

Find the GCD of 124 and 32 using Euclid's Algorithm. GCD(124, 32)

- = GCD(32, 28)
- = GCD(28, 4)
- = GCD(4, 0)
- = 4

What is the recurrence for the worst case of Quick Sort and what is the time complexity in Worst case?

- 1. Recurrence is T(n) = T(n-2) + O(n) and time complexity is $O(n^2)$
- 2. Recurrence is T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n) and time complexity is $O(n^2)$
- 3. Recurrence is T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n) and time complexity is $O(n\log n)$
- 4. Recurrence is T(n) = T(n/10) + T(9n/10) + O(n) and time complexity is $O(n\log n)$

```
What is time complexity of fun()?

int fun(int n)

{

int count = 0;

for (int i = n; i > 0; i /= 2)

for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)

count += 1;
```

return count;

- 1. O(n^2) 2. O(n(ogn)
- 3. O(n)
- 4. O(nlognlogn)

```
What is the time complexity of fun()?

int fun(int n)
{

int count = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (int j = i; j > 0; j--)
```

return count;

count = count + 1;

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- QUESTION 4
 - Theta (n)
 Theta (n^2)
 - 3. Theta (n*Logn)
 - 4. Theta (nlognlogn)

The recurrence relation capturing the optimal time of the Tower of Hanoi problem with n discs is. (GATE CS 2012)

1.
$$T(n) = 2T(n-2) + 2$$

2.
$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + n$$

3.
$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1$$

4.
$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1$$

- 2. A(n) E Theta(W(n))
- 3. $A(n) \in O(W(n))$

Which of the following is not $O(n^2)$?

- 1. $(15^10)^n + 12099$
- 2. n^1.98
- 3. n^3/(sqrt(n))
- 4. (2^20) *n

Observe the four different functions given below. All the functions use a single for loop and within the for loop, same set of statements are executed. Consider the following for loops:

- 1. for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
- 2. for(i = 0; i < n; i += 2)
- 3. for(i = 1; i < n; i *= 2)
- 4. for(i = n; i > -1; i /= 2)

If n is the size of input(positive), which function is most efficient(if the task to be performed is not an issue)?

What does it mean when we say that an algorithm X is asymptotically more efficient than Y?

- 1. X will be a better choice for all inputs
- 2. X will be a better choice for all inputs except small inputs
- 3. X will be a better choice for all inputs except large inputs
- 4. Y will be a better choice for small inputs

Consider the following two functions. What are time complexities of the functions?

int fun1(int n) int fun2(int n)

{

if (n <= 1) return n; if (n <= 1) return n;

return 2^* fun1(n-1); return fun2(n-1) + fun2(n-1);

- 1. $O(2^n)$ for both fun1() and fun2()
- 2. O(n) for fun1() and O(2^n) for fun2()
- 3. O(2^n) for fun1() and O(n) for fun2()
- 4. O(n) for both fun1() and fun2()

```
int Trial (int a, int b, int c)
{
   if ((a >= b) && (c < b) return b;
   else if (a>=b) return Trial(a, c, b);
   else return Trial(b, a, c);
}
```

What does the function "trial" compute? - Median of the three numbers

Let
$$T(n)$$
 be a function defined by the recurrence $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \sqrt{n}$ for $n \ge 2$ and $T(1) = 1$ Which of the following statements is TRUE?

1.
$$T(n) = \Theta(\log n)$$
2.
$$T(n) = \Theta(n)$$

$$2. \quad f(n) = \theta(\forall n)$$

3.
$$T(n) = \theta(n)$$

4.
$$T(n) = \theta(n \log n)$$

Arrange the following functions in increasing asymptotic order:

A. n^1/3

B. e^n

C. n^7/4 D. n log^9n

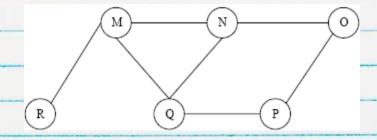
E. 1.0000001^n

1. A, D, C, E, B

D, A, C, E, B
 A, C, D, E, B

4. A, C, D, B, E

The Breadth First Search algorithm has been implemented using the queue data structure. One possible order of visiting the nodes of the following graph is



