

Ques 1:

a)

$$i) \quad T(n) = 8T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^2 \log n$$

$$a=8 \quad b=4 \quad k=2 \quad p=1$$

$$a=8 \quad b^k = 4^2 = 16$$

$$a < b^k \text{ and } p > 0$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^k \log^p n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$$

$$ii) \quad T(n) = 9T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \log n$$

$$a=9 \quad b=3 \quad k=0 \quad p=1$$

$$a=9 \quad b^k = 1$$

$$a > b^k$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 9}) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$b) \quad T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1$$

$$T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1$$

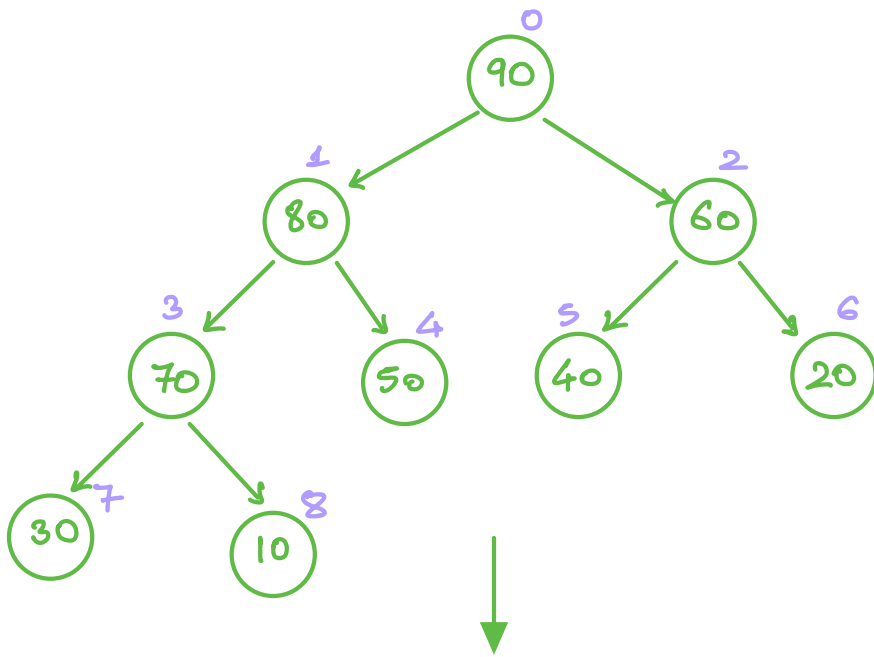
$$a=3 \quad b=2 \quad k=0 \quad p=0$$

$$a=3 \quad b^k = 2^0 = 1$$

$$a > b^k$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 3}) = \Theta(n^{1.58})$$

