CS575 Homework 4

Due at the Beginning of the Class on May 5

Submit a scanned pdf file through blackboard by 8:59am on May 5, and submit a hard copy at the beginning of the Class on May 5. (The soft and hard copies should be exactly the same.)

Your Name:	Section:
I promise to follow the academic honesty requirements of th	e Binghamton University. I agree that I will
fill out and sign an official form that I have cheated if I get of	eaught cheating. I understand that this form
will be stored by the university. Furthermore, I understand the	hat the minimum penalty for cheating is
getting a grade of 0 for this assignment.	
Sign:	

- 1. [30%] You are given a **0-1 knapsack** problem where the capacity of the knapsack W = 30 and the set of items S = $\{(i_1, 5, $50), (i_2, 20, $140), (i_3, 10, $60)\}$ where each element in set S is a tuple of (item ID, weight, profit). Solve the given 0-1 knapsack problem using the dynamic programming method discussed in Chapter 12. Clearly show every step.
- 2. [40%] A set $\{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ is given. For the set, find **every subset** that sums to S = 13.
 - a. [10%] Solve the problem using the depth first method. Draw a state space tree and clearly show every step. Also, number the nodes in the sequence of visiting them.
 - b. [30%] Find the subsets via backtracking. Draw a (pruned) state space tree and clearly show every step. Number the nodes in the sequence of visiting them too.
- 3. [30%] When the capacity of the knapsack is 16, solve the following **0-1 knapsack** problem using the backtracking algorithm discussed in class that uses the optimal fractional knapsack algorithm to compute the possible upper bound of the profit.

İ	\boldsymbol{p}_i	w_i	p_i / w_i
1	\$10	5	\$2
2	\$30	5	\$6
3	\$40	2	\$20
4	\$50	10	\$5

- 4. [20%] Assume that a hash table has 17 buckets where each bucket has only one slot. A simple hash function: home bucket = key % 17 (where % is a mod function) is used to compute the home bucket based on the key. You are supposed to insert the following keys to the hash table: 6, 12, 34, 29, 28, 11, 23, 7, 0, 33, 30, 45 using the following overflow handling methods.
 - (1) Use the linear probing (linear open addressing) method to handle overflows, if any.
 - (2) Use the sorted chaining method to deal with overflows, if any.