

**Note:** There are 6 problems with a total of 100 points. You are required to do all the problems.

- (15 points) In the Selection algorithm discussed in class, we partition elements into groups of size 5 each. Is it possible to achieve an  $O(n)$ -time algorithm by partitioning elements into groups of size 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11? Justify your answer by giving a detailed analysis of the running time of the selection algorithm for each of the 6 different sizes.
- (20 points) In class we have learned how to solve the closest pair problem for 2D points by using Divide-and-Conquer (DaC) strategy. Extend the algorithm to 3D points by still using the DaC strategy. You should make the running time of your algorithm as fast as possible.
- (20 points) Let  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  be  $n$  distinct real numbers, and  $w_1, \dots, w_n$  be a set of  $n$  positive weights with  $w_1 + \dots + w_n = 1$ . The weighted median of the set  $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  is the number  $a_k$  for which  $\sum_{i:a_i < a_k} w_i < \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\sum_{i:a_i > a_k} w_i \leq \frac{1}{2}$ . (a) Prove that such an  $a_k$  always exists. (b) Give a  $\Theta(n)$  worst-case running time algorithm computing the weighted median.
- (15 points) Given a set  $S = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  of  $n$  unsorted real numbers and a real value  $B$ , design an  $O(n^2)$ -time algorithm to determine whether there exist three distinct numbers  $a_i, a_j$  and  $a_k$  in  $S$  such that  $a_i + a_j + a_k = B$ .
- (15 points) Given an array  $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  of  $n$  unsorted numbers, design an  $O(n \log n)$ -time algorithm for reporting the number of inversions in  $A$ . An inversion in  $A$  is a pair of numbers  $a_i$  and  $a_j$  such that  $i < j$  but  $a_i \geq a_j$ .
- (15 points) In the Strassen's matrix multiplication algorithm, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_1 &= (a - c)(s + t) &= as + at - cs - ct \\
 p_2 &= (b - d)(u + v) &= bu + bv - du - dv \\
 p_3 &= (a + d)(s + v) &= as + dv + av + ds \\
 p_4 &= a(t - v) &= at - av \\
 p_5 &= (a + b)v &= av + bv \\
 p_6 &= (c + d)s &= cs + ds \\
 p_7 &= d(u - s) &= du - ds
 \end{aligned}$$

Write the followings in terms of  $p_i$ 's:

$$as + bu = ???$$

$$at + bv = ???$$

$$cs + du = ???$$

$$ct + dv = ???$$