

## Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the following blanks related to min-heaps. Let  $N$  is the number of elements in the min-heap. For the entirety of this question, assume the elements in the min-heap are **distinct**.

1. `removeMin` has a best case runtime of \_\_\_\_\_ and a worst case runtime of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. `insert` has a best case runtime of \_\_\_\_\_ and a worst case runtime of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ traversal on a min-heap *may* output the elements in sorted order. Assume there are at least 3 elements in the min-heap.
4. The fourth smallest element in a min-heap with 1000 elements can appear in \_\_\_\_\_ places in the heap.
5. Given a min-heap with  $2^N - 1$  distinct elements, for an element
  - to be on the second level it must be less than \_\_\_\_\_ element(s) and greater than \_\_\_\_\_ element(s).
  - to be on the bottommost level it must be less than \_\_\_\_\_ element(s) and greater than \_\_\_\_\_ element(s).

*Hint:* A complete binary tree (with a full last-level) has  $2^N - 1$  elements, with  $N$  being the number of levels.