

Ans to the Ques no 1

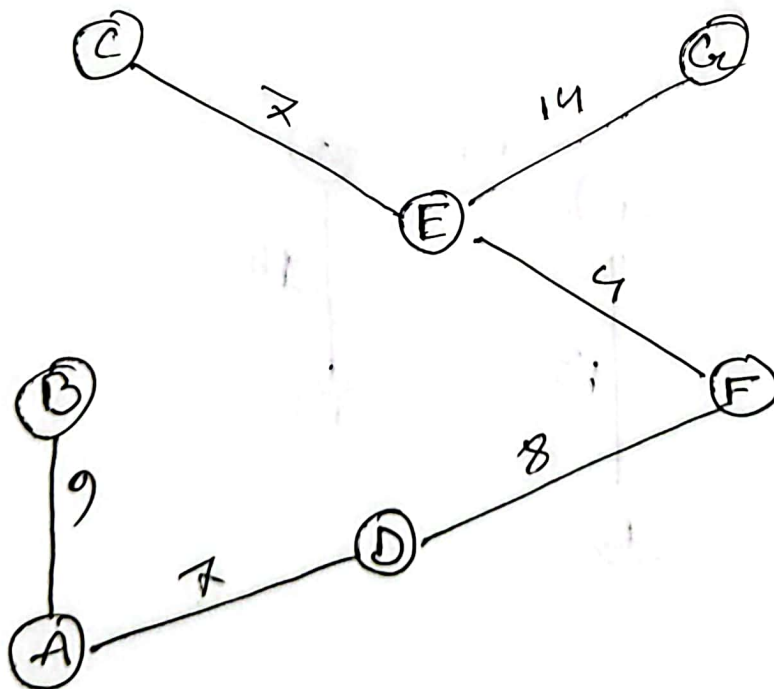
(Graph 1)

a) Here I would like to apply Kruskal Algorithm to minimize the electricity consumption.

edges in the graph

$CE(7), EG(14), CB(10), BE(9), EF(4), GF(15), ED(13),$
 $BD(11), DF(8), BA(9), AD(7)$

sorted edges $EF(4), AD(7), CE(7), DF(8),$
 $BA(9), BE(9), CB(10), BD(11), ED(13), EG(14), GF(15)$



Total consumption $\Rightarrow 7+14+4+8+7+9 \Rightarrow 49$

Janak
21/10/2020

b) Summation of total cost of edges:

$$2 + 14 + 10 + 9 + 4 + 15 + 11 + 13 + 8 + 9 + 7 \Rightarrow 107$$

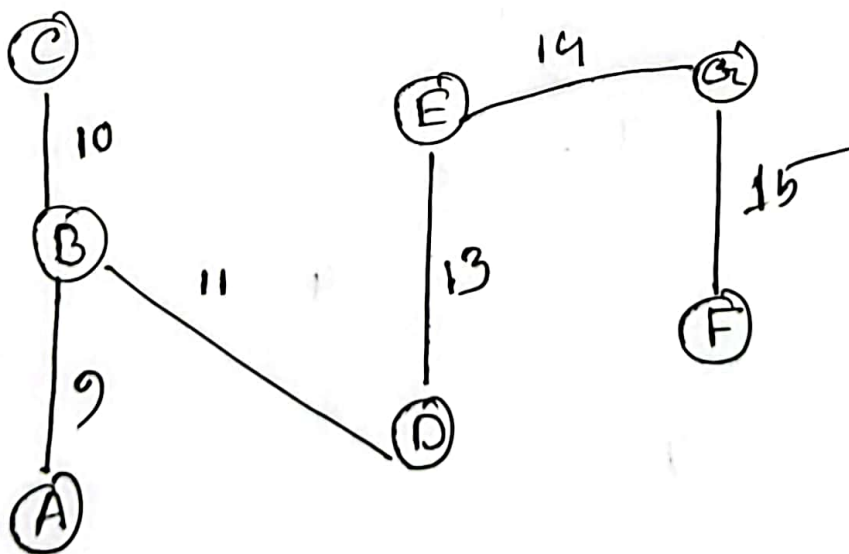
After, applying Kruskal Algo the cost is 49
so, the maximum electricity can be saved

$$(107 - 49) = 58$$

Ans

c) If we sort the array in descending order we can get the graph at maximum consumption

Descending order sort: GF(15), EG(14), ED(13), BD(11), CB(10), BE(9), BA(9), DF(8), ~~CD(7)~~ CE(7), AD(7), EF(4)



