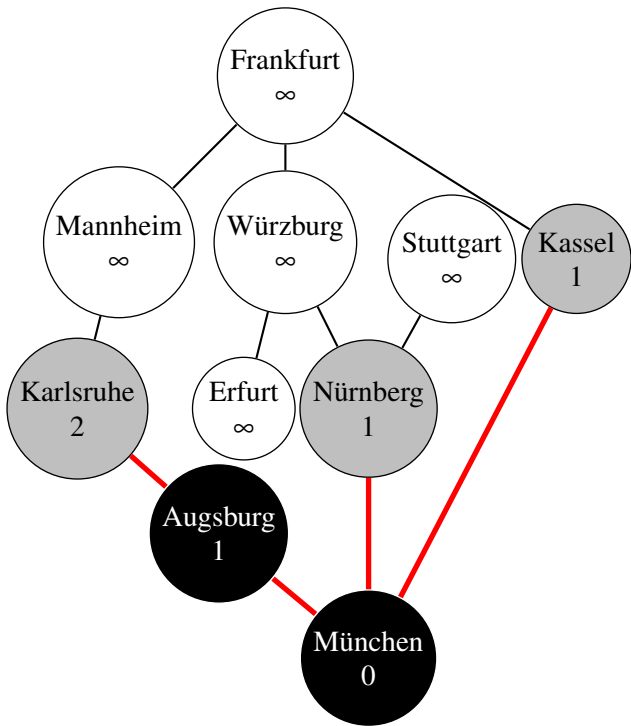
Wir beginnen mit der Anwendung des BFS:



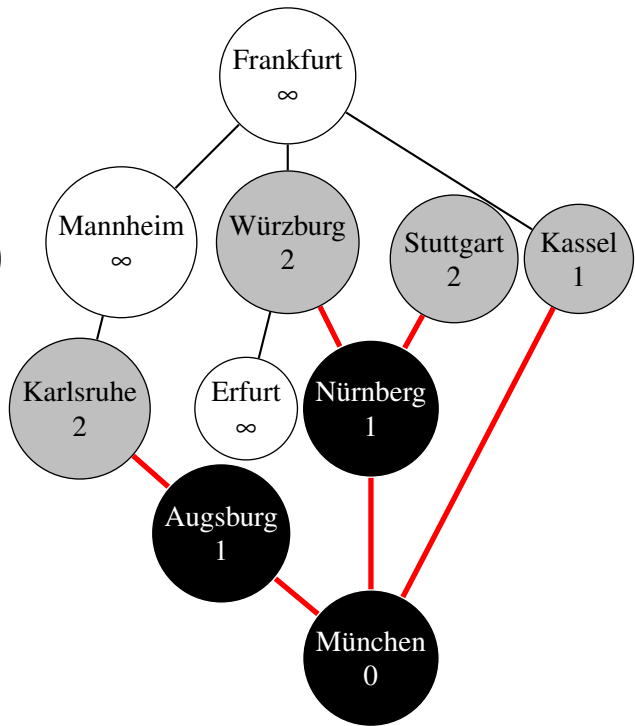
Q: München



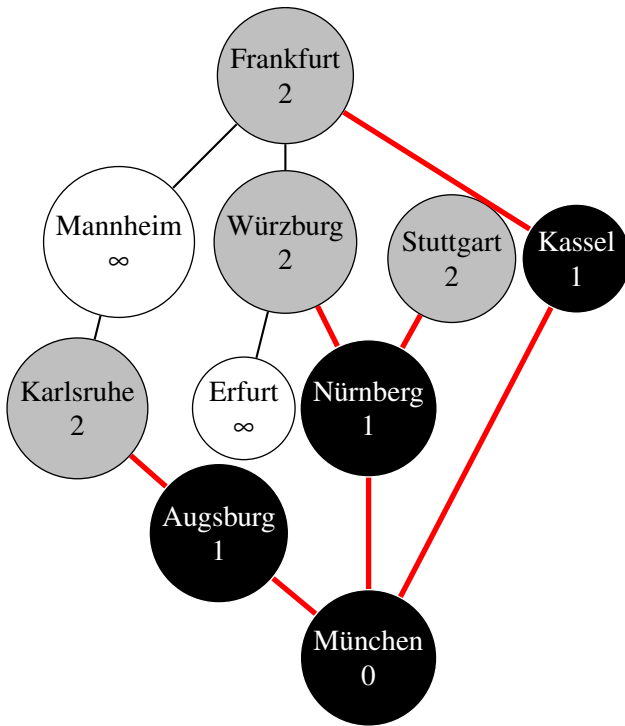
Q: Augsburg, Nürnberg, Kassel



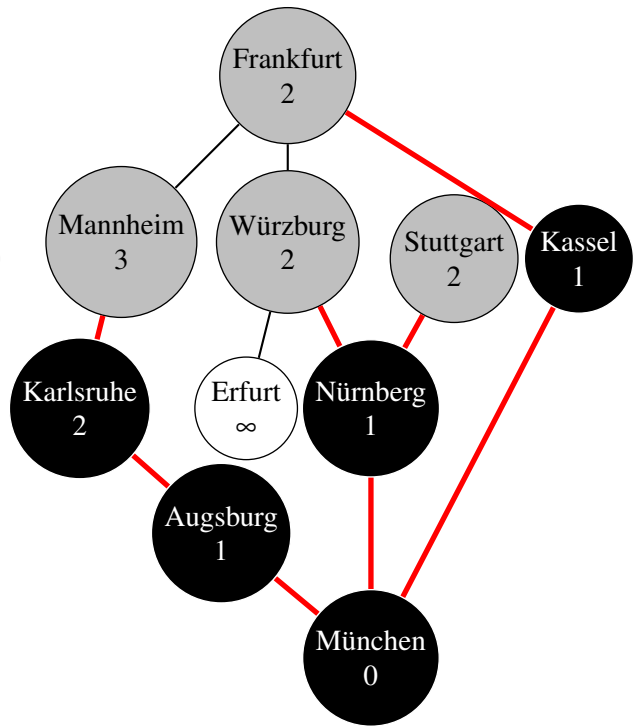
Q: Nürnberg, Kassel, Karlsruhe



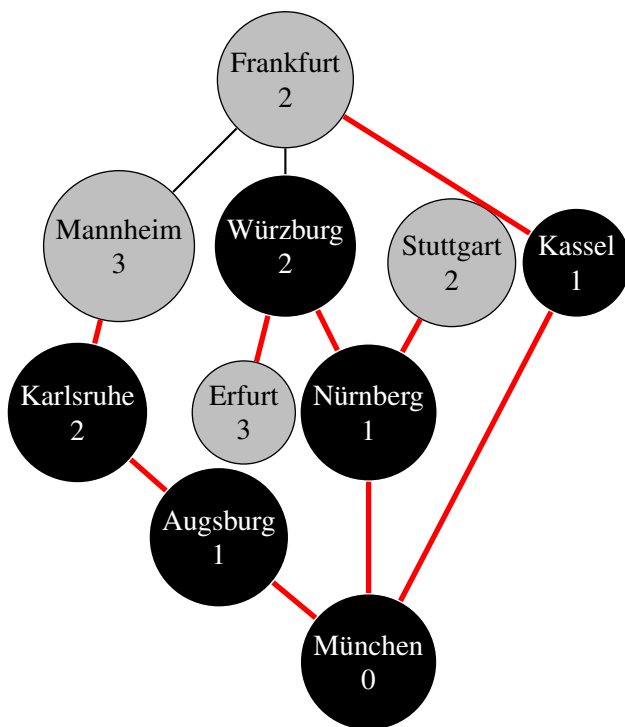
Q: Kassel, Karlsruhe, Würzburg, Stuttgart



