

CS & IT ENGINEERING

Algorithms

Design Strategies (Divide & Conquer)

(Discussion Notes)



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TOPICS TO BE COVERED



01 Question

02 Discussion

Q.1



Consider an array containing the following elements in unsorted order (placed randomly) but 120 as first elements

120 160 30 190 14 24 70 180 110

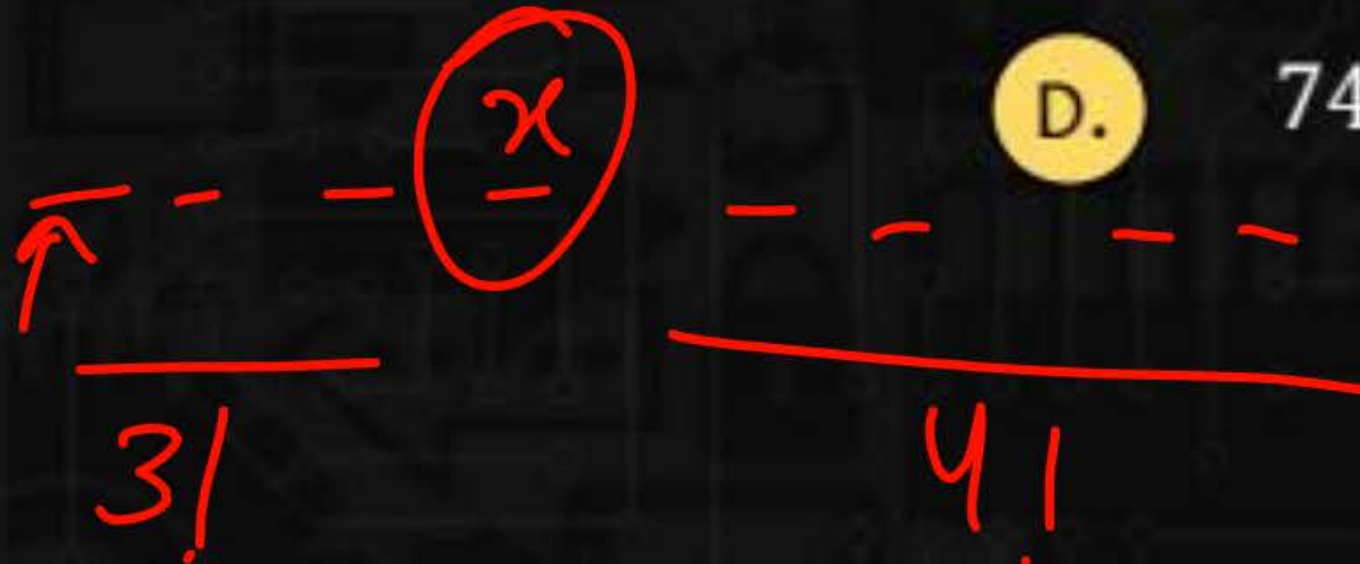
Quick sort partitioning algorithm is applied by choosing first elements as pivot element. Then what is the total number of arrangements of array integers are possible preserving the effect of first pass of partitioning algorithm. **[MCQ]**

A. 680

B. 700

☒ C. 720

D. 740



120	160	30	190	14	20	110	120	
P	160	30	190	14	20	110	120	190
120	160	30	190	14	20	110	120	9
120	160	30	190	14	20	110	120	190

$$(110 \ 30 \ 14 \ 24 \ 70) \overset{5!}{120} \overset{3!}{(160 \ 180 \ 190)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5! * 3! = 60 * 2 * 6$$
$$= 120 * 6 = \underline{\underline{720}}$$

Q.2

Let $T(n) = [n(\log(n^3) - \log n) + \log n]n + \log n$, complexity of $T(n)$ is



[MCQ]

A.

$O(n^2)$

B.

$O(n^3)$

C.

$O(n \log n)$

☒ D.

$O(n^2 \log n)$

$$\underbrace{\left[n (\log n^3 - \log n) + \log n \right] n + \log n}$$

$$\log \frac{m}{n} = \log m - \log n$$

$$\log m^k = k \log m$$

$$\log m \cdot n = \log m + \log n$$

$$\log n^2 = 2 \log n$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[n \times \log \frac{n^3}{n} + \log n \right] n + \log n$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 \times \log n^2 + n \log n + \log n$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{2} n^2 \times \log n + \underbrace{n \log n + \log n} = O(n^2 \log n)$$

Q.3



Assume that there are 4 sorted lists of $\frac{n}{4}$ elements each, if these lists are merged into a single sorted list of 'n' elements then how many key comparisons are required in the worst case using an efficient algorithm? [MCQ]

Two merge algo

Merge sort

A.

$$2n - 3$$

B.

$$\frac{7}{4}n - 3$$

C.

$$\frac{9}{4}n - 3$$

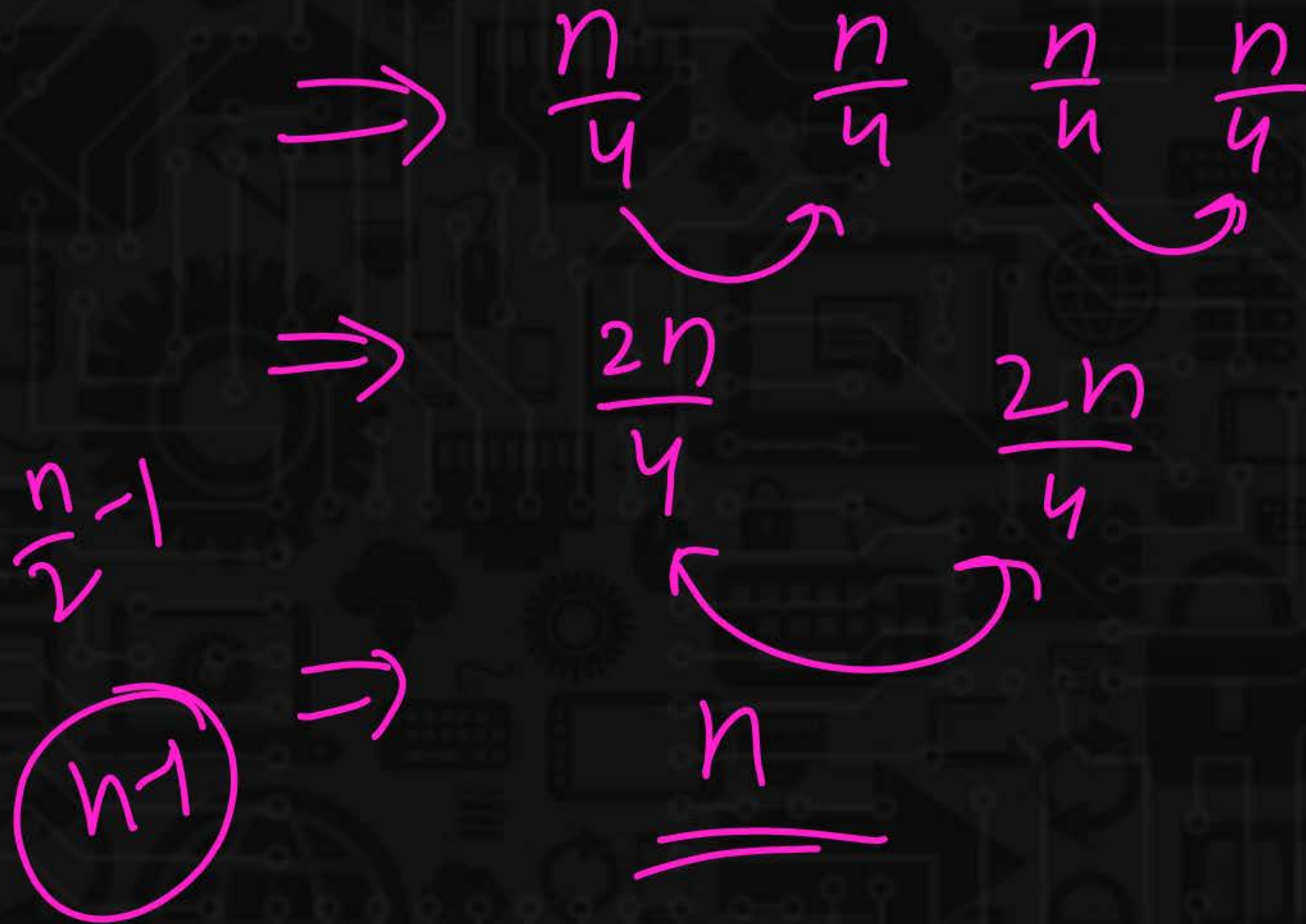
D.

$$\frac{6}{4}n - 3$$

$\Rightarrow [10, 20, 30] \rightarrow [5, 15, 25]$

5	10	15	20	25	30
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(5)
6=5
m = merr



$$\begin{aligned}
 \# \text{Com} &= \frac{n}{2} - 1 + \frac{n}{2} - 1 \\
 &\quad + n - 1 \\
 &= \frac{n}{2} - 1 + \frac{n}{2} - 1 + n - 1 \\
 &= \underline{2n - 3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.4



Consider the number in the sequence

2 5 11 17 19 21 26 33 39 40 51 65 79 88 99

Using binary search, the number of comparisons required to search elements '2' is ____ **[NAT]**

2, 5, 11, 17, 19, 21, 26, 33, 39, 40, 51, 65, 79, 88, 97
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mid} &= 1 + 15/2 \\ &= \frac{16}{2} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mid} = \frac{1+7}{2} = 4$$

$$= \frac{1+1}{2} = 1, \quad \uparrow \uparrow \textcircled{5}$$

Q.5

Merging 4 sorted files having 400, 100, 250, 50 records will take
 $O(\quad)$ time?



[MCQ]

A.

800

B.

400

C.

200

D.

100

$400, 100, 250, 50$

\Rightarrow

$O(500) + O(300)$

\Rightarrow

$Time = O(m \log n)$
 $Comp = \frac{m \log n}{1}$

$\Rightarrow 500 + 300$
 $\Rightarrow 800$

Q.6

Consider a machine which needs a minimum of 50 seconds to sort 500 names by quick sort, then what is the minimum time required to sort 50 names (approximately) is ____ (round off to 2 decimal) [NAT]



3.14 3.15

—|—

500 names will take = 50 sec

Q.S $TC = O(n \log n)$

$$= 500 * \log 500 = 500 * 8.96 = 4482.89$$

50 sec = 4482.89

Unit

for 50 nAmps

$$85 \quad T_c = 50 \log 50$$

$$= \boxed{282.19}$$

$$= \frac{50}{4482.89} \times 282.19$$

$$= 3.147 = \underline{\underline{3.14 \text{ or } 3.15}}$$

Q.7



What is the total number of comparisons that will be required in worst case to merge the following sorted files into a single sorted file into a single sorted file by merging together two files at a time____. **[NAT]**

Files	F ₁	F ₂	F ₃	F ₄
Number of records	40	42	44	46

Two-way

$$\text{Comp} \Rightarrow 81 + 89 + 171$$

$$= 260 + 81 \Rightarrow \underline{341}$$



