

## Design Analysis &amp; Algorithms

## Question #1

## Iteration #1

Visited	a	b	c	d
cost	T	F	F	F
Parent	-1	a	a	a

## Iteration #2

a	b	c	d	e	f
T	T	F	F	F	F
a	a	a	a	b	b

## Iteration #3

a	b	c	d	e	f	i
T	T	F	F	T	F	F
0	3	5	1	3	2	4
a	a	e	b	e		

## Iteration #4

a	b	c	d	e	f	h	i
T	T	F	F	T	F	F	F
0	3	2	1	3	2	5	4
a	d	e	b	e	c	d	e

## Iteration #5

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
T	T	T	T	F	F	F	F	F
0	3	2	1	3	2	4	5	4
a	d	e	b	e	c	d	e	

## Iteration #6

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	F
0	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	4	5	6
a	d	e	b	e	c	d	e	f	g	

Iteration # 9

i	j	k	L
T	F	F	F
4	3	6	5
e	i	g	i

Iteration # 10

i	j	k	L
T	T	F	F
4	3	6	5
e	i	g	i

Iteration # 11

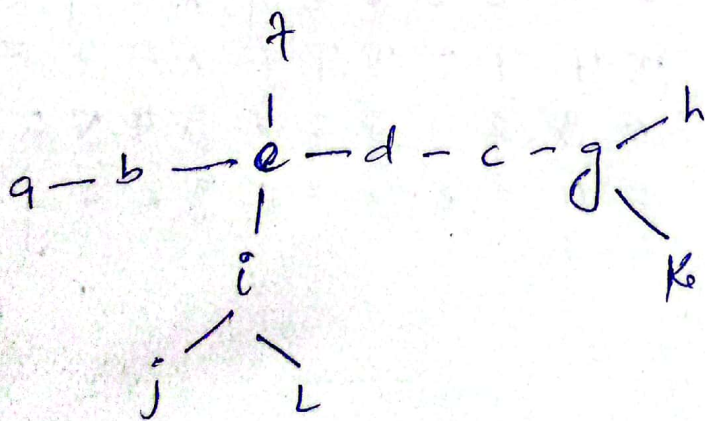
i	j	k	L
T	T	F	T
4	3	6	5
e	i	g	i

Iteration # 12

i	j	k	L
T	T	T	T
4	3	6	5
e	i	g	i

Finally we have

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
cost	0	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	4	3	6	5
Parent	x	a	d	e	b	e	c	g	e	i	g	i



total cost 36

Part 2: Prim's algorithm assumes that graph is connected 2

So it doesn't check connectivity. If the graph is not connected, Prim's algorithm will only check and produce MST for the connected component containing the starting vertex.

Part 3: No, not in general. Assume  $T$  has been generated by considering  $v_1, v_2, \dots$ . A new vertex  $v_n$  is weighted edge  $(v_1, v_n)$  is root of  $T$ , if the weighted edge is smaller than weight of  $(v_1, v_2)$  in  $T$ , this would not be MST anymore.

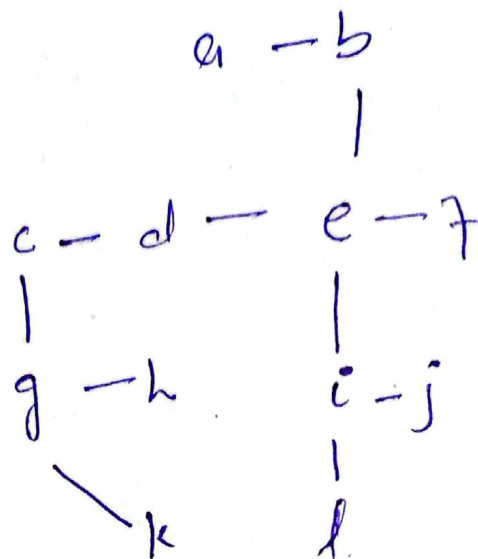
Question #3 (B)

Dijkstra Algorithm assumes path can only become heavier so that if you have paths  $A \xrightarrow{3} B$  and  $A \xrightarrow{5} C$  there's no way you can add an edge and get from  $A$  to  $C$  through  $C$  with weight less than 3. Thus, it can not give correct result in negativity weight graphs.



Question #2.

