

Total No. of Questions : 12]

SEAT No. :

P1152

[Total No. of Pages : 4

[4163] - 358

May - June 2012

T.E. (Information Technology)

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

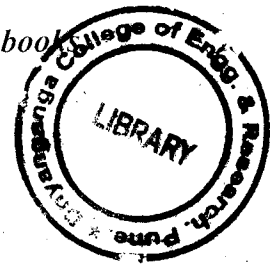
(2008 Pattern) (Sem. - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :-

- 1) Answer any 3 questions from each section.
- 2) Answers to the two sections should be written in separate answer book.
- 3) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

SECTION - I

Q1) a) Find out the time complexity for the recurrence equation as follows: [10]

- i) $T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$
- ii) $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n$

Also explain the above equations belongs to which searching/ sorting algorithms.

- b) Write an algorithm to delete an element from a linked list. Also mention the worst case running time for this operation. [8]

OR

Q2) a) Consider the following algorithm [12]

```

ALGORITHM sum (n)
// Input : A non-negative integer n
S ← 0
for i = 1 to n do
    S ← S + i
return S

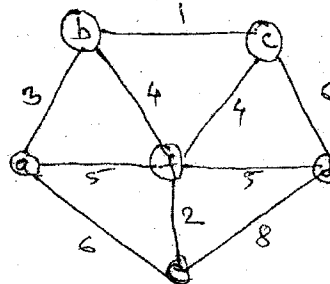
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- i) What does this algorithm computes?
- ii) What is its basic operation?
- iii) How many times the basic operations executed?
- iv) What is the efficiency class of this algorithm?
- v) Suggest an improved algorithm and indicate its efficiency class. If you cannot do it, try to prove that it cannot be done.
- b) Setup and solve a Recurrence relation for the number of calls made by F(n), the recursive algorithms for computing n! [6]

P.T.O.

Q3) a) Explain the upper and lower hulls in the convex hull problem with an example. [8]

b) Analyze PRIMS algorithm of minimum spanning tree using greedy approach. Find the cost of minimum spanning tree of the give graph by using prims algorithm. [8]



OR

Q4) a) Find out minimum cost spanning tree using KRUSKAL algorithm. [8]

Edge	Cost	Edge	Cost
(V_1, V_7)	1	(V_4, V_5)	7
(V_3, V_4)	3	(V_1, V_2)	20
(V_2, V_7)	4	(V_1, V_6)	23
(V_3, V_7)	9	(V_5, V_7)	25
(V_2, V_3)	15	(V_5, V_6)	28
(V_4, V_7)	16	(V_6, V_7)	36

b) Construct the Huffman tree for the following data and obtain its Huffman code. [8]

Character	A	B	C	D	E	—
Probability	0.5	0.35	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2

Encode text DAD-BE using the above code.

Decode the text 1100110110 using above information.

Q5) a) Compare matrix generation for warshalls algorithm and floyds algorithm with suitable examples. [8]

b) Consider the knapsack problem : $n = 3$, $(W_1, W_2, W_3) = (2, 3, 4)$ $(P_1, P_2, P_3) = (1, 2, 5)$ and $m = 6$. Solve the problem using dynamic programming approach. [8]

OR

Q6) What is dynamic programming approach? Solve the following problem using dynamic approach. [16]

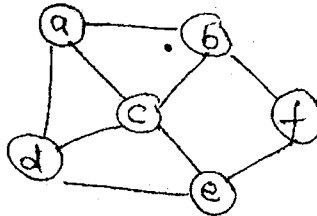
$N = 4$ and $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = (\text{do}, \text{if}, \text{int}, \text{while})$

$P(1:4) = (3, 3, 1, 1)$ and $q(0, 4) = (2, 3, 1, 1, 1)$

Compute and construct OBST for above value using Dynamic approach.

SECTION - II

Q7) a) Find the Hamiltonian cycle by using backtracking approach for given graph. [8]



b) Find all possible solutions for five queen problem using backtracking approach. [8]

OR

Q8) Consider knapsack problem : $n = 8$, [16]

$(W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4, W_5, W_6, W_7, W_8) = (1, 11, 21, 23, 33, 43, 45, 55)$

$P = (11, 21, 31, 33, 43, 53, 55, 65), m = 110$.

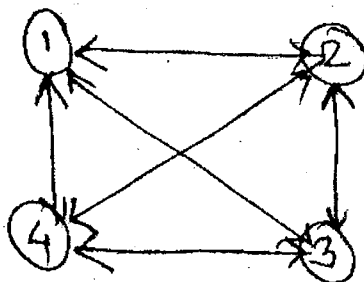
Solve the problem using backtracking approach.

Q9) a) What is LC search? How does it help in finding a solution for branch and bound algorithm. [8]

b) What is the difference between backtracking approach and branch and bound approach. Illustrate using 8 queens problem. [8]

OR

Q10) What is Travelling sales person problem? Find the solution of the following travelling salesperson problem using Dynamic approach and Branch & Bound approach. [16]



0	10	15	20
5	0	9	10
6	13	0	12
8	8	9	0

- Q11)**a) Define NP-Hard and NP- Complete problems. Represent the relation between them. Prove that P is a subset of NP. [8]
- b) Explain flow shop scheduling. Show that the Job sequencing with deadlines problem is NP-Hard. [10]

OR

- Q12)**a) Explain the cooks theorem in details with suitable example. [8]
- b) Write short notes on : [10]
- i) P and NP problems
 - ii) CNF- satisfiability problem
 - iii) RSA - algorithm

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