

MCA 5th Semester-2021  
Analysis and Design of Algorithm, paper-5.4

**Answer all questions**

Q1 (a) Discuss on various asymptotic notations used to express the running time of an algorithm. (7)

(b) Solve the recurrence relations: (i)  $T(n) = 3T(n/4) + O(n^2)$ . (ii)  $T(n) = \sqrt{n}T(\sqrt{n}) + n$ . (7)

OR

(c) Prove that for  $i \geq 0$ , the  $(i + 2)^{th}$  Fibonacci number satisfies  $F_{i+2} \geq \phi_i$ . (7)

(d) Describe an  $\Theta(n \log n)$ -time algorithm that, given a set  $S$  of  $n$  integers and another integer  $x$ , determines whether or not there exist two elements in  $S$  whose sum is exactly  $x$ . (7)

2.(a) Sort the numbers 12, 4, 23, 7, 8, 21, 5, 22, 3, 14 using heap sort. (7)

(b) Show that the running time of Build-Max-Heap () is  $O(n)$ . (7)

OR

(c) Sort the numbers 1, 14, 33, 7, 18, 20, 5, 12, 10 using quick sort (7)

(d) Discuss the algorithms for Extract-min and Decrease-Key operations of min-priority queue and find their time complexities. (7)

3.. (a) Insert the keys: 12, 23, 11, 35, 20, 34, 66, 54, 102, and 88 into an empty 2-3-4 tree. (7)

(b) Using the longest common sequence algorithm, describe the various steps to find the LCS of the following two sequences:  $X = \{A, B, B, C, D, B, A\}$   $Y = \{B, D, C, A, B, A\}$ . (7)

OR

(c) Using backtracking find the solution of the following sum of the subset problem: Given a set  $S = \{15, 12, 50, 6, 4, 1\}$  and a number  $t = 19$ . Find the elements of  $S$  whose sum is  $t$ . (7)

(d) Discuss the difference between dynamic programming and greedy algorithm. Obtain the Optimal Huffman prefix code for the (alphabet : frequency) pairs:  $a : 2, b : 5, c : 4, d : 8, e : 7, f : 20, g : 22$  of a text file. (7)

4.(a). For the sets  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$  and  $B = \{1, 67, 12\}$  find their union by

linked list representation of sets and then union by rank and path compression heuristics. (7)

(b) For the following weighted graph, suppose the (edge :cost) pairs are :  
( $a, b$ ) : 12, ( $a, i$ ) : 13, ( $b, i$ ) : 8, ( $b, c$ ) : 17, ( $i, d$ ) : 3, ( $i, g$ ) : 16, ( $i, e$ ) : 11, ( $d, e$ ) : 2, ( $c, f$ ) : 4, ( $c, g$ ) : 7, ( $c, e$ ) : 2, ( $e, f$ ) : 3, ( $f, h$ ) : 4, ( $e, h$ ) : 1 Then using Prim's algorithm find the maximum spanning tree of the graph taking  $a$  as the root of tree. (7)

OR

(c) Modify BFS algorithm to find the height of the spanning tree (4)

(d) Given a directed graph  $G$  with directed edges :  
( $y, z$ ), ( $y, x$ ), ( $z, x$ ), ( $w, x$ ), ( $w, z$ ), ( $z, s$ ), ( $v, z$ ), ( $v, w$ ), ( $v, s$ ), ( $s, t$ ), ( $u, t$ ), ( $u, v$ ), ( $u, v$ ).  
For  $G$ , find DFS spanning tree/forest, obtain the topological sort and classify the edges (10)

5.(a) Discuss  $NP$ -complete problem, polynomial reduce-ability, complexity class  $P, NP$  with examples. (7)

(b) Show that if  $L_1 \leq_p L_2$  and  $L_2 \leq_p L_3$ , then  $L_1 \leq_p L_3$  (7)

OR

(c) Show that  $CLIQUE$  problem is  $NP$ -complete. (14)