

CS180 Exam 1

TOTAL POINTS

19.75 / 22

QUESTION 1

Problem 1 8 pts

1.1 Asymptotic notation 1 / 1

- ✓ - **0 pts** 6 out of 6
- **0.25 pts** 5 out of 6
- **0.4 pts** 4 out of 6
- **0.5 pts** 3 out of 6
- **0.6 pts** 2 out of 6
- **0.75 pts** 1 out of 6
- **0.75 pts** 0 out of 6

1.2 True or False: DC 1 / 1

- ✓ - **0 pts** Correct
- **0.4 pts** Wrong answer but correct formula formed
- **0.5 pts** Wrong answer with wrong formula
- **0 pts** Correct but wrong explanation

1.3 Principles of DC 1 / 1

- ✓ - **0 pts** Correct
- **0.4 pts** divide not mentioned
- **0.4 pts** merge not mentioned

1.4 Solving recurrence 1 / 1

- ✓ - **0 pts** used master theorem
- **0 pts** Used expansion
- **0.5 pts** wrote the master theorem components but wrong reasoning
- **0.75 pts** master theorem components are wrong
- **0.5 pts** used expansion but wrong answer
- **0.75 pts** wrong attempt for expansion

1.5 Karatsuba trick 1 / 1

- ✓ - **0 pts** Correct
- **0.5 pts** wrong formation of trick
- **0.75 pts** no usage of trick at all

1.6 List vs Matrix representations 1 / 1

- ✓ - **0 pts** Correct
- **0.5 pts** no mention of space

- **0.5 pts** no mention of edge access time
- **0.75 pts** missing considerations of space and edge access times

1.7 Definition of path 1 / 1

- ✓ - **0 pts** Correct
- **0.5 pts** Incorrect definition / not generic

1.8 Checking if graph is connected 1 / 1

- ✓ - **0 pts** Correct
- **0.7 pts** Wrong Answer
- **0.5 pts** Did not check if all vertices are discovered
- **0.5 pts** Did not check if all vertices are connected/discovered. Just checked one.

QUESTION 2

2 Sorting sorted arrays 4 / 4

- ✓ - **0 pts** Correct
- **1.5 pts** using mergesort to combine 2 sorted arrays. Gives runtime $O((nk) \log(nk))$ - more than allowed.
- **1 pts** unclear merge step
- **1.5 pts** heap ops should be stated and clarified as these were not covered in class.
- **1.75 pts** reasonable attempt but missing crucial details and/or not correct.
- **2.25 pts** Missing crucial details and/or not correct.
- **3 pts** attempt something relevant
- **3.5 pts** attempt something irrelevant
- **4 pts** empty
- **3 pts** Solution runs in time $O(n k^2)$ time, much more than the $O(nk \log k)$ the problem was looking for.

QUESTION 3

3 Finding plurality elements 2.5 / 4

- **0 pts** Correct

- **0.5 pts** no base case

✓ - **1.5 pts** no/wrong run-time analysis or no recurrence relation of the time complexity

- **1.5 pts** no/wrong counting of returned elements from the recursion in the merge part

- **1.75 pts** reasonable attempt but not returning all plurality elements

- **2.25 pts** reasonable attempt with an algorithm running in time $O(n^2)$ or worse.

- **2.5 pts** attempt missing many details and not correct.

- **3.25 pts** not a reasonable attempt

- **4 pts** no answer

Question)

- **1 pts** Extra lists than needed

- **1 pts** L[2] has extra elements

✓ - **0.75 pts** L[2] order of elements wrong

- **0.5 pts** L[1] order of elements wrong

QUESTION 4

4 Closest pair L4-distance 4 / 4

✓ - **0 pts** Correct

- **0 pts** You check way too many points for S_y and didn't show how you derived the number. Try to simplify your strip construction./ Or show how you derive this number

- **2.25 pts** reasonable attempt but missing many crucial details and/or not correct.

- **2.5 pts** moderate attempt but missing many crucial details and/or not correct.

- **1.5 pts** Didn't state how to compute/how to organize the points in the strip S. (for example, "sort by y coordinate" or including which points in strip or the width/height of grid) or Wrong way to construct the strip and grid.

