



**HALDIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION UNDER MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD  
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, WEST BENGAL)

**Paper Code: PCC-CS 404**

**Paper Name: Design and Analysis of Algorithm**

*Time Allotted: 2 Hours*

*Full Marks: 70*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable*

**Group – A**  
**(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

**1. Choose the correct alternatives from the followings:**

**30 x 1 = 30**

(i) What is the worst case complexity of binary search using recursion?[CO2]

- a)  $O(n \log n)$
- b)  $O(\log n)$
- c)  $O(n)$
- d)  $O(n^2)$

(ii) Binary Search can be categorized into which of the following?[CO1]

- a) Brute Force technique
- b) Divide and conquer
- c) Greedy algorithm
- d) Dynamic programming

(iii) What is the advantage of selection sort over other sorting techniques?[CO3]

- a) It requires no additional storage space
- b) It is scalable
- c) It works best for inputs which are already sorted
- d) It is faster than any other sorting technique

(iv) Which of the following method is used for sorting in merge sort?[CO3]

- a) merging
- b) partitioning
- c) selection
- d) exchanging

(v) Which of the following is not in place sorting algorithm by default?[CO3]

- a) merge sort

- b) quick sort
- c) heap sort
- d) insertion sort

(vi) The best case behaviour occurs for quick sort is, if partition splits the array of size  $n$  into \_\_\_\_\_[CO3]

- a)  $n/2 : (n/2) - 1$
- b)  $n/2 : n/3$
- c)  $n/4 : 3n/2$
- d)  $n/4 : 3n/4$

(vii) Which of the following is false?[CO4]

- a) The spanning trees do not have any cycles
- b) MST have  $n - 1$  edges if the graph has  $n$  edges
- c) Edge  $e$  belonging to a cut of the graph if has the weight smaller than any other edge in the same cut, then the edge  $e$  is present in all the MSTs of the graph
- d) Removing one edge from the spanning tree will not make the graph disconnected

(viii) Kruskal's algorithm is used to \_\_\_\_\_[CO4]

- a) find minimum spanning tree
- b) find single source shortest path
- c) find all pair shortest path algorithm
- d) traverse the graph

(ix) Which of the following is false about the Kruskal's algorithm?[CO4]

- a) It is a greedy algorithm
- b) It constructs MST by selecting edges in increasing order of their weights
- c) It can accept cycles in the MST
- d) It uses union-find data structure

(x) Prim's algorithm is a \_\_\_\_\_[CO4]

- a) Divide and conquer algorithm
- b) Greedy algorithm
- c) Dynamic Programming
- d) Approximation algorithm

(xi) What is the time complexity of Dijkstra's algorithm?[CO4]

- a)  $O(N)$
- b)  $O(N^3)$
- c)  $O(N^2)$
- d)  $O(\log N)$

(xii) Dijkstra's Algorithm cannot be applied on \_\_\_\_\_[CO4]

- a) Directed and weighted graphs
- b) Graphs having negative weight function
- c) Unweighted graphs
- d) Undirected and unweighted graphs

(xiii) Bellmann ford algorithm provides solution for \_\_\_\_\_ problems.[CO4]

- a) All pair shortest path
- b) Sorting

- c) Network flow
- d) Single source shortest path

(xiv) What happens when the value of  $k$  is 0 in the Floyd Warshall Algorithm?[CO4]

- a) 1 intermediate vertex
- b) 0 intermediate vertex
- c)  $N$  intermediate vertices
- d)  $N-1$  intermediate vertices

(xv) What is the source in max flow problems?[CO4]

- a) Vertex with no incoming edges
- b) Vertex with no leaving edges
- c) Centre vertex
- d) Vertex with the least weight

(xvi) Which algorithm is used to solve a maximum flow networks?[CO4]

- a) Prim's algorithm
- b) Kruskal's algorithm
- c) Dijkstra's algorithm
- d) Ford-Fulkerson algorithm

(xvii) Which algorithm is used to solve a minimum cut algorithm?[CO4]

- a) Gale-Shapley algorithm
- b) Ford-Fulkerson algorithm
- c) Stoer-Wagner algorithm
- d) Prim's algorithm

(xviii) What is vertex coloring of a graph?[CO4]

- a) A condition where any two vertices having a common edge should not have same color
- b) A condition where any two vertices having a common edge should always have same color
- c) A condition where all vertices should have a different color
- d) A condition where all vertices should have same color

(xix) How many edges will a tree consisting of  $N$  nodes have?[CO4]

- a)  $\log(N)$
- b)  $N$
- c)  $N - 1$
- d)  $N + 1$

(xx) Minimum number of unique colors required for vertex coloring of a graph is called?[CO5]

- a) vertex matching
- b) chromatic index
- c) chromatic number
- d) color number

(xxi) What will be the chromatic number for an empty graph having  $n$  vertices?[CO5]

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d)  $n$

(xxii) Master's theorem is used for?[CO2]

- a) solving recurrences
- b) solving iterative relations
- c) analysing loops
- d) calculating the time complexity of any code

(xxiii) Fractional knapsack problem is also known as \_\_\_\_\_[CO3]

- a) 0/1 knapsack problem
- b) Continuous knapsack problem
- c) Divisible knapsack problem
- d) Non continuous knapsack problem.

(xxiv) What is the objective of the knapsack problem?[CO3]

- a) To get maximum total value in the knapsack
- b) To get minimum total value in the knapsack
- c) To get maximum weight in the knapsack
- d) To get minimum weight in the knapsack

(xxv) Backtracking algorithm is implemented by constructing a tree of choices called as?[CO3]

- a) State-space tree
- b) State-chart tree
- c) Node tree
- d) Backtracking tree

(xxvi) What happens when the backtracking algorithm reaches a complete solution?[CO3]

- a) It backtracks to the root
- b) It continues searching for other possible solutions
- c) It traverses from a different route
- d) Recursively traverses through the same route

(xxvii) The problem of placing n queens in a chessboard such that no two queens attack each other is called as?[CO4]

- a) n-queen problem
- b) eight queens puzzle
- c) four queens puzzle
- d) 1-queen problem

(xxviii) Which of the following methods can be used to solve n-queen's problem?[CO4]

- a) greedy algorithm
- b) divide and conquer
- c) iterative improvement
- d) backtracking

(xxix) In dynamic programming, the technique of storing the previously calculated values is called \_\_\_\_\_[CO3]

- a) Saving value property
- b) Storing value property
- c) Memoization
- d) Mapping

(xxx) Calculating the chromatic number of a graph is a[CO4]

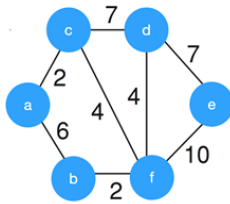
- a) P problem
- b) NP hard problem
- c) NP complete problem
- d) cannot be identified as any of the given problem types

**Group – B**  
**(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

**2. Choose the correct alternatives from the followings:**

**10 x 2 = 20**

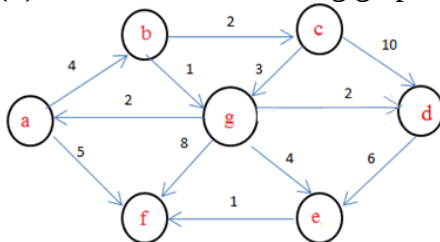
(i) Consider the given graph.[CO4]



What is the weight of the minimum spanning tree using the Kruskal's algorithm?[CO4]

- a) 24
- b) 23
- c) 15
- d) 19

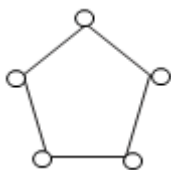
(ii) Consider the following graph.[CO4]



If b is the source vertex, what is the minimum cost to reach f vertex?

- a) 8
- b) 9
- c) 4
- d) 6

(iii) What will be the chromatic number of the following graph? [CO4]



- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

(iv) Solve the following recurrence using Master's theorem.[CO2]

$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2$$

- a)  $T(n) = O(n)$
- b)  $T(n) = O(\log n)$
- c)  $T(n) = O(n^2 \log n)$
- d)  $T(n) = O(n^2)$

(v) Given items as {value,weight} pairs  $\{\{40,20\},\{30,10\},\{20,5\}\}$ . The capacity of knapsack=20. Find the maximum value output assuming items to be divisible.[CO3]

- a) 60
- b) 80
- c) 100
- d) 40

(vi) Solve the following recurrence using Master's theorem.[CO2]

$$T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n$$

- a)  $T(n) = O(n)$
- b)  $T(n) = O(\log n)$
- c)  $T(n) = O(n^2 \log n)$
- d)  $T(n) = O(n^2)$

(vii) What is the time complexity of the recursive implementation used to find the nth fibonacci term?[CO2]

- a)  $O(1)$
- b)  $O(n^2)$
- c)  $O(n!)$
- d) Exponential

(viii) Consider the two matrices P and Q which are 10 x 20 and 20 x 30 matrices respectively. What is the number of multiplications required to multiply the two matrices?[CO3]

- a)  $10 \times 20$
- b)  $20 \times 30$
- c)  $10 \times 30$
- d)  $10 \times 20 \times 30$

(ix) Consider the matrices P, Q and R which are 10 x 20, 20 x 30 and 30 x 40 matrices respectively. What is the minimum number of multiplications required to multiply the three matrices?[CO3]

- a) 18000
- b) 12000
- c) 24000
- d) 32000

(x) A simple acyclic path between source and sink which pass through only positive weighted edges is called?[CO4]

- a) augmenting path
- b) critical path
- c) residual path
- d) maximum path

**Group – C**  
**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**3. Attempt any four from the followings:**

**4 x 5 = 20**

- i) Find the minimum number of operation required for the following matrix chain multiplication using dynamic programming[CO3]  
A(10 x 20) \* B(20 x 50) \* C(50 x 1) \* D(1 x 100)
- ii) Differentiate between divide and conquer and dynamic programming[CO3]
- iii) Find the time complexity for the following recurrence relations[CO2]  
a)  $T(n) = 2T(n^{1/2}) + \log n$   
b)  $T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n$
- iv) Define P, NP, NP Hard and NP complete.[CO5]
- v) Define different asymptotic notations (Big-oh, Big-Omega, and Theta) with suitable examples? [CO1]
- vi) Find the optimal solution using greedy method for the knapsack having capacity of 100 kg for the following items shown below[CO3]

| Item | Value | Weight |
|------|-------|--------|
| I1   | 10    | 15     |
| I2   | 20    | 25     |
| I3   | 30    | 35     |
| I4   | 40    | 45     |
| I5   | 50    | 55     |

Rajesh Mukherjee

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Signature of the Paper Setter/Moderator

**Answer Key:**

**Group – A**

- |                 |          |           |            |           |           |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| <u>1.</u> (i) b | (ii) b   | (iii) a   | (iv) a     | (v) a     | (vi) a    |
| (vii) d         | (viii) a | (ix) c    | (x) b      | (xi) c    | (xii) b   |
| (xiii) d        | (xiv) b  | (xv) a    | (xvi) d    | (xvii) b  | (xviii) a |
| (xix) c         | (xx) c   | (xxi) a   | (xxii) a   | (xxiii) b | (xxiv) a  |
| (xxv) a         | (xxvi) b | (xxvii) a | (xxviii) d | (xxix) c  | (xxx) c   |

**Group – B**

- |                 |          |         |        |       |        |
|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| <u>2.</u> (i) a | (ii) d   | (iii) b | (iv) c | (v) a | (vi) d |
| (vii) d         | (viii) d | (ix) a  | (x) a  |       |        |

|               |      |       |                          |     |      |
|---------------|------|-------|--------------------------|-----|------|
| <u>3.</u> (i) | (ii) | (iii) | <u>Group – C</u><br>(iv) | (v) | (vi) |
|---------------|------|-------|--------------------------|-----|------|