$a \xrightarrow{3} b$	$d \xrightarrow{1} e$
$a \xrightarrow{5} c$	$c \xrightarrow{2} d$
$a \xrightarrow{4} d$	$e \xrightarrow{3} f$
$b \xrightarrow{6} f$	$a \xrightarrow{3} b$
$b \xrightarrow{3} e$	$b \xrightarrow{3} e$
$c \xrightarrow{4} g$	$g \xrightarrow{3} h$
$c \xrightarrow{3} d$	$i \xrightarrow{3} j$
$d \xrightarrow{1} h$	$e \xrightarrow{4} d$
$e \xrightarrow{2} f$	$c \xrightarrow{4} g$
$e \xrightarrow{5} i$	$e \xrightarrow{4} i$
$f \xrightarrow{3} j$	$a \xrightarrow{4} c$
$g \xrightarrow{6} h$	$d \xrightarrow{5} h$
$g \xrightarrow{4} k$	$f \xrightarrow{5} j$
$h \xrightarrow{3} k$	$i \xrightarrow{5} l$
$h \xrightarrow{6} i$	$b \xrightarrow{5} f$
$i \xrightarrow{1} l$	$g \xrightarrow{6} k$
$i \xrightarrow{6} j$	$h \xrightarrow{6} i$
$j \xrightarrow{5} l$	$h \xrightarrow{6} k$
$k \xrightarrow{3} l$	$k \xrightarrow{7} l$
	$i \xrightarrow{4} l$



MSI cost: 36

# Dijkstra:

## Iteration #1

	A	D	H	j	i
T	T	F	F	F	F
O	0	1	5	-1	1
-1	A		A	A	A

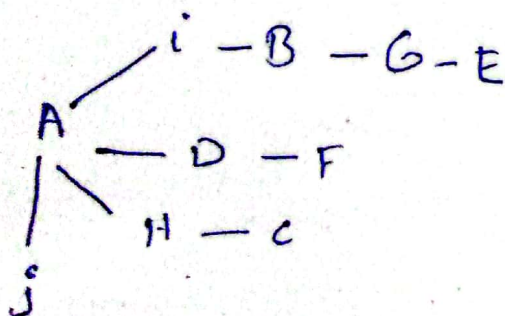
## Iteration #3

	A	B	D	G	H	i	j
T	T	T	F	F	F	T	F
O	0	0	1	5	5	-1	1
-1	i	A	B	A	A	A	A

↓

## Iteration #8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	i	j
T	T	T	F	T	F	T	T	T	T	T
O	0	0	6	1	8	4	5	5	-1	1
-1	j	i	H	A	G	D	B	A	A	A



## Iteration #2

	A	B	D	H	i	j
T	T	F	F	F	T	F
O	0	0	1	5	-1	1
-1	i	A		A	A	A

## Iteration #4

	A	B	D	F	G	H	i	j
T	T	T	T				T	
O	0	0	1	4	5	5	-1	1

↓

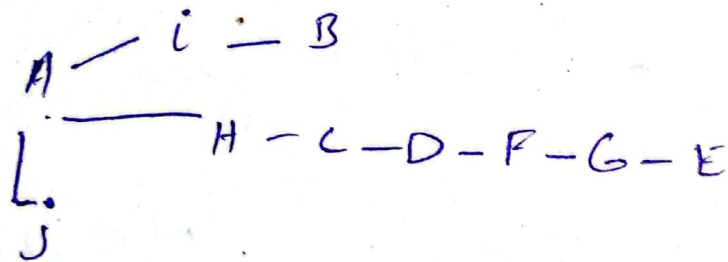
No change in iteration 9 & 10

(ii) Belman Ford

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	0	0	6	-4	8	-1	5	5	-1	-1
2	0	0	6	-4	8	-1	5	5	-1	-1
3	0	0	6	-4	4	-1	5	5	-1	-1
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

No change.

with Belman Ford we get



=====

### Question #4

LCS ( $s_1, s_2$ )

$m = s_1.length()$

$n = s_2.length$

return res

$s_1 = "abcde f e f g h"$

$s_2 = "b d e g g f e f g g"$

Largest common string length is : 4

	x	b	c	d	e	g	g	f	e	f	g	g
a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
e	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
g	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1
h	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Question #5

Function counting sum  $s(int n)$

{ int dp[n] = {0}

dp[0] = 1

{

}

return dp[n]-1;

}

for  $n = 50$

returns 204225

for  $n = 10$

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
3	1	1	2	3	4	5	7	10	12	14
4	1	1	2	3	5	6	9	15	18	23
5	1	1	2	3	5	7	10	18	23	30
6	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	20	26	35
7	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	21	28	38
8	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	22	29	40
9	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	22	30	41
10	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	22	30	42

result = 41