APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University First Semester M.Tech Degree Examination December 2016 Ernakulam II Cluster

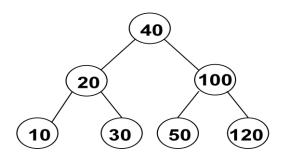
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Specialization: COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

05CS 6003-ADVANCED DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

Time: 3 Hours Max Marks: 60

- I a) Write an algorithm to insert an element into a Red-Black Tree. Analyse the (5 marks) complexity of this operation.
 - b) Insert a node with key value 60 in to the following bottom-up splay tree. Draw (3 marks) the resultant splay tree after the splay operations



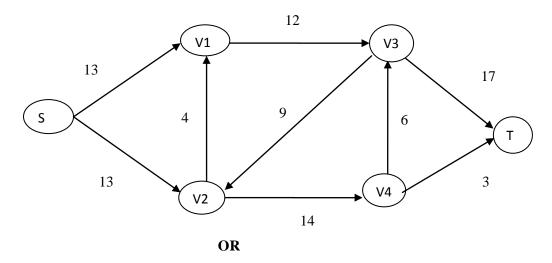
- c) Draw the Suffix Tree for S = ababab (4 marks)
- II a) Write and analyze algorithm for melding of two weight biased max- (5 marks) leftist tree.
 - b) Which is efficient between Fibonacci heaps and pairing heaps? Justify. (3 marks)
 - c) Insert following elements in to a min pairing heap 10, 20, 5, 26, 6, 1, (4 marks) 28, 4
- III a) Solve $T(n)= 27 T(n/3) + n^2$ using Master theorem (3 marks)
 - b) Consider the following recurrence $T(n) = 4 T(n/2) + n^2$. Obtain the (9 marks) asymptotic bound using recursion tree method and verify using substitution method.
 - c) Find the O-notation for the following functions: (6 marks)

i)
$$f(n) = 5n^3 + n^2 + 6n$$

ii)
$$f(n) = 3n^2 + 7$$

OR

- IV a) How dynamic method becomes different from divide and conquers (3 marks) method?
 - b) Explain algorithm for memoized matrix-chain multiplication. Also (8 marks) analyze its time complexity.
 - c) Given two sequences X=<A, C, C, G, G, T, A, G > and Y=<G, T, C, G, (7 marks) T, T, A>. Find longest common subsequence of X and Y using dynamic method.
- V a) Prove that total number of flow augmentations according to Edmonds- (6 marks) Karp algorithm is O(VE).
 - b) Given a flow network G and find the corresponding maximum flow f (12 marks) from S to T using Ford-Fulkerson method. Also show resultant flow graph after each flow augmentations.



- VI a) Illustrate and analyze Jarvis's march for computing the convex hull of n (6 marks) points.
 - b) Discuss and analyze an algorithm for finding the closest pair of points in (12 marks) O(nlog n) time by using divide and conquer approach.