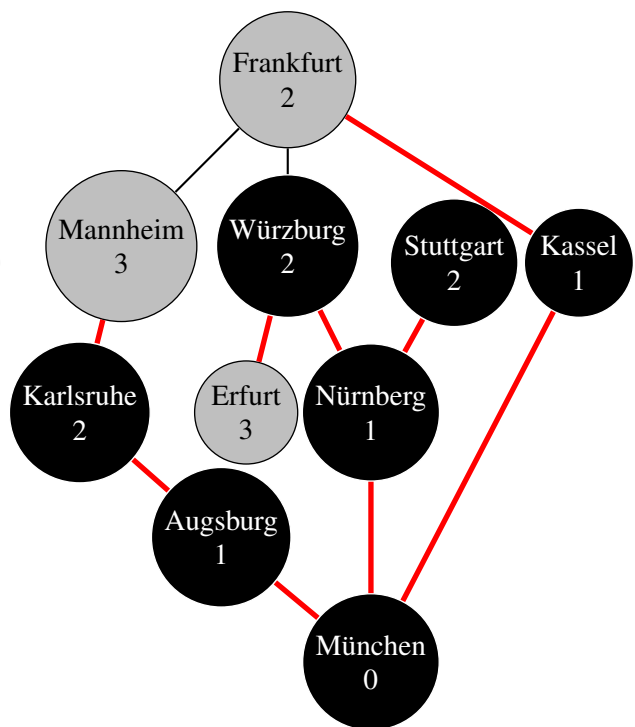
Q: Karlsruhe, Würzburg, Stuttgart, Frankfurt



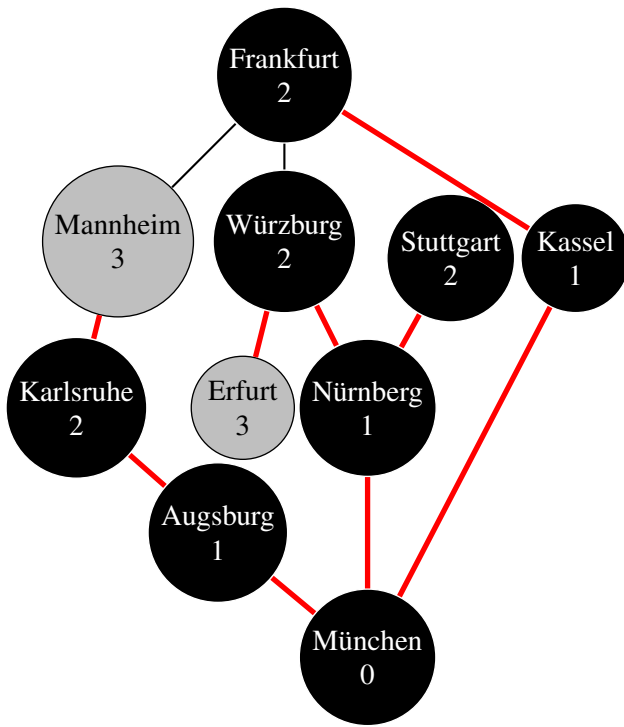
Q: Würzburg, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Mannheim



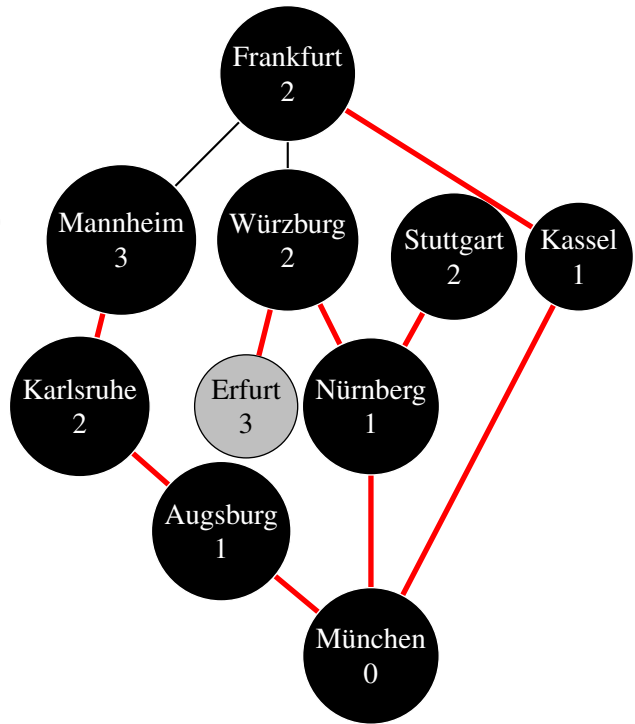
Q: Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Erfurt



