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**DEPT : B E COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING - A**

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## **Competitive Programming**

### **6.a. Finding Duplicates- $O(n^2)$ Time Complexity (1) Space Complexity**

**Aim:** Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of  $n$  integers between 1 and  $n$ , find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of  
elements  $n$  Lines -  $n$  Elements

Output Format:

Element  $x$  - That is repeated

**Algorithm:**

```
function main()
{
    initialize n // Number of elements in the array
    read n from user

    initialize arr[n] // Array to hold input values

    // Read values into the
    array for i from 0 to n - 1
    {
```

```

    read arr[i] from user
}

flag = 0 // Initialize a flag to indicate if a duplicate is found

// Search for the first duplicate element
for i from 0 to n - 1
{
    el1 = arr[i] // Current element

    for j from 0 to n - 1
    {
        // Check for duplicates and ensure indices are
        different if el1 == arr[j] and i != j
        {
            print el1 // Print the duplicate element
            flag = 1 // Set flag to indicate a duplicate was found break
            // Exit inner loop
        }
    }

    if flag
        break // Exit outer loop if a duplicate was found
}
}

```

**Program:**

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){  
    int n;  
    scanf("%d",&n);  
    int arr[n];  
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){  
        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);  
    }  
  
    int flag=0;  
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){  
        int el1=arr[i];  
  
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){  
            if (el1==arr[j] &&  
                i!=j){  
                printf("%d",el1);  
                flag=1;  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        if(flag  
        )  
            break  
        ;  
    }  
}
```

**Output:**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7	7	7	✓
✓	5 1 2 3 4 4	4	4	✓
✓	5 1 1 2 3 4	1	1	✓

## 6.b. Finding Duplicates- $O(n)$ Time Complexity (1) Space Complexity

**Aim:** Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of  $n$  integers between 1 and  $n$ , find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of

elements  $n$  Lines -  $n$  Elements

Output Format:

Element  $x$  - That is repeated

**Algorithm:**

```
function main()
{
    initialize n // Number of elements in the array
    read n from user

    initialize a[n] // Array to hold input values

    // Read values into the
    array for i from 0 to n - 1
    {
        read a[i] from user
    }

    initialize b[n] // Array to keep track of seen elements
    for i from 0 to n - 1
    {
        b[i] = 0 // Initialize the tracking array
```

```

    }

    // Search for the first duplicate element
    for i from 0 to n - 1
    {
        // If the element is already present, i.e., b[a[i]] =
        1 if b[a[i]]
        {
            print a[i] // Print the duplicate element
            break // Exit the loop
        }
        else
        {
            b[a[i]] = 1 // Mark the element as seen
        }
    }
}

```

**Program:**

```

#include
<stdio.h> int
main(){
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    int a[n];
    for(int i=0;i
        <n;i++){
        scanf("%d",&a[i]
        );
    }

    int b[n];

```

```

for(int i=0;i <n;i++){
    b[i]=0;
}
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    //if el already present i.e, b[i]=1
    if(b[a[i]]){
        printf("%d",a[i]);
        break;
    }
    else
        b[a[i]]=1;
}
}

```

**Output:**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7	7	7	✓
✓	5 1 2 3 4 4	4	4	✓
✓	5 1 1 2 3 4	1	1	✓

## 6.c. Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays- $O(m*n)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

### Aim:

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays. OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

- The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array

2. Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

1

3 10 17 57

6 2 7 10 15 57 246

Output:

10 57

Input:

1

6 1 2 3 4 5 6

2 1 6

Output:

1 6

### Algorithm:

function main()



```
{  
    initialize n // Number of test  
    cases read n from user  
  
    for i from 0 to n - 1  
    {  
        initialize n1 // Size of the first  
        array read n1 from user  
  
        initialize arr1[n1] // First array  
  
        // Read values into the first array  
        for j from 0 to n1 - 1  
        {  
            read arr1[j] from user  
        }  
  
        initialize n2 // Size of the second array  
        read n2 from user  
  
        initialize arr2[n2] // Second array  
  
        // Read values into the second  
        array for j from 0 to n2 - 1  
        {  
            read arr2[j] from user  
        }  
    }
```

```

// Check for common elements in both
arrays for j from 0 to n1 - 1
{
    for k from 0 to n2 - 1
    {
        if arr1[j] == arr2[k]
        {
            print arr1[j] // Print the common element
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

**Program:**

```

#include<stdio.
h> int main(){
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        int n1;
        scanf("%d",&n
1) ; int arr1[n1];
        for(int j=0;j<n1;j++){
            scanf("%d",&arr1[j]);
        }
        int n2;
        scanf("%d",&n2);
    }
}

```

```

int arr2[n2];

for(int j=0;j<n2;j++){
    scanf("%d",&arr2[j]);
}

for(int j=0;j<n1;j++){ for(int
    k=0;k<n2;k++){
        if(arr1[j]==arr2[k]){
            printf("%d ",arr1[j]);
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

### Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57	✓
✓	1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6	✓

## 6.d. Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays- $O(m+n)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

### Aim:

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays. OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

- The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array

2. Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single

line Example

Input:

1

3 10 17 57

6 2 7 10 15 57 246

Output:

10 57

Input:

1

6 1 2 3 4 5 6

2 1 6

Output:

1 6

### Algorithm:

function main()

```
{
    initialize T // Number of test cases
    read T from user

    while T > 0
    {
        // Decrement the test case
        counter T--

        initialize n1, n2 // Sizes of the two arrays
        read n1 from user
        initialize arr1[n1] // First array

        // Read values into the first array
        for i from 0 to n1 - 1
        {
            read arr1[i] from user
        }

        read n2 from user
        initialize arr2[n2] // Second array

        // Read values into the second
        array for i from 0 to n2 - 1
        {
            read arr2[i] from user
        }
    }
}
```

