

1	<p>Find out the incorrect statement</p> <p>a) Accessing an element is easier in an array than in the list.</p> <p>b) Link list wastes memory in saving pointer addresses.</p> <p>c) Insertion and deletion is easy in arrays.</p> <p>d) Memory is wasted in arrays because all of the array may not be utilized.</p>
2	<p>Find out the incorrect statement</p> <p>a) An Algorithm is a finite sequence of steps where each step is unambiguous and which terminates for all possible inputs in a finite amount of time.</p> <p>b) An algorithm should be scalable for future improvements and for all input sizes.</p> <p>c) Algorithm is a program and can be written in any High Level Language</p> <p>d) Algorithm should be simple, readable and working correctly.</p>
3	<p>Five items 1,2,3,4,5 are pushed in a stack in order starting from 1. The stack is popped four times &amp; popped elements are inserted in a queue then two elements are deleted from the queue &amp; pushed back in the stack. Now one element is popped from the stack, the popped element is</p> <p>a) 4          b) 3          c) 2          d) 1</p>
4	<p>The minimum time will be taken by the algorithm of complexity</p> <p>A) <math>\log n</math>          B) <math>n</math>          C) <math>n \log n</math>          D) <math>n^2</math>          E) <math>n^3</math></p>
5	<p>for <math>3n^3 + 20n^2 + 5</math> The order notation using Big oh notation is</p> <p>c) <math>O(n^3)</math>          b) <math>O(n^2)</math>          <math>O(n)</math>          d) 5</p>
6	<p>Bill has an algorithm, find2D, to find an element x in an <math>n \times n</math> array A. The algorithm find2D iterates over the rows of A &amp; calls the algorithm arrayFind on each row, until x is found or it has reached all rows of A. What is the worst case running time of find2D in terms of n?</p> <p>A) <math>n</math>                                  B) <math>\log(n)</math>          C) <math>n^2</math>                                  D) <math>n(\log(n))</math></p>
7	<p><math>T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log n</math>                                  Using Master theorem what will be <math>T(n)</math></p> <p>A) <math>n(\log(n))</math>                                  B) <math>\log(n)</math>          C) <math>n \log^2 n</math>                                  D) <math>n^2 \log n</math></p>
8	<p>In Strassen's Multiplication Algorithm the <math>T(n)</math> is</p> <p>A) <math>7T(n) + bn^2</math>                                  B) <math>7T(n/2) + bn^2</math></p> <p>C) <math>8T(n/2) + bn^2</math>                                  D) <math>7T(n/2) + bn</math></p>