

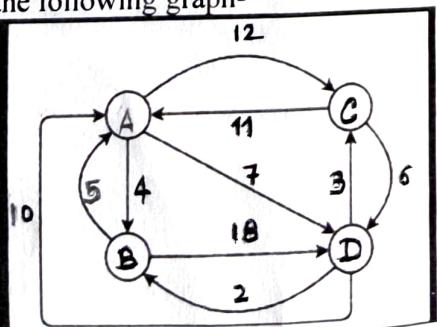
EXAMINATION: End Semester Examination

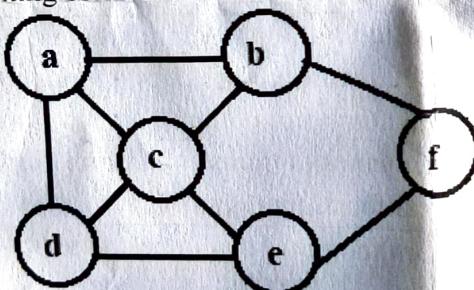
MONTH and YEAR: May 2025

Course: BTech. Semester: IV Branch: Computer Science and Engineering Subject Code: CSE221
Subject Name: Analysis and Design of Algorithms Maximum Marks: 50
Date: 13 May 2025 Time: 8:00 AM to 11:00 AM
Duration: 3 hours

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Q. No.	Questions	Marks	COs
1	<p>Determine and explain the functionality of the following code fragment:</p> <pre>int function1 (int a[], int n, int x) { int i; for (i = 0; i < n && a[i] != x; i++); if (i == n) return -1; else return i; }</pre> <pre>int function2 (int a[], int n, int x) { int i, j, k; i = 0; j = n - 1; while (i <= j) { k = (i + j)/2; if (x == a[k]) return k; if (x > a[k]) i = k + 1; else j = k - 1; } return -1; }</pre> <p>Compute the best case, the worst case and average case time complexity of the above function1 and function2. Explain your answers.</p>	5	CO1
2	Given a set of intervals, you need to assign a color to each interval such that no two intersecting intervals have the same color. Design an efficient algorithm find a coloring with minimum number of colors. To put the problem another way, given arrival and departure times of trains at a station during the day, what is the minimum number of platforms that is sufficient for all trains.	5	CO1, CO2
3	How to make Merge sort to perform O(n) comparisons in best case? Sort the following elements using merge sort. Write the recursion tree for: 70,20,30,40,10,50,60	5	CO1, CO2
4	Discuss how quicksort works to sort an array & trace for the following dataset. Draw the tree of recursive calls made: 65,70,75,80,85,60,55,50,45	5	CO1, CO2
5	Solve Travelling Salesman Problem using Branch and Bound Algorithm in the following graph-	5	CO3, CO4



6	Compute the minimum number of scalar multiplications required to multiply a chain of matrices using the Matrix Chain Multiplication method, given the following matrices: $M_{20,20}$, $M_{20,30}$, $M_{30,40}$, $M_{40,20}$ and $M_{20,50}$ Where, $M_{m,n}$ is $m \times n$ dimensional matrix.	5	CO3															
7	(a) Apply the Set and Tabular (Dynamic Programming) approaches to solve the 0/1 Knapsack Problem with a knapsack capacity $W=5$. The details of the available items are given below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Weight</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>\$12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>\$10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>\$20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>\$15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (b) For the bottom-up dynamic programming algorithm for the knapsack problem, prove that, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Its time complexity is in $\theta(nW)$ Its space complexity is in $\theta(nW)$ 	Item	Weight	Value	1	2	\$12	2	1	\$10	3	3	\$20	4	2	\$15	5	CO3
Item	Weight	Value																
1	2	\$12																
2	1	\$10																
3	3	\$20																
4	2	\$15																
8	Given the set $w = \{5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20\}$ and a target sum $m = 35$, find all possible subsets of w whose elements sum to m . Solve this problem using the Sum of Subsets (SumOfSub) backtracking algorithm, and explain and justify the condition used in the bounding function of the algorithm.	5	CO4, CO5															
9	Apply the backtracking algorithm to solve the 3-coloring problem for the given graph. Additionally, perform a time complexity analysis of the backtracking solution. 	5	CO1, CO4															
10	Prove that if there exists a polynomial time algorithm for any NP-complete problem, then $P=NP$.	5	CO5															

*****END*****