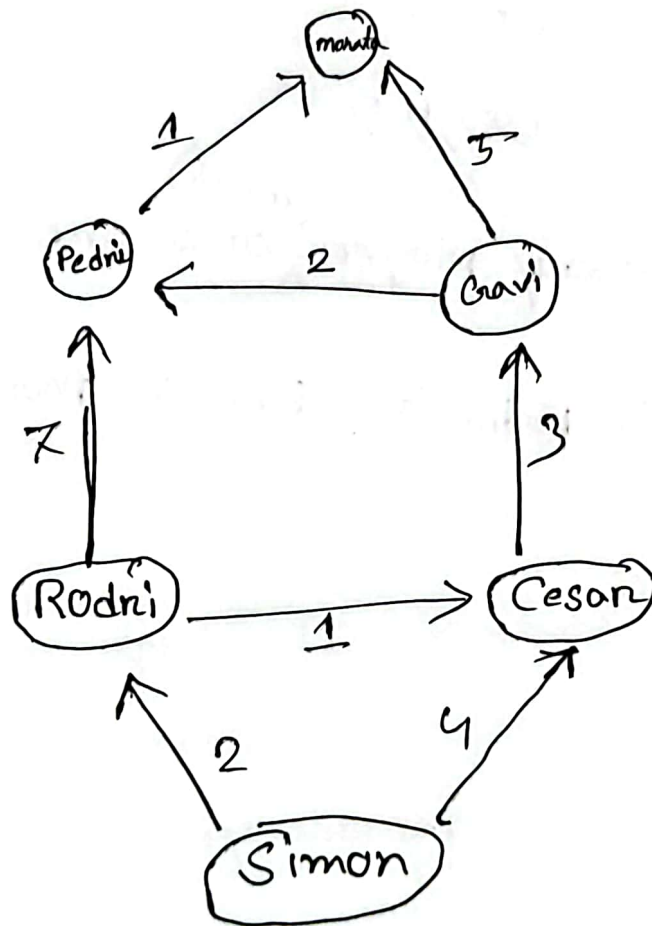
Total cost: 72

Ans to the Ques no 2

Tanish
21/03/2020

Graph 2

a) By Applying Dijkstra Algorithm we can know the lowest cost from source to every other nodes.



~~For~~
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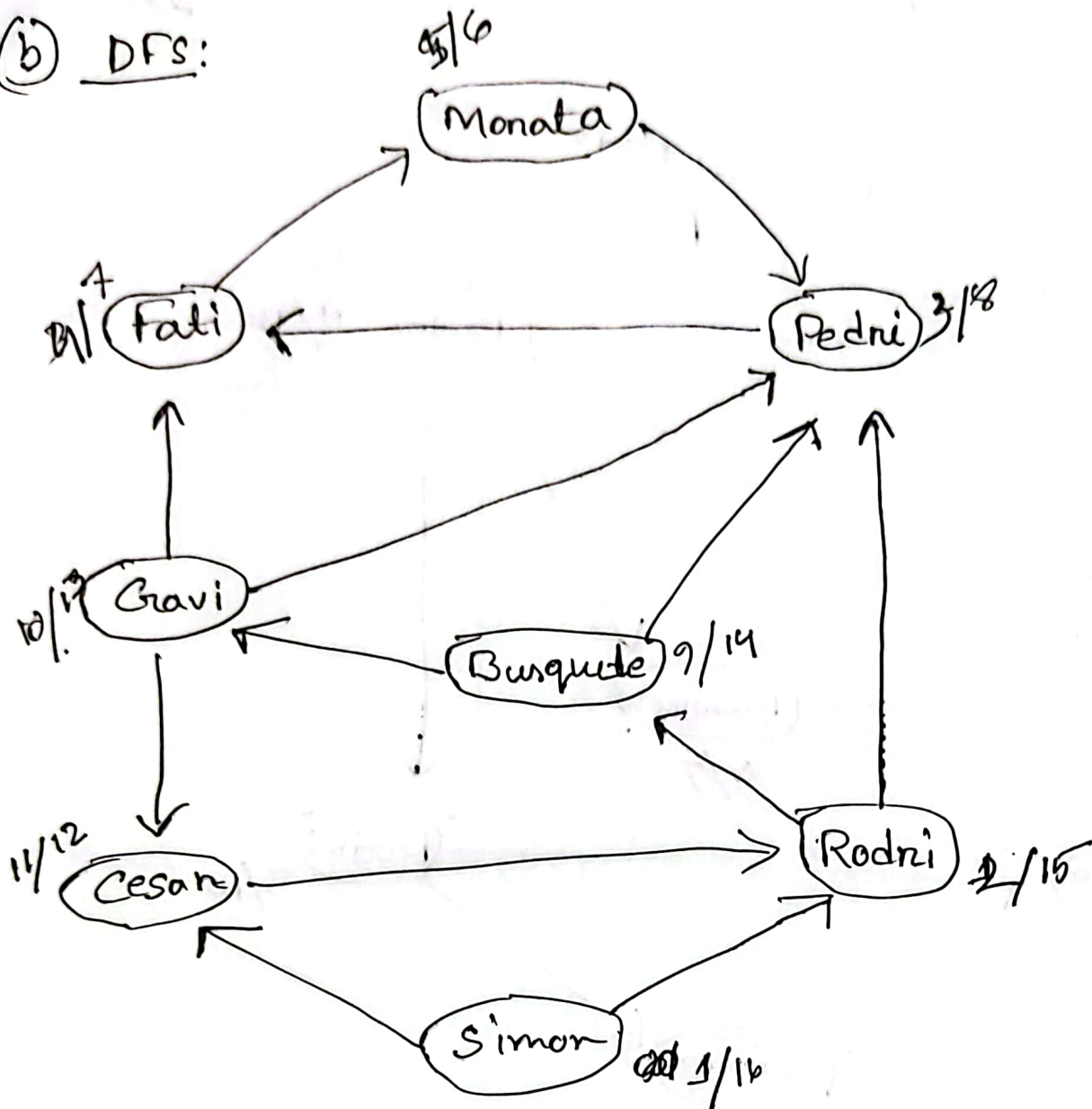
[v]	[d]
Source ↑ Simon	0
2. Rodri	0/2
3. Cesar	0/4 3
5. Pedri	0/8 8
9. Gravi	0/6 6
Monata	0/9 9

