CS 170 (Clancy) **Exam 1**
October 12, 2000

Read and fill in this page now.
Do NOT turn the page until you are told to do so.

Your name:	______
Your login name on the EECS instructional computers:	______
Your discussion section day and time:	______
Your discussion t.a.:	______
Name of the person sitting to your left:	______
Name of the person sitting to your right:	______

Problem 0	____			Total:	____	/30
Problem 1	____					
Problem 2	____	____	____	Problem 4	____	
Problem 3	____	____		Problem 5	____	____

This is an open-book test. You have approximately eighty minutes to complete it. You may consult any books, notes, or other paper-based inanimate objects available to you. To avoid confusion, read the problems carefully. If you find it hard to understand a problem, ask us to explain it. If you have a question during the test, please come to the front or the side of the room to ask it.

This exam comprises 15% of the points on which your final grade will be based. Partial credit may be given for wrong answers. Your exam should contain six problems (numbered 0 through 5) on seven pages. Please write your answers in the spaces provided in the test; in particular, we will not grade anything on the back of an exam page unless we are clearly told on the front of the page to look there.

Relax—this exam is not worth having heart failure about.

Your name: ______________________________

Problem 0 (1 point, 1 minute)

Put your name on each page. Also make sure you have provided the information requested on the first page.

Problem 1 (3 points, 10 minutes)

Consider the following two recurrences.

$$S(n) = 2S\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2n^2\sqrt{n}$$

$$T(n) = 9T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 3n^2$$

Circle all the true statements in the list below, and justify your answers.

$S(n) = O(T(n))$

$T(n) = O(S(n))$

$S(n) = \Omega(T(n))$

Your name: ______________________________

Problem 2 (6 points, 11 minutes)

Recall from homework assignment 5 the problem of finding whether there is a simple path of length $\geq k$ in a directed graph G. We'll call this problem Longest-path. It is known to be NP-complete.

Now consider the problem of finding whether there is a simple path of length $\geq k$ in a directed *acyclic* graph; we'll call this DAG-longest-path. A misguided CS 170 student claims that DAG-longest-path is NP-complete, since it reduces to Longest-path. There are three possible problems with this claim: either DAG-longest-path isn't in NP, it doesn't reduce to Longest-path, or its NP-completeness doesn't follow logically from the reduction.

Part a

Is DAG-longest-path in NP? Briefly explain.

Part b

Does DAG-longest-path reduce to Longest-path? Briefly explain.

Part c

If DAG-longest-path were in NP and it were reducible to Longest-path, would it then be NP-complete? Briefly explain.

Problem 3 (8 points, 24 minutes)

Part a

Give an example of a directed graph G that contains two vertices u and v with the following property:

> Depth-first search results in u's finishing value being greater than v's,
> no matter how the vertices of G are ordered.

Part b

Describe, as completely as possible, *all* graphs G that contain vertices u and v with the above property. Explain why the graphs you describe have the desired property, and why no other directed graphs do. (You may base your explanation on theorems proved in CLR or in homework.)

Your name: ____________________

Problem 4 (8 points, 24 minutes)

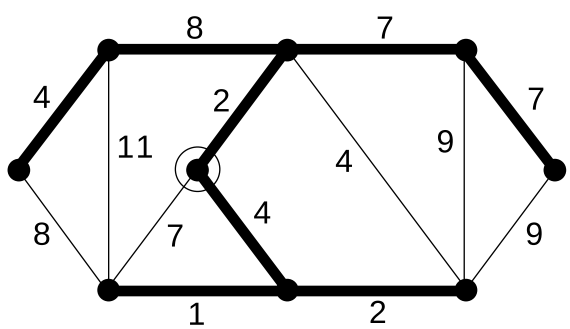
Two CS 170 students have a jug filled with eight liters of Jolt Cola that they wish to divide evenly between them. They have two empty jugs with capacities of five and three liters respectively. These jugs are unmarked and no other measuring device is available. They wish to know how they can most quickly (i.e. in the fewest number of pours) accomplish the equal division.

This problem may be solved using breadth-first search (CLR page 470) on a graph. Describe the vertices and edges of this graph in detail sufficient for a CS 170 student unfamiliar with the problem to be able to construct the graph immediately. *Don't draw the graph; just describe its vertices and edges in English.* Also explain what vertex is used to initialize the breadth-first search, and how to determine the answer once the breadth-first search is completed.

Problem 5 (4 points, 10 minutes)

Part a

The minimum spanning tree represented by the dark edges in the graph below was produced by Prim's algorithm when starting at the circled vertex. Circle the *last* edge added to the spanning tree, and briefly explain your answer.



Part b

The minimum spanning tree represented by the dark edges in the graph below was produced by Kruskal's algorithm. Circle the *last* edge added to the spanning tree, and briefly explain your answer.