

TEST - 1 (Marks scored -- 12/20)

Max- Marks - 20

Min-Marks - (-12)

Time Limit - 20 mins

1. It is given that,

Marks +8 , 0

1 <= n <= 100, 1 <= sum <= 100,000;

1 <= test_cases <= 10

Memory Limit : 256 MB

Time Limit : (1 + 1) sec [extra 1 sec because you are exceptionally cute]

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void solve () {
```

```
    int n, sum;
```

```
    cin >> n >> sum ;
```

```
    int dp[n][sum];
```

```
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
        for(int j = 0; j < sum; j++) {
```

```
            dp[i][j] = 0;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
int main () {
```

```
    int test_cases;
```

```
    cin >> test_cases;
```

```
    while ( test_cases -- ) solve();
```

```
}
```

which of the following is/are true :

(a) . This code will run absolutely fine without any errors

(b) . This code will throw an compilation error because there is no return in main.

(c) . This code will throw a TLE.

(d) . This code will throw a run time error because more than 256 MB of memory is used.

2. pseudocode ahead.

Marks +3 , - 3

```
int main ( ) {
```

```

int a, b; cin >> a >> b;
int hcf = __gcd(a,b);
int lcm = (a * b) / hcf;
for(int i = 0; i < a; i++) {
    for(int j = 0; j < b; j++) {
        cout << i << " " < j << endl;
    }
}

```

The Time complexity of the above code is?

- (a) $O(\log(a) * \log(b))$;
- (b) if a is smaller than b then $O(\log(a))$;
- (c) $O(a+b)$
- (d) $O(a*b)$

3. An array of size n is given to you and you are required to find the max value from it. **+5,-1**

The time complexity(using an optimised algorithm) , space complexity and auxiliary space used are in order

- (a) $O(n)$, $O(n)$, $O(1)$ $O(n^2)$, $O(n)$, $O(1)$
- (b) $O(n)$, $O(1)$, $O(n)$
- (c) $O(n)$, $O(1)$, $O(1)$

4. The time complexity of

+4, -8

Merge sort , GCD, Sieve of Eratosthenes are in order

- (a) $O(n)$, $O(\log n)$, $O(\log n)$
- (b) $O(\log n)$, $O(n \log n)$, $O(n \log \log n)$
- (c) $O(n)$, $O(\log n)$, $O(n)$
- (d) $O(n \log n)$, $O(\log n)$, $O(n \log \log n)$

Answers

- 1.d
- 2.d
- 3.a
- 4.d