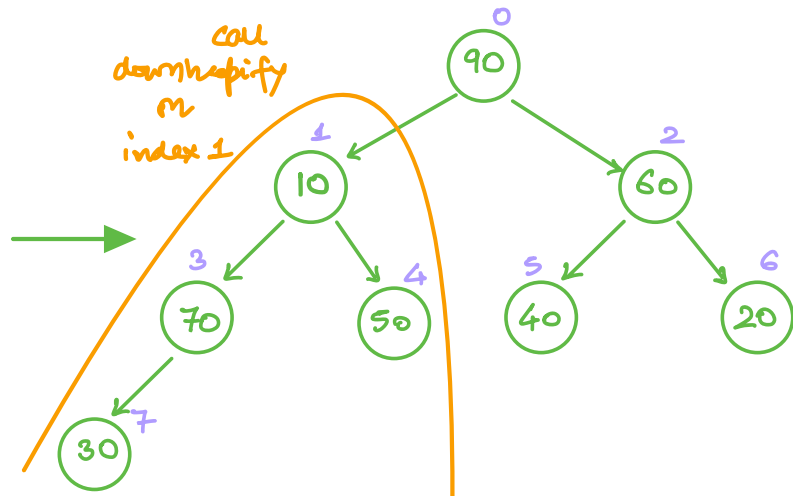
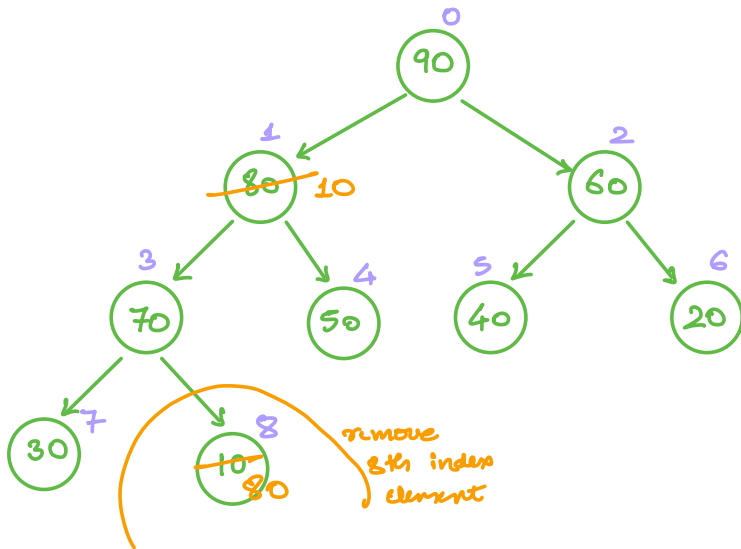
Ques 2:



Logic:

If 1st index element has to be removed then:

- Swap 1st and last index element (i.e. 1st and 8th)
- Remove last element
- Call downheapify on index 1



```
void HEAP_DELETE (int *A, int i)
```

```
{
```

```
    swap (arr[i], arr[N-1]);
```

```
    N--;
```

```
    DOWNHEAPIFY (A, i);
```

```
}
```

```
void DOWNHEAPIFY (int *A, int pi)
```

```
{
```

```
    int lci = 2*pi+1;
```

```
int rci = 2 * pi + 2;
```

```
int mini = pi;
```

```
if (lci < N && A[lci] < A[mini])  
    mini = lci;
```

```
if (rci < N && A[rci] < A[mini])  
    mini = rci;
```

```
if (mini != pi)
```

```
{
```

```
    swap(A[mini], A[pi]);  
    DOWNHEAPIFY(A, mini);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Ques 3:

Logic 1: - Count the no. of true and false by applying one loop. Let us say x no. of true and $n-x$ false.
- Put false from index 0 to $x-1$ and true from index x to $n-1$

Logic 2: Two Pointer Approach.

- Start one variable from left and one from right.



on left we want false, in case we get a true that is a problem, stop at problem.

on right we want true, in case we get a false that is a problem, stop at problem.

If both left and right are at problem then swap.

Similar to
partitioning
step
of
quick
sort.

```

int left = 0 ;
int right = N-1 ;

while (left ≤ right)
{
    while (A[left] == false)
        left ++ ;

    while (A[right] == true)
        right -- ;

