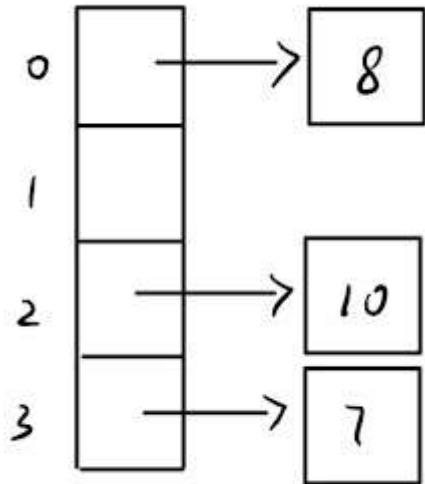


Given the state of the hash table below, select which bucket each item * 4 points would go into AFTER calling **add(4)**. Assuming we double the bucket size if $N/M > 0.75$.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Select all of the statements below that **correctly** describe how the factor * 3 points contributes to the asymptotic analysis of the hash tables shown in lecture.

- ☐ Number of buckets (M): If M is fixed, then the performance of "add" and "contains" will approach linear as N approaches infinity.
- ☐ Number of buckets (M): If M is dynamic, then the performance of "add" and "contains" will have constant or amortized constant time as N approaches infinity.
- ☐ Hash function: If the hash function distributes the items evenly, then the performance of "add" and "contains" will have constant or amortized constant time.
- ☐ Hash function: If the hash function doesn't distribute the items evenly, then the performance of "add" and "contains" will not have constant or amortized constant time.

A copy of your responses will be emailed to yiychen@berkeley.edu.

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