



# PES UNIVERSITY

UE18CS311

SRN 

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## In Semester Assessment (ESA) B. Tech. 5th SEMESTER – Aug - Dec-2020 UE18CS311 - Advanced Algorithm

Time: 3 Hrs.

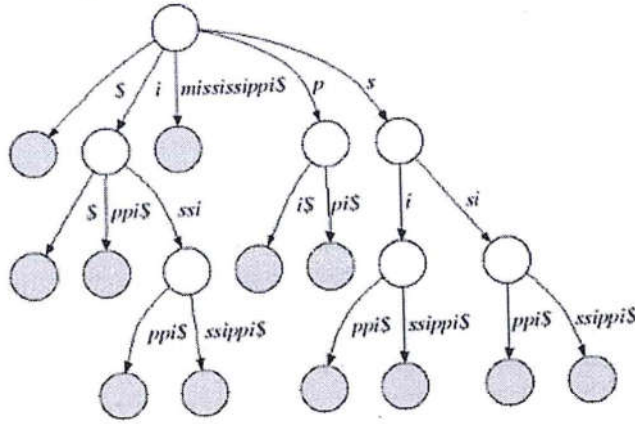
Answer All Questions

Max Marks: 100

You can bring one or more hand written notes. No printed or photocopied matter is allowed.  
Answer precisely and briefly.

1	a	<p>i) Consider the following recurrence relation.  <math>T(n) = 5</math> if <math>n \leq 2</math>  <math>= T(n-1) + n</math> otherwise  Find the closed form solution for <math>T(n)</math> for <math>n \geq 2</math>.</p> <p>ii) Express recurrence and indicate the asymptotic complexity for the following cases. Give reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- addition <math>x + x</math> is const time</li> <li>- addition <math>x + x</math> is proportional to the number of bits in <math>x</math> – Assume that <math>x</math> also has <math>n</math> bits.</li> </ul> <p>algo <math>g(n)</math>  if <math>n = 1</math> then  return 1  else  <math>x \leftarrow g(n-1)</math>  return <math>x+x</math></p>	2 + 2 + 2
	b	<p>i) When will the amortized time complexity and asymptotic time complexity will be different for an algorithm?</p> <p>ii) What happens if we allocate a cost of 2 for each push operation of a dynamic table?</p> <p>iii) Amortized cost of push, pop and multipop for <math>n</math> operations is <math>O(n)</math>. What happens if we also introduce multipush?</p>	2+2+2
	c	<p>i) What is a possible potential function <math>\Phi(D)</math> for the binary counter supporting increment operator?</p> <p>ii) What is the <math>\Phi(D_0)</math>?</p> <p>iii) Show that <math>\Phi(D_i)</math> is always positive non zero.</p> <p>iv) If the value in binary counter <math>b_i</math> is 0, how many of the <math>k</math> bits have been reset in the <math>i</math>th operation?</p>	4
	d	<p>Knowing that Hamiltonian cycle problem is in NP, Show that TSP is also in NP.  Indicate the steps clearly.</p>	4
			4
2	a	<p>Pattern : AABA  Text: AABAACAADAABA  Solve string matching using Rabin Karp algorithm.  Can we solve using radix <math>d = 10</math>, and code for A B C D as 0 1 2 3 respectively?  Hint: show the hash value for pattern and each sequence and indicate no match, match spurious and match exactly.</p>	4
	b	<p>i) The pattern <math>P[1..m]</math> has distinct characters. What is the least # of states required in the automaton for matching? Why?</p> <p>ii) <math>x</math>, <math>y</math>, and <math>z</math> are strings such that <math>x</math> is a suffix of <math>z</math> and <math>y</math> is a suffix of <math>z</math>.  Which of the following does this imply? Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> are always same</li> <li>b) <math>x</math> is a suffix of <math>y</math> if <math> x  &gt;  y </math></li> <li>c) <math>y</math> is a suffix of <math>x</math> if <math> x  &gt;  y </math></li> <li>d) <math>z</math> is a substring of both <math>x</math> and <math>y</math></li> </ul>	2+4

Given a suffix tree for the string  $T\$ = \text{"mississippi\$"}$ , answer the following questions.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 + 1 + \\ 2 + 2 \end{array}$$


- i) What is the number of leaves with respect to the length of T?
  - ii) longest suffix will have the max # of nodes in the path. State true or false. Why?
  - iii) What is the longest repeated substring in T? How do you find it?
  - iv) There is a path between node X (not the root) and node Y. This path will definitely exist in some other part of the tree. State true or false.
- Give an example from this tree.

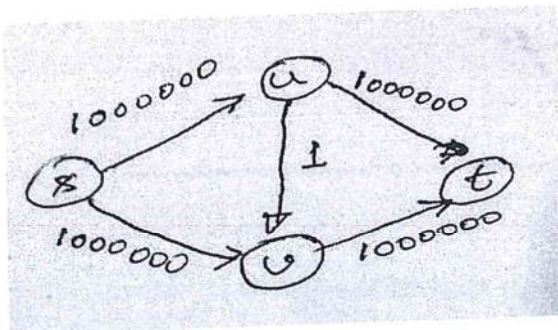
d	How do you find the following in a suffix tree? i) # of times a string P occurs in a string T in a suffix tree of T, ii) prefix P of a string T in suffix tree of the string is found
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4

3	a	<p>What will happen to the max flow</p> <p>i) if the capacity of each edge is increased by <math>x</math> units</p> <p>ii) if the capacity of each edge is doubled.</p> <p>iii) if an edge is removed</p> <p>Give your reasons.</p>
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6

b



a) what will be the maxflow?

