

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## CSE 4502/5717 Big Data Analytics

Exam III; December 8, 2022

**Note:** You are supposed to give proofs to the time and processor bounds of your algorithms. Read the questions carefully before attempting to solve them.

1. (17 points) Input is a database DB with  $n$  transactions from a set  $I = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d\}$  of items. Assume that  $d = O(n^c)$  for some constant  $c$ . It is known that each transaction in DB has  $O(1)$  items. Input is also a threshold *minSupport* for the minimum support. Present an algorithm to find all the frequent 2-itemsets. The **worst case** run time of your algorithm should be  $O(n)$ . (*Hint:* We can sort  $N$  integers in the range  $[1, N^i]$  in  $O(N)$  time, where  $i$  is any constant.)

2. (17 points) Input is a database DB with  $n$  transactions from a set  $I = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d\}$  of items. It is known that each transaction in DB has at most  $c$  items,  $c$  being a constant. Input also is a threshold *minSupport* for the minimum support. Present an algorithm to find **all** the frequent itemsets. The expected run time of your algorithm should be  $O(n)$ .

3. (17 points) Present an algorithm to compute  $f(x) = (x + a_1)(x + a_2) \cdots (x + a_n)$  where  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  are scalars (given as input). The output should be the coefficients of  $f(x)$ . Your algorithm should run in time  $O(n \log^2 n)$ .

4. (17 points) Input are two polynomials  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  of degree  $n$  and  $m$ , respectively, in coefficients form. Present an  $O(n \log m)$  time algorithm to multiply these two polynomials. The product should be output in coefficients form as well.

5. (16 points) Construct a linear regression model for the following input examples:  $(0, 1; 3)$ ,  $(1, 0; 4)$ ,  $(1, 1; 6)$ ,  $(2, 1; 10)$ . The model of interest is  $f(x_1, x_2) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2$ . Compute the best values for the parameters  $w_1$  and  $w_2$ .

6. (16 points) Present a neural network (specifically, a multilevel perceptron) for realizing the Boolean function  $F(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_2x_3 + \bar{x}_1\bar{x}_4 + x_2\bar{x}_3\bar{x}_4$ .