

Q. 1. Prove that either graphically or analytically

$$\Theta(g(n)) = O(g(n)) \cap \Omega(g(n))$$

2. Prove that $\omega(g(n)) \cap o(g(n)) = \emptyset$.

3. Show that for any real constants a and b , where $b > 0$
 $(\ln n)^a = \Theta(n^b)$

4. Show that

$$(i) \log(\ln n) = \Theta(\ln \ln n) \quad (ii) \quad \ln n = \omega(2^n)$$

$$(iii) \ln n = o(n^n)$$

5. Solve the recurrence $T(n) = 2T(\sqrt{n}) + 1$. Solution should be asymptotically true

6. Express following in terms of Θ notation.

$$1. \cancel{1+4+9+16+25+\dots}$$

$$2. 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 27 + 7 \cdot 64 + 9 \cdot 125 \dots$$

7. Consider sorting ' n ' numbers in an array by first finding the smallest element of A and exchanging it with A[0], then finding second smallest element and exchanging it with A[1] and continue in this manner for the first $n-1$ elements. Write a pseudocode of this algorithm. Why does the algorithm need to run for only $n-1$ elements? Give the best case and worst case running time in terms of Θ notation.

8. Compute the solution of the following recurrence.

$$1. T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 1 & n \geq 2 \\ 1 & n=1 \end{cases} \quad 2. T(n) = T(n/3) + T(2n/3) + cn$$

$$3. T(n) = 5T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \frac{n}{\log n} \quad 4. T(n) = T(n-1) + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$5. T(n) = T(n-2) + 2\log n$$

$$6. T(n) = 13246 T\left(\frac{n}{64}\right) + n^2 + L$$

$$7. T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$$

$$8. T(n) = \sqrt{2} T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \log n$$

$$9. T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$10. T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + n$$

$$11. T(n) = \sqrt{n} T(\sqrt{n}) + n$$

9.a. On implementation of a priority queue when following operation takes what amount of time in O representation.

i. insert ii. extractmin - $O(n^2)$ iii. decrease key.

b. What is the runtime of Dijkstra's algorithm on the number of items in a priority using priority queue implementation.

10. Given two matrices of A and B of order $n \times n$, compute $C = AB$ where $C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$ for every i and j using Strassen's Algo.

11. Find the complexity of given algo. -

Euclid-hcd(a, b)

if $b = 0$ return a

else return Euclid-hcd($b, a \bmod b$)

12. Show that, let x and y be nodes in Breadth first spanning tree belonging to layers L_i and L_j of BFT(S) respectively for $i \leq j$, and let $e(x,y)$ be an edge of a graph G . Then $0 \leq (i-j) \leq 1$

13. Show that, on an undirected graph, each edge joining two nodes in the same layer in Breadth-first-tree (BFT) can not be bipartite.

14. with respect to Depth first Traversal(G), define following terms with respect to time stamp.

i. Tree Edge ii. Back Edge . iii. forward Edge

iv. Cross Edge.

15. For a given graph, represent its adjacency matrix and adjacency list representation and then run topological sort. Your answer should consists of a list of the vertices in a particular order.

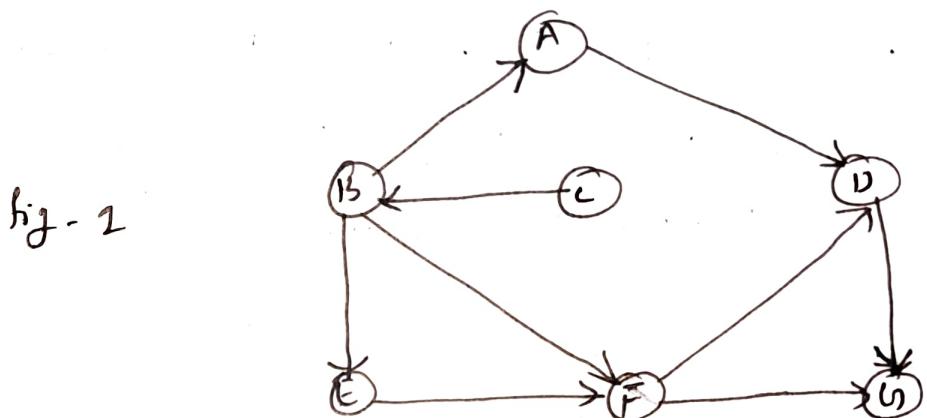


fig - 2

16. Show that a graph is DAG iff it does not have back edge.

17. For a given graph, find shortest distance from vertex 'G' to 'G' to each vertex.

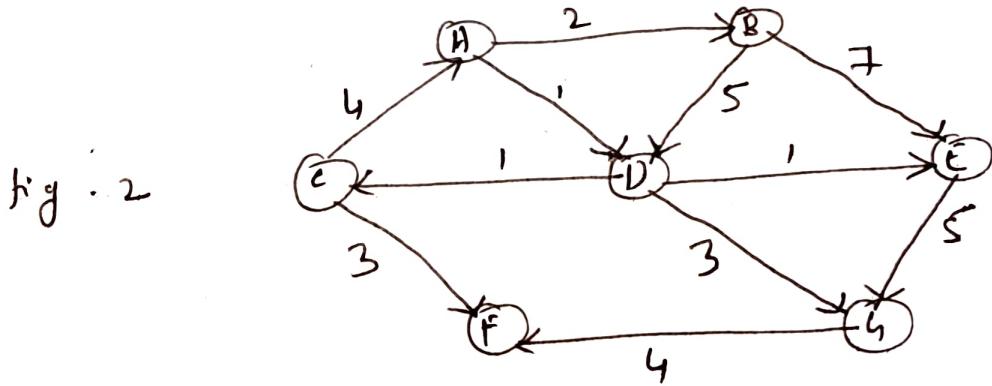


fig . 2

18. Assume graph of fig-2 is undirected and then find minimum weight spanning tree using Prim's, Kurskal and Remeke-Edmonds algorithm.

19. We have to schedule following lecture, find the minimum number of class room required. Assume time between 9AM to 6:30PM

lecture	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
start time	9:00	9:00	9:00	11:00	11:00	01:00	01:00	02:15	02:15	03:00
finish time	10:30	12:30	10:30	12:30	02:15	02:30	02:30	04:30	04:30	4:30

20: For a given sequence analyze which one will be time and space efficient in the case of insertion sort, quick sort and merge sort.

Sequence a: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Sequence b: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

21. Show that the second smallest element can be found with $n + \log n - 2$ comparison in the worst case. Where 'n' is total number of elements.