

- d) Consider the following travelling salesman on instance defined by cost matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \infty & 7 & 3 & 12 & 8 \\ 3 & \infty & 6 & 14 & 9 \\ 5 & 8 & \infty & 6 & 18 \\ 9 & 3 & 5 & \infty & 11 \\ 18 & 14 & 9 & 8 & \infty \end{bmatrix}$$

rgpvonline.com

obtain reduced cost matrix and solve it.

OR

Solve 8-queen's problem for a feasible sequence (6, 4, 7, 1)

5. a) Explain the function for deletion of a node from binary search tree.
- b) Explain 2-3 trees with the help of suitable example.
- c) What is BFS and DFS? Explain with suitable example with respect to tree.
- d) Insert the elements in the order shown below to build into an AVL tree. Also determine the complexity of this procedure 1, 26, 2, 25, 3, 24, 4, 23, 5, 22, 6.

OR

Discuss the relationship between class P, NP, NP complete and NP hard problems with example of each class.

CS/IT - 404**B.E. IV Semester**

Examination, December 2015

Analysis And Design of Algorithms**Time : Three Hours****Maximum Marks : 70**

- Note:** i) Answer five questions. In each question part A, B, C is compulsory and D part has internal choice.
- ii) All parts of each question are to be attempted at one place.
- iii) All questions carry equal marks, out of which part A and B (Max. 50 words) carry 2 marks, part C (Max. 100 words) carry 3 marks, part D (Max. 400 words) carry 7 marks.
- iv) Except numericals, Derivation, Design and Drawing etc.

1. a) Show that solution of $T(n) = T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\right) + 1$ is $O(\log n)$.
- b) What are the factors which affect the running time of an algorithm?
- c) Illustrate Heap sort on the array:
A = [5, 8, 3, 9, 2, 10, 1, 40]
- d) Sort the following list using quick sort technique and argue upon its running time
A = [5, 7, 9, 4, 10, 2, 8, 1]

[2]

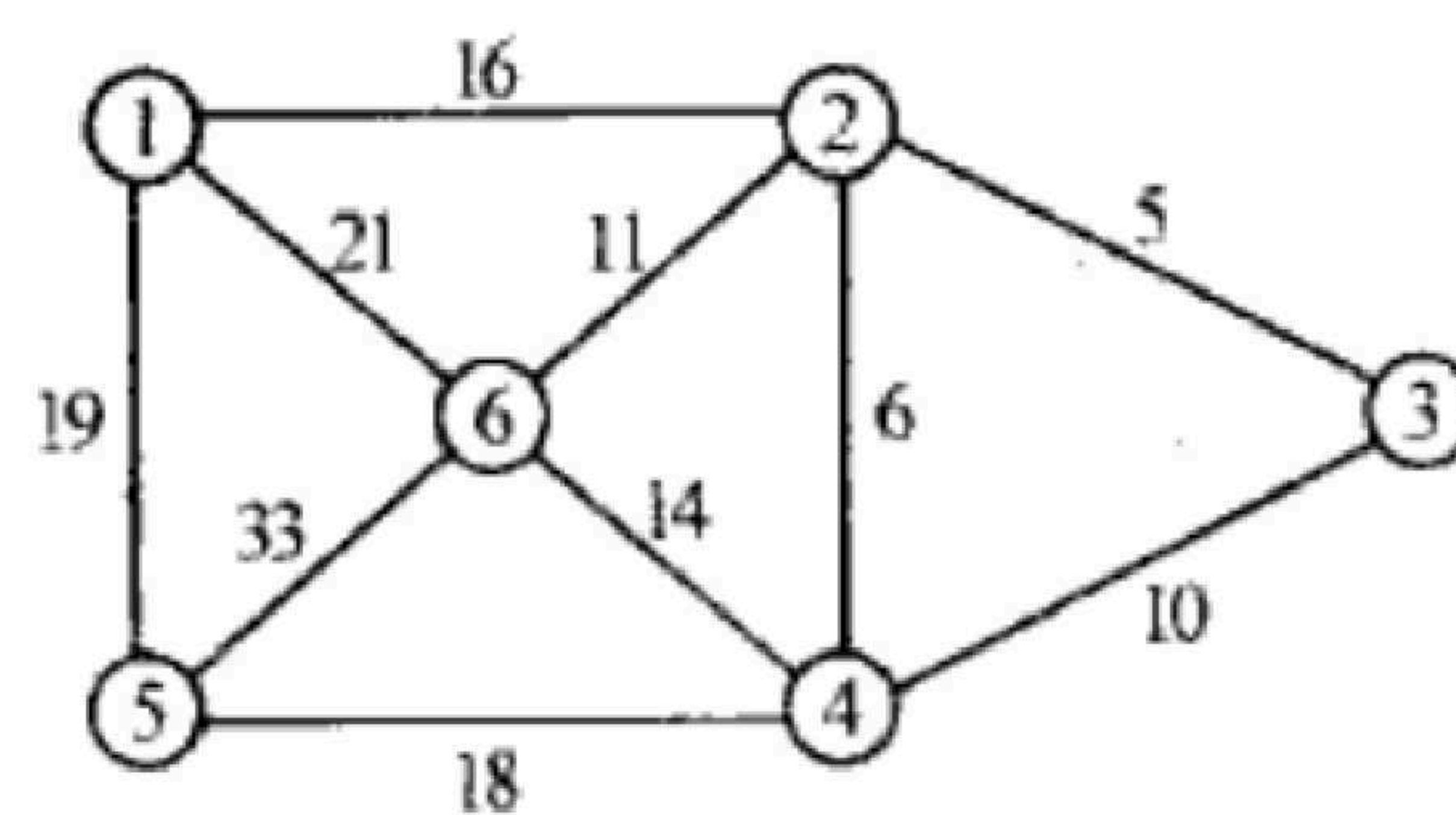
OR

Show how the following matrices would be multiplied using Strassen's algorithm.

