

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

TEST -2 EXAMINATION- 2025

B. Tech- IV Semester (CSE/IT/BT/BI)

COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 18B11CI412(3)

MAX. MARKS: 25

COURSE NAME: Design and Analysis of Algorithms

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Dr. Aman Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar, Mr. Ravi Sharma, Mr. Saurav Singh

MAX. TIME: 1 Hour 30 Min

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems

Q.No	Question	CO	Marks				
Q1	<p>a) Given five matrices A_1 (10×20), A_2 (20×30), A_3 (30×40), A_4 (40×50), and A_5 (50×60), compute the minimum number of scalar multiplications required to multiply them using the Matrix Chain Multiplication (MCM) algorithm.</p> <p>Provide a step-by-step explanation, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Defining the cost function for computing optimal multiplication order.2. Constructing the DP table and determining the minimum cost.3. Identifying the optimal parenthesization of the matrix sequence. <p>b) Explain the difference between Memoization and Tabulation in Dynamic Programming.</p>	3	[5+ 2]				
Q2	<p>a) Calculate the Time and Space Complexity of below mentioned codes</p> <table><tr><td><pre>void fun(int n) { for (int i = 1; i <= n; i *= 2) { for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) { cout << i << " " << j << endl; } } }</pre></td><td><pre>def mystery(n): if n <= 1: return 1 return mystery(n // 2) + mystery(n // 3) + n</pre></td></tr><tr><td><pre>void compute(int n) { if (n <= 1) return;</pre></td><td><pre>int divide(int n) { if (n <= 1) return 1;</pre></td></tr></table>	<pre>void fun(int n) { for (int i = 1; i <= n; i *= 2) { for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) { cout << i << " " << j << endl; } } }</pre>	<pre>def mystery(n): if n <= 1: return 1 return mystery(n // 2) + mystery(n // 3) + n</pre>	<pre>void compute(int n) { if (n <= 1) return;</pre>	<pre>int divide(int n) { if (n <= 1) return 1;</pre>	1	[4+ 3]
<pre>void fun(int n) { for (int i = 1; i <= n; i *= 2) { for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) { cout << i << " " << j << endl; } } }</pre>	<pre>def mystery(n): if n <= 1: return 1 return mystery(n // 2) + mystery(n // 3) + n</pre>						
<pre>void compute(int n) { if (n <= 1) return;</pre>	<pre>int divide(int n) { if (n <= 1) return 1;</pre>						

	<pre> for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { System.out.println(i); } compute(n / 2); compute(n / 3); } </pre>	<pre> return divide(n/4) + divide(n/4) + divide(n/4) + divide(n/4) + n; } </pre>		
	<p>b) Solve the below mentioned recurrence relation with recursive tree method.</p> $T(n) = T(n/4) + T(n/2) + cn^2$			
Q3	<p>a) Given N jobs, where each job ii has Start time S_i Finish time F_i and Profit P_i. You must select non-overlapping jobs to maximize total profit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Propose an efficient algorithm to find the maximum profit. 2. Analyse its time complexity using DP with Binary Search. 3. Find the maximum profit for: $\text{Jobs} = \{(1,3,50), (2,5,20), (6,19,100), (7,8,200)\}$ <p>b) Explain the key differences between Breadth-First Search (BFS) and Depth-First Search (DFS) with respect to their traversal order and memory usage. Provide a brief example of an application where one would be preferred over the other.</p>	4	[3+3]	
Q4	<p>Given a directed acyclic graph (DAG) with N vertices and M edges, some tasks must be completed in a specific order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the Kahn's Algorithm and DFS-based approach for topological sorting. 2. Analyze their time and space complexity. 3. Given the following graph, find a valid topological order: <pre> graph LR 7((7)) --> 5((5)) 7((7)) --> 6((6)) 5((5)) --> 2((2)) 5((5)) --> 4((4)) 6((6)) --> 4((4)) 6((6)) --> 3((3)) 2((2)) --> 1((1)) 3((3)) --> 1((1)) 1((1)) --> 0((0)) </pre>	3	[5]	

*****Best of Luck*****