

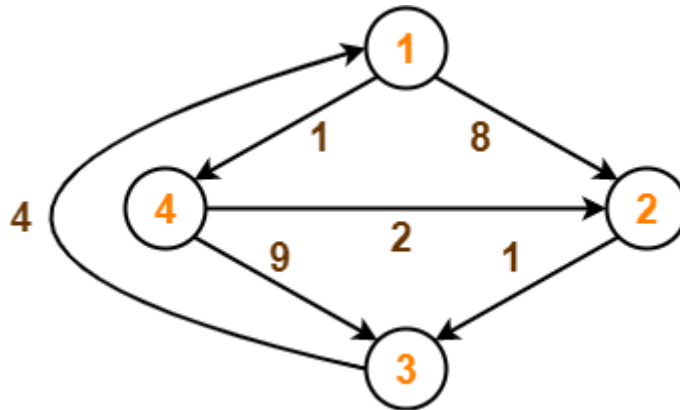
THE KAVERY ENGINEERING COLLEGE*(An Autonomous Institution)***B.E/B.TECH DEGREE END SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATIONS, NOV/DEC 2025***Third Semester**Artificial Intelligence and Data Science***UADTL24301 - Design and Analysis of Algorithms***Regulations - 2024**Duration : 3 Hrs**Maximum : 100 Marks***PART - A (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS) (Marks 10*2=20)**

<i>Q.No</i>	<i>Questions</i>	<i>BTL</i>	<i>CO</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1.	Define algorithm. List the desirable properties of an algorithm.	L1	1	2
2.	How do you measure and express the running time of an algorithm?	L2	1	2
3.	Give an example problem that cannot be solved by brute-force algorithm. Justify your answer.	L4	2	2
4.	State the convex hull problem.	L2	2	2
5.	Define principles of optimality with suitable example.	L1	3	2
6.	How dynamic programming is used to solve Knapsack problem?	L2	3	2
7.	Why the maximum flow is required for iteration process?	L3	4	2
8.	State stable marriage problem.	L2	4	2
9.	Give an example for sum-of-subset problem.	L1	5	2
10.	What is LC Search and how it is efficient from other search methods in branch and bound algorithms?	L2	5	2

PART - B (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS) (Marks 5*16 = 80)

<i>Q.No</i>	<i>Questions</i>	<i>BLT</i>	<i>CO</i>	<i>Marks</i>
11.	a i Solve: $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^3$.	L3	1	6
	ii Outline the mathematical analysis of recursive and non-recursive algorithm.	L3	1	10
	Or			
	b i Write the asymptotic notations used for best case, average case and worst-case analysis of algorithms. Write an algorithm for finding maximum element in an array.	L3	1	16
12.	a Propose a divide and conquer strategy-based procedure to search a key in a set of n elements. Demonstrate the process to search 12 in 2, 5, 7, 32, 16, 48, 12, 10, 23, 14.	L3	2	16
	Or			
	b Depict heapsort for the following elements 12, 45, 30, 10, 71, 17, 8, 23, 51, 3, 2 and discuss about the stability of heapsort with suitable example.	L3	2	16

13. a Analyze the Flyods – Warshall algorithm using dynamic programming. Trace the algorithm for the given example. L4 3 16



Or

- b Write a greedy algorithm to solve the 0/1 knapsack problem. Analyze its time complexity. Demonstrate (with an example) that the greedy algorithm is not optimal for the 0/1 Knapsack problem. L4 3 16
14. a i State and prove Max-Flow Min-Cut Theorem. L3 4 8
- ii Illustrate the steps of the simplex methods with an example. L3 4 8
- Or
- b Find a stable marriage matching for the instance defined by the following ranking matrix: L3 4 16

	A	B	C	D
α	1,3	2,3	3,2	4,3
β	1,4	4,1	3,4	2,2
γ	2,2	1,4	3,3	4,1
δ	4,1	2,2	3,1	1,4

15. a Illustrate the P, NP and NP-Complete problems and derive the relationship between them. L3 5 16
- Or
- b Solve the Traveling Salesman Problem using branch and bound technique. L3 5 16

	A	B	C	D
A	∞	12	5	7
B	11	∞	13	6
C	4	9	∞	18
D	10	3	2	∞