

Instructions

- Discussion is allowed and in fact encouraged
- Answers must be written by yourself.
- All sources that are used to reach the solution must be mentioned.

① Write a pseudocode that executes the following "greedy" strategy

Define the density of a rod of length  $i$  to be  $P/i$ , that is, its value per inch. The strategy for a rod of length  $n$  is to cut off a first piece of length  $i$  (for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ) which has maximum density. Continue by applying this strategy to the remaining piece of length  $n-i$ .

Show by means of a counterexample, that this does not always give the optimal solution.

[4+2]

② The fibonacci sequence is described as follows :  $f_0 = 1, f_1 = 1$   
and  $\forall n \geq 2 \quad f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ .

i) Give an  $O(n)$ -time algorithm to compute the  $n$ -th Fibonacci number.

ii) Draw the sub-problem graph. How many vertices and edges are in the graph? [2+3]

③ Explain why dynamic programming does not help speed up the MERGE-SORT algorithm. [2]

④ Give an  $O(n^2)$ -time algorithm to find the longest monotonically increasing subsequence of a sequence of  $n$  numbers. [4]

⑤ Suppose that in the rod-cutting problem, there is also a limit  $l_i$  on the number of pieces of length  $i$  that we are allowed to produce ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ). Show that the optimal sub-structure property no longer holds. [3].