

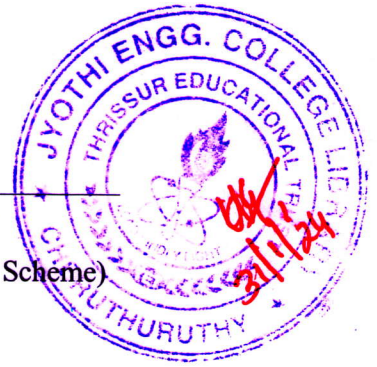
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APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

B.Tech Degree S6 (S, FE) / S6 (PT) (S) Examination January 2024 (2019 Scheme)



Course Code: CST306

Course Name: ALGORITHM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

PART A

Answer all questions, each carries 3 marks.

Marks

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1 | What are the characteristics of a good algorithm? | (3) |
| 2 | Solve $T(n)=4T(n/2) + n^3$ using master method. | (3) |
| 3 | Can we use DFS to detect cycles in a graph? Justify your answer. | (3) |
| 4 | Define AVL tree. What is the advantage of AVL tree? Give an example | (3) |
| 5 | Strassen's multiplication method is used to multiply two $n \times n$ matrices when n is a power of 2. How it can be modified when n is not a power of 2? | (3) |
| 6 | Define spanning tree of a graph. Write the total number of spanning trees possible for a complete graph with 4 vertices. | (3) |
| 7 | Write a recurrence to represent the number of ways to parenthesize a chain of n matrices. | (3) |
| 8 | Define Travelling Salesman problem. | (3) |
| 9 | What do you mean by tractable problem? Give an example. | (3) |
| 10 | Define graph colouring problem. | (3) |

PART B

Answer one full question from each module, each carries 14 marks.

Module I

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 11 | a) Solve the following recurrence using iteration method.
$T(n)=2T(n/2) + n$ | (6) |
| | b) Define the asymptotic notations: Big Oh, Big Omega, Theta and little omega. | (8) |

OR

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 12 | a) Illustrate best case, average case and worst-case complexity with insertion sort algorithm. | (7) |
| | b) Solve the following recurrence using recursion tree method.
$T(n)=T(n/3) + T(2n/3)+cn$ | (7) |

Module II

- 13 a) Explain the different operations possible on disjoint sets. Implement UNION (7)
using linked list representation of disjoint sets.
- b) Give Breadth First Search algorithm for graph traversal. Perform its complexity (7)
analysis.

OR

- 14 a) Write an algorithm to find strongly connected components of a graph. Illustrate (7)
with an example.
- b) Give Depth First Search algorithm for graph traversal. How the edges of a graph (7)
are classified based on DFS?

Module III

- 15 a) Write the control abstraction for Greedy design technique. Give a greedy (7)
algorithm for fractional knapsack problem.
- b) Illustrate the divide and conquer approach by applying 2 way merge sort for the (7)
input array: [15,12,14,17,11,13,12,16]. Write the recurrence for merge sort and
give the complexity.

OR

- 16 a) Find an optimal solution to the fractional knapsack instance $n=5$, $m=60$, (8)
 $(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_5) = (30, 20, 100, 90, 160)$ and $(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_5) = (5, 10, 20, 30, 40)$, Where
 m is the knapsack capacity, p_i is the profit of i th item and w_i is the weight of i th
item.
- b) Write Dijkstra's algorithm for single source shortest path. Perform its (6)
complexity analysis.

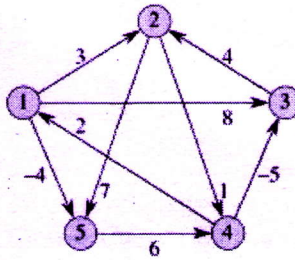
Module IV

- 17 a) Find an optimal paranthesization of a matrix-chain product whose sequence of (8)
dimensions is $4 \times 10, 10 \times 3, 3 \times 12, 12 \times 20, 20 \times 7$ using dynamic programming
- b) Explain how Travelling Salesman Problem can be solved using Branch and (6)
Bound method.

OR

- 18 a) Explain backtracking technique. How 4-queens problem can be solved using (6)
backtracking?
- b) Explain Floyd-Warshall Algorithm. Using the algorithm find all pair of shortest (8)
paths in the following graph.

1200CST306052304



Module V

- 19 a) Discuss the advantages of randomized algorithms over deterministic algorithms. (7)
Discuss Las Vegas and Monte Carlo algorithms with a suitable example.
- b) Give a randomized version of quicksort algorithm and perform its expected running time analysis. (7)

OR

- 20 a) Define bin packing problem. Discuss the first fit strategy for solving it. State the approximation ratio of the algorithm. (7)
- b) Prove that vertex cover problem is NP Complete. (7)