- **1.5 pts** Didn't mention how many points to look up for each S_y in the strip

- **1.5 pts** Didn't identify the divide-conquer high-level steps correctly

- **4 pts** No answer

- **1.5 pts** wrong number of points to look up

QUESTION 5

5 BFS trace 1.25 / 2

- **0 pts** Correct

- **1 pts** Extra lists than needed (You have mostly not considered the edges {4,6} {5,6} in line 2 of the

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CS180: Algorithms and Complexity
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Guidelines:

- The exam is closed book and closed notes. Do not open the exam until instructed to do so.
- Write your solutions clearly and when asked to do so, provide complete proofs. You may use results and algorithms from class without proofs or details **except for Problem 4** as long as you state what you are using.
- I recommend taking a quick look at all the questions first and then deciding what order to tackle to them in. Even if you don't solve the problems fully, attempts that show some understanding of the questions and relevant topics will get reasonable partial credit.
- You can use extra sheets for scratch work, but you can only use the white space (it should be more than enough) on the exam sheets for your final solutions.
- Most importantly, make sure you adhere to the policies for academic honesty set out on the course webpage. The policies will be enforced strictly and any cheating reported with the score automatically becoming zero.
- Write clearly and legibly. All the best!

Problem	Points	Maximum
1		8
2		4
3		4
4		4
5		2
Total		22

Name	
UID	
Section	

1 Problem

The answers to the following should fit in the white space below the question.

1. For each pair (f, g) below indicate the relation between them in terms of O, Ω, Θ . For each missing entry, write-down Y (for YES) or N (for NO) to indicate whether the relation holds (no need to justify your answers here). For example, if $f = O(g)$ but not $\Omega(g)$, then you should enter Y in the first box and N in the other two boxes. Similarly, if $f = \Theta(g)$, then you should enter Y in all the boxes. [1 point]

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_2 n}{(\log_{100} n)^2}$$

f	g	O	Ω	Θ
n^2	$n^2 - 2n + 2$	Y	Y	Y
$\log_2 n$	$(\log_{100} n)^2$	Y	N	N

l'Hopital's

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{2 \log_{100} \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2 \log_{100} n} = 0$$

2. Is the following True or False: Consider a divide and conquer algorithm which solves a problem on an instance of length n by making six recursive calls to instances of length $\lfloor n/3 \rfloor$ each, and combines the answers in $O(n^2)$ time. Then, the time-complexity of the algorithm is $O(n^2)$. [1 point]

$$T(n) = 6T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + O(n^2)$$

$$k = \log_3 6 < 2$$

$$T(n) = O(n^2)$$

T

3. State the principles behind the divide and conquer technique for designing algorithms. [1 point]

Divide the problem into multiple subproblems, and recursively solve each subproblem, and join the results from each subproblem together to get the complete result.

4. What is the solution to the recurrence $T(1) = 1, T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 10n$? [1 point]

$$k = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$f(n) = O(n)$$

$$n^k = O(n)$$

$$T(n) = O(n \log n)$$

5. Let a_0, a_1, b_0, b_1 be four integers that are k bits long. Write down Karatsuba's trick (that we used in class for fast integer multiplication) to compute the four products $a_1 \cdot b_1, a_1 \cdot b_0, a_0 \cdot b_1, a_0 \cdot b_0$ using only three multiplications and some additions and subtractions.

compute $(a_0 + a_1)$ and $(b_0 + b_1)$

1) $a_1 \cdot b_1 = a_1 \cdot b_1$

2) $a_0 \cdot b_0 = a_0 \cdot b_0$

3) $a_1 \cdot b_0 + a_0 \cdot b_1 = (a_0 + a_1) \cdot (b_0 + b_1) - a_1 \cdot b_1 - a_0 \cdot b_0$

6. Write down some pros and cons of the adjacency-list and adjacency-matrix representations of graphs. [1 point]

<u>adjacency matrix</u>	<u>adjacency list</u>
pro) $O(1)$ time to find if edge exists	pro) $O(V + E)$ storage
con) $O(n^2)$ size/storage	con) takes longer to find if edge exists

7. Write down the definition of a path in a graph $G = (V, E)$. [1 point]

Set of edges for which two consecutive edges share a same vertex.

8. How can we efficiently check if a graph given in adjacency-list representation is connected? (You can refer to algorithms done in class without writing them out fully.) [1 point]

Breadth first search

starting with the starting point vertex, mark all neighbors as "discovered", and do so for all the neighbor's neighbors, etc, except for those vertices already visited discovered.

2 Problem

You are given k sorted arrays, each with n numbers in them. Give an algorithm for merging these arrays into a single sorted array of numbers that runs in time $O(nk \log k)$. You don't have to analyze the running time or prove correctness. [4 points]

(You can assume that the solution to the following recurrence is $O(nk \log k)$: $T(1) = O(1)$, $T(k) \leq 2T(k/2) + O(n \cdot k)$.)

sort-merge

If given only one array
do nothing

Divide the k arrays into 2 groups: G_1 and G_2

call sort-merge on G_1

call sort-merge on G_2

Join the two resulting single arrays

look at the first item in each array

remove the item with higher precedence and place
into result_array

iterate through both arrays in such manner until finished

return result_array

$$T(k) = 2T(k/2) + O(n \cdot k)$$

1 1 1 2 0 2
 1 1 2 0 2

1 1 2 2 0

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 1 3

3 Problem

Given an array $A[0, 1, \dots, n-1]$, an element $A[i]$ is said to be a *plurality element* if more than $\lfloor n/3 \rfloor$ of its elements equal elements of A . For example, the array $A = [1, 11, 2, 4, 2, 2, 1, 2, 4]$ has one plurality element 2; the array $A = [1, 1, 2, 4, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1]$ has two plurality elements 1, 2; the array $A = [1, 11, 2, 1, 2, 1, 11, 2, 11]$ has no plurality elements.

Given an array as input, the task is to design an efficient algorithm to tell whether the array has any plurality elements and, if so, to find all the plurality elements. The elements of the array are not necessarily from some ordered domain like the integers, and so there can be no comparisons of the form "is $A[i] > A[j]$?". (Think of the array elements as mp3 files, say; so in particular, you cannot sort the elements.) However you can answer questions of the form: "is $A[i] = A[j]$ " in constant time.

Give an algorithm to solve the problem. For full-credit, your algorithm should be correct and run in time $O(n \log n)$ and you should bound the run-time of the algorithm. (You don't have to prove correctness.). [4 points]

If $n < 3$

return all the elements

else

Divide array A into 3 subarrays

Recursively find the plurality elements of each subarray

For each plurality element of subarrays

check how many there are in A

if more than $\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$

add subarray plurality element to return_set

return return_set

$$T(n) = O(n \log n)$$

$$(2a)^4 + (a)^4$$

$$2^4 a$$

$$2^4 - \frac{1}{2} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$17a^4 + \sqrt{17}$$

$$a\sqrt{2} < \delta$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



4 Problem

Given a set of points $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ in the plane, give an algorithm for finding a pair of points with the smallest possible L4-distance among the points where L4-distance between two points is defined by $d_4((x, y), (x', y')) = (|x - x'|^4 + |y - y'|^4)^{1/4}$.

For full-credit your algorithm should be correct and run in time $O(n \log n)$. You don't have to prove correctness or analyze the run-time of the algorithm. You should describe all the steps in the algorithm at a level of detail similar to what was done in class (however, you don't have to describe how to manipulate the sorted lists). [4 points]

Divide P into sorted lists P_x and P_y

Divide P into Q and R

recursively find closest pair of points (v_1, v_2) in Q

recursively find closest pair of points (u_1, u_2) in R

$$\delta = \min(d_4((v_{1x}, v_{1y}), (v_{2x}, v_{2y})), d_4((u_{1x}, u_{1y}), (u_{2x}, u_{2y})))$$

Create set S of points s that are within distance δ on the x -axis of the maximum point in Q_x

Sort S along y axis into S_y

Compare each point in S_y with the points up to 10 points ahead and find the closest pair of points (s_1, s_2)

If $d_4(s_1, s_2) < \delta$

return (s_1, s_2)

else if $d_4(v_1, v_2) < d_4(u_1, u_2)$

return (v_1, v_2)

else return (u_1, u_2)

5 Problem

Let $G = (V, E)$, where $V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and $E = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1, 6\}, \{2, 5\}, \{2, 6\}, \{3, 4\}, \{3, 5\}, \{3, 6\}, \{4, 6\}, \{5, 6\}\}$. Suppose that G was given to you in adjacency list representation where the elements in the adjacency list are ordered in increasing order. For example, the adjacency list of vertex 2 would be $[1, 5, 6]$. Run the BFS algorithm on G starting from the vertex 1. It suffices to show the step-by-step evolution of the lists $L[0], L[1], \dots$ as we described in class. [2 points]

1	2	6			
2	1	5	6		
3	4	5	6		
4	2	6			
5	2	3	6		
6	1	2	3	4	5

	1	2	3	4	5	6
$L_0 = [1]$	T	F	F	F	F	F
$L_1 = [2, 6]$	T	T	F	F	F	T
$L_2 = [3, 4, 5]$	T	T	T	T	T	T
$L_3 = \emptyset$	T	T	T	T	T	T

stop