    if (left ≤ right)
    {
        swap (A[left] , A[right]) ;
        left ++ ;
        right -- ;
    }
}

```

Ques 4:

	I ₀	I ₁	I ₂	I ₃	I ₄	I ₅	I ₆
Profit =	10	5	15	7	6	18	3
Weight =	2	3	5	7	1	4	1

$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Weight}}$	=	5	1.67	3	1	6	4.5	3
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Sort in
Dec Order

I₄ I₀ I₅ I₂ I₆ I₁ I₃

Items	Remaining Capacity	Profit
—	15	0
I ₄	15-1=14	6
I ₄ I ₀	14-2=12	6+10=16

$$I_4 \quad I_0 \quad I_5$$

$$12-4=8$$

$$16+18=34$$

$$I_4 \quad I_0 \quad I_5 \quad I_2$$

$$8-5=3$$

$$34+15=49$$

$$I_4 \quad I_0 \quad I_5 \quad I_2 \quad I_6$$

$$3-1=2$$

$$49+3=52$$

$$I_4 \quad I_0 \quad I_5 \quad I_2 \quad I_6 \quad I_1$$

we can't put entire I_1

$$52 + \frac{2}{3} \times 5$$

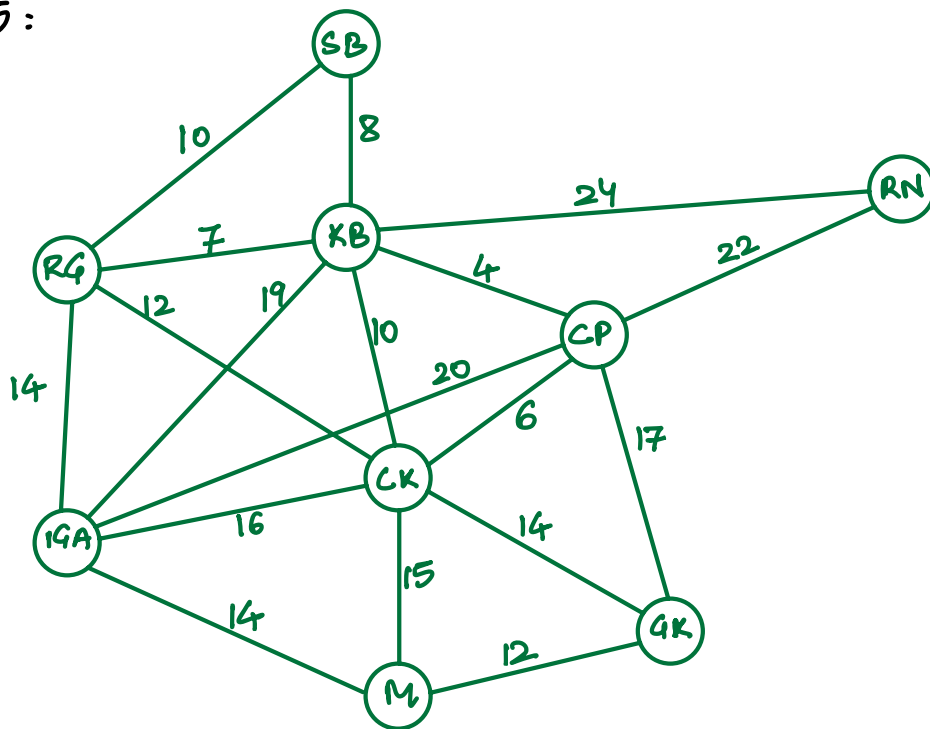
$$\text{fraction} = \frac{\text{Remaining Capacity}}{\text{Wt. of } I_1}$$

$$55.33$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

