I. [7] The Work-Time (W-T) presentation of EREW sequence reduction (Algorithm 2 in PRAM handout) has work complexity $W(n) = O(n)$ and step complexity $S(n) = O(lg n)$. Following the strategy of Brent’s theorem, the translation of this algorithm will yield a $p$ processor EREW PRAM program with running time

$$T_C(n, p) = O(n/p + lg n)$$

(a) Construct an alternate sequence reduction algorithm directly for the bare bones EREW PRAM with running time $T_C(n, p) = O(n/p + lg p)$.

(b) Explain why your solution to (a) cannot be expressed in the W-T model.

II. [10] Given a sequence $s[1..n]$, the maximum contiguous subsequence sum (mcss) of $s$ is the largest sum that can be formed from any contiguous subsequence of $s$ (including the empty subsequence, with sum zero), i.e.

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} \left( \sum_{k=i}^{j} s_k \right)$$

When all elements of $s$ are positive the mcss is the sum of all elements in $s$. When all elements are negative the mcss is zero, corresponding to the sum of an empty subsequence.

Here is an optimal sequential algorithm for this problem:

```plaintext
integer mcss(sequence<integer> s)
MaxSoFar, MaxEndingHere ← 0, 0
for i = 1 to n do
    MaxEndingHere ← max(MaxEndingHere + s[i], 0)
    MaxSoFar ← max(MaxSoFar, MaxEndingHere)
enddo
return MaxSoFar
```

Design a work-efficient EREW algorithm in the Work-Time framework with step complexity $\Theta(lg n)$ for this problem.

III. [10] Let $A$ and $B$ be sets of integers with $|A| = m \leq n = |B|$. The elements of the sets are stored in increasing order in arrays $A[1..m]$ and $B[1..n]$, respectively (since $A$ and $B$ are sets, there are no duplicate elements in either of these arrays). Using this representation, construct a CREW W-T algorithm that determines whether $A \subseteq B$ in $O(lg n)$ steps and $O(n)$ work.