Algorithm

Autumn 2011, Final Exam, January 12 9:20-12:05 am

- 1. Please briefly describe the following standard terms and techniques which are commonly used in algorithm designs. (20%)
 - (a) Binary Search Tree Property
 - (b) Red Black Tree Property
 - (c) Greedy Choice Property
 - (d) Dictionary Operation
 - (e) Prefix Code
- 2. Design an algorithm to find both the minimum and the maximum of a set of n elements with 3|n/2| comparisons in the worse case. (10%)
- 3. Given a sequence $X = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \rangle$, the longest increasing subsequence problem is to find an increasing subsequence of X with the longest length. (15%)
 - (a) Find a longest increasing subsequence of (1, 8, 4, 12, 2, 10, 6).
 - (b) Describe an algorithm that solves the longest increasing subsequence problem in $O(n^2)$ time.
- 4. Please describe briefly the following sorting algorithms along with their time complexities. (10%)
 - (a) Insertion sort
 - (b) Quick sort
- 5. Suppose we assign n persons to n jobs. Let C_{ij} be the cost of assigning the ith person to the jth job. (15%)
 - (a) Give an algorithm that will minimize the total cost of assigning all n persons to all n jobs.
 - (b) Prove that your algorithm maximizes minimize the total cost, and state its running time.
- 6. Suppose that bh(x) is the number of black nodes on the path from x to leaf, but not counting x. Show that the subtree rooted at any node x contains at least $2^{bh(x)} 1$ internal nodes. (10%)
- 7. Suppose we use a hash function h to hash n distinct keys into an array T of length m. Assuming simple uniform hashing, what is the expected number of collisions? More precisely, what is the expected cardinality of $\{\{k,\ell\}: k \neq \ell \text{ and } h(k) = h(\ell)\}$? (10%)
- 8. Suppose we use Randomized-Select to select the minimum element of the following array $A = \langle 3, 2, 9, 0, 7, 5, 4, 8, 6, 1 \rangle$. Describe a sequence of partitions that results in a worst-case performance of Randomized-Select. (10%)