2558. Take Gifts From the Richest Pile

Heap (Priority Queue)

Problem Description

Simulation

remove the maximum element in the heap.

property), and put the result back into the heap.

You have a task to perform every second for k seconds, and the task goes as follows: 1. Identify the pile with the most gifts. If there are multiple piles with the same maximum number of gifts, you may choose any one of them.

In this problem, you are given an array called gifts, which contains integers representing the number of gifts in different piles.

2. Leave behind the largest integer less than or equal to the square root of the number of gifts in that pile, also known as the floor of the square root. Take the rest of the gifts from the pile. After performing this task every second for k seconds, you need to determine the total number of gifts left across all piles.

Intuition

To efficiently manage the process of finding and updating the largest pile every second, a max heap data structure is employed. A max heap is a binary tree where the parent node is always greater than its children nodes, making it easy to retrieve and

Easy

Here is the intuition behind the solution approach: 1. Convert the list of gifts into a max heap. In Python, a max heap is not provided by default, but a min heap is provided by the heapq library.

Therefore, we can simulate a max heap by negating all values in the gifts array when adding them to the heap. This way, the smallest number (after negation, which was actually the largest) comes at the top of the heap. 2. Iterate k times to simulate the seconds passing. During each iteration, pop the maximum element from the heap (which will be returned as a

negative number due to our earlier negation), calculate the floor of the square root of that number (negate it again to maintain the heap

negate the result to get the total number of gifts remaining. This approach lets us update the piles and find out the total number of remaining gifts efficiently.

3. After doing this for k seconds, the heap contains negative numbers representing the gifts left in each pile. Sum up the negative numbers and

Solution Approach The key data structure used in the solution approach is a heap, which is a specialized tree-based data structure that satisfies the

heap property. In a max heap, for any given node i, the value of i is greater than or equal to the values of its children, and the

maximum element is always at the root node. The algorithm utilizes a min heap with negated values to mimic the behavior of a max heap, as Python's heapq module only provides a min heap implementation.

We first negate all the values in the gifts array and convert this negated list into a heap using heapify. The heapify function transforms the list into a heap in O(n) time.

h = [-v for v in gifts]heapify(h) We then repeatedly perform k iterations to simulate each second. In each iteration, we use the heapreplace function, which

first pops the root element of the heap (the smallest element, or, in our negated heap, the pile with the maximum gifts), then

heapreplace(h, -int(sqrt(-h[0])))

Initially, we have four piles with 9, 7, 4, and 1 gifts, respectively.

in range(k):

return -sum(h)

The process of the algorithm is as follows:

calculates the floor of the square root of the negated number (effectively the square root of the original maximum), negates it (to keep it consistent with our negated heap), and finally places this value back into the heap.

```
The heapreplace function consolidates the operations of popping and pushing an element while ensuring the heap property
is maintained during the entire iteration. It operates in O(log n) time because it needs to maintain the heap structure after
each replacement.
```

remaining gifts is the sum of the negated values negative to turn it back into a positive number.

Lastly, after all k iterations are completed, we have the negated values of gifts remaining in each pile. The sum of all

seconds the process is run. **Example Walkthrough**

This solution method is designed to optimize the process of choosing and updating the pile with the maximum gifts efficiently

while also ensuring that the overall time complexity is kept to O(k log n), where n is the number of piles, and k is the number of

want to perform the task for k = 3 seconds: gifts = [9, 7, 4, 1]

Let's walk through a small example to illustrate the solution approach. Suppose we have the following array of gifts and we

Step 2: Iterations for k Seconds

For the first second (k=1):

Step 1: Convert to a Max Heap

h = [-9, -7, -4, -1]

heapify(h) # h becomes [-9, -7, -4, -1]

Next, we simulate the task for k seconds:

The maximum (negated minimum) value is -9.

• Now the maximum (negated minimum) value is -7.

We leave behind 2 gifts and take 5 from this pile.

• The maximum (negated minimum) value is now -4.

We negate the leftover (-2) and push it back into the heap.

 We leave behind 3 gifts in the pile and take the rest, which is 6. • We negate the leftover (-3) and push it back into the heap.