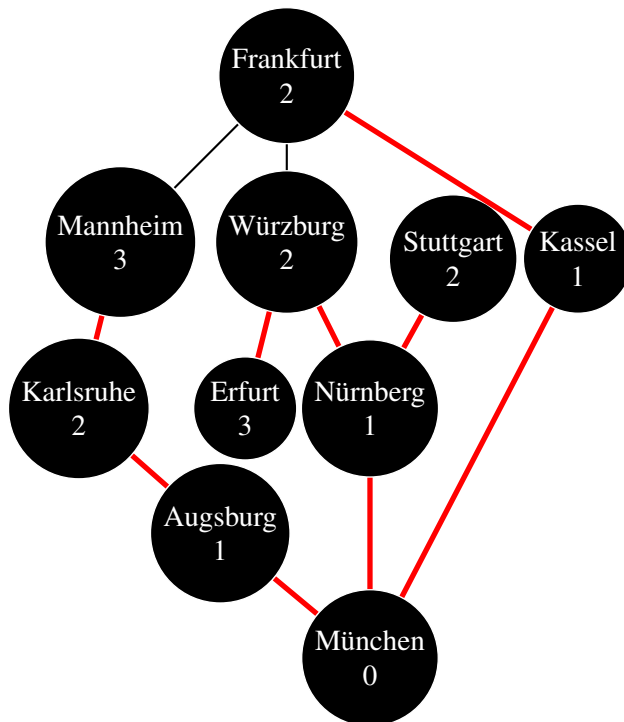
Q: Frankfurt, Mannheim, Erfurt



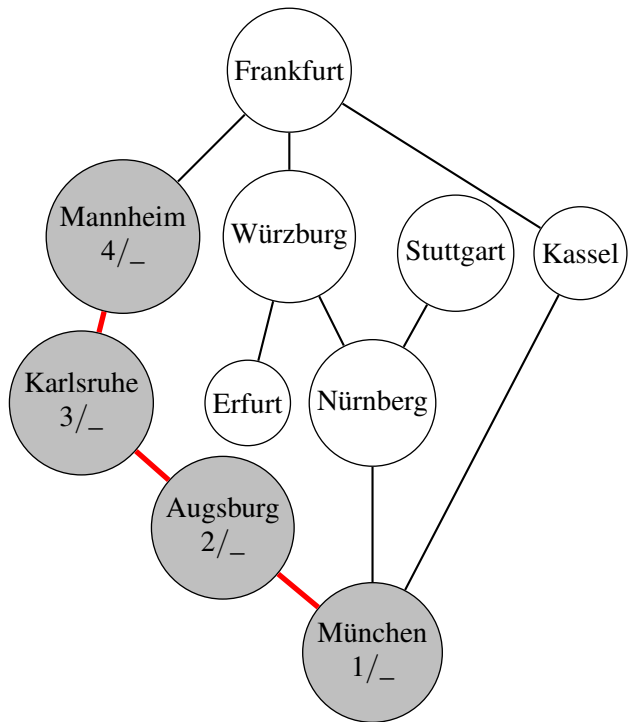
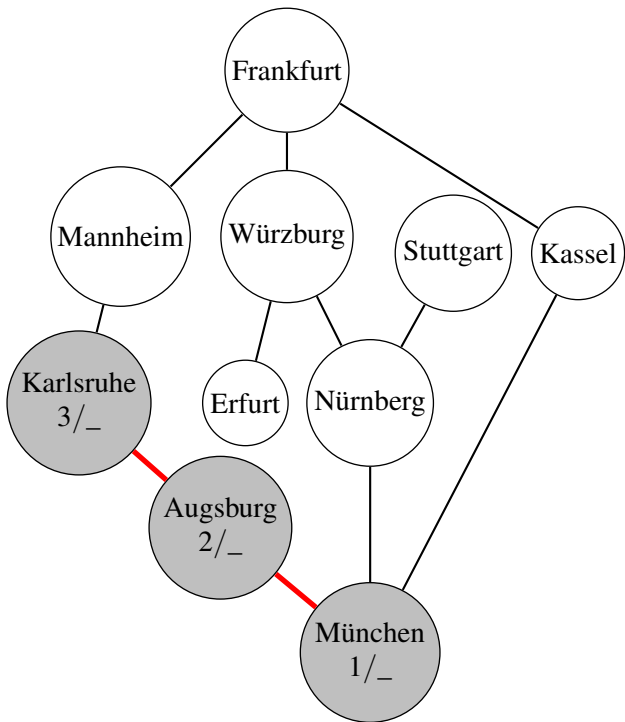
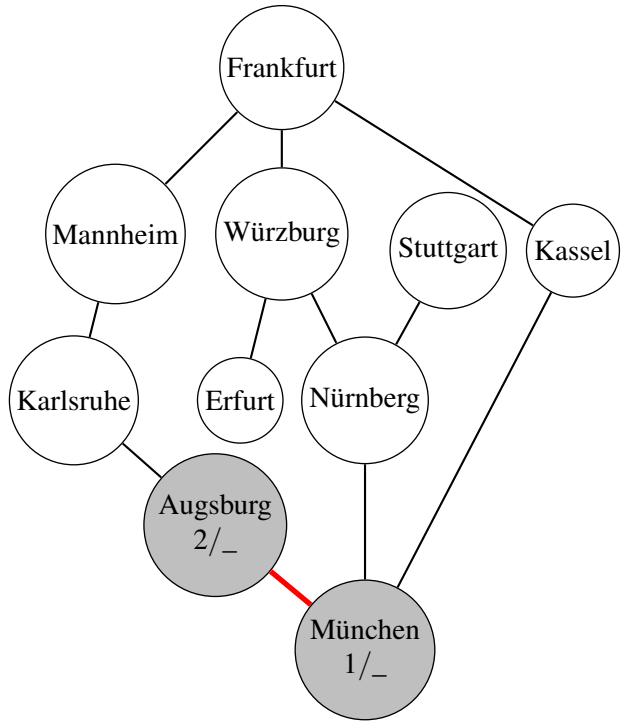
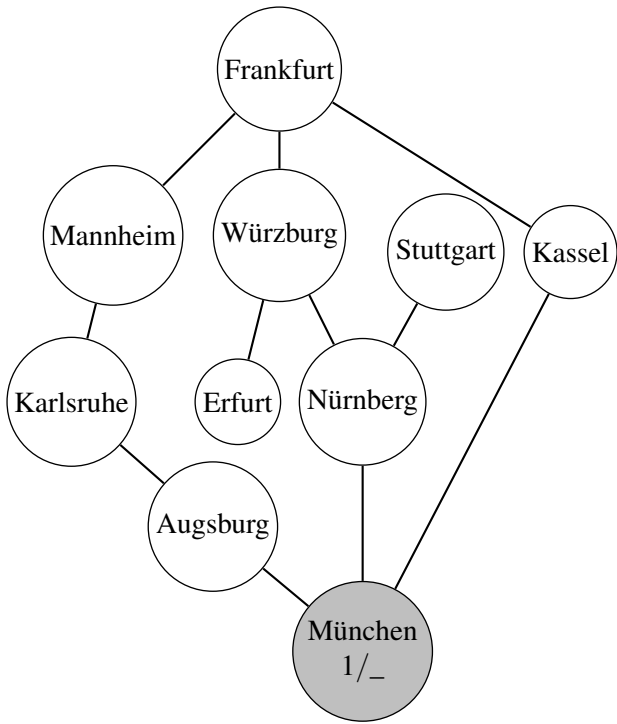
Q: Mannheim, Erfurt

