

Final Exam, December 12, 2005

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:**

- Closed book, closed notes, no calculators
- Time limit: 1 hour 50 minutes
- Answer the problems on the exam paper.
- If you need extra space use the back of a page
- Problems are not of equal difficulty, if you get stuck on a problem, move on.

1	/15
2	/10
3	/15
4	/20
5	/25
6	/10
7	/15
8	/15
9	/15
10	/15
Total	/155

**Problem 1 (15 points):**

Give solutions to the following recurrences. Justify your answers.

a)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + n & \text{if } n > 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \end{cases}$$

b)

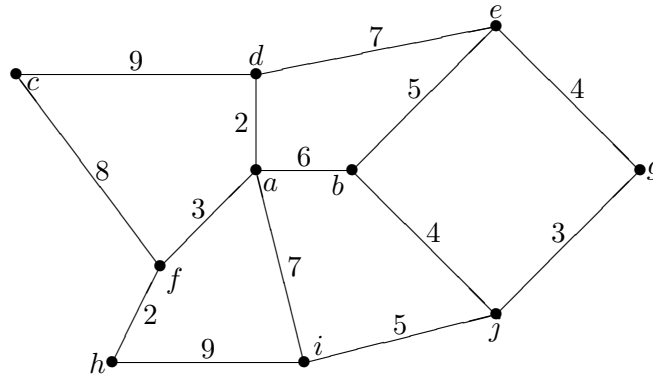
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 17T(n/17) + n & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n = 0 \end{cases}$$

c)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 3T(n/4) + n & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n = 0 \end{cases}$$

**Problem 2 (10 points):**

Argue that the edge  $(a, b)$  is in a Minimum Spanning Tree for  $G$  without computing the Minimum Spanning Tree.



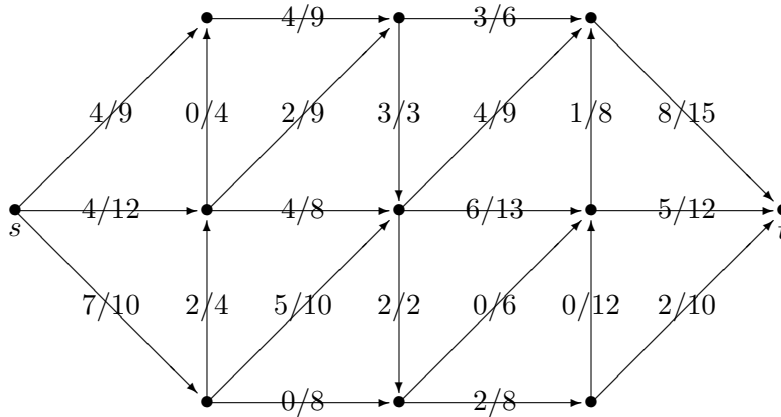
**Problem 3 (15 points):**

How can you:

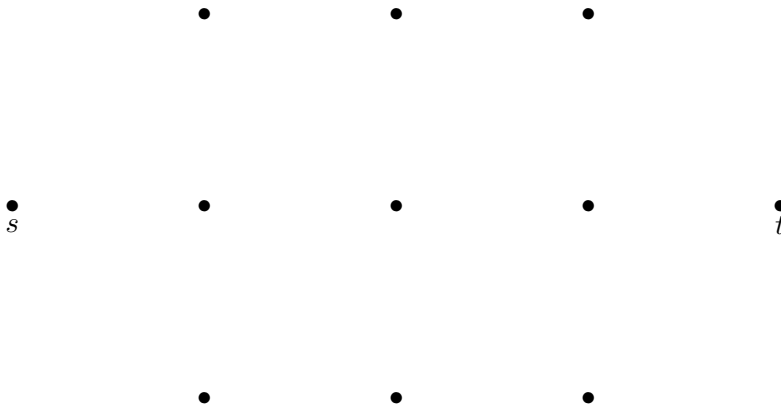
- Find a maximum flow in an undirected graph, using an algorithm for computing maximum flow in a directed graph.
- Determine if a directed graph has a cycle using an algorithm for Topological Sort.
- Determine if a undirected graph is connected, using an algorithm for finding a minimum spanning tree.

**Problem 4 (20 points):**

Consider the following flow graph  $G$ , with an assigned flow  $f$ . The pair  $x/y$  indicates that the edge is carrying a flow  $x$  and has capacity  $y$ .



a) Draw the residual graph  $G_f$  for the flow  $f$ .



b) Give as tight an upperbound on the number of iterations remaining as you can, assuming that the Ford-Fulkerson algorithm is being used to compute a maximum flow. Justify your answer.

**Problem 5 (25 points):**

What is the fastest known algorithm for each of the following problems? Give a short description or citation (no more than two sentences each). What is the run time of the fastest algorithm? (You may interpret “fastest algorithm” as “fastest algorithm discussed in class”. There are theoretical results on some of these problems that were beyond the scope of the course.”

1. Given a directed graph  $G$  and vertices  $s$ , and  $t$ , determine the smallest number of edges to remove to separate the graph into two pieces, one containing  $s$ , the other  $t$ .
2. Solving the single source shortest paths problem on a directed graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges.
3. Multiplying two  $n$ -bit numbers.
4. Determining if a directed graph has a negative cost cycle.
5. Finding a simple cycle containing all of the vertices of a directed graph.



**Problem 8 (15 points):**

Let  $B = b_1, \dots, b_n$  be a binary sequence. Give a polynomial time algorithm that finds the longest alternating subsequence  $0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots$  of  $B$ . A subsequence does not require the digits to be consecutive. The subsequence should start with 0.

**Problem 9 (15 points):**

You have been placed in charge of hiring at Moogole. You have job classifications  $J_1, \dots, J_m$ , and it has been determined that for  $k = 1, \dots, m$ ,  $d_k$  new employees need to be hired for job  $J_k$ . The HR department has identified candidates  $C_1, \dots, C_n$  the company is willing to hire, and for each candidate  $C_i$  has a list  $l_{i1}, \dots, l_{ij_i}$  of jobs that the candidate could fill.

Since you were hired by Moogole primarily because of your prowess in algorithms, you realize this is the perfect opportunity to demonstrate your worth to the company. Show how you can use network flow to determine if the pool of candidates can fill the available jobs, and if so, assign each candidate to a job they are qualified for. (Don't forget to show how you would actually compute the assignment of people to jobs.)

**Problem 10 (15 points):**

Give an algorithm to compute the longest common subsequence of three sequences. Given sequences  $A = a_1, \dots, a_n$ ,  $B = b_1, \dots, b_n$ , and  $C = c_1, \dots, c_n$  the algorithm should find a sequence  $D = d_1, \dots, d_k$  of maximum length that is a subsequence of  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ .

For this problem, it is only necessary to have your algorithm compute the length of the Longest Common Subsequence. Give a short justification of why your algorithm works.