Firstly, we negate all the values and convert the gifts array to a heap to effectively create a max heap:

Now, our heap (max heap with negated values) represents the piles as [-9, -7, -4, -1].

We pop this value and calculate the floor of the square root: int(sqrt(9)) = 3.

We pop this value and calculate the floor of the square root: int(sqrt(7)) = 2.

```
heapreplace(h, -3) # h becomes [-7, -3, -4, -1]
```

For the third second (k=3):

Step 3: Calculate Total Gifts Remaining

Solution Implementation

heapify(min_heap)

for in range(k):

import java.util.PriorityQueue;

public class Solution {

from heapq import heapify, heapreplace

Python

Java

/**

*/

class Solution {

while (k--) {

public:

from math import sqrt

class Solution:

For the second second (k=2):

- heapreplace(h, -2) # h becomes [-4, -3, -2, -1]
- We pop this value and calculate the floor of the square root: int(sqrt(4)) = 2. We leave behind 2 gifts and take 2 from this pile. • After negating the leftover (-2) we push it back into the heap.

heapreplace(h, -2) # h becomes [-3, -2, -2, -1]

we sum these values and negate the result:

```
So, after performing the task for k = 3 seconds, we have a total of 8 gifts remaining across all piles.
```

def pickGifts(self, gifts: List[int], k: int) -> int:

Transform the list into a heap (in-place)

* then sums up the values left in the gifts array.

* @return The sum of the final values of the gifts.

public long pickGifts(int[] gifts, int k) {

for (int value : gifts) {

// Add all the gifts into the max-heap.

long long pickGifts(vector<int>& gifts, int k) {

pop_heap(gifts.begin(), gifts.end());

push_heap(gifts.begin(), gifts.end());

// since the gifts array contains integers.

return accumulate(gifts.begin(), gifts.end(), 0LL);

import { MaxPriorityQueue } from '@datastructures-js/priority-queue';

// Perform k replacements of the max gift value with its square root.

heapreplace(min_heap, -int(sqrt(-min_heap[0])))

return -sum(min_heap)

Time and Space Complexity

Return the negated sum of values in the heap, which restores their original sign

* and then calculate the sum of the adjusted values.

// Enqueue all gifts into the priority queue.

gifts.forEach(value => maxQueue.enqueue(value));

* @param {number[]} gifts - The array of initial gift values.

* @param {number} k - The number of replacements to make.

* Adjust the value of gifts by replacing the largest value with its square root k times

// Move the largest element to the end of the vector.

gifts.back() = static_cast<int>(sqrt(gifts.back()));

// Sum all the elements in the heap and return the result.

// Restore the heap property after modifying the value.

make_heap(gifts.begin(), gifts.end());

// Apply the operation `k` times.

* @param gifts An array of integers representing gift values.

PriorityQueue<Integer> maxHeap = new PriorityQueue<>((a, b) -> b - a);

heapreplace(min_heap, -int(sqrt(-min_heap[0])))

min heap = [-qift for gift in gifts]

Perform the operation 'k' times

Negate the values of gifts for min-heap behavior with max-heap semantics

since the root is the largest number due to min-heap representation

Replace the root of the heap with the negated square root of the -ve root value,

total_gifts_remaining = -sum(h) # -(-3 -2 -2 -1) = 8

Return the negated sum of values in the heap, which restores their original sign return -sum(min_heap)

* Picks gifts by processing the top k elements with the highest values, replacing each with their square root,

* @param k The number of times to pick the gift with the highest value and replace it with its square root.

// Create a max—heap priority queue to store the gifts, such that the largest value is always at the top.

After k seconds, our heap represents the remaining gifts in each pile as [-3, -2, -2, -1]. To get the total number of gifts remaining,

```
maxHeap.offer(value);
        // Process the top k elements by replacing each with the integer part of its square root.
        while (k-- > 0 \&\& !maxHeap.isEmpty())  {
            int highestValue = maxHeap.poll(); // Retrieve and remove the gift with the highest value.
            maxHeap.offer((int) Math.sqrt(highestValue)); // Replace it with its square root and reinsert into the queue.
        // Calculate the sum of the final values of the gifts.
        long