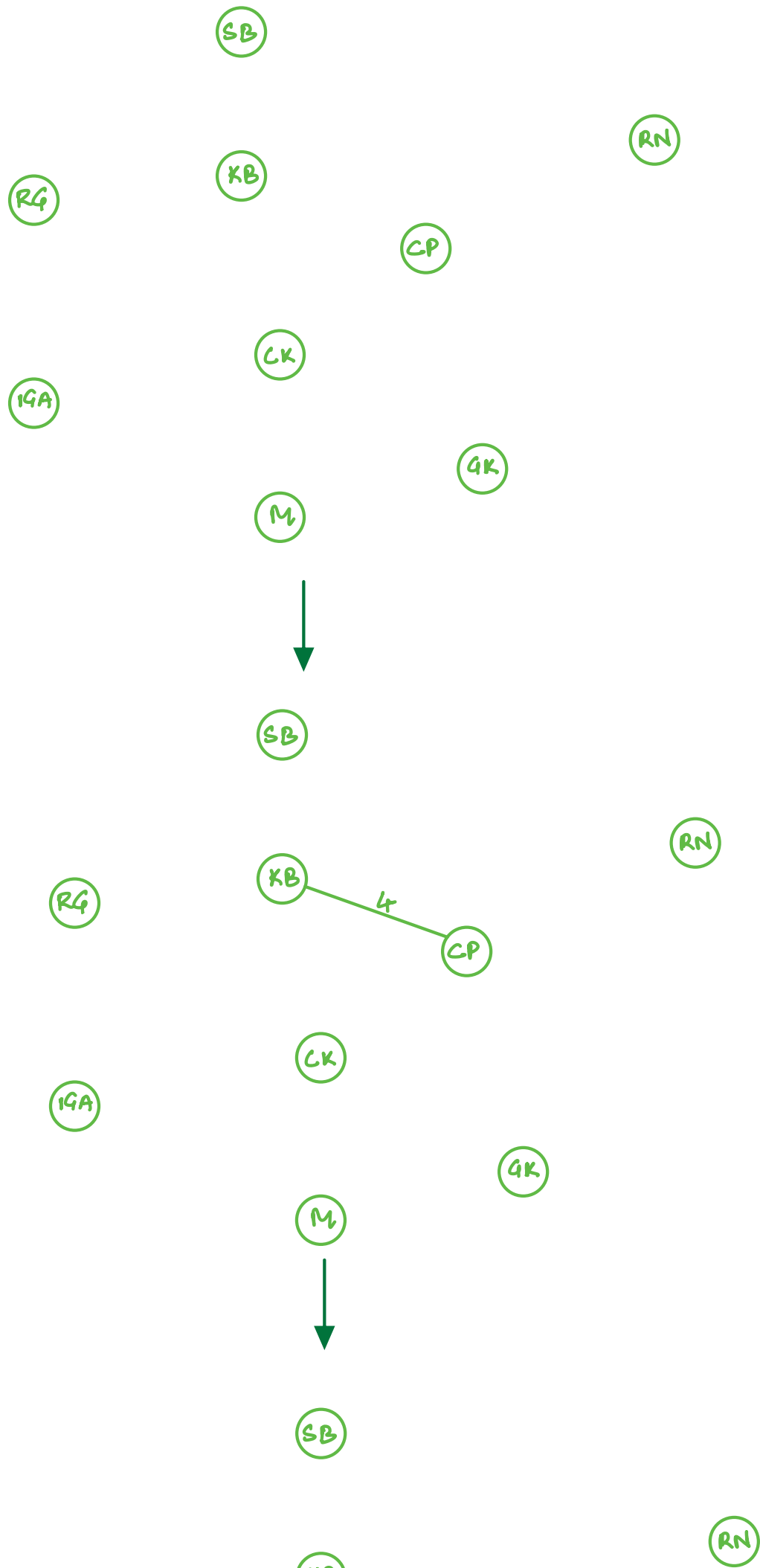
$$\text{Profit} = 55.33$$

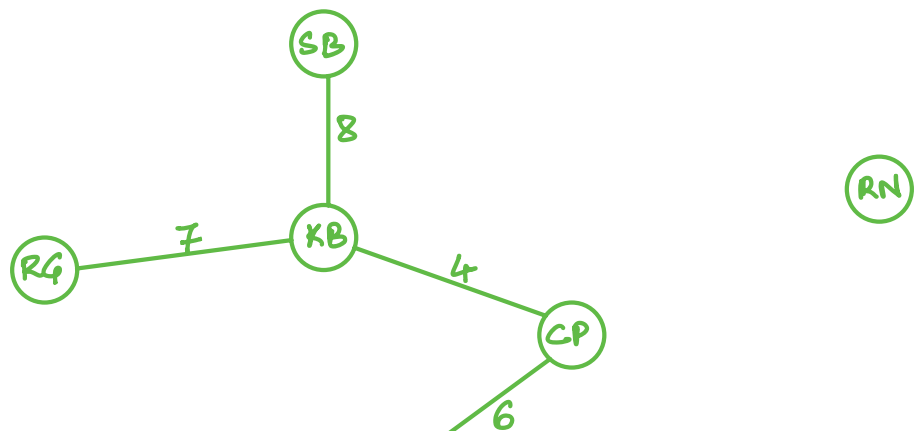
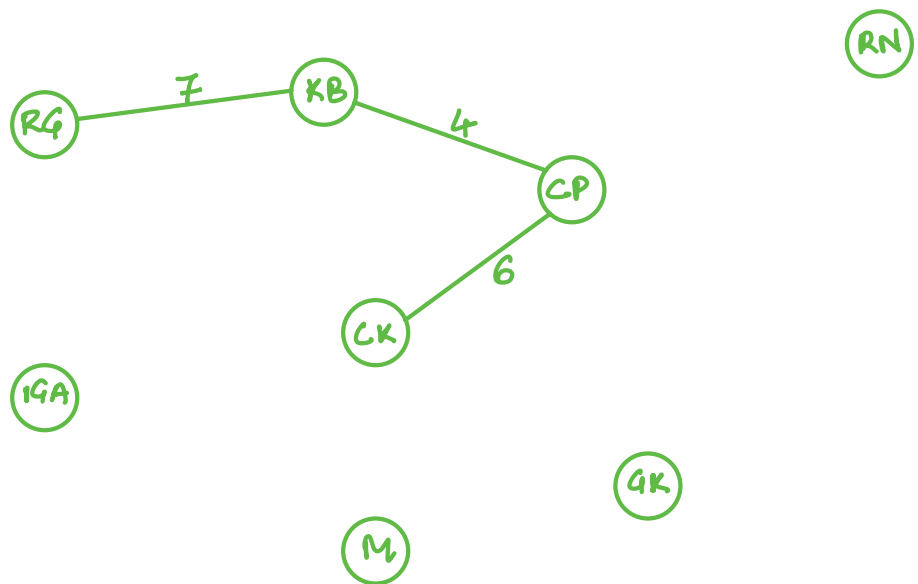
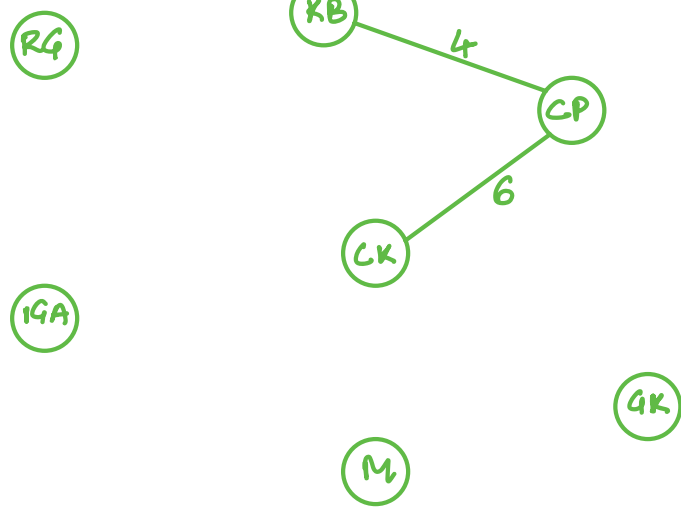
Ques 5:

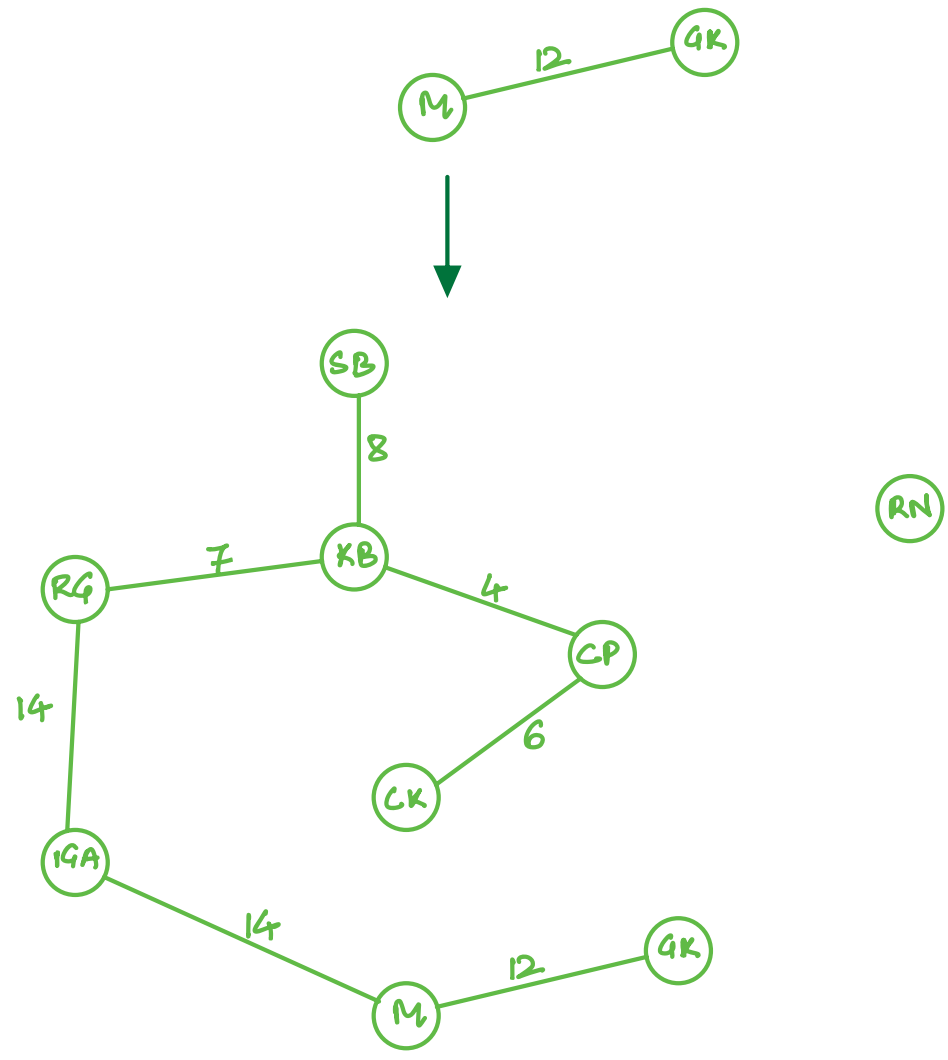
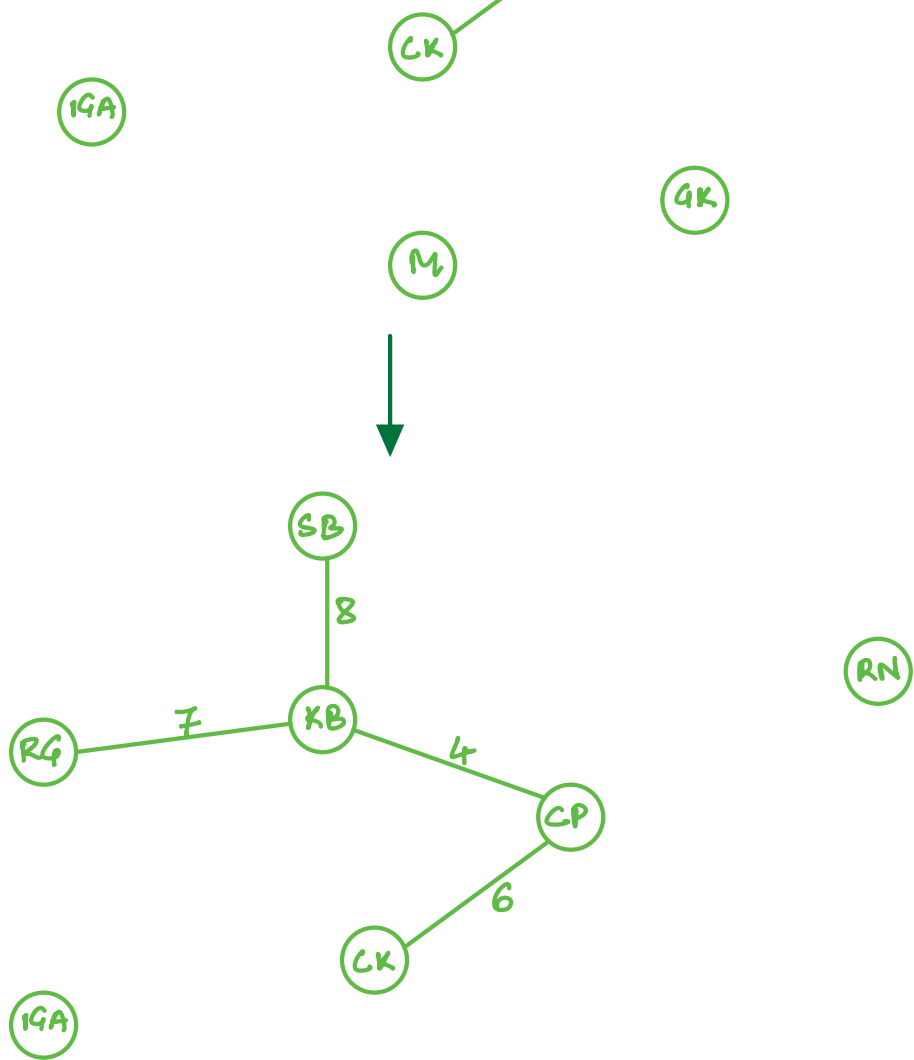