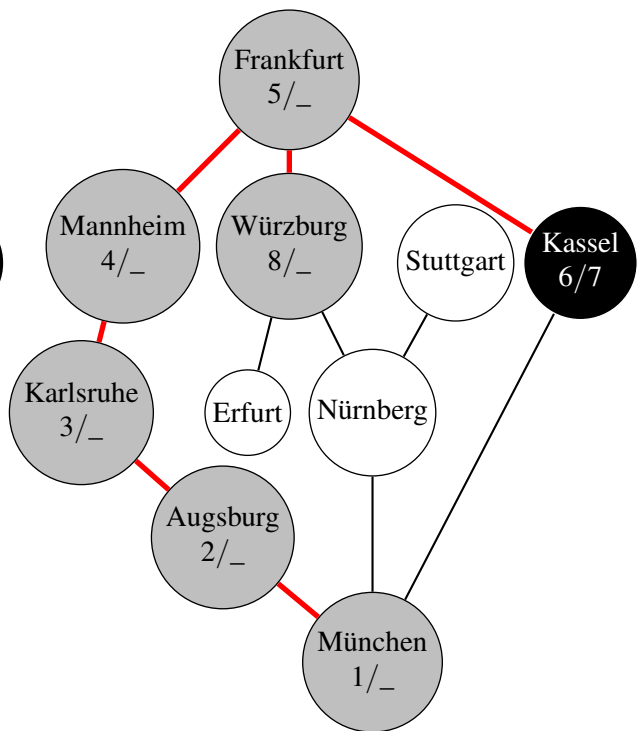
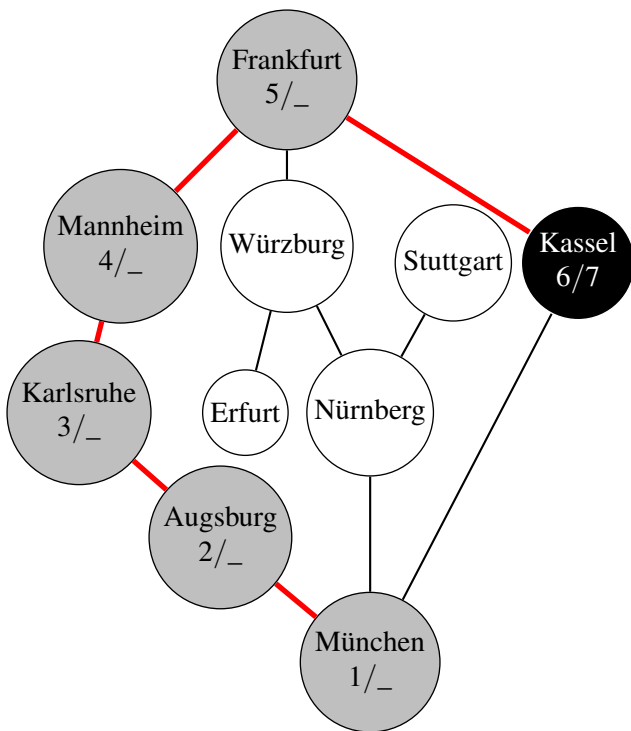
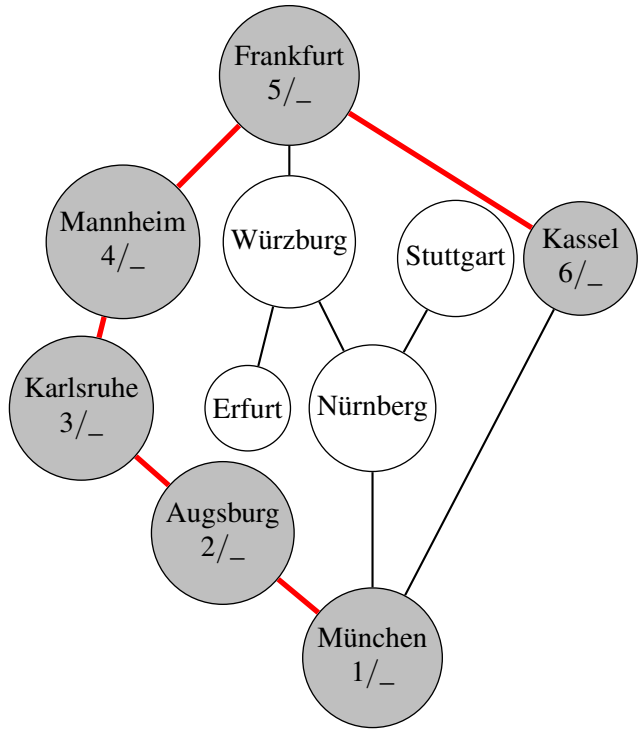
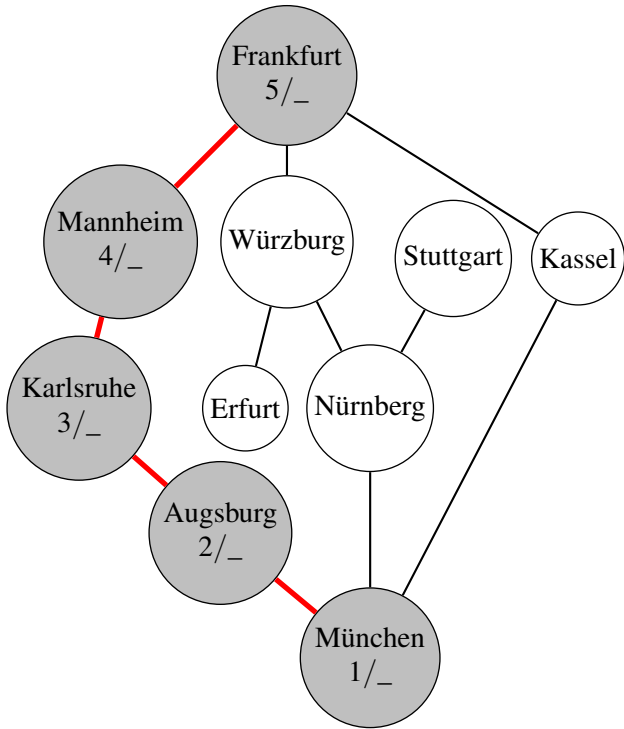


