

Total number of printed pages: 3

UG/7th Semester/UCSE701

2024

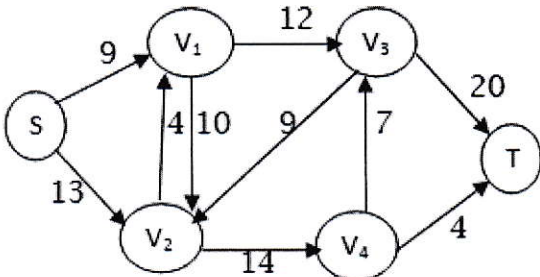
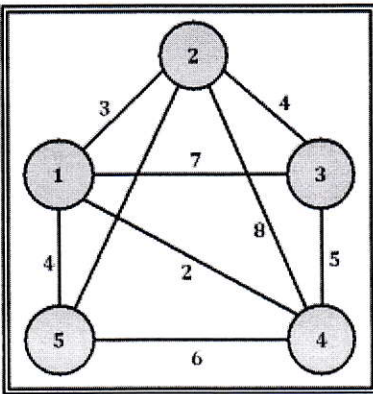
Advance Algorithms (Back)

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**Answer any five questions.*

1.	a)	(i) Solve the recurrence relation. $5 \times 2 = 10$ $T(n) = 2T(\sqrt{n}) + 1, T(1) = 1.$ (ii) Set up a recurrence relation for the following algorithm and solve it. ALGORITHM $S(n)$ //Input: A positive integer n Step 1. if $n = 1$ Step 2. return 1 Step 3. else Step 4. return $S(n - 1) + 1/n$	10									
	b)	Prove that the average case time-complexity of quick sort is $O(n \log n)$	10									
2.	a)	Suppose we're doing a sequence of n operations (numbered 1, 2, 3,...) on a data structure in which the i th operations cost is as follows: $\text{cost} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \neq \text{power of } 2 \\ i & \text{if } i = \text{power of } 2 \end{cases}$ For example, the following table shows the costs for each of the first few operations: operation number: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... cost: 1 2 1 4 1 1 1 8 1 ... Use aggregate analysis to determine amortized cost per operation.	10									
	b)	Find the amortized cost per operation of augmented stack using potential analysis	10									
3.	a)	Solve the following 0/1 knapsack problem by Dynamic programming (weight limit $W=11$): <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Weight(w_i)</th> <th>Value(v_i)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Weight(w_i)	Value(v_i)	1	1	1	2	2	6	10
Item	Weight(w_i)	Value(v_i)										
1	1	1										
2	2	6										

		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </table>	3	5	18	4	6	22	5	7	28	
3	5	18										
4	6	22										
5	7	28										
	b)	Suppose the letters a, b, c, d, e, f have probabilities $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ respectively. Find the Huffman code for letter a, b, c, d, e, f.	10									
4.	a)	Compute the time complexity of Ford-Fulkerson algorithm to find the maximum flow of the graph.	5									
	b)	<p>State the Max-flow min-cut theorem for network flow analysis. Trace the execution of Ford-Fulkerson algorithm to find the maximum flow of the graph given in figure 1.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1</p>	3+12									
5.		<p>Solve the APSP problem using Floyd-Warshall's algorithm for the graph given in figure 2:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2</p>	20									
6	a)	Define the classes P and NP. Discuss diagrammatically the relations among P class, NP class, NP hard and NP complete.	10									
	b)	Trace the execution of vertex cover problem using Approximation algorithm of the graph given in figure 3. Also find the Approximation ratio (p(n)).	10									

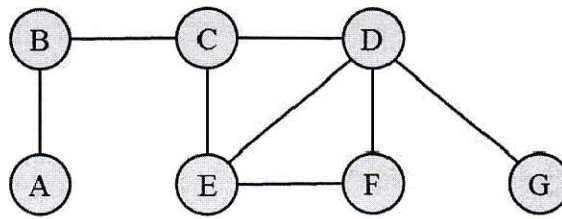


Figure 3

7. a) Apply the 2-approximate and 1.5-approximate algorithm for the Travelling Salesman Problem of the graph given in figure 4.

10+10=20

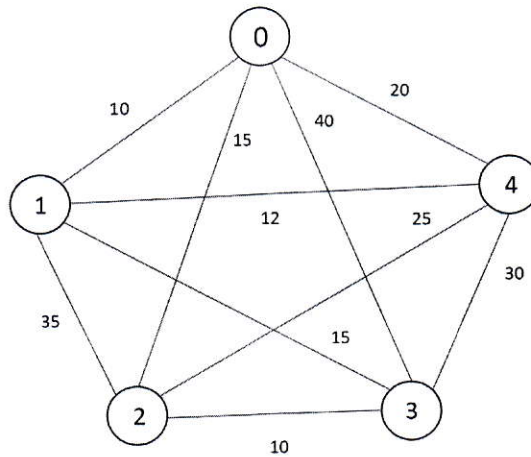


Figure 4