- 1. MNOPQR
- 2. NQMPOR
- 3. QMNPRO
- 4. QMNPOR

Let G be an undirected graph. Consider a depth-first traversal of G, and let T be the resulting depth-first search tree. Let u be a vertex in G and let v be the first new (unvisited) vertex visited after visiting u in the traversal. Which of the following statements is always true? (GATE CS 2000)

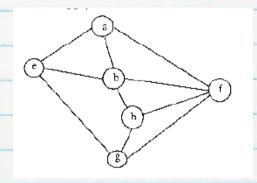
- {u,v} must be an edge in G, and u is a descendant of v in T
 {u,v} must be an edge in G, and v is a descendant of u in T
- 3. If {u,v} is not an edge in G then u is a leaf in T
- 4. If {u,v} is not an edge in 6 then u and v must have the same parent in T

Among the following sequences:

(I) abeghf (II) abfehg (III) abfhge (IV) afghbe



- 1. I, II and IV only
- 2. I and IV only
- 3. II, III and IV only
- 4. I, III and IV only



Given two vertices in a graph s and t, which of the two traversals (BFS and DFS) can be used to find if there is path from s to t?

- 1. Only BFS
- 2. Only DFS
- 3. Both BFS and DFS
- 4. Neither BFS nor DFS

Which of the following condition is sufficient to detect cycle in a directed graph?

- 1. There is an edge from currently being visited node to an already visited node.
- 2. There is an edge from currently being visited node to an ancestor of currently visited node in DFS forest.
- 3. Every node is seen twice in DFS.
- 4. None of the above

If the DFS finishing time f[u] > f[v] for two vertices u and v in a directed graph G, and u and v are in the same DFS tree in the DFS forest, then u is an ancestor of v in the depth first tree.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Let G be a graph with n vertices and m edges. What is the tightest upper bound on the running time on Depth First Search of G? Assume that the graph is represented using adjacency matrix.

- 1. O(n)
- $2. \quad O(m+n)$
- 3. $O(n^2)$
- 4. O(mn)

What is the best time complexity of bubble sort?

- 1. N^2
- 2. NlogN
- *3.* **/**
- 4. N(logN)^2

Suppose we are sorting an array of eight integers using quicksort, and we have just finished the first partitioning with the array looking like this:

- 2 5 1 7 9 12 11 10
- Which statement is correct?
- 1. The pivot could be either the 7 or the 9.
- 2. The pivot could be the 7, but it is not the 9
- 3. The pivot is not the 7, but it could be the 9
- 4. Neither the 7 nor the 9 is the pivot.

Compute 1201 * 2430 by the Karatsuba Algorithm.

Write an algorithm to find all the substrings beginning with m and ending with n in the given string.

```
//ALGORITHM Substring(String[0...n-1], startChar, endChar)
//This algorithm returns the number of substrings in the given string that start
with the startChar and end with endChar
//Input: The String of length 'n', the starting character of the substring and the
ending character of the substring
//Output: The number of substrings that start with startChar and end with
endChar
for i <- 0 to n-2 do
          if String[i] == startChar do
                     for i <- i+1 to n do
                                if String[i] == endChar do
                                            cnt++
return cnt
```

Consider the following code snippet. Determine the basic operation and the number of times the basic operation is executed.

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    for (j = 0; j < i; j++)
    {
        m = m + j;
    }
```

Answer: theta(n^2)

else

return 0

Write an algorithm to check if the given integer is a palindrome or not. ALGORITHM PalindromeChecking(m) //Determines if the given number is a palindrome //Input: An integer m //Output: 1 if the number is a palindrome, 0 if not num <- m while num != 0 do rem <- num % 10 num <- num / 10 rev <- rev * 10 + rem if m == rev return 1

What is the asymptotic relationship between: lg n^lg 17 VS lg 17^lg n?

- 1. $(lg 17^{n} lg n)$ is $\Omega (lg n^{n} lg 17)$
- 2. $(lg 17^{n}lg n)$ is θ $(lg n^{n}lg 17)$
 - 3. (lg 17^lg n) is O (lg n^lg 17)

Give an example for the following:

- a) Function which grows in linear time 10n
- b) Function which grows in exponential time 4n
- c) Function which grows in polynomial time $-3n^2 + 10n$
- d) Function which grows in constant time 480