

## Task 1

This code optimizes the Friend-Circle problem solution using Union-find. The find function implements path compression and the union function avoids calling "find" for the root node.

## Task 2

We are using Kruskal's algo. The edges are sorted by maintenance cost, and a Union-Find object "uf" is initialized with "n" cities. The code then iterates over the sorted edges, checking if the endpoints at each edge belong to different sets in "uf". If they do, the edge weight is added to "min-cost", a union operation is performed on

The endpoints of and the edge is added to `mt-edges`. After iterating over all edges, `mt-cost` will contain the minimum total main tarrance cost to connect all cities.

### Task 3

The code reads the number of stairs " $n$ " from input file, uses count function to count distinct ways to climb using dynamic prog. where  $dp[i]$  represents the number of ways to climb " $i$ " stairs. The base cases are  $dp[0] = dp[1] = 1$  and  $dp[2] = 2$ . For each stair  $3$  to  $n$ , it calculates  $dp[i]$  as the sum of  $dp[i-1]$  and  $dp[i-2]$ , representing the option to climb either one or two

at a time.

### Task 4

This code implements a dynamic prog. solution to find the minimum number of coins to make up a target amount. First initialize a table  $dp$  with size  $amount + 1$  and set the  $dp[0]$  to 0. For each target amount from 1 to  $amount$ , it iterates over each coin denomination and updates  $dp[target]$  if the coin is less than or equal to  $target$ . After filling the  $dp$  table, it returns  $dp[amount]$  if it's not infinity, indicating the target amount can be made up using the given coin denominations, otherwise, it returns -1.