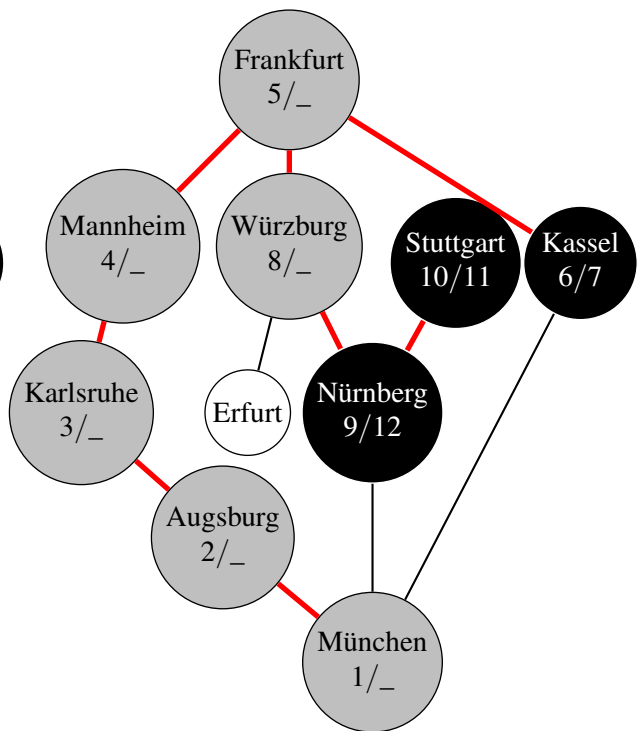
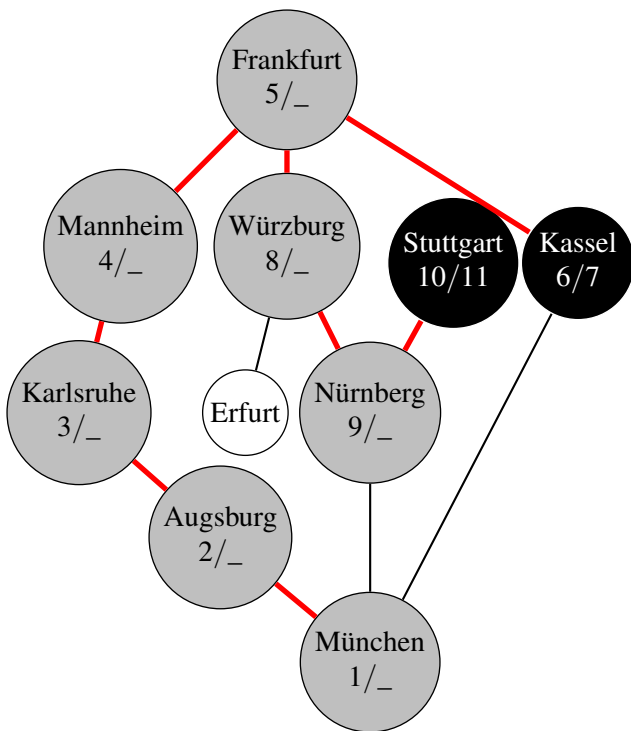
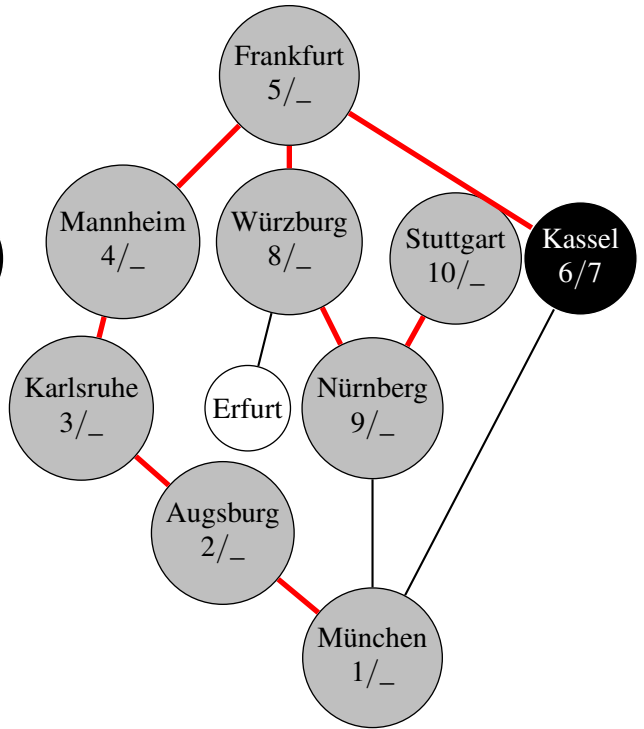
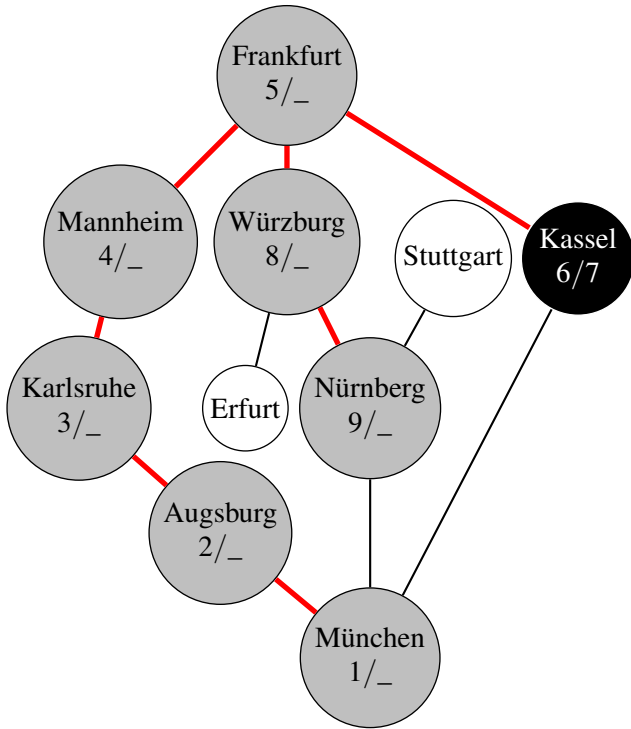
Q: Erfurt

