Homework Assignment #7

Note

This assignment is due 2:10PM Tuesday, November 26, 2019. Please write or type your answers on A4 (or similar size) paper. Drop your homework by the due time in Yih-Kuen Tsay's mail box on the first floor of Management College Building 2. Late submission will be penalized by 20% for each working day overdue. You may discuss the problems with others, but copying answers is strictly forbidden.

Problems

There are five problems in this assignment, each accounting for 20 points.

1. (6.62) You are asked to design a schedule for a round-robin tennis tournament. There are $n = 2^k$ ($k \geq 1$) players. Each player must play every other player, and each player must paly one match per round for $n-1$ rounds. Denote the players by $P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_n$. Output the schedule for each player. (Hint: use divide and conquer in the following way. First, divide the players into two equal groups and let them play within the groups for the first $\frac{n}{2} - 1$ rounds. Then, design the games between the groups for the other $\frac{n}{2}$ rounds.)

2. (7.1) Consider the problem of finding balance factors in binary trees discussed in class (see slides for "Design by Induction"). Solve this problem using DFS. You need only to define preWORK and postWORK.

3. (7.3) Given as input a connected undirected graph G, a spanning tree T of G, and a vertex v, design an algorithm to determine whether T is a valid DFS tree of G rooted at v. In other words, determine whether T can be the output of DFS under some order of the edges starting with v. The running time of the algorithm should be $O(|V| + |E|)$.

4. (7.23) Describe an efficient implementation of the algorithm discussed in class for finding an Eulerian circuit in a graph. The algorithm should run in linear time and space. (Hint: the discovery of a cycle and that of the Eulerian circuits in individual connected components with the cycle removed, in the induction step, can be interweaved.)

5. (7.28) A **binary de Bruijn sequence** is a (cyclic) sequence of 2^n bits $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{2^n}$ such that each binary string s of size n is represented somewhere in the sequence; that is, there exists a unique index i such that $s = a_i a_{i+1} \cdots a_{i+n-1}$ (where the indices are taken modulo 2^n). For example, the sequence 11010001 is a binary de Bruijn sequence for $n = 3$. Let $G_n = (V, E)$ be a directed graph defined as follows. The vertex set V corresponds to the set of all binary strings of size $n-1$ ($|V| = 2^{n-1}$). A vertex corresponding to the string $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}$ has an edge leading to a vertex

corresponding to the string $b_1 b_2 \cdots b_{n-1}$ if and only if $a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} = b_1 b_2 \cdots b_{n-2}$. Prove that G_n is a directed Eulerian graph, and discuss the implications for de Bruijn sequences.