From Simon to every player^(lowest), cost are given below,

. Rodri(2), Cesar(3), Pedri(8), Gravi(6), Monata(9)

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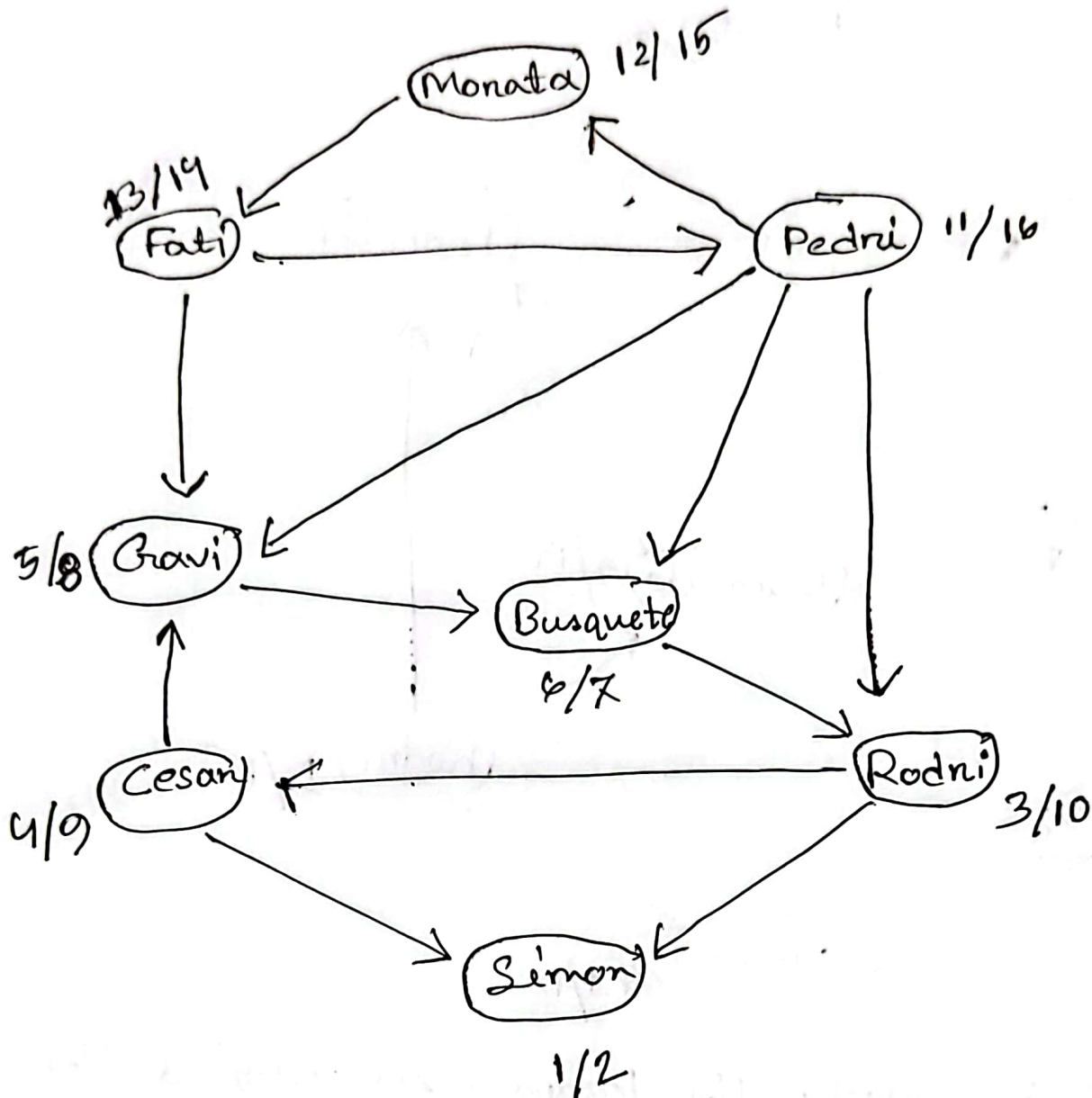
(b) DFS:



We will now apply the Kosaraju algo to find the strongest connected components to figure out the largest group of players.

Reversed edge DFS

~~Torad~~
21/12/2016



SCC 1: Simon

SCC 2: Rodni, Cesar, Gravi, Busquete

SCC 3: Monata, Fati, Pedri

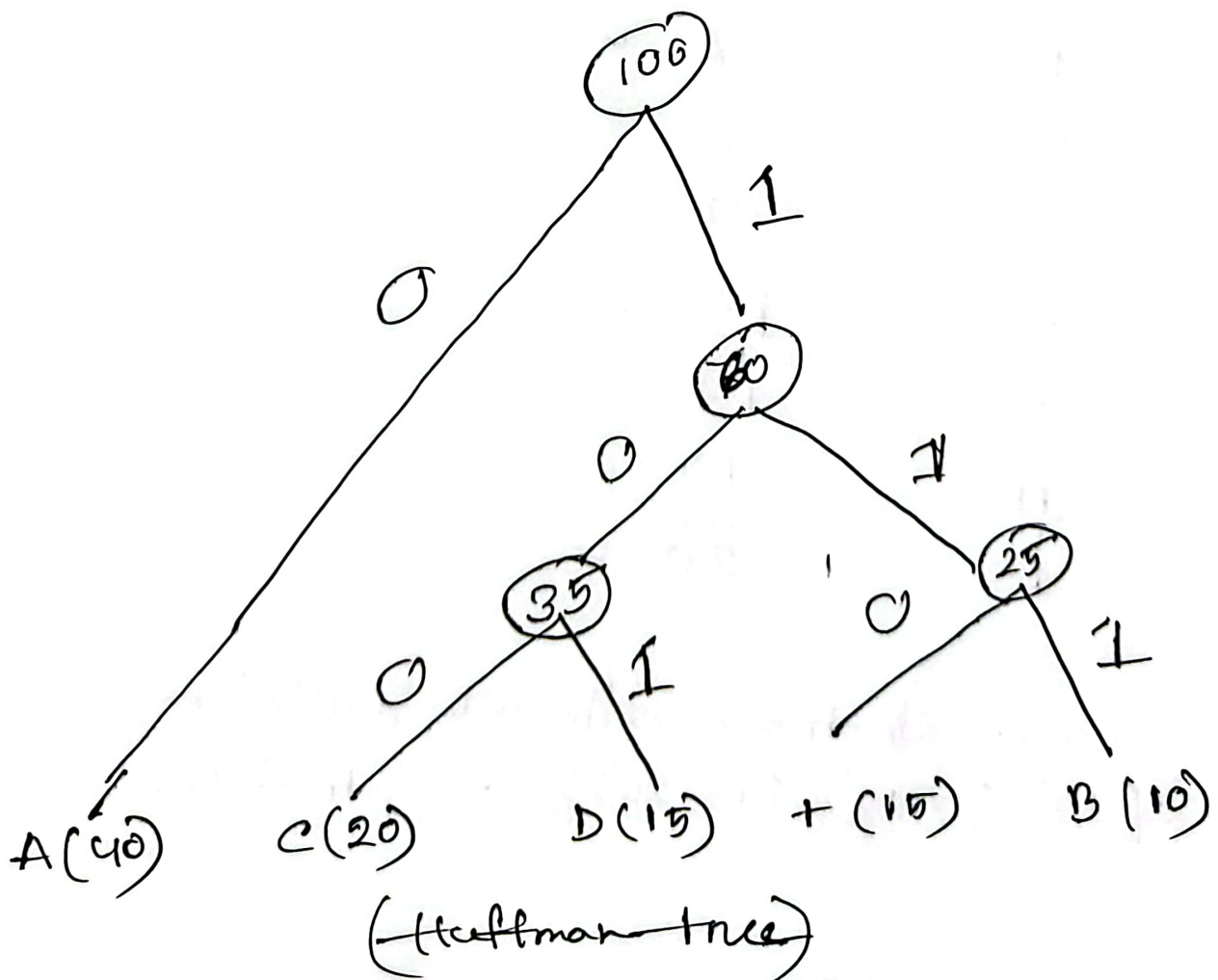
From here, we can see that the largest group is (Rodni, Cesar, Gravi, Busquete)

