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VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous), HYDERABAD

B.E. (I.T. : CBCS) IV-Semester Main Examinations, January-2021

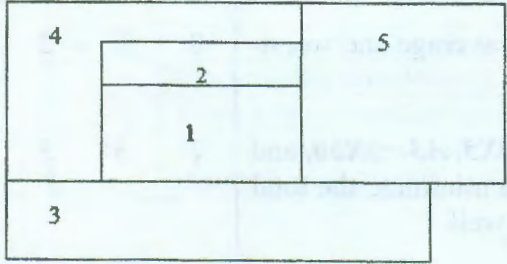
Design and Analysis of Algorithms

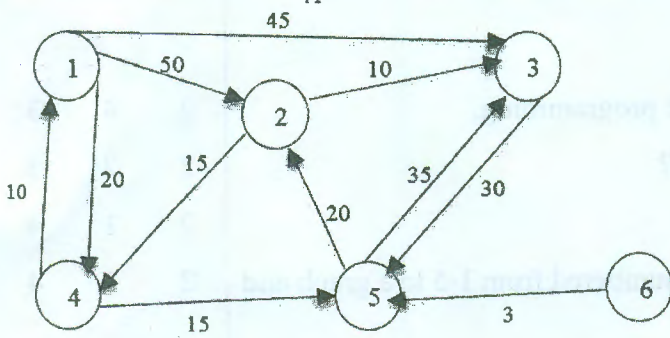
Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 60

Note: Answer any NINE questions from Part-A and any THREE from Part-B

Part-A (9 × 2 = 18 Marks)

Q. No.	Stem of the question	M	L	CO	PO
1.	Give the recurrence relation capturing the optimal execution time of the Towers of Hanoi problem with n discs.	2	2	1	2
2.	What are the steps involved in solving a recurrence relation using the substitution method?	2	1	1	1
3.	What is prefix opcodes in Huffman coding?	2	1	2	1
4.	Write down the recurrence relation for the following algorithms: (a) Binary Search (b) Merge Sort	2	1	2	2
5.	Compute Fibonacci series using dynamic programming.	2	4	3	3
6.	What is meant by principle of optimality?	2	2	3	1
7.	Define branch and bound problem.	2	1	4	1
8.	Convert the following map with regions numbered from 1-5 to a graph and perform graph coloring. 	2	3	4	3
9.	What is Satisfiability problem?	2	2	5	1
10.	Define P-class and NP-class of problems.	2	2	5	1
11.	What is an Algorithm? Give the characteristics of an Algorithm.	2	1	1	1
12.	List the general plan in divide and conquer algorithm.	2	1	2	2
Part-B (3 × 14 = 42 Marks)					
13. a)	Apply the master method to determine the asymptotic behavior of the function $T(n)$. (i) $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/4) + n^{0.51}$ (ii) $T(n) = \sqrt{2} \cdot T(n/2) + \log n$ (iii) $T(n) = 6 \cdot T(n/3) + n^2 \cdot \log n$ (iv) $T(n) = 3 \cdot T(n/3) + n/2$	8	3	1	2

<p>b)</p>	<p>For the given algorithm, calculate the time complexity using steps per execution method and recursive tree method.</p> <p>Algorithm RSum(a,n)</p> <pre>// a is an array with elements, and n is the size of the array. { if(n<=0) then return 0.0; else return RSum(a,n-1) + a[n]; }</pre>	<p>6 3 1 2</p>
<p>14. a)</p>	<p>Calculate the single source shortest path for the given directed graph using Dijkstra's algorithm by considering 1 as the source vertex.</p> 	<p>6 3 2 3</p>
<p>b)</p>	<p>Write an algorithm for Quick Sort. Also, analyze best, average and worst-case time complexity of Quick sort Algorithm.</p>	<p>8 2 2 2</p>
<p>15. a)</p>	<p>Given a chain of four matrices $A1 = 10 \times 100$, $A2 = 100 \times 5$, $A3 = 5 \times 50$, and $A4 = 50 \times 1$. Fully parenthesize the matrices in a way to minimize the total scalar operations. Also write the intermediate steps as well.</p>	<p>7 3 3 2</p>
<p>b)</p>	<p>Explain optimal binary search tree algorithm with example and analyze its efficiency</p>	<p>7 2 3 1</p>
<p>16. a)</p>	<p>Explain the Travelling salesman problem in Branch and bound with an example.</p>	<p>6 2 4 1</p>
<p>b)</p>	<p>Write backtracking algorithm for the n-queens problem. Trace it with the help of 4-queens problem.</p>	<p>8 2 4 3</p>
<p>17. a)</p>	<p>Define the decision version of the vertex (or node) cover problem (VCDP). Show that VCDP is NP-complete by reducing it to another NP-Hard problem.</p>	<p>7 2 5 2</p>
<p>b)</p>	<p>What is SAT and 3-SAT problem? Prove that 3-SAT problem is np-complete.</p>	<p>7 1 5 2</p>

18. a)	Initially devise an algorithm that arranges the array of elements in ascending order with time complexity $O(n^2)$. Then reduce time complexity to $O(n \log n)$ for the same set of array of elements.	7	4	1	3																					
b)	Solve the fractional knapsack problem in $O(n)$ time. Also, prove that the fractional knapsack problem has the greedy-choice property.	7	4	2	3																					
19.	Answer any <i>two</i> of the following:																									
a)	Describe the Floyd - Warshall's algorithm with an example and analyze its efficiency.	7	2	3	2																					
b)	Solve the following instance of Knapsack problem by Branch and bound Algorithm with $W=15$ Kg.	7	3	4	2																					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Weight(in Kg)</th> <th>Profit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td>\$40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>\$35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>\$18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>\$4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>\$10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td>\$2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Item	Weight(in Kg)	Profit	1	5	\$40	2	7	\$35	3	2	\$18	4	4	\$4	5	5	\$10	6	1	\$2
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c)	Prove that Clique Decision Problem is NP-complete.	7	2	5	2																					

M: Marks; L: Bloom's Taxonomy Level; CO: Course Outcome; PO: Programme Outcome

S. No.	Criteria for questions	Percentage
1	Fundamental knowledge (Level-1 & 2)	60%
2	Knowledge on application and analysis (Level-3 & 4)	40%
3	*Critical thinking and ability to design (Level-5 & 6) (*wherever applicable, subject to a maximum of 10%)	-