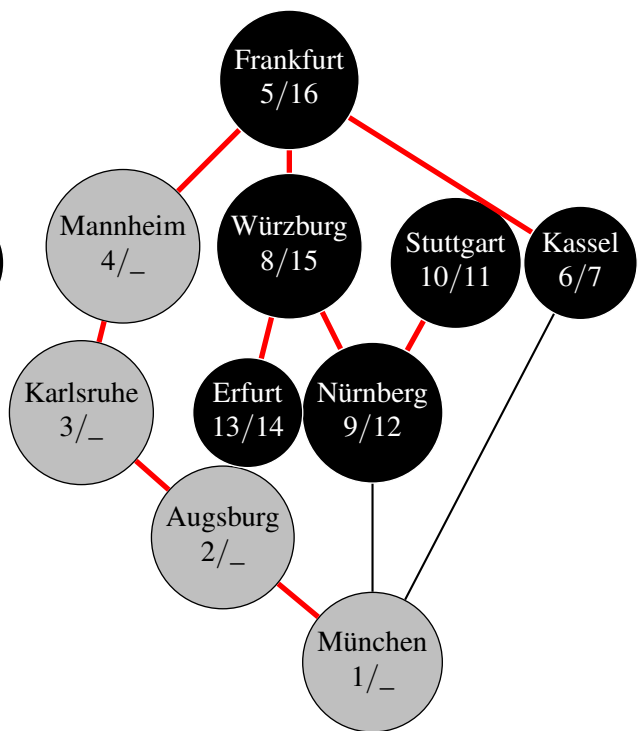
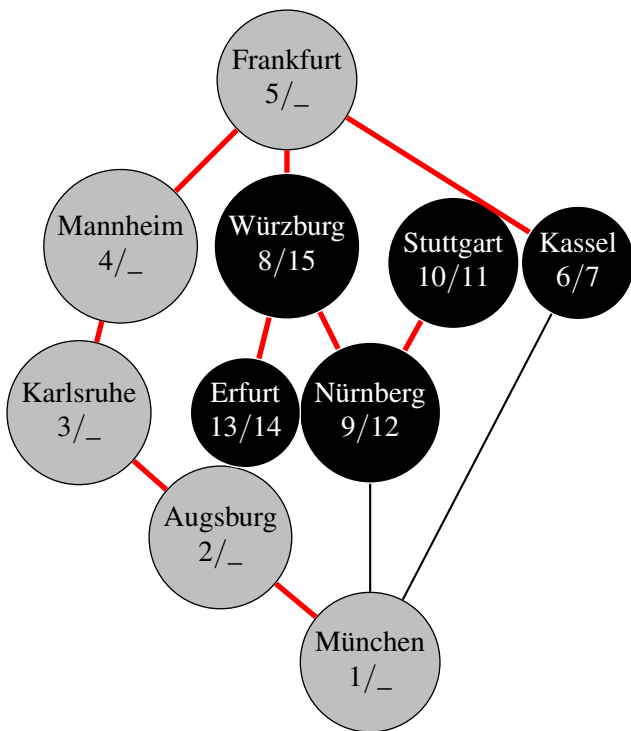
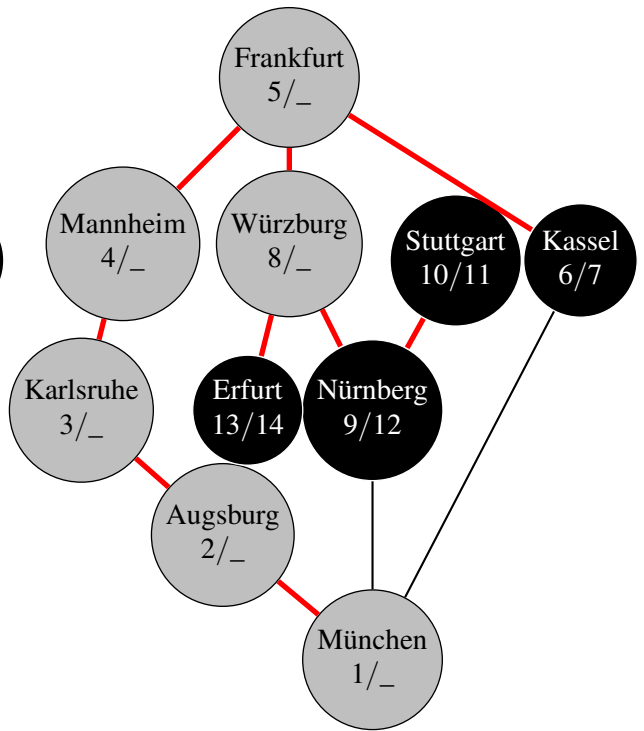
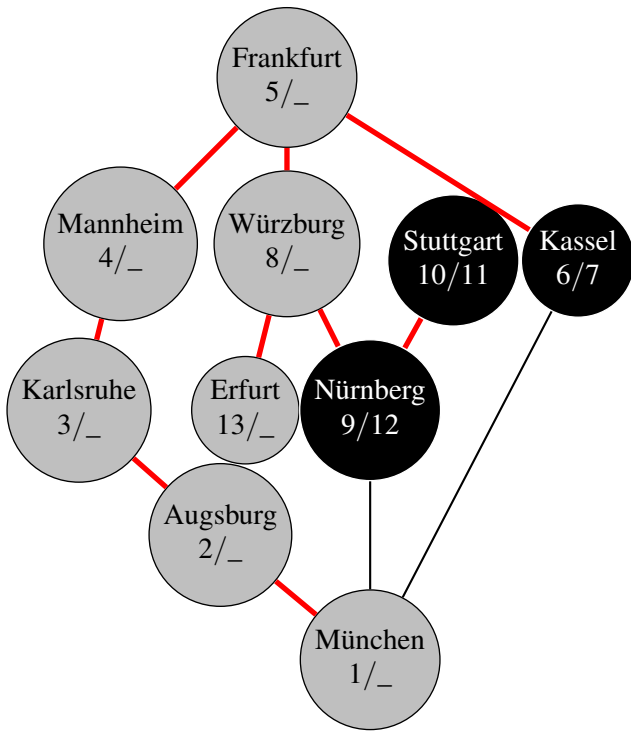


