## CS 2443: Quiz 2

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- Total marks: 10.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the question only.
- Maintain academic honesty.
- 1. Describe a recursive formula and prove its correctness for the following generalization of the Subset Sum problem. Given two arrays X[1...n] and W[1...n] of positive integers and an integer T, where each W[i] denotes the weight of the corresponding element X[i], compute the maximum weight subset of X whose elements sum to T. If no subset of X sums to T, then the output is  $-\infty$ .
- 2. Consider the algorithm BFS(G, s) and finding shortest distance through BFS mentioned in the lecture, where G is a graph and s is a vertex in G. Prove that for any vertex v in the layer  $L_i$ , the distance from s to v is i.
- 3. Let G be a graph. Consider the following relation  $\sim$ . For any two vertices u and v,  $u \sim v$  if and only if there are two edge-disjoint paths  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  from u to v (i.e.,  $E(P_1) \cap E(P_2) = \emptyset$ ). Is  $\sim$  an equivalence relation? Justify your answer. [2]
- 4. Consider the digraph D mentioned in Figure 1. List all the strongly connected components in it. Consider the algorithm DFS-Loop mentioned in the lecture (see Figure 2). Suppose you run DFS-Loop on the graph D in Figure 1 (you may assume a labeling of vertices to  $1, \ldots, 5$ .). Then, list the finishing time of each vertex. [1+2]

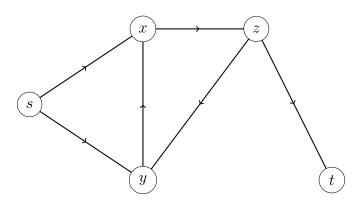


Figure 1: Digraph D

```
DFS (graph G, node i)
DFS-Loop (graph G)
                             For finishing
                                                                       For rest of
Global variable t = 0
                                            -- mark i as explored
                             times in 1st
                                                                       DFS-Loop
[# of nodes processed so far] pass
                                            -- set leader(i) := node s
Global variable s = NULL For leaders in 2^{nd} pass
                                            -- for each arc (i,j) in G:
[current source vertex]
                                                     -- if j not yet explored
Assume nodes labeled 1 to n
                                                        -- DFS(G,j)
For i = n down to 1
                                            -- t++
     if i not yet explored
                                            -- set f(i) := t
        s := i
        DFS(G,i)
```

Figure 2: DFS-Loop