Consider a Binary Search Tree. Imagine inserting the keys 0, 1, 2, ..., n (in that order) into the data structure, assumed initially empty.

(i) Draw a picture of the data structure after the insertion of keys up to n = 9 included. [2 marks]

(ii) Clearly explain, with a picture if helpful, how the data structure will evolve for arbitrary n, and derive the worst-case time complexity for the whole operation of inserting the n + 1 keys. [2 marks]

(b) Repeat (a)(i) and (a)(ii) for a 2-3-4 tree, with some scratch work showing the crucial intermediate stages. [2+2 marks]

(c) ... and for a B-tree with t = 3, again showing the crucial intermediate stages. [2+2 marks]

(d) ... and for a hash table of size 7 that resolves collisions by chaining. [2+2 marks]

(e) ... and for a binary min-heap. [2+2 marks]