



COURSE UNIT DESCRIPTION

| Course unit title | Course unit code |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Algorithm Design and Analysis | |

| Lecturer(s) | Department where the course unit is delivered |
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| Coordinator: lect. dr. Valdas Dičiūnas Other lecturers: - | Department of Computer Science Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics Vilnius University |

| Cycle | Type of the course unit |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 st (BA) | Compulsory |

| Mode of delivery | Semester or period when the course unit is delivered | Language of instruction |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Face-to-face | Spring semester | English |

| Prerequisites |
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| Prerequisites: Calculus I, Discrete Mathematics, Informatics fundamentals. |

| Number of credits allocated | Student's workload | Contact hours | Individual work |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 5 | 140 | 68 | 72 |

| Purpose of the course unit: programme competences to be developed | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Purpose of the course unit: to develop student's ability to design efficient algorithms for real world discrete problems as well as to estimate the complexity of algorithms and problems.</p> <p>Generic competences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to analyse and organise the information (GK1). • Ability to apply the knowledge in practice (GK2). <p>Specific competences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and applications of continuous and discrete mathematical structures (SK4). • Development of algorithms and their complexity evaluation (SK5). • Programming (SK6). • Mathematical and computer modeling (SK10). | | |
| Learning outcomes of the course unit: students will be able to | Teaching and learning methods | Assessment methods |
| analyze algorithms and estimate their complexity | Interactive lecture Problem-oriented teaching Individual reading Problem solving Project programming | 6 homeworks (written) Project (program code, experiments and typed report) Exam (written) |
| analyze complexity of real world problems | | |
| design efficient algorithms in practise | | |
| distinguish between tractable and intractable problems | | |

| Course content: breakdown of the topics | Contact hours | | | | | | Individual work: time and assignments | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Lectures | Tutorials | Seminars | Practice | Laboratory work | Practical training | Contact hours | Individual work | Assignments |
| 1. Introduction to algorithm analysis. Algorithms and their properties. Measuring complexity of algorithms and problems. Counting techniques useful in algorithm analysis. Growth of functions. Upper and lower complexity bounds for sorting. | 6 | | | | 10 | | 16 | 12 | Individual reading Problem solving Project: algorithm implementation, analysis, testing and written presentation |
| 2. Combinatorial objects, their properties and their presentation by different data structures. Integers, sets, sequences, trees and graphs. | 4 | | | | 4 | | 8 | 6 | |
| 3. Basic techniques for the design and analysis of efficient algorithms: divide-and-conquer, dynamic programming, backtracking, branch-and-bound, greedy and heuristic algorithms. Analysis of Matrix Multiplication, Knapsack and Travelling Salesman problems. | 8 | | | | 9 | | 17 | 12 | |
| 4. Main graph algorithms and their analysis. Depth-first search and Breadth-first search. Minimum Spanning Tree problem. Algorithms of Prim and Kruskal. Shortest Path problem. Floyd-Warshall algorithm. Euler and Hamilton graphs. | 6 | | | | 6 | | 12 | 8 | |
| 5. Complexity classes P and NP. Reduction techniques and NP-complete problems. Problems CIRCUIT-SAT, SAT, CLIQUE, VERTEX COVER, HAMILTON and TSP. Approximation algorithms. Approximation schemes FPTAS and PTAS. | 8 | | | | 2 | | 10 | 10 | |
| Programming project | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 14 | |
| Exam (written) | | 2 | | | | | 4 | 10 | |
| Total | 32 | 2 | | | 32 | | 68 | 72 | |

| Assessment strategy | Weight % | Deadline | Assessment criteria |
|--|----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 6 homeworks | 30 | During the semester, every 2-3 weeks | Each homework consists of 2-3 individual problems and is assessed by 0.5 point in total. To be allowed to pass the exam a student must have at least 1.2 homework points (i.e., 40% of 3 points). |
| Programming project: to implement a concrete algorithm, to test it on the problems of different size, to estimate algorithm complexity theoretically and practically, and to prepare a typed presentation with program demonstration. | 30 | May | Programming project is assessed by 3 points as follows: 0-1 point for algorithm implementation (source code); 0-0.5 point for experiments; 0-0.5 point for algorithm analysis; 0-1 point for typed presentation |
| Exam (written) | 40 | June | Exam consists of 5-6 theoretical questions and problems. Exam work is assessed by 4 points as follows: 4 – excellent knowledge and abilities; 3 – strong knowledge and abilities; 2 – mediocre knowledge and abilities; 1 – minimal knowledge and abilities; < 1 – minimal requirements are not satisfied. To be allowed to pass the exam a student must have at least 2 points for his/her homeworks and project including no less than 40% of homework points. |

| Author | Publishing year | Title | Number or volume | Publisher or URL |
|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|
| Required reading | | | | |
| V. Dičiūnas | 2012 | Algorithm Analysis | | http://www.mif.vu.lt/~valdas/ALGORITMAI/Erasmus/Tutorial/manual.pdf |
| Recommended reading | | | | |
| T.H.Cormen, C.E. Leiserson, R.L. Rivest and C. Stein | 2009 | Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd edn. | | MIT Press |
| E.M. Reingold, J. Nievergelt and N. Deo | 1977 | Combinatorial Algorithms: Theory and Practice | | Prentice-Hall |