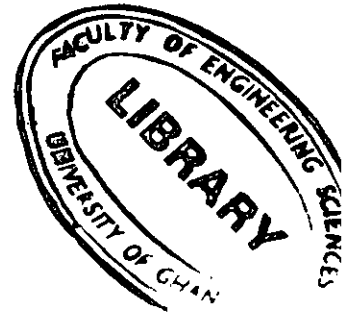




UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
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BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS: 2015/2016
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING
CPEN 204: DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS (3 Credits)

INSTRUCTION:
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTIONS A AND B.

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

1. Indicate the results of the following operations when performed on a dynamic set S .
Assume that a key value k is an element of S and a pointer x points to an element in S .
 - a) *SEARCH* (S, k) [2 marks]
 - b) *INSERT* (S, x) [2 marks]
 - c) *DELETE* (S, x) [2 marks]
 - d) *MINIMUM* (S) [2 marks]
 - e) *SUCCESSOR* (S, x) [2 marks]
 - f) *PREDECESSOR* (S, x) [2 marks]
2. Given the following structure definitions and declarations in Figure 1, find error(s), if any, in statements **a** to **d**, and correct them.

```
struct Xxx
{
    int aa; double *bb; char *cc[30]
};
struct Yyy
{
    int *dd; double ee;
}; struct Xxx mm, nn; struct Yyy pp, qq;
```

Figure 1

- a. `mm=pp;` [2 marks]
- b. `strcpy(nn.cc, "Trial");` [2 marks]

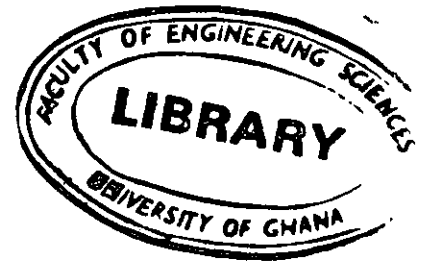
A

c. $X_{xx}.aa = 13$;

[2 marks]

d. $Y_{yy}.ee = 76.9$;

[2 marks]



SECTION B

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

3. Figure 1 shows a queue of at most 12 elements implemented using array $Q[1...13]$ with $head[Q] = 7$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Q							60	6	4	50	3	70	

Figure 1

- a. Illustrate the configuration of the queue after each of the following operations has been performed successively on it: ENQUEUE (Q, 3), ENQUEUE (Q, 1), ENQUEUE (Q, 4), DEQUEUE (Q), ENQUEUE (Q, 8), and DEQUEUE (Q).

[6 marks]

- b. Find the value of $tail[Q]$ after each of the operations in 3.(a) has been performed.

[3 marks]

- c. Using diagrams, show how a **doubly linked list** L can be used to represent the dynamic set $\{1, 4, 9, 16\}$.

[5 marks]

- d. Show the configuration of L after performing the following operation:

LIST-INSERT (L, x), where $key[x] = 25$.

[2 marks]

- e. Using diagrams describe a *sentinel* and show how this sentinel can turn the doubly linked list L in question 3.c) into a *circular, doubly linked list* with a *sentinel*.

[4 marks]

4.

- a. Explain the concept of *computational complexity* of algorithms. [3 marks]

- b. Show how *big-O* notation can be used to estimate the following: [12 marks]

i. A constant function

ii. A polynomial $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$,

where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n$ are real numbers.

iii. $F(N) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N$ where N is a positive integer.

iv. $F(N) = N!$ where $N!$ is the factorial of a positive integer and $F(0) = 1$.

v. $F(N) = \log(N!)$ where N is a positive integer.

vi. The codes shown below:

```
int i,j,m,n;
for(i=0;i<m;i++)
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)
        printf("%d","%d",&i,&j);
```



- c. Using your estimation in 4. b), derive a *big-O* estimate for

$$f(n) = 3n \log(n!) + (n^2 + 3) \log(n!).$$

[5 marks]

5. McCarthy 91 function is defined using the rule $M(n) = \begin{cases} n - 10 & \text{if } n > 100 \\ M(M(n + 11)) & \text{if } n \leq 100 \end{cases}$

for all positive integers n . Write an interactive C++ program to implement a recursive algorithm that determines $M(n)$. In your program use at least a recursive function *CompCarthy* that accepts as input at least one parameter (representing the value of n) and returns the computed value of $M(n)$. Your program should estimate the time, in milliseconds, that it takes the CPU to compute the value of $M(n)$. [15 marks]

6. Write a C++ programme to implement the following:

- Linear search* that searches for the position of an element in the following list $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19\}$. Your program should allow a user to select a positive integer from the list and then displays the position of that positive integer in the list. [10 marks]
- Binary search*, given list $A = [1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 31, 33, 37]$, show how the algorithms will locate the element 19 in the list. [10 marks]
- Briefly describe the *divide-and-conquer* strategy as a problem solving technique. [5 marks]

