3 (Sem-4/CBCS) CSC HC1

## 2022

## COMPUTER SCIENCE

(Honours)

Paper: CSC-HC-4016

## (Design and Analysis of Algorithms)

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three hours

## The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

- Answer the following questions as directed:
  (any seven) 1×7=7
  - (a) The non-ambiguity requirement for each step of an algorithm can be compromised. (State True or False)
  - (b) An algorithm is said to be correct if, for every input instance, it halts with the correct output.

(State True or False)

- When we have only an asymptotic upper bound, we use
  - O-notation (big O)
  - $\Theta$ -notation (big Theta) (ii)
  - Ω-notation (big Omega)
  - (iv)  $\omega$ -notation (little omega) (Choose the correct option)
- (d) Which of the following sorting algorithms use divide-and-conquer technique?
  - Quick sort
  - (ii) Radix sort
  - Merge sort
  - (iv) Both (i) and (ii) (Choose the correct option)
- Which of the following uses the largest amount of auxiliary space for sorting?
  - Bubble sort
  - Counting sort
  - (iii) Quick sort
  - (iv) Heap sort

(Choose the correct option)

In a red-black tree, if a node is red. then both its children are black. (State True or False)

A red-black tree with n internal nodes has height at most  $2 \log (n+1)$ . (State True or False)

- (h) Which of the following is not the algorithm to find the minimum spanning tree of the given graph?
  - Prim's algorithm
  - Kruskal's algorithm
  - (iii) All of the above
  - (iv) None of the above (Choose the correct option)
- data structure is used in (i) depth-first search algorithm. (Fill in the blank)
- KMP is a linear-time string-matching (i) algorithm. (State True or False)

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- 2. Answer the following questions: (any four)
  - (a) What is greedy algorithm?
  - (b) What is dynamic programming?
  - (c) What is worst case and average case running time for bucket sort algorithm?
  - (d) When does insertion sort take maximum time and minimum time?
  - (e) When is a sorting algorithm said to be stable?
  - (f) Why is counting sort algorithm not a comparison-based algorithm?
  - (g) Why is red-black tree said to be a self-balancing tree?
  - (h) State any two differences between DFS and BFS.

- 3. Answer **any three** of the following questions:  $5\times3=15$ 
  - (a) What is meant by efficiency of an algorithm? How is efficiency measured?
  - (b) How to prove that an algorithm is correct?
  - (c) What does dynamic programming have in common with divide-and-conquer? What is a principal difference between them?
  - (d) How does divide-and-conquer algorithm work?
  - (e) Write down the steps of bubble sort algorithm.
  - (f) Does Prim's algorithm always work correctly on graphs with negative edge weights?
  - (g) State the properties of a red-black tree.
  - (h) Explain the working of Kruskal's algorithm using an example.

- 4. Answer any three of the following questions: 10×3=30
  - (a) Use the bubble sort to put the numbers 3, 2, 4, 1, 9, 5 into ascending order. Illustrate the output of each pass clearly.
  - (b) Write the quick sort algorithm.
  - (c) Consider the following values stored in an array. Sort it in ascending order using heap sort technique showing all the iterations.

1, 9, 2, 8, 6, 5, 3, 4

- (d) Show the red-black trees that result after successively inserting the keys 41, 38, 31, 12, 19, 8 into an initially empty red-black tree.
- (e) Write the pseudocode for deleting a node from a red-black tree.
- (f) Write down the steps of binary search algorithm.

- (g) Write down the steps of DFS and BFS algorithms.
- (h) Write pseudocode for Knuth-Morris-Pratt matching algorithm.