```
initialize i = 0, j = 0 // Indices for both arrays
```

```
// Iterate through both arrays to find common elements
```

```
while i < n1 and j < n2
```

```
{
```

```
    if arr1[i] < arr2[j]
```

```
    {
```

```
        i++ // Move to the next element in arr1
```

```
    }
```

```
    else if arr2[j] < arr1[i]
```

```
    {
```

```
        j++ // Move to the next element in arr2
```

```
    }
```

```
    else
```

```
    {
```

```
        print arr1[i] // Print the common element i++
```

```
        // Move to the next element in arr1 j++ //
```

```
        Move to the next element in arr2
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
print new line // Move to the next line for output
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

**Program:**

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
{
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--) {
        int n1,
            n2;

        scanf("%d",
            &n1); int arr1[n1];
        for (int i = 0; i < n1;
            i++) { scanf("%d",
            &arr1[i]);
        }

        scanf("%d",
            &n2); int arr2[n2];
        for (int i = 0; i < n2;
            i++) { scanf("%d",
            &arr2[i]);
        }

        int i = 0, j = 0;
        while (i < n1 && j < n2) { if
            (arr1[i] < arr2[j]) {
                i++;
            }
            else if (arr2[j] <
                arr1[i]) { j++;
            }
            else {
```

```

        printf("%d ",
        arr1[i]); i++;
        j++;
    }
}
printf("\n");
}
}

```

**Output:**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57	✓
✓	1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6	✓



## 6.e. Pair with Difference- $O(n^2)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

### Aim:

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that  $A[j] - A[i] = k$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array  
Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative

Integer Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as  $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

### Algorithm:

```
function main()
{
    initialize n // Number of elements in the array
    read n from user

    initialize arr[n] // Array to hold input values

    // Read values into the
    array for i from 0 to n - 1
    {
        read arr[i] from user
```

```
}
```

```
initialize t // Target difference
```

```
read t from user
```

```
initialize flag = 0 // Flag to indicate if a pair is found
```

```
// Check for pairs with the specified
```

```
difference for i from 0 to n - 1
```

```
{
```

```
    for j from 0 to n - 1
```

```
    {
```

```
        if i != j and abs(arr[i] - arr[j]) == t
```

```
        {
```

```
            flag = 1 // Pair
```

```
            found break
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    if flag
```

```
    {
```

```
        break
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
// Output the result based on the
```

```
flag if flag
```

```
{
```

```
    print 1 // Pair found
```

```
    }  
    else  
    {  
        print 0 // No pair found  
    }  
  
    return 0  
}
```

**Program:**

```
#include  
<stdio.h>  
#include  
<stdlib.h>  
  
int main()  
{ int n;  
  scanf("%d", &n);  
  
  int arr[n];  
  
  for (int i = 0; i < n;  
      i++) { scanf("%d",  
                  &arr[i]);  
  }  
  
  int t;  
  scanf("%d",  
      &t);  
  
  int flag = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)  
    {  
        if (i!=j && abs(arr[i] - arr[j]) == t) {  
            flag = 1;  
            break;  
        }  
    }  
    if (flag)  
    {  
        break  
    }  
}  
  
if (flag) {  
    printf("%d\n", 1);  
} else {  
    printf("%d\n", 0);  
}  
  
return 0;  
}
```

**Output:**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0	0	0	✓
✓	10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10	1	1	✓

## 6.f. Pair with Difference -O(n) Time Complexity,O(1) Space Complexity

**Aim:** Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that  $A[j] - A[i] = k$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an

array Next n Lines - N elements in the

array

k - Non - Negative

Integer Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as  $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

### Algorithm:

```
function main()
```

```
{
```

```
    initialize n // Number of elements in the array
```

```
    read n from user
```

```
    initialize arr[n] // Array to hold input values
```

```
    // Read values into the
```

```
    array for i from 0 to n - 1
```

```
    {
```

```
        read arr[i] from user
```

```
    }
```

```
initialize t // Target difference
```

```
read t from user
```

```
initialize flag = 0 // Flag to indicate if a pair is found
```

```
initialize i = 0 // First index
```

```
initialize j = 1 // Second index
```

```
// Loop to find pairs with the specified difference
```

```
while i < n and j < n
```

```
{
```

```
    diff = abs(arr[i] - arr[j]) // Calculate the difference
```

```
    if i != j and diff == t
```

```
    {
```

```
        flag = 1 // Pair
```

```
        found break
```

```
    }
```

```
    else if diff < t
```

```
    {
```

```
        j++ // Increment second index
```

```
    }
```

```
    else
```

```
    {
```

```
        i++ // Increment first index
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
// Output the result based on the
flag if flag
{
    print 1 // Pair found
}
else
{
    print 0 // No pair found
}

return 0
}
```

**Program:**

```
#include
<stdio.h>
#include
<stdlib.h>

int main()
{ int n;
  scanf("%d", &n);

  int arr[n];

  for (int i = 0; i < n;
      i++) { scanf("%d",
                  &arr[i]);
  }
```



```

int t;

scanf("%d",
&t);

int flag = 0;

int
i=0;
int
j=1;
while(i<n && j<n){
    int diff = abs(arr[i] - arr[j]);
    if(i!=j && diff==t){
        flag=
        1;
        break
        ;
    }
    else if(diff<t){
        j++;
    }
    else{
        i++;
    }
}

```

```

if (flag) {
    printf("%d\n", 1);
} else {

```

```
printf("%d\n", 0);
```

```
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

**Output:**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0	0	0	✓
✓	10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10	1	1	✓