

Course Code: 20MCA203**Course Name: DESIGN & ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS**

Max. Marks: 60

Duration: 3 Hours

PART A*Answer all questions, each carries 3 marks.*

Marks

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1 | Define Big Oh and Ω notations. Give example. | (3) |
| 2 | Describe how divide and conquer technique increases efficiency of sorting algorithm. | (3) |
| 3 | Which data structure is used for efficient implementation of Kruskal's algorithm for finding minimal spanning tree? Explain operations supported by the data structure. | (3) |
| 4 | Write control abstraction for dynamic programming technique. | (3) |
| 5 | How does backtracking differ from branch and bound technique? | (3) |
| 6 | With decision tree, explain comparison-based sorting for three items a, b and c. | (3) |
| 7 | With the help of an example flow network, show that maximum flow value is the same as capacity of minimum cut in the network. | (3) |
| 8 | Explain different complexity classes. | (3) |
| 9 | Approximation algorithm generates an optimal solution. Comment on this statement. | (3) |
| 10 | Explain the concept of randomized quick sort. What is the advantage of using randomized quick sort over the conventional quick sort algorithm? | (3) |

PART B*Answer any one question from each module. Each question carries 6 marks.***Module I**

- 11 Solve the following recurrence relations. Given $T(1) = 1$ and c is a constant. (6)
- a) $T(n) = T(n/2) + c, \quad n>1$
 b) $T(n) = T(n-1) + n, \quad n>1$

OR

- 12 Write quick sort algorithm and illustrate using the data set: 45, 77, 23, 1, 90, 67, 19, 56. (6)

Module II

- 13 Explain solution of fractional knapsack problem using greedy strategy. Illustrate the algorithm using following input (capacity of the knapsack is 15). (6)

Objects:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Profit (P):	15	4	9	7	8	10	5
Weight(W):	5	2	3	4	1	3	1

OR

- 14 Explain all-pair shortest path algorithm with an example. (6)

Module III

- 15 Explain how N-Queens problem can be solved using backtracking technique. (6)

OR

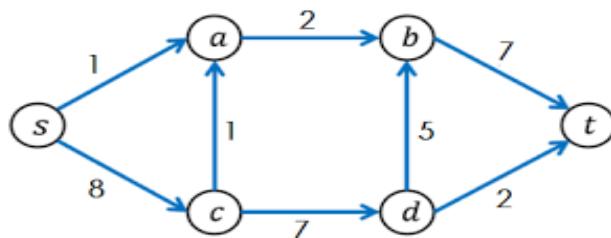
- 16 Discuss sum of subsets problem. Given a set $S = \{1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10\}$. Construct state space tree and find all-possible subset combinations whose sum = 12. (6)

Module IV

- 17 What do you mean by polynomial time reduction? Explain its use in proving NP completeness. (6)

OR

- 18 Explain Ford-Fulkerson algorithm. Using the algorithm, find maximum flow in the given network (source vertex is s and sink vertex is t). (6)



Module V

- 19 Explain the approximation algorithm for vertex cover problem using linear programming. (6)

OR

- 20 Explain polynomial identity testing. Explain how randomization can be used to solve the problem. (6)
