

① (c) $E[X] = 1 \Rightarrow E^2[X] = 1^2 = 1$

$X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ since $X_i = 1$
 $E[X] = E[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i]$
 MCA - 4

Analysis & Design of Algorithm

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

not a max-heap

$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

Answer any six questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

[2 x 10]

1. Answer all questions. $\text{case 3, } O(T(n)) = \Theta(n^3)$

(a) If $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^3$, then find $O(T(n))$.

(b) Is the sequence < 23, 17, 14, 6, 13, 10, 1, 5, 7, 12 > a max-heap? Justify. No.

(c) Let X be a random variable that is equal to the number of heads in two flips of a fair coin. What is $E[X^2]$? What is $E^2[X]$? $n=2$
 set = {0, 1, 2}

Suppose $X = 1 + S, E[X] = E[S] = n/2 = 2/2 = 1$

(d) Prove that for any pair of vertices 'u' and 'v' and any capacity and flow functions 'c' and 'f', we have $c_f(u,v) + c_f(v,u) = c(u,v) + c(v,u)$.

give near-optimal solutions

(e) What are approximation algorithms? What is their significance?

more efficient

(f) If running time of one algorithm is $O(n \log n)$ and another is $O(n^3)$, then which one is more efficient and why? $n = 10, O(n \log n) \approx 10 \log 10 \approx 10 \times 10 = 100$
 $O(n^3) \approx 10^3 \approx 1000$

(g) Define the convex hull of a set of points. Give an example.

(h) What are the three properties that a flow in a flow network must satisfy?

(i) Explain the fractional knapsack problem with a suitable example.

(j) What do you mean by a NP-complete problem? Give an example.

2. (a) Illustrate the operation of BUILD-MAX-HEAP on the array

$A = \langle 5, 3, 17, 10, 84, 19, 6, 22, 9 \rangle$

(b) Discuss the running time of quick sort algorithm with respect to balanced versus unbalanced partitioning of elements.

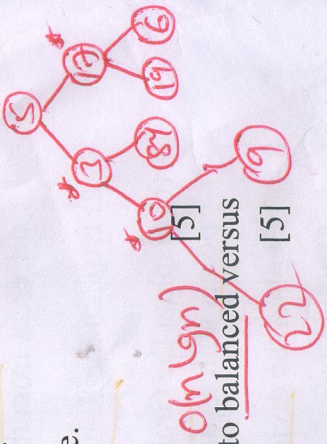
$O(n^2)$

3. (a) What is the use of indicator random variables in randomized algorithms? Explain with a suitable example. [5]

(b) Differentiate between aggregate analysis, accounting and potential methods of amortized analysis with suitable examples. [5]

① (d) $c_f(u,v) + c_f(v,u) = c(u,v) + c(v,u) - f(u,v) - f(v,u)$
 $= c(u,v) + c(v,u) - f(u,v) - f(v,u)$

Capacity constraint
 Skews symmetry
 Flow conservation



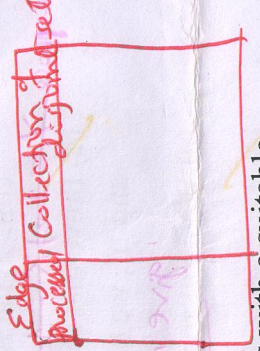
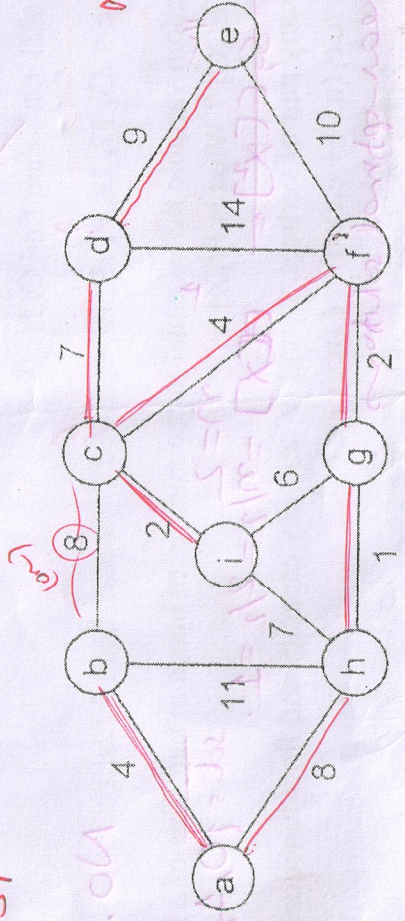
... $c_f(u,v) + c_f(v,u) = c(u,v) + c(v,u) - f(u,v) - f(v,u)$
 $= c(u,v) + c(v,u) - f(u,v) - f(v,u)$
 ...

4. (a) What are the elements of dynamic programming? Determine a Longest Common Subsequence of $\langle 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1 \rangle$ and $\langle 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0 \rangle$ using dynamic programming. $LCS = "100110"$ [5]

(b) Explain with a suitable example why the greedy strategy doesn't work for the 0/1 knapsack problem. [5]

5. (a) Find a minimum spanning tree of the following graph using Kruskal's algorithm. Show all the steps and find the total cost of the minimum spanning tree. [5]

$MST_{cost} = 37$



(b) Explain how to find the connected components of undirected graphs with a suitable example. [5]

6. (a) What is backtracking technique of analyzing algorithms? Discuss the 4-queens problem and its solution using backtracking technique. [5]

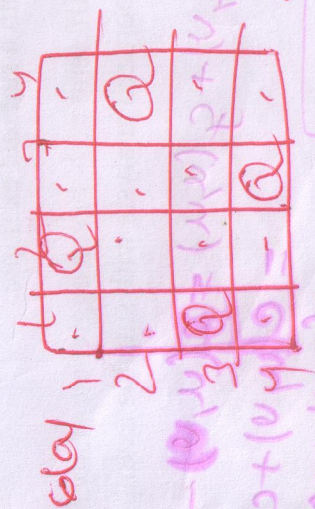
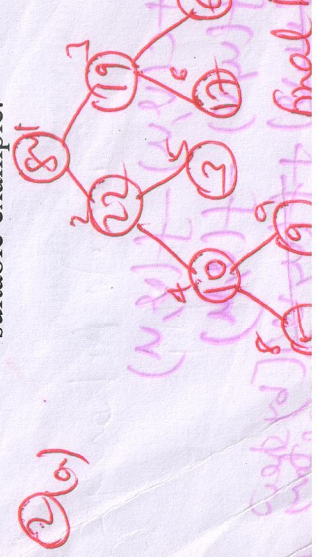
(b) How is the Dijkstra's algorithm for the single source shortest path problem different from the Bellman-Ford algorithm? Explain with suitable examples. [5]

7. (a) Explain the Rabin-Karp string matching algorithm with a suitable example. [5]

(b) Explain the Graham's scan algorithm to find the convex hull of a given set of points with a suitable example. [5]

8. (a) Explain the divide-and-conquer technique of analyzing algorithms with a suitable example. [5]

(b) Define the formula-satisfiability problem and prove that it is NP-complete with a suitable example. [5]



$\langle 2, 4, 1, 3 \rangle$
 $\langle 3, 1, 4, 2 \rangle$