- what will be the maxflow?
- What will be the number of augmentation if Ford-Fulkerson method is applied?

 $2+2$ 

C

- i) What is the degree bound of the product of two polynomials  $A(x)$  and  $B(x)$  each of which is degree bound  $n$ ?
- ii) To achieve the required degree bound, how should we alter  $A(x)$  and  $B(x)$ ?
- iii) What is the more efficient complexity of multiplying two polynomials given in Co-efficient representation

$$1+1+2$$
$$+2$$



		PV representation?	
		iv) In the tree of input vectors to the recursive calls of recursive-FFT for degree bound $n$ , what will be the difference between the coefficient indices of the of he left and right leaves of a node?	
	d	If we have $n$ distinct points in PV representation and we convert to the CR representation, will the degree of the polynomial be $n - 1$ if we ignore the terms with 0 coefficient? Why?	2+2
4	a	Answer the following questions based on a subgroup generated by an element of $Z_n^*$ . i) What will be the number of elements in subgroup $\langle 1 \rangle$ ? How is this related to $n$ ? ii) What will be the relationship between the number of elements in any subgroup and the number of elements in $Z$ ? iii) How many elements will the biggest subgroup have with respect to the size of $Z$ ? iv) if $n$ is even, how many elements will $\langle 2 \rangle$ have?	2+1+1+1
	b	Find the smallest positive number which when divided by 5 give a remainder 1 and which when divided by 7 gives a remainder 3. How many such numbers less than or equal 1000 exist?	4+2
	c	Solve the equation $15 * x = 25 \pmod{35}$ . How many solutions would this equation have? Find all the solutions.	5
	d	int what(int x, int y, int n) { int res = 1; while (y > 0) { if (y & 1) res = res*x % n; y = y>>1; x = x*x % n; } return res; } Find the output for $x = 3; y = 14; n = 5$ What does this program with respect to its parameters?	4
5	a	Specify the recurrence relation for the matrix chain multiplication problem where $p[i-1]*p[i]$ gives the dimension of the $i$ th matrix. $dp[i, j]$ is the cost of multiplying matrices in chain from position $i$ till position $j$ both inclusive. Min is obtained over all values of $k, i \leq k < j$ . Express $dp$ as a recurrence. Also state the base condition.	4
	b	Algo longest_common_subsequence (X, Y) $m \leftarrow \text{length}(X)$ $n \leftarrow \text{length}(Y)$ // C is a table holding the iterative solution int C[ ][ ]; // question i // initialization code : question ii for $i \leftarrow 1$ to $m$ do for $j \leftarrow 1$ to $n$ do if $x_i = y_j$ $C[i, j] \leftarrow C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1$ else if $C[i - 1, j] \geq C[i, j - 1]$ $C[i, j] \leftarrow C[i - 1, j] + 1$ else $C[i, j] \leftarrow C[i, j - 1]$	1 + 2 + 1 + 2

return \_\_\_\_\_ // question iii

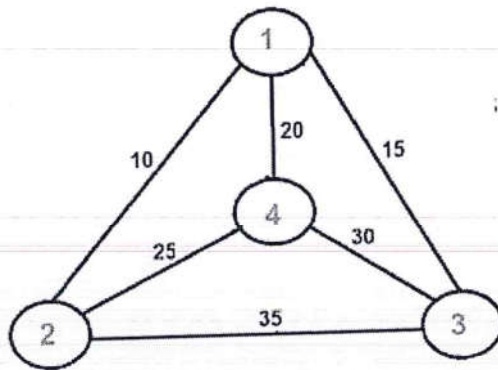
Answer the following questions precisely.

- i) what is the dimension of the table C?
- ii) What initialization is required? Write the code.
- iii) What do we return for just the final # of matches?
- iv) There is one bug. spot the bug in the code. Give reason and correct it.

2+2+ 2

c Answer the following questions with respect to Approximate Traveling salesman problem.

- i) What is triangle inequality?
- ii) The min cost spanning tree is traversed using pre-order. Why is the cost of the tree is half the cost of full walk?
- iii) Find the solution for the given graph starting from node 1.



d

This algorithm tries to find a in the array. The array contains equal number of a and b and no other element.

Algo find\_a(int x[1 .. n])

begin

repeat

Randomly select one element out of n elements.

until 'a' is found

end

- i) What is the probability of finding a in one iteration?
- ii) What is the probability of finding a in this algorithm?
- iii) Chance of succeeding in the ith iteration is given by  $i * (pf)^{(i-1)} * (ps)$  where is pf : probability of failure and ps : probability of success. Show that for large values of n, what is the expectation?

1 + 1 +  
2