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Use pseudo-code in questions that need you to present your algorithms, but your pseudo-code can be “English-like” if the operation is obvious. Make sure that each line in your pseudo-code is numbered, and the indentation is correct.

1. In Lecture 13, we solved the Fractional Knapsack problem (Example 2) using a greedy algorithm (“iteratively choosing the item with largest unit value”) and we proved it can yield an optimal solution. Describe this greedy algorithm formally in pseudo-code.
2. Bob loves foreign languages and plans to take one language course each semester. He wants to plan his course schedule to take the following 10 language courses. Find a sequence of courses that allows Bob to satisfy all the prerequisites and show how you find this sequence.

Course	Prerequisites
LA15	None
LA16	LA15, LA17
LA17	LA15
LA22	None
LA31	LA15
LA32	LA16, LA31
LA126	LA22, LA32, LA127
LA127	LA16
LA141	LA22, LA169
LA169	LA32

3. Given a simple undirected graph $G = (V, E)$, present an algorithm that determines whether G contains a cycle in $O(|V|)$ time. Analyze the time complexity of your algorithm to show why it finishes in the required running time.
4. Given a simple undirected graph $G = (V, E)$, present an algorithm that determines whether G is bipartite in $O(|V| + |E|)$ time. A graph $G = (V, E)$ is bipartite, by its definition (on page 1172 in the 3rd edition of CLRS), if and only if V can be decomposed into L and R , where $|L| + |R| = |V|$ and $L \cap R = \emptyset$, such that for each edge $e \in E$, one endpoint is in L and the other is in R . In other words, $G = (V, E)$ is bipartite if and only if G contains no cycles of odd length.