

## Quiz 3

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### Quiz Questions

The quicksort algorithm for sorting arrays proceeds recursively \*

2 points

- ☐ such that it reorders the element greater than pivot.
- ☒ such that reorders element based on ( $\leq$  Pivot or  $>$  Pivot)
- ☐ such that reorders element  $=$  Pivot

int smaller = 0, equal = 0, larger = A.size(); // Keep iterating as long as there is an unclassified element. while (equal < larger) { if (A . get (equal).() < pivot)) {Collect ions . swap (A , \_\_,\_\_);} else if (A . get (equal) == pivot){ ++equal ;} else {A . get (equal) > pivot. Collect ions . swap (A , \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_);}}

2 points

- ☒ Collect ions . swap (A , smaller++, equal++); Collect ions . swap (A , equal, --larger);
- ☐ Collect ions . swap (A , equal++,smaller++); Collect ions . swap (A , equal, --larger);
- ☐ Collect ions . swap (A , smaller++, equal++); Collect ions . swap (A , --larger,equal);

For example, if the array is (1, 2, 9), we would derive the integer 129,add one to get 130, then extract its digits to form (1,3,0). int n = A.size() - 1;

2 points

- ☐ A.set(3, A.get(3) + 1);
- ☐ A.set(2, A.get(2) + 1);
- ☒ A.set(2, 0);
- ☐ Other: .....

List<Integer > result= new ArrayList <>(Collections . nCopies (num1 . size () + num2.size(), 9));for (int i = num1.size() - 1 ; i >= 0; --i) {for (int j = num2.size() - 1; j >= 0; --j) { \_\_\_\_\_} Write the three statements to multiply num1 and num2 .

2 points

result.set((i+j+1), result.get(i+j+1)+num1.get(i)\*num2.get(j));  
 result.set((i+j),result.get(i+j)+result.get(i+j+1)/10 );  
 result.set((i+j+1),result.get(i+j+1)%10);  
 .....

There are  $m$  partial products, each with at most  $n + 1$  digits. We perform  $O(1)$  operations on each digit in each partial product, so the time complexity is \_\_\_\_\_. 2 points

- ☐  $O(n*n)$
- ☐  $O(n+m)$
- ☒  $O(n*m)$

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