Greedy-1 - Ans to the Ques no 3

a) i)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>H. code</u>
A	40	0
B	10	111
C	20	100
D	15	101
+	15	110

Sort: A(40), C(20), D(15), +(15), B(10)



ii)

$\underbrace{1000}_{CAD} \underbrace{101}_{+} \underbrace{1100}_{ADA} \underbrace{1010}_{A}$
 C A D + A D A

∴ Decoded: CAD + ADA

b) i) $\{ [8, 13), [6, 9), [11, 14), [2, 7), [1, 7), [12, 20), [7, 13), [13, 20) \}$

sort according to departure time

<u>arrival</u>	<u>departure</u>	
1	7	✓
2	7	
6	9	
7	13	✓
8	13	
11	14	
12	20	
13	20	✓

max num of train with out collision
 $\{ [1, 7), [7, 13), [13, 20) \} = 3 \text{ trains.}$

11)

If we apply greedy algorithm we can determine the minimum number of platform.

1st platform $\rightarrow \{ [1, 7), [7, 13), [13, 20) \}$

2nd platform $\rightarrow \{ [2, 7), [8, 13) \}$

3rd platform $\rightarrow \{ [6, 9), [11, 14) \}$

4th platform $\rightarrow \{ [12, 20) \}$

\therefore minimum 4 platform needed for without collision.

Total
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①

Ans to the Ques. no 4

Greedy + DP

<u>Item</u>	<u>weight (kg)</u>	<u>Price (\$)</u>
Judony	3	5
Sculpture	5	9
Painting	4	5
Book	1	4
mummy	12	6

[illegible]

∴ max profit will be 14 \$ if denver we d p algo.

⑪ According to nairobi it we use greedy Algo [fractional knapsack]

<u>Item</u>	<u>weight</u>	<u>Profit</u>	<u>Per kg Profit</u>
Jewelry	3	5	1.67
Sculpture	5 5	9 9	1.8
Painting	4 4	5 5	1.25
Book	1 1	4 4	4
Mummy	12	6	0.5

~~Book~~
Nairobi select remain valid

(Book 1kg) = 4

(Sculpture 5kg) = 9

(Jewelry 2kg) = 3.34

total ⇒ 16.34 \$.

DP-1

a) $M[3][4] = 2$ means the longest common subsequence between "any" and "abynb" has a length of 2. $M[3][4]$ stores the length of the LCS between the first 3 elements of sequence of ("anyb") and ~~the~~ from ("abynb") the first four element of sequence which is 2.

b)

	empty	a	b	γ	α	b
empty	0	0	0	0	0	0
a	0	↓ (0+1) 1	max(up, left) → 1	→ 1	→ 1	→ 1
α	0	↓ 1	→ 1	→ 1	↓ (1+1) 2	→ 2
γ	0	↓ 1	→ 1	↓ (1+1) 2	→ 2	→ 2
b	0	↓ 1	↓ (1+1) 2	→ 2	→ 2	↓ (2+1) <u>3</u> ↓ final ans.

lcs (aa, γγ, bb)

[illegible]

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<u>Object</u>	<u>weight</u>	<u>profit</u>
i	5	11
ii	4	10
iii	6	12
iv	3	9

Ans: 20