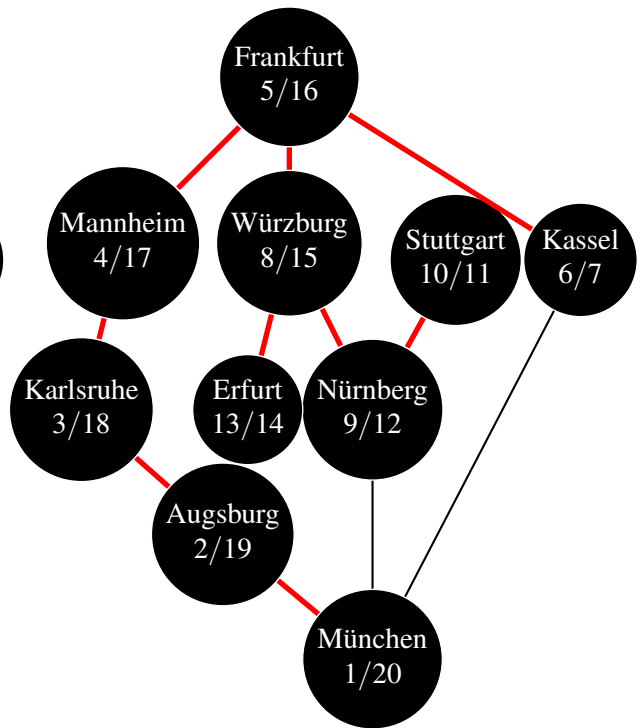
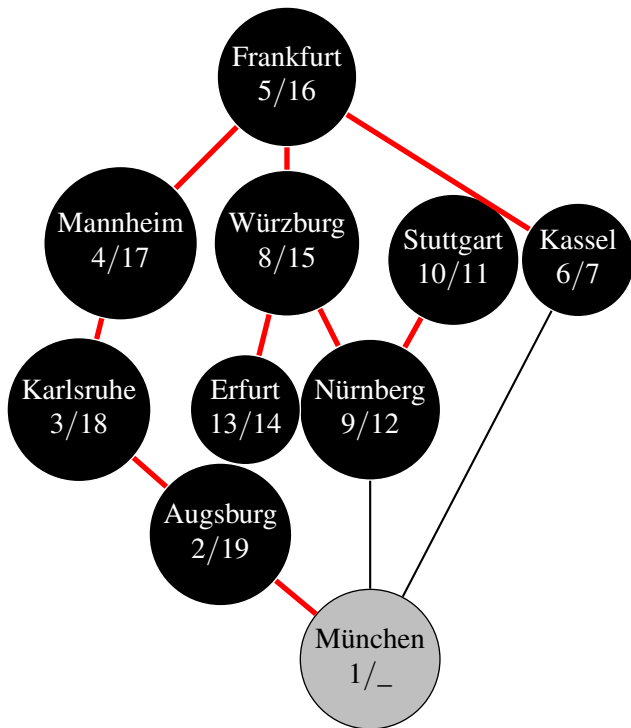
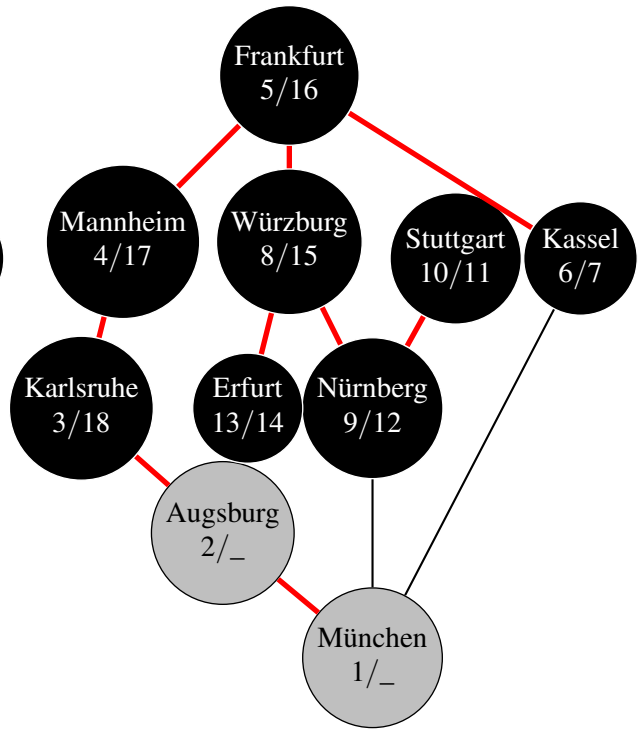
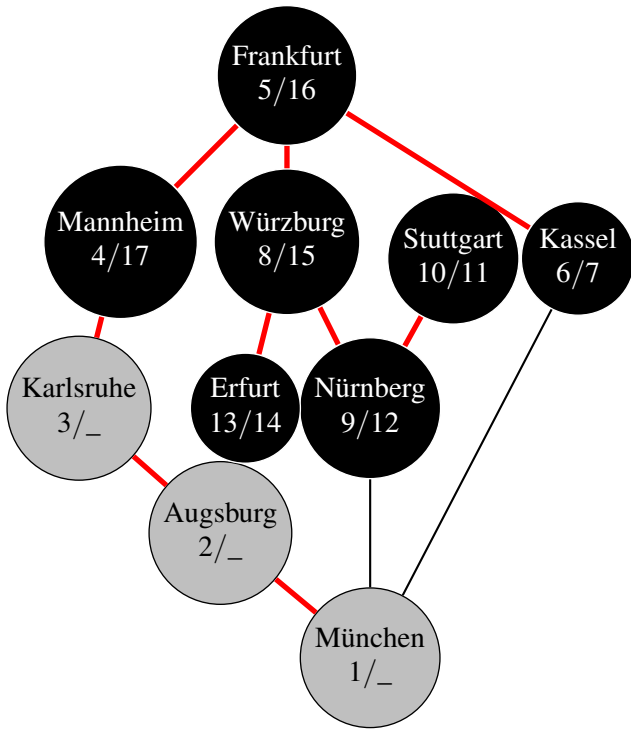
Nun wenden wir den DFS auf den gegebenen Graphen an:







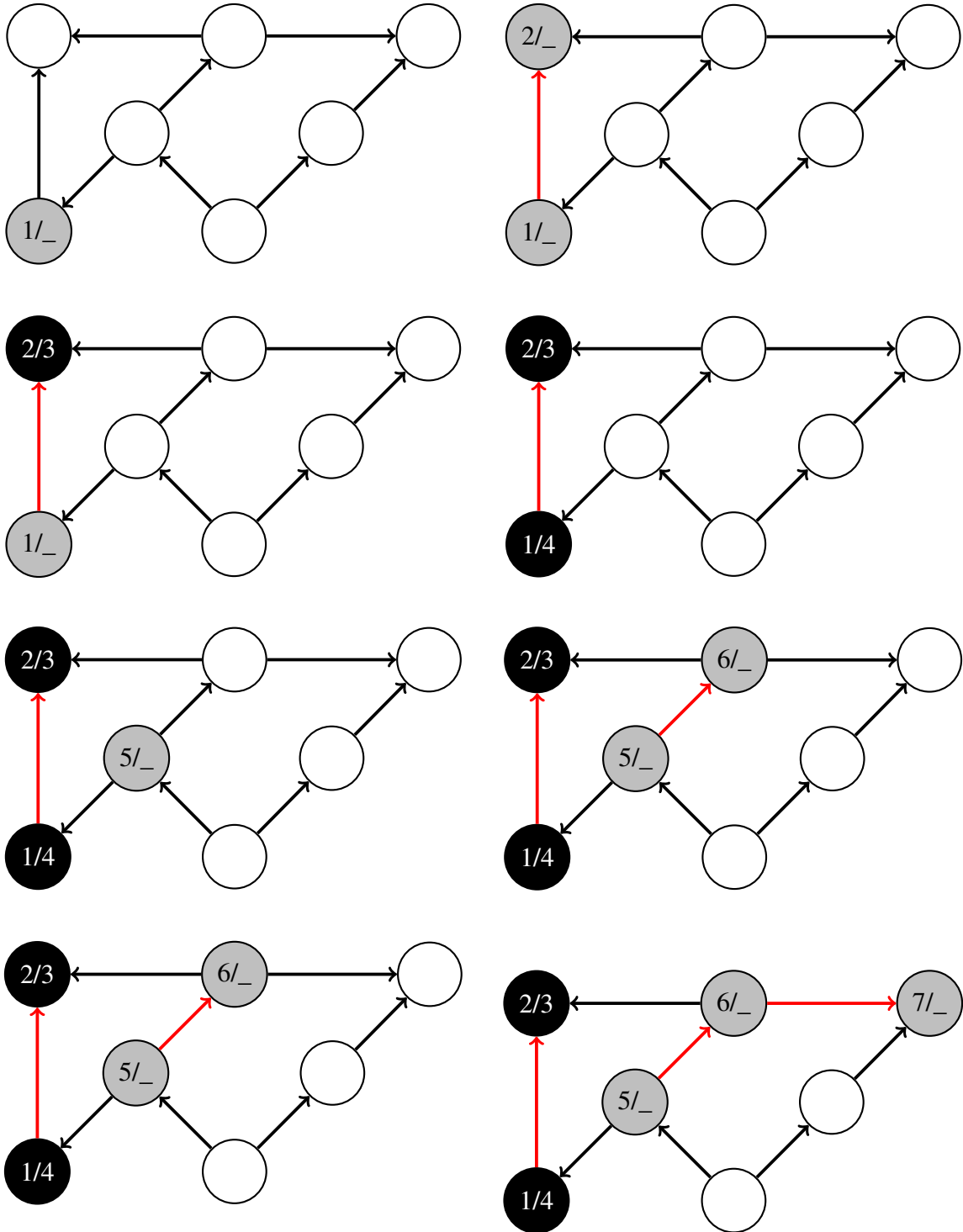


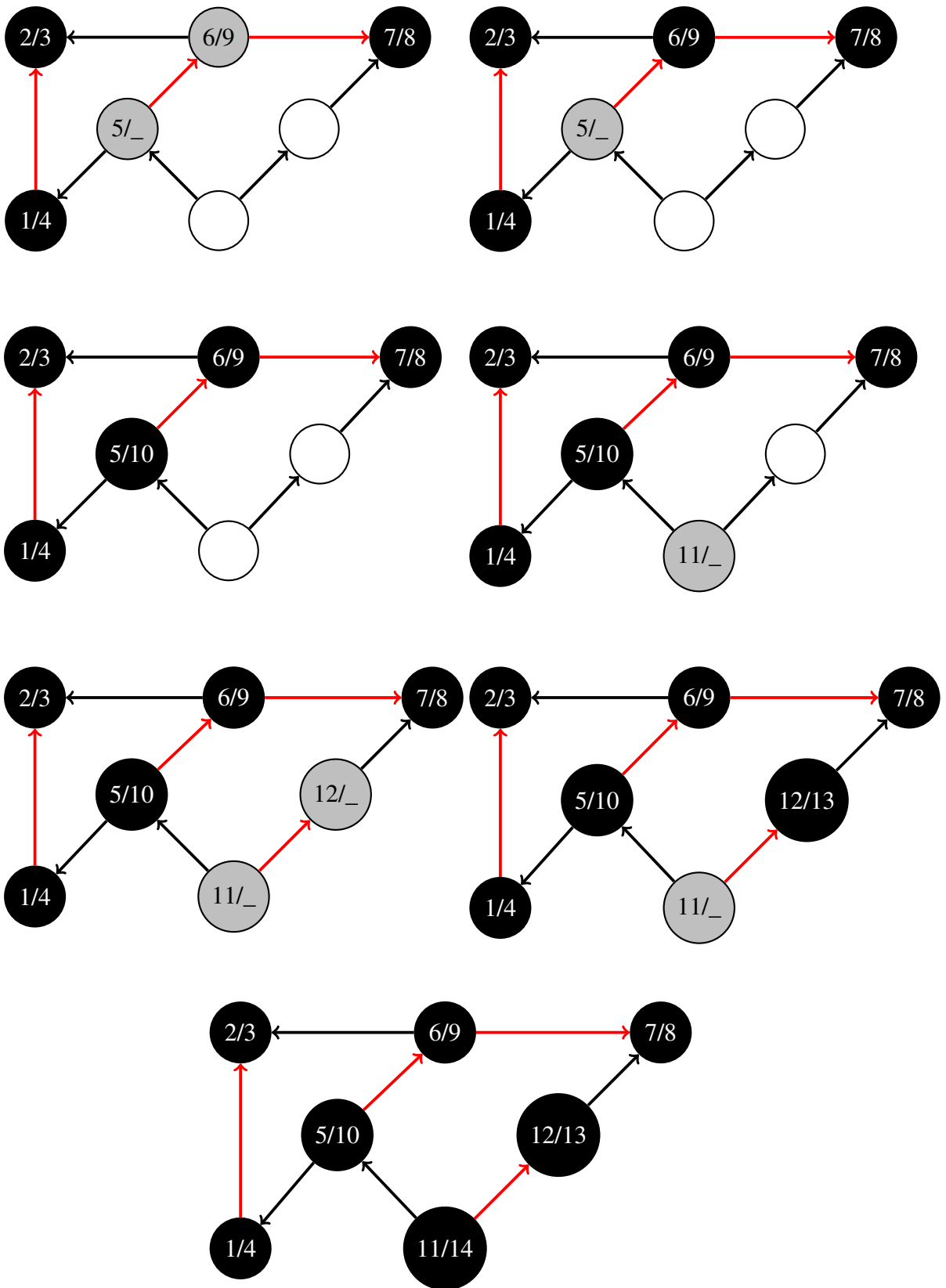


Aufgabe 4 Zyklenfreiheit – DFS (Beispiellösung)

Wir wenden den DFS an. Falls wir eine Kante zu einem bereits grau markierten Knoten finden, enthält der Graph einen Zyklus.

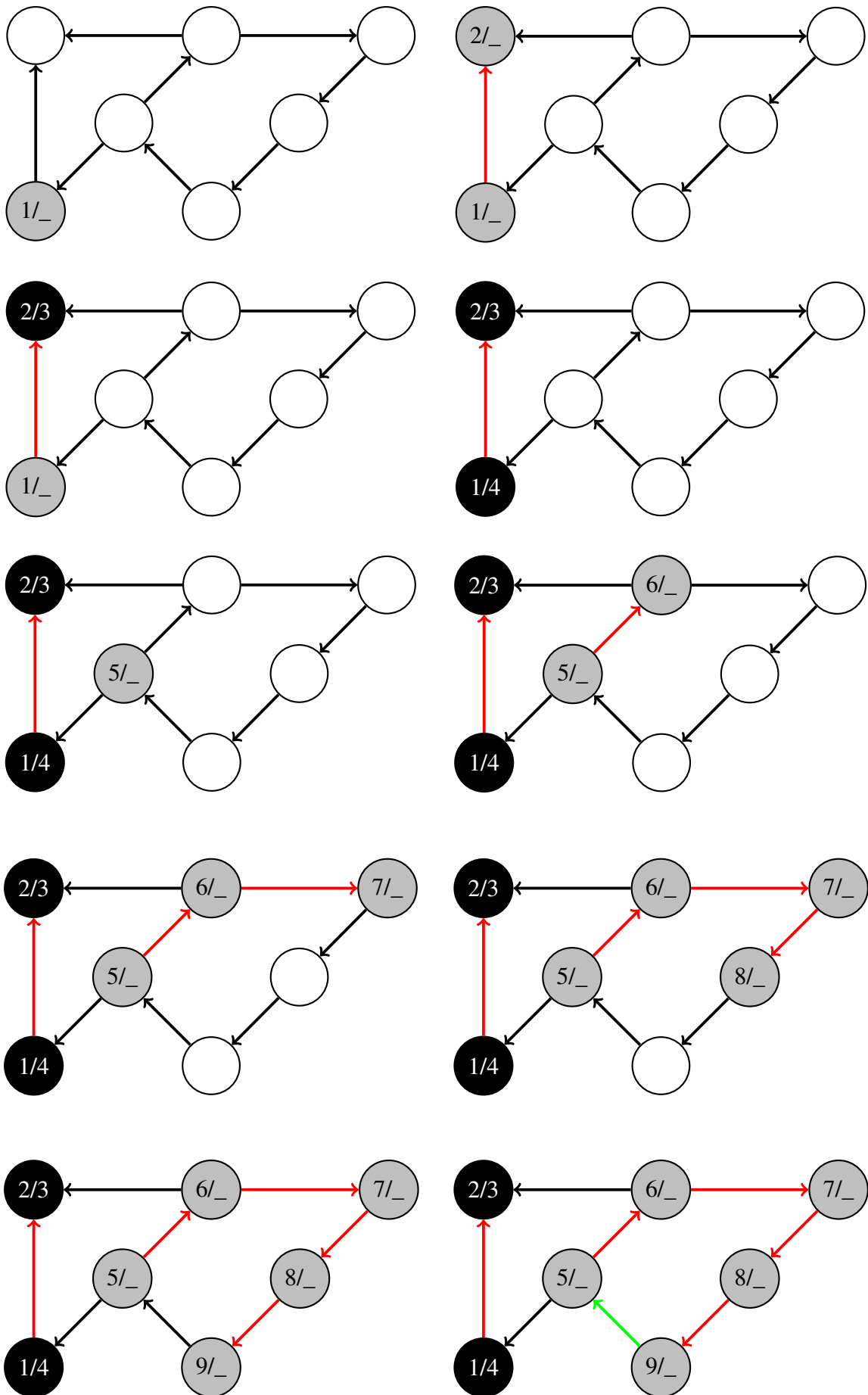
a) Anwendung des DFS ergibt:





Wir haben keine Kante auf einen bereits grau markierten Knoten gefunden. Daher ist der Graph zyklensfrei.

b) Anwendung des DFS ergibt:



Der Graph enthält daher einen Zyklus.