

DHARMSINH DESAI UNIVERSITY, NADIAD FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

FIRST SESSIONAL

SUBJECT: (IT 509) Design And Analysis of Algorithm

Examination : B.TECH Semester - V Seat No. :

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.
- 2. The symbols used carry their usual meanings.
- 3. Assume suitable data, if required & mention them clearly.
- 4. Draw neat sketches wherever necessary.

Q.1 Do as directed.

- (a) Find the time complexity (big 'O') of following code. Assume that A is an array of n integers j < 0 for i < 0 to n while (j < n and A(i) < A(j)) j < -j+1 end end
- (b) Prove the asymptotic relation between $f(n)=2^n$ and $g(n)=n^{\sqrt{n}}$
- (c) What is asymptotic analysis? Sort the following function in increasing order of growth rate

 1) $n^{0.99999} \log n$ 2) 1000000 n 3) 1.00001^n 4) n^2
- (d) Explain the difference between multi-value and multi-solution problems with suitable example [2]
- (e) What are the properties of computer algorithm? Explain each in brief
- (f) What is the difference between Divide and Conquer and Dynamic Programming? Discuss pros [2] and cons of each method

[2]

[12]

[4]

- **Q.2** Attempt *Any TWO* of the following questions.
 - (a) Consider the following algorithm and describe the design technique it is based on. Also, find the recurrence equation and solve it using suitable techniques

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Algorithm Tower(n,a,b,c)

If (n==1)

Print move disc from a to c
return

else

Tower(n-1,a,c,b)

Print move disc from a to c
Tower(n-1,b,a,c)
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(b) Solve following recurrence using recurrence tree method

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + n$$

(c) Solve following recurrence using back substitution method

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & when n = 0 \\ n * T(n-1) + n & otherwise \end{cases}$$

- Q.3 (a) Discuss and Strassen Matrix multiplication and show how it improves performance over [8] conventional matrix multiplication.
 - (b) Discuss the Random Access Model of computing machine

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- Q.3 (a) Write a variation of the binary search algorithm so that every time it splits the input into three [6] sets of almost equal sizes. Also, state whether it is better than the conventional binary search algorithm in term of time complexity.
 - (b) Explain best case and worst case behavior of Quick Sort algorithm. Also, suggest how to make [6] sure O(nlogn) complexity for Quick sort algorithm?