

Preview





Quiz - Recursion, Recurrence Relations and Divide & Conquer

(!) This is a preview of the draft version of the quiz

Instructions



This quiz will test your understanding of the material covered so far this week (MLOs).

This is an online quiz. There will be no time limit to the quiz. You can attempt the quiz twice and the best of the scores will be retained. This is open notes and open internet quiz but refrain from discussing with anybody during the exam.

Note that this test cannot be taken past the due date for any credit.

Quiz Type Graded Quiz

Points 10

Assignment Group Quizzes

Shuffle Answers Yes

Time Limit No Time Limit

Multiple Attempts Yes

Score to Keep Highest

Attempts 2

View Responses Always

Show Correct Answers After Apr 10 at 12am

One Question at a Time No

| Due | For | Available from | Until |
|-------|----------|----------------|------------------|
| Apr 9 | Everyone | - | Apr 9 at 11:59pm |

Preview

Score for this attempt: 0 out of 10

Submitted Apr 12 at 10:42am

This attempt took less than 1 minute.

Jnanswered

Question 1

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following correctly defines what a 'recurrence relation' is?

T(n)=T(n-1)+2n, T(0)=1

An equation (or inequality) that represents nth iteration of a sequence in terms of n. That includes an initial condition.

T(n) = 2(1+n), T(0) = 2

orrect Answer





An equation (or inequality) that relates the nth element of a sequence to its predecessors (recursive case). This includes an initial condition (base case).

Jnanswered

Question 2

0 / 1 pts

Given the following algorithm

```
foo(n)
  if n <= 1
    return 1
  else
    x = foo(n-1)
    for i = 1 to n
        x = x + i
    return x</pre>
```

Determine the asymptotic running time. Assume that addition can be done in constant time.

- $\Theta(n)$
- $\Theta(2^n)$

orrect Answer

- $\Theta\left(n^2
 ight)$
- O(n)

Jnanswered

Question 3

0 / 1 pts

Solve the following recurrence by giving the tightest bound possible.

$$T(n) = 4T(n/4) + 4n$$

•

- $\Theta(n)$
- $\Theta(\log n)$

orrect Answer

- $\Theta(n \log n)$
- $\Theta(n^2)$

Jnanswered

Question 4

0 / 1 pts

What is the solution of $\,T(n)=2T(n/2)+n^2\,$ using the Master theorem?

 \bigcirc $\Theta(n \ lg \ n)$, Case 3

orrect Answer

- \bigcirc $\Theta\left(n^2\right)$, Case 3
- $\Theta(n \lg n)$, Case 2
- \bigcirc $\Theta\left(n^2
 ight)$, Case 1

Jnanswered

Question 5

0 / 1 pts

What is the solution of $\,T(n)=2T(n/2)+n/logn\,$ using the Master theorem?

- $\bigcirc T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$, Case 1
- $\bigcirc \ T(n) = \Theta(nlog_2n)$, Case 2
- $\bigcirc \ T(n) = \Theta(nlog_2n)$, Case 1



Master Method does not apply

Jnanswered

Question 6

0 / 1 pts

We can use Divide and Conquer technique to solve a problem in which of the following scenarios?

The subproblems are overlapping so we don't have to solve them over and over again

The complexity is exponential to solve the entire problem

orrect Answer

We can break the problem into several subproblems that are similar to the original problems but smaller in size

None of the options

Jnanswered

Question 7

0 / 1 pts

What would be the time complexity of the following algorithm?



orrect Answer

- \bigcirc $\Theta\left(n^4\right)$
- $\Theta\left(n^4 \log n\right)$
- $\Theta(n^3)$
- $O(n^3)$

Jnanswered

Question 8

0 / 1 pts

What would be the time complexity of the following algorithm?

```
reverse(a):
    for i = 1 to len(a)-1
        x = a[i]
        for j = i downto 1
        a[j] = a[j-1]
        a[0] = x
```

- $O(n^3)$
- O(n/2)

orrect Answer

- O(n²)
- O(n)

Jnanswered

Question 9

0 / 1 pts



Which of the following equations correctly represent the factorial function.

Factorial of a number n is given by:

 $Factorial\ of\ n\ =\ n*(n-1)*(n-2)\cdots\cdots 3*2*1$

- f(n) = n f(n)
- (n-1) = n f(n)
- f(n) = (n-1) f(n-1)

orrect Answer

$$(n) = n f(n-1)$$

| Question 10 0 / 1 pts | | |
|---|--|--|
| Which of the following recurrence relations is correct representation of the towers of Hanoi problem that was discussed in the exploration? | | |
| F(n) = 2F(n-1) | | |
| F(n) = 2F(n-1) + 1 | | |
| \bigcirc F(n) = nF(n-1) + 1 | | |
| \bigcirc F(n) = F(n-1) + 2 | | |
| | | |

Quiz Score: 0 out of 10

