## Operating Systems and Algorithms

## **Asssignment-2**

Name: Ajay Ray Roll: 2021102032

Q.1. Explanation: Given an array of integers . if we see the the problem closely here we need to find two parts of the subarray such that the difference of the two parts is minimum.

algorithm: every element has two choices either it will be part of s1 or s2 . so accordingly i will cal the recursive call and try to minimise the sum and total\_sum - sum.

```
This is the recursive call
   int find(vector<int>&A, vector<vector<int>>&dp,int ind,int sum,int tsum)
and two options
int take=find(A,dp,ind+1,sum + A[ind],tsum);
   int n_take=find(A,dp,ind+1,sum ,tsum);
```

Time complexcity: O(N\*total\_sum) . Basically I run two nested for loop that is defining the time complexcity.

Space complexcity:O(N\*total sum) . this is the total space for the size of dp matrix.

Q.2. This is a classical knapsack problem. implementation is just take the item or not and according try all the combination to maximize the values.

Algorithm: I implementated using dynamic programming where dp[i][j] basically denoting the maximum value obtained up to the i th index of the array with j weight.

Time complexcity: O(N\*wight) . Basically I run two nested for loop that is defining the time complexcity.

Space complexcity:O(N\*total sum) . this is the total space for the size of dp matrix.

## Q.4.

Explanation: Here we need to find minimum wastage of area . wastage is defined as any rectanguler piece which is not listed.

Algorithm: I used a recursion with memorization algorithm to solve the question. for a given w and h i am initilizing the dp array with maximum wastage that is w\*h. Then for all the valued of w and h i am calling the recursive function and update the dp state whenever a less wastage is obtained.

dp state: dp[w][h] what is the minimum wasteage with rectangle of width w and hieght h.

```
main algorithm:
for (int i = 1; i <= h / 2; i++) {
    temp = find(w, i);
    if (temp + find(w, h - i) < dp[w][h]) {
        dp[w][h] = temp + find(w, h - i);
    }
}
for (int i = 1; i <= w / 2; i++) {
    temp = find(i, h);
    if (temp + find(w - i, h) < dp[w][h]) {
        dp[w][h] = temp + find(w - i, h);
}</pre>
```

} }

Time complexcity:  $O(w^*h)$  . maximum recursive call will be  $w^*$  h times with using the memorization for subproblems.

space complexcity is O(w\*h) storing the value in dp state.