2. a) Explain the concept behind Greedy strategy.
- b) Write the basic difference between Prim's algorithm and Kruskal's algorithm.
- c) Consider $n=7, m=15$. $(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_7) = (10, 5, 15, 7, 6, 18, 3)$ and $(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_7) = (2, 3, 5, 7, 1, 4, 1)$. Obtain the optimal solution for this knapsack instance.
- d) Find an optimal merge pattern for 11 files whose length are 28, 32, 12, 5, 84, 5, 3, 9, 35, 3, 11. Write and explain the algorithm used and determine its complexity.

OR

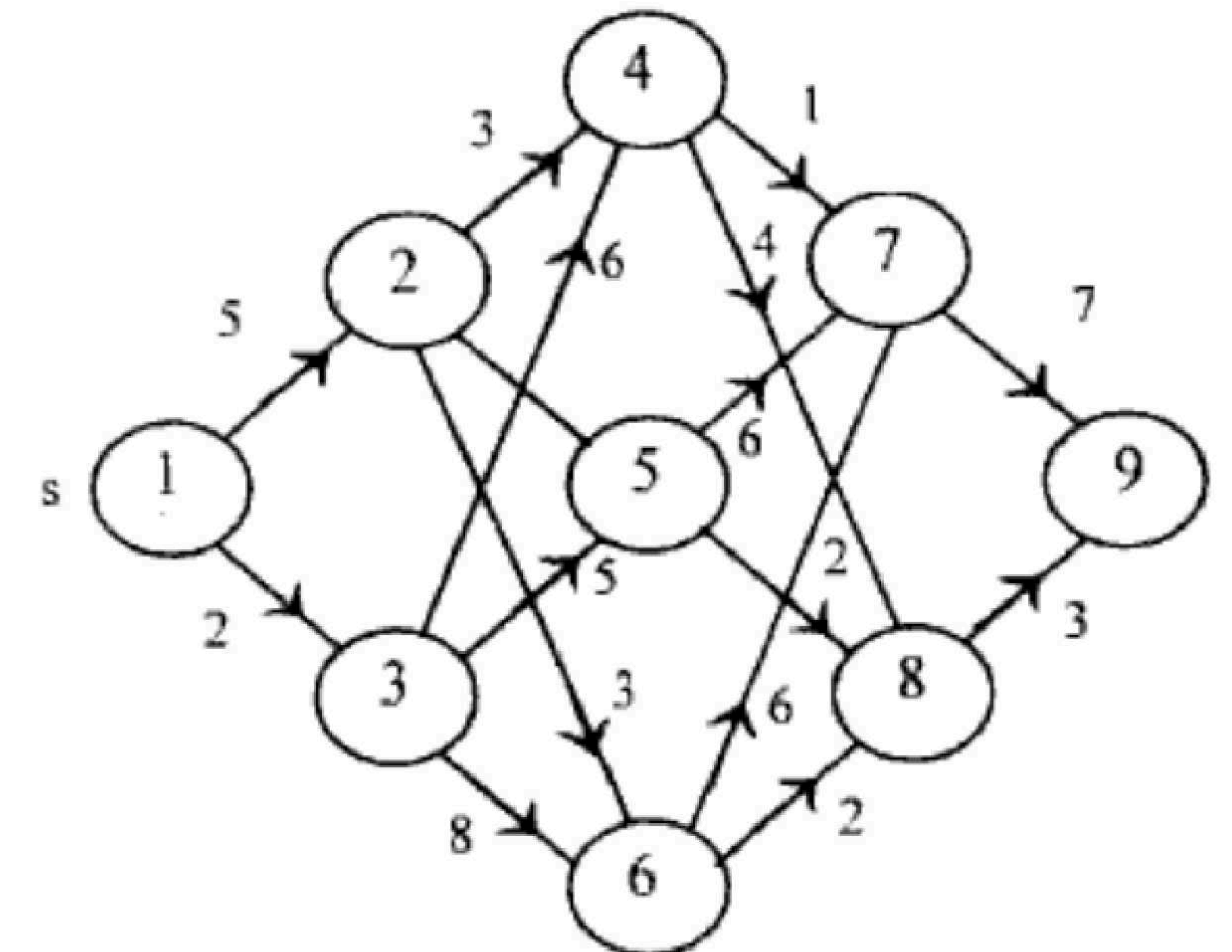
Write Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path between two given vertices. Using this algorithm find shortest path from vertex 1 to vertex 3 in the following weighted graph



3. a) What is principle of optimality? Explain with suitable example.
- b) Write short note on dynamic programming.

[3]

- c) Explain how a reliability design can be obtained using dynamic programming.
- d) Find minimum cost path from 'S' to 't' in multistage graph using dynamic programming?



OR

Define how knapsack problem is solved using dynamic programming approach. rgpvonline.com

Consider

$n=3$, $(w_1, w_2, w_3) = (2, 3, 3)$ and $(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (1, 2, 4)$
 $m=6$. Find optimal solution for given data.

4. a) Write a Pseudo algorithm for graph coloring problem.
- b) Explain the term lower bound with suitable example.
- c) What is Hamiltonian cycle? Explain how it can be solved using backtracking algorithm.