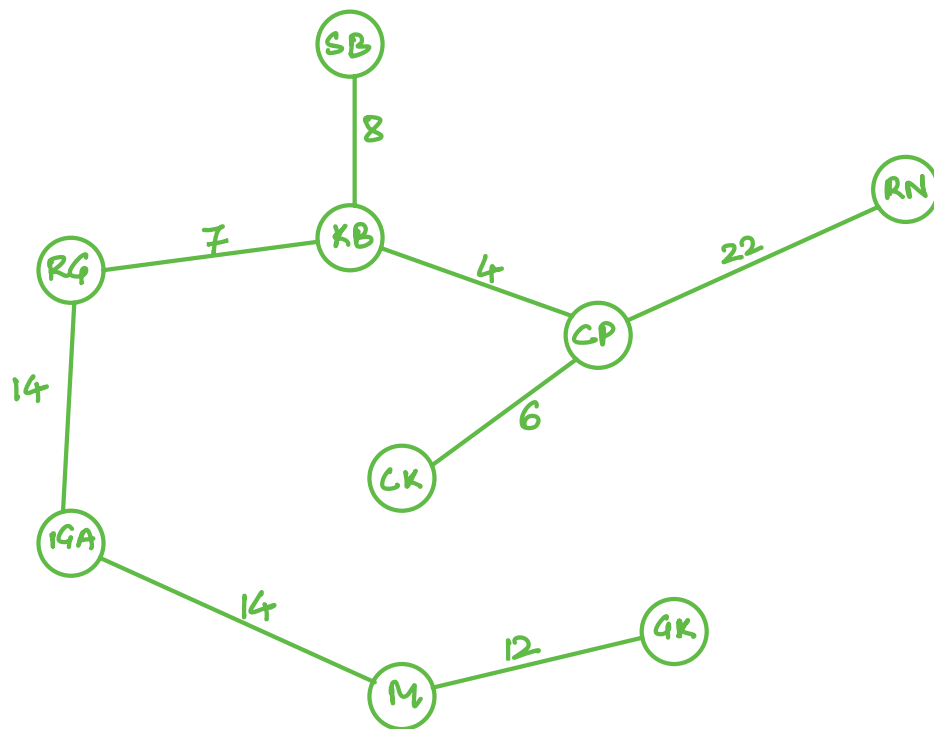
logic: (Applying Kruskal)

Pick up the edges in increasing order of weight such that no cycle is formed. Since there are 9 vertex we need to select 8 edges.









MST weight: $4 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 12 + 14 + 14 + 22 = 87$

other MSTs possible:

