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Seat	
No.	

T.E. (Information Technology) (Semester – II) Examination, 2013 DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS (2008 Pattern)

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: 1) Answerthree questions from each Section.

- 2) Answers to the **two** Sections should be written in **separate** answer books.
- 3) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 4) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
- 5) Assume suitable data if necessary.

SECTION-I

1. A) What is the framework for analysis of algorithms? Discuss all the components,

8

B) Prove by induction 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + n = n (n + 1)/2.

8

OR

2. A) Define and explain O,θ and Ω notations. Give examples.

8

B) Explain direct proof and proof by counter example techniques.

8

3. A) Explain convex hull problem with example.

OR

8

B) What is MST? Write PRIM's algorithm of MST. Mention its time complexity.

9

4. A) Why Huffman code is called prefix free code? Construct a Huffman tree for the following data:

9

Character	Α	В	С	D	-
Probability	0.35	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.15

Find codes of A, B, C, D and '-'.

B) Write a note on Masters theorem.

8

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5. What is Dynamic programming? Is this the optimization technique? Give reasons. What are its drawbacks? Explain memory functions.

17

OR

6. Explain Warshall's algorithm for computing transitive closure of a directed graph.

17

SECTION - II

7. A) What is backtracking technique? Find one solution for 4 - Queen's problem. Show all the steps and explain why you need to backtrack.

8

B) Explain the following terms:

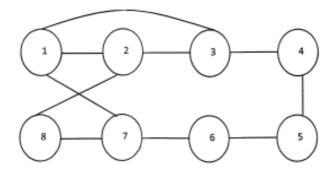
Live nodes, expanding nodes, bounding function and solution space.

8

OR

8. A) Find Hamiltonian Cycle for

8



B) Explain graph coloring problem.

8

9. A) Explain the terms:

Branch and Bound, LC, LIFO and Bounding function. How are LIFO and LC techniques different?

9

B) Differentiate between Backtracking and Branch and Bound.

9

OR

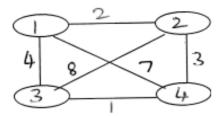
16

16



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10. Explain Branch and Bound strategy. Take an example of Travelling salesman problem using branch and bound.18



11. Explain the terms decision problem, NP, NP-Hard and NP-Complete. State examples of each. State if P a proper subset of NP or NP is a proper subset of P. Explain with the help of diagram.

OR

12. What are the conditions to prove that a problem P is NP-Complete? Are all NP-Complete problems NP-Hard? Are all NP-Hard problems NP-Complete?

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