



B.E DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: APRIL / MAY 2024

(Regulation 2018)

Fourth Semester

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

U18CST4001: Design and Analysis of Algorithms

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1: Compare various graph traversal techniques
 CO2: Apply algorithm analysis techniques for a given algorithms
 CO3: Examine algorithm design techniques for a given application
 CO4: Analyse different algorithms for solving a given problem
 CO5: Develop application using chosen algorithm technique

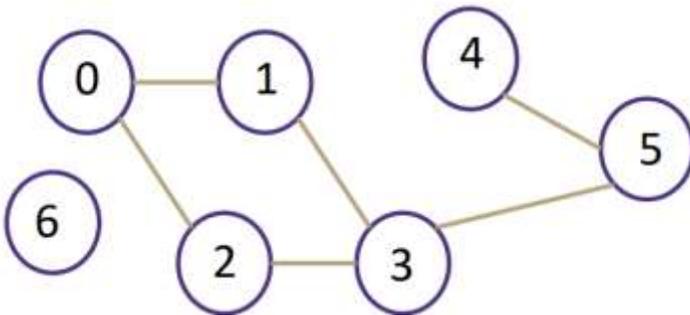
Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all the Questions:-
PART A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)
(Answer not more than 40 words)

1. Consider the following undirected graph:

CO1 [K₃]



Construct the Adjacency matrix and compute the following:

- a) Space Complexity
 - b) Time complexity of finding out neighbors of a vertex v
2. Define the transitive closure of a graph with an example CO1 [K₂]
3. List out the Steps in Mathematical Analysis of non-recursive Algorithms CO2 [K₂]
4. Solve the following recurrence relations using Backward substitution method : CO2 [K₃]
- a) $X(n) = X(n-1) + 5$, for $n > 1$, $X(1) = 0$

5. Consider the classical sequential search algorithm (of looking for a key in a list of keys) and a variation of sequential search that scans a list to return the number of occurrences of a given search key in the list. Compare the best-case, worst-case and average-case efficiency as well as the overall time complexity of the classical sequential search with that of its variation. CO3 [K₃]
6. How many comparisons (both successful and unsuccessful) are made by the brute-force string matching algorithm in searching for the following pattern: 01010 in the binary text of 1000 zeros CO3 [K₃]
7. Consider the following riddles: CO4 [K₁]
- i. Coin Collector: I take your money but give the least in return. I grab the biggest first, no matter how many coins I churn. Who am I?
 - ii. Lost in the Woods: Trails crisscross, all directions lead. I find the shortest path, with clever memory indeed. Who am I?
 - iii. Fibonacci Follower: Numbers spiral, ever growing, each one the sum before. But why repeat the same old sum, when clever tricks explore? Who am I?
 - iv. Cunning Thief: I pack my bag for the heist, with treasures rich and grand. But weight restricts my choices, so I take the most by hand. Who am I?
- Relate the above riddles with appropriate algorithmic design techniques
8. Recall the purpose of Floyd's algorithm and write the formula to find the shortest path using Floyd's approach CO4 [K₂]
9. Define chromatic number of the graph CO5 [K₂]
10. Give examples for Tractable and Intractable problems CO5 [K₂]

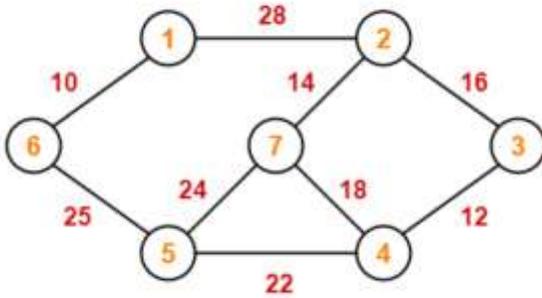
Answer any FIVE Questions:-

PART B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

(Answer not more than 400 words)

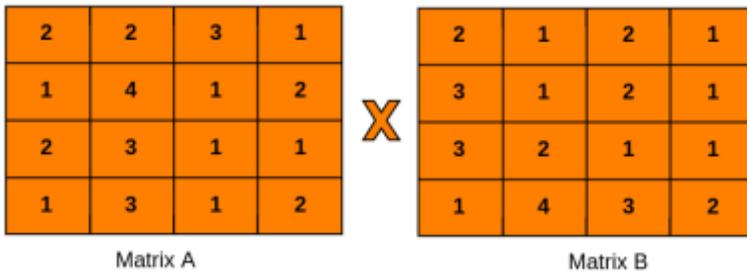
11. a) Explain Dijkstra's algorithm for finding the shortest path in a graph. Include steps involved, data structures used, and space and time complexity of the chosen data structure 8 CO1 [K₁]

- b) Apply the Prim algorithm to construct the Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) of the given graph. 8 CO1 [K₃]



12. a) State the Master's Theorem and solve the following recurrence relation using Master's Theorem 10 CO2 [K₃]
- i. $T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n^2$
 - ii. $T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n$
 - iii. $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2$
- b) Explain fundamentals of algorithmic problem solving with suitable diagram 6 CO2 [K₂]

13. a) Apply the Strassen's algorithm to compute the matrix multiplication for the 4*4 matrices: 8 CO3 [K₃]

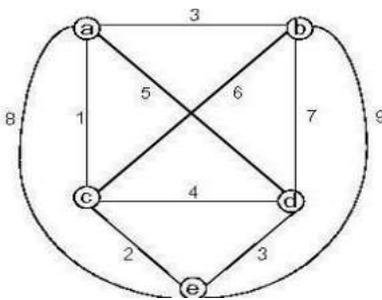


- b) Explain the algorithm for brute-force string matching problem and compute its time complexity. 8 CO3 [K₂]

14. a) For the given set of items and knapsack capacity = 60 kg, Compute the optimal solution for the fractional knapsack problem making use of greedy approach. 8 CO4 [K₃]

Item	Weight	Value
1	5	30
2	10	40
3	15	45
4	22	77
5	25	90

- b) Explain the dynamic programming algorithm for constructing an optimal search tree with a suitable example 8 CO4 [K₂]
15. a) Construct the state space tree for 4 Queen's problem and explain the algorithm and its time complexity 8 CO5 [K₂]
- b) Solve Travelling Salesman Problem using Branch and Bound Algorithm in the following graph 8 CO5 [K₃]



16. a) Explain the concepts of P, NP, and NP – complete problems with suitable examples 8 CO5 [K₂]
- b) Summarize the characteristics of following algorithmic design strategies and discuss the classical problems solved by each approach: 8 CO2 [K₂]
- i. Greedy techniques
 - ii. Dynamic Programming
 - iii. Divide and Conquer
 - iv. Backtracking
 - v. Branch and Bound
