

ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER - 2007 DATA STRUCTURE & ALGORITHMS SEMESTER - 3

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Time: 3 Hours		2.5	[Full Marks:	: 70

		(Multiple Ch	oice Type	Questions)	
Cho	ose tl	he correct alternatives of th	ne following	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 × 1 = 10
i)	The	e vertex, removal of which	makes a gra	ph disconnected is call	ed
	a)	pendant vertex	b)	bridge	
	c)	articulation point	d)	colored vertex.	
ii)	Sta	bility of Sorting Algorithm i	s important	for	
	a)	Sorting records on the b	asis of mult	iple keys	
- -	b)	Worst case performance	of sorting a	lgorithm	en e
	c)	Sorting alpha numeric k	eys as they	are likely to be the sam	e
	d)	None of these.			
iii)	A v	ertex of in-degree zero in a	directed gr	aph is called	
	a)	articulation point	b)	sink	
	c)	isolated vertex	d)	root vertex.	
iv)	The	e ratio of items present in t	he hash tab	le, to the total table size	e is called
	a)	balanced factor	b)	load factor	
	c)	item factor	d)	none of these.	



v) The Ackerman function, for all non-negative values of m and n is recursively defined as

$$A(m, n) = \begin{cases} n+1 & \text{if } m=0 \\ A(m-1, 1) & \text{if } m!=0 \text{ but } n=0 \\ A(m-1, A(m, n-1)) & \text{if } m!=0 \text{ and } n!=0 \end{cases}$$

Therefore the value of A(1, 2) is

a) 4

b)

c) 5

- d) 2.
- vi) If a binary tree is threaded for in-order traversal a right NULL link of any node is replaced by the address of its
 - a) successor

b) predecessor

c) root

- d) own.
- vii) In a height balanced tree the heights of two sub-trees of every node never differ by more than
 - a) 2

b) 🦿

c) 1

- d) 1
- viii) Adjacency matrix of a digraph is
 - a) identity matrix

- b) symmetric matrix
- c) asymmetric matrix
- d) none of these.
- ix) Which of the following is the best time for an algorithm?
 - a) O(n)

b) $(\log_2 n)$

c) $O(2^n)$

- d) $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- x) A linear list in which elements can be added or removed at either end but not in the middle is known as
 - a) queue

b) deque

c) stack

d) tree.

Q Utech

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Show that the function f(n) defined by:

$$f(1) = 1$$

 $f(n) = f(n-1) + \frac{1}{n}$ for $n > 1$

has the complexity $O(\log n)$.

Define Big - O, Ω , θ notations.

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

- 3. Let the size of the elements stored in an 8×3 matrix be 4 bytes each. If the base address of the matrix is 3500, then find the address of A [4, 2,] for both row major & column major cases. What is sparse matrix? 2 + 2 + 1 = 5
- 4. Write an algorithm to insert a node in a BST.

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- 5. Write an algorithm to solve the Tower of Hanoi problem. Also calculate the time complexity of your algorithm.
- 6. Prove that, for any non-empty binary tree T, if n_0 be the number of leaves and n_1 be the number of nodes of degree 2, then $n_0 = n_1 + 1$.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three questions.

 $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 7. a) Write an algorithm of Merge Sort and explain with an example.
 - b) Compare the complexity of selection sort & insertion sort.
 - c) Explain with a suitable example, the principal operation of Quick sort.
 - d) Find the complexity of Quick sort algorithm.

5 + 3 + 5 + 2 = 15

- 8. a) Write an algorithm to add two polynomials.
 - b) Write the recursive function for the Tower of Hanoi problem. Also draw the recursion tree for any set of initial values.
 - c) What is hashing? Explain Linear Probing & Quadratic Probing with example.
 - d) Derive values related to the average case and worst case behavior of Bubble Sort algorithm. Also, confirm that the best case behavior is O(n).

$$4 + (3 + 2) + 1 + (1\frac{1}{2} \times 2) + 2 = 15$$



9. a) The in-order & pre-order traversal sequence of nodes in a binary tree are given below:

In-order:

EACKFHDBG

Pre-order:

FAEKCDHGB

Draw the binary tree. State briefly the logic used to construct the tree.

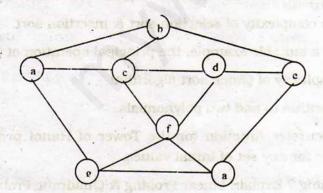
b) Insert the following keys into a B-Tree of order 3:

p. q. r. d, h, m, l, s, k, n.

- c) Construct an expression tree for the expression $E = (2x + y)^* (5a b)^3$.
- d) Write a non-recursive algorithm for in-order traversal of a binary tree.

4 + 4 + 3 + 4 = 15

- 10. a) Write the difference between stack and queue and implement the operations of priority queue. 2 + 4
 - b) Explain spanning tree and create a spanning from the following graph. 2 + 2



c) Write the key features of circular linked list and state why it is important in case of Josephus problem. 2 + 3



- 11. a) How can a polynomial such as $5x^4 3x^2 + 9x 11$ be represented by a linked list?
 - b) Explain the advantages of binary search over sequential search.
 - c) Write an algorithm to delete a node from a doubly linked list, where a node contains one data and two address (prev & next) portion.
 - d) Are recursive routines more efficient than non-recursive routines? Justify your answer with example.

END