

IIIT Vadodara
CS203: End Remote Exam
Total Marks: 25

January 5, 2022

1 Problem

Given below two recurrence relation with bound

(a) $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^2 \log n$ (Guess:- $n \log n$)

(b) $T(n) = T(n-1) + n^2$ (Guess:- $n \log n$)

1. Prove the upper bound given for each recurrence relation is not true.
You can only apply the **substitution method** (Substitution method: Make a guess then prove that your guess is correct).
(You will not get marks, if you follow iterative substitution, Master method or Recursion Tree)
(Marks: 2+2=4)
2. Make a right guess for the above recurrence relation and prove it by the **substitution method** that your guess is correct.
(I will not check your answer if you use any other method for giving the bound) (Marks: 2+2=4)

2 Problem

You have to send your "full name(First, Middle (if any) and Last Name)" in encrypted form. (Those who have more than 3 words in his/her name, can take any three words, but write which word you are picking).

Following steps need to be followed for finding two random numbers:

1. Take your roll number,
2. Find the sum of the digit of your roll-number (S)
3. Compute $R = S \% 5$. If the remainder is zero, then take R as 3, Otherwise, take whatever will be the remainder(R).
4. From R, Generate $T = R + 4$.
5. Thus you have two random Numbers R and T.
6. Add this R and T alternatively in number of frequency of character of your name.

For Example: If 202051208 S=20, $R = S \% 5 = 0$, then R is 3 and T is 7.

If 202051207, S=19, $R = S \% 5 = 4$, then R is 4 and T is 8.

Name :- Aman Roll-No (202051207)

Count the number of frequency of each character and show the table as

| I | II | III |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Character | Frequency of Character | After adding value "R" or "T" in column "II" |
| A | 2 | 6 |
| M | 1 | 9 |
| N | 1 | 5 |

Show the Huffman tree and the number of bits for each character when you use the variable encoding technique. (Marks:- 2+3+4=9)

3 Problem

Write the recursive structure of the Floyd Warshall Algorithm and its complexity.

Apply Floyd Warshall Algorithm to find shortest distances between every pair of vertices in a given edge-weighted directed Graph. .

Show all the matrices $\{D[0], D[1], \dots\}$ for getting the final solution. (Marks: 3+5=8)

