6.1-1.

Consider a heap of height $h$.

The maximum number of elements is the number of elements in a complete tree of height $h$, $2^{h+1} - 1$.

The minimum number of elements is one more than the number of elements in a complete tree of height $h-1$, $2^{h-1+1} - 1 + 1 = 2^h$.

6.1-6.

No. Sketching the tree form of the heap for the array $\{23, 17, 14, 6, 13, 10, 1, 5, 7, 12\}$, we see that node 6 is the parent of node 7, violating the heap property.