

**Code No: R20A0505**

**MALLA REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY**  
(Autonomous Institution – UGC, Govt. of India)

**II B.Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, June/July 2024**

**Design and Analysis of Algorithms**  
(CSE, IT, CSE-AI&ML, B.Tech-AIDS & B.Tech-AIML)

<b>Roll No</b>										
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**Time: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Note:** This question paper Consists of 5 Sections. Answer **FIVE** Questions, Choosing ONE Question from each SECTION and each Question carries 14 marks.

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**SECTION-I**

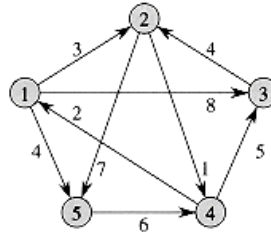
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|----------|----------|--|-------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>A</b> | Explain Pseudo code conventions for designing an algorithm with help of example.   | <b>[7M]</b> |
|          | <b>B</b> | Discuss about binary search with an algorithm  | <b>[7M]</b> |
| OR       |          |  |             |
| <b>2</b> | <b>A</b> | Describe about merge sort with an example.   | <b>[7M]</b> |
|          | <b>B</b> | How quickly can you multiply a $kn \times n$ matrix by an $n \times kn$ matrix, using Strassen's multiplication algorithm. | <b>[7M]</b> |

**SECTION-II**

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|----------|----------|--|-------------|
| <b>3</b> | <b>A</b> | Suppose we start with n sets, each containing a distinct element. Show that at most $n - 1$ unions can be performed before the number of sets becomes 1.   | <b>[7M]</b> |
|          | <b>B</b> | For the following expression obtain an expression tree. Label the nodes with their MR value and obtain the optimal code generated by CODE2 for the two cases $N = 1$ and $N = 2$ . Assume that no operator is either commutative or associative. $a * b * c / (e - f + g * (h - k) * (1 + m))$ . | <b>[7M]</b> |
| OR       |          |  |             |
| <b>4</b> | <b>A</b> | Solve job sequence problem for given $n=7$ , ( $p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7$ ) = (100,10,15,27,120,55,40) and deadlines ( $d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7$ ) = (2,1,2,1,4,3,1).   | <b>[7M]</b> |
|          | <b>B</b> | Solve the following knapsack problem where $M=40$ and $N=4$ using greedy technique. Weights [W1, W2, W3, W4] = [20, 25, 10, 15]<br>Profits [P1, P2, P3, P4] = [20, 40, 35, 45]   | <b>[7M]</b> |

**SECTION-III**

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|----------|----------|--|-------------|
| <b>5</b> | <b>A</b> | Describe about minimum spanning tree using Prim's algorithm.   | <b>[7M]</b> |
|          | <b>B</b> | Write an algorithm to construct the optimal binary search tree $T$ given the roots $R (i, j), \leq i < j \leq n$ . Show that this can be done in time $O(n)$ . | <b>[7M]</b> |
| OR       |          |  |             |
| <b>6</b> | <b>A</b> | Explain briefly about dynamic programming. List out the differences between dynamic programming and greedy method.   | <b>[7M]</b> |
|          | <b>B</b> | Find all pairs shortest paths for the following graph.   | <b>[7M]</b> |



**SECTION-IV**

**7 A** Determine the order of magnitude of the worst-case computing time for the backtracking procedure that finds all Hamiltonian cycles. **[7M]**

**B** Construct portion of state space tree for the following integers  $n=5$ ,  $W = \{5, 6, 11, 13, 22\}$  and  $m = 22$  using sum of subsets problem. **[7M]**

OR

**8 A** Generate all possible 3 colouring for the graph with 3 nodes using state space tree. **[7M]**

**B** The N-queens problem is to place n-queens on an  $n \times n$  chess board. What are the constraints in placing n-queens? Explain how backtracking can be used to solve the problem. **[7M]**

**SECTION-V**

**9 A** Write the algorithm for 0/1 knapsack problem using LC branch and bound technique. Trace the algorithm to find optimal solution to the knapsack instance of  $n = 4$ ,  $m=10$ , profit  $(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = (10, 10, 12, 18)$ , weights  $(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4) = (4, 7, 5, 3)$ . **[7M]**

**B** Consider the following matrix and find optimal tour by using travelling salesperson problem by using branch and bound. **[7M]**

$\infty$	10	8	9	6
8	$\infty$	5	3	4
8	4	$\infty$	4	8
8	7	5	$\infty$	5
6	9	4	5	$\infty$

OR

**10 A** Prove or disprove: If there exists a polynomial time algorithm to convert a Boolean formula in CNF into an equivalent formula in DNF, then  $P = NP$ . **[7M]**

**B** What is the relationship between NP-Hard and NP-complete problems? Discuss with an example. **[7M]**

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