

## 1 Longest Common Subsequence Forensics

We are computing the longest common subsequence between two strings of length four  $S = X_1X_2X_3X_4$  and  $T = Y_1Y_2Y_3Y_4$ . We fill the array  $C$  where  $C_{i,j}$  is the length of the longest common subsequence between the prefix of length  $i$  from  $S$  and the prefix of length  $j$  from  $T$ . The array  $C$  can be found below with some entries masked:

	0	1	2	3	4
0	[0	0	0	0	0]
1	[0	0	0	0	1]
2	[0	0	0	1	1]
3	[0	0	1	1	♡]
4	[0	1	♣	♠	◇]

What can be said about  $X_1$  and  $Y_4$ ?

- They are equal.
- They are different.
- They could be equal or different.

Correct

What can be said about  $X_2$  and  $Y_3$ ?

- They are equal.
- They are different.
- They could be equal or different.

Correct

What can be said about  $X_2$  and  $Y_4$ ?

- They are equal.
- They are different.
- They could be equal or different.

Correct

What is the value of ♡?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Multiple answers could be correct.

Correct

What is the value of ♠?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Multiple answers could be correct.

Correct

What is the value of ♣?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Multiple answers could be correct.

Correct

What is the value of ◇?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Multiple answers could be correct.

Correct

Suppose that in some (possibly different) instance of the longest common subsequence problem, we have  $C_{i,j} = C_{i-1,j-1} + 1$ . Does that necessarily mean the  $i$ -th character of the first string and the  $j$ -th character of the second string are equal?

- Yes
- No

Correct

## 2 LCS Space Complexity

Consider the LCS problem from lecture 13 and our dynamic programming algorithm for it. Given input strings of lengths  $m$  and  $n$ , what is the memory complexity of this algorithm?

- $O(n + m)$
- $O((n + m)^2)$
- $O(mn)$

Correct

When we are filling up the  $i$ -th row of our dynamic programming table  $C$ , what rows do we need to have access to?

- We need to access all the  $n$  rows.
- We need to access the first  $i$  rows.
- We need to access the values in the  $i$ -th row and  $(i - 1)$ -th row.

Correct

Given the observation above can we optimize our space Complexity further?

- No, the best memory Complexity is  $O(nm)$
- Yes we can reduce the memory complexity to  $O(n \log(m))$ .
- Yes we can reduce the memory complexity to  $O(\frac{m}{n})$ .
- Yes we can reduce the memory complexity to  $O(\min(m, n))$ .

Correct

## 3 Knapsack Forensics

Suppose we are trying to solve an instance of the unbounded knapsack problem. We fill the array  $K$  whose entry  $K_i$  gives the maximum value we can obtain from a knapsack of capacity  $i$ .

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	[0	0	1	3	♠	♡	◇]

What is the minimum possible value for ♠?

Correct

What is the minimum possible value for ♡?

Correct

What is the minimum possible value for ◇?

Correct

If we fill a knapsack of capacity 3 optimally, how many items do we put in the knapsack?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- Multiple answers could be correct.

Correct

## 4 Maximum Independent Set on a Tree

Consider the maximum independent on trees problem from the lecture 13 slides. We saw a top-down dynamic programming approach to solve this problem. Now we'd like to see how a bottom up approach to solve MIS on a tree would look like. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- In order to solve this problem bottom-up we need to order the vertices by increasing DFS finish time.
- In order to solve this problem bottom-up we need to order the vertices by decreasing DFS start time.
- Both of the above.
- Any ordering would work.

Correct

What is the best run-time for the bottom-up approach to solve the MIS on a tree problem?

- $O(n + m)$
- $O((n + m) \log(n))$
- $O((n + m)^2)$

Correct