## MCA 182302

(a)

(c)

 $O(n^2)$ 

O(n)

111 011	202					
Roll No	o. of ca	andidate				
		11/6/	/ 202	1 BINA CHOWDHURY CENTRAL LIBRAR ( 1 INT & FIPS) April Halki wapara,		
		M.C.A. 3rd Semes	ter En	d-Term Examination		
		DESIGN AND AN	NALYS!	IS OF ALGORITHMS		
				w.e.f. 2017-18) & v.e.f. 2008-19))		
Full M	arks -	- 70		Time - Three hours		
			e margi	in indicate full marks estions.		
		Answer question N	o. 1 and	l any four from the rest.		
1. C	Choose the appropriate answer: (10 >					
(i	) W	hich of the following stat	s true for a Divide and conquer algorithm			
	(a)	The sub problems are solved only once				
	(b)	(b) The sub problems are solved non recursively				
	(c)	The sub problems are	solved	only once recursively		
	(d)	The sub problems are	solved	repeatedly and recursively		
(i	i) Th	e chain of matrices <a1,< td=""><td>A2, A3</td><td>, A4 &gt; can be fully parenthesized in</td></a1,<>	A2, A3	, A4 > can be fully parenthesized in		
	(a)	4 ways	(b)	5 ways		
	(c)	6 ways	(d)	None of the above		
(i	ii) Th	e running time of quick	sort dep	ends on the		
	(a)	No of input	(b)	Arrangement of element		
	(c)	Partioning element	(d)	None of the above		
(i	v) Th	e time complexity of Kru	ıskal's a	lgorithm is		
	(a)	O(log V)	(b)	O(E log V)		
	(c)	O(V log E)	(d)	None of the above		
(1	r) Ti	me complexity of matrix	chain n	ultiplication problem is		

(b) O(n<sup>3</sup>)

(d)

None of the above

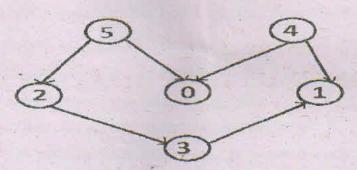
(11)	A 4 11	ich of the following problem has an optimal greedy solution:			
	(a)	O-1 knapsack problem			
#	(b)	Fractional knapsack problem			
	(c)	Tower of Hanoi problem			
	(d)	None of the above			
(vii)	vii) The running time of an algorithm is given by				
	(a)	Total number of basic operations performed by the algorithm			
	(b)	Total number of statements			
	(c)	Maximum time taken to execute			
	(d)	None of the above			
(viii) The best case time complexity of insertion sort is					
	(a)	O(log n) (b) O(n)			
	(c)	O(n log n) (d) None of the above			
(ix)	Suppose you have coins of denominations 1, 3 and 4. You use a greedy algorithm, in which you choose the largest denomination coin which is not greater than the remaining sum. For which of the following sums, the algorithm will not produce an optimal answer?				
	(a)	20 (b) 12			
	(c)	6 (d) 5			
(x)	In d	ynamic programming			
	(a)	Sub problems are solved Only once			
	(b)	Sub problems are solved many times			
	(c)	Sub problems do not share sub problems			
	(d)	None of the above			
(a)	What is instance of a problem? What will be instance of the problem to check whether a number is prime or not? (2+2=4)				
(b)	What is running time of an algorithm? Explain best case, average case and worst case time complexity of an algorithm. (2+6=8)				

(c) Is  $2^{n+1} = O(2^n)$ ?

2.

(3)

- 3. (a) What is a divide and conquer algorithm. What are the different steps followed in a divide and conquer algorithm. Give the general recurrence of a divide and conquer algorithm. (5)
  - (b) Analyse the running time of Merge sort using recursion tree method? (10)
- 4. (a) Explain the best case, worst case and average case running time of Quick sort. Show that the average case running time is much closer to the best case than to the worst case. (8)
  - (b) What are the P, NP and NPC problems? Give one example each of the three classes of problem. (7)
- 5. (a) Construct the Huffman code of the characters in a data file of 100000 characters for the following set of frequencies (in thousands) A:45 b:13 c:12 d:16 e:9 f:5.
  - (b) What is coin changing problem? Explain how greedy algorithm can be used to solve this problem. (5)
- 6. (a) What is topological sorting? Apply topological sorting on the following graph. (2+5=7)



- (b) Define a flow network. Explain about the properties of a flow network. (2+6=8)
- 7. (a) Determine a longest common subsequence of the two strings
  Strl < S, T, O, N, E> and Str2 < L, O, N, G, E, S, T>. (8)
  - (b) Illustrate the operation of Radix sort on the following list of 3 digit numbers 329, 457, 657, 839, 436, 720, 355. (7)