UCSD CSE 101 MIDTERM 2, Winter 2008

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Feb 29, 2008

Name:

Student ID:

Read all of the following information before starting the exam:

- This test has 3 problems and is worth 50 points. It is your responsibility to make sure that you have all of the pages!

- You have 50 minutes to work on the exam. If you finish early, please be quiet when you leave. *Out of courtesy to those still working on the exam, no one will be allowed to turn in their exam during the last 10 minutes.*

- Show all work, clearly and in order, if you want to get full credit. I reserve the right to take off points if I cannot see how you arrived at your answer (even if your final answer is correct).

- Circle or otherwise indicate your final answers.

- Be clear and to the point. You will lose points for rambling and for **incorrect or irrelevant** statements.

- Make sure you have all 6 pages. Use the scratch page and/or the reverse sides of pages as necessary - and ask if you need extra sheets of paper. Good luck!

1. (*10 points*) **MST.** The following problems concern the graph below:
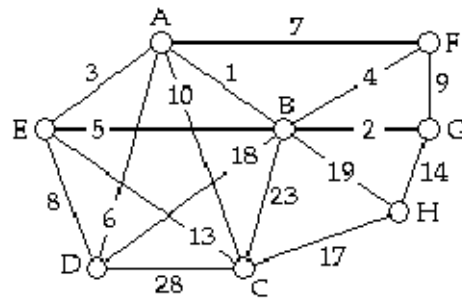
a. (*3 pts*)   When executing Kruskal's algorithm, what is the sixth edge that is chosen?

b. (*3 pts*)   What is the total weight of the minimum spanning tree?

c. (*4 pts*)   Does this graph have a unique minimum spanning tree? Explain briefly.

2. (*20 points*) **Divide-and-Conquer.** You are given a *sorted* (from smallest to largest) array of *distinct* integers $A[1], \ldots, A[n]$, which can be positive, negative, or zero. You want to decide whether or not there is an index $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ such that $A[i] = i$.

For example, $A = [-3, 1, 3, 5, 11]$ has $A[3] = 3$, while $A = [-10, -5, -1, 6, 10, 22]$ does not have any index where $A[i] = i$.

Design the fastest algorithm that you can for solving this problem (10 pts). Prove that your algorithm is correct (5pts), and provide a formal analysis of its running time (5pts).

[Hint: No credit will be given for a linear-time algorithm. Instead, model your algorithm on binary search. You can assume that n is a power of 2.]

DQElementEqIndex($A[1 \ldots n]$):

3. (*20 points*) **Dynamic Programming.** Consider a network of n cities. Between each pair (i,j) of cities, there is a road having a bridge whose clearance height is $h(i,j) \geq 0$ with $h(i,j) = h(j,i)$. A trucking firm wants to determine a route to each city from their distribution center at city S that maximizes the minimum bridge height along the route, subject to the restriction that at most k cities are visited enroute (excluding the distribution center). Given all height values $h(i,j)$ and a number k, your algorithm should return an array that has the largest possible minimum bridge height on routes to each city from S, subject to the restriction that no route can pass through more than k other cities.

a. (*12 pts*)   Write a recurrence to solve this problem (6 pts). Write down what your recurrence relation means in English and argue briefly why it's correct (6 pts). Don't forget the base cases!

b. (*8 pts*)   Convert your recurrence into a dynamic programming algorithm (4 pts). What is the space complexity of your algorithm (i.e. how big is the table) (2 pts)? What is the time complexity (in terms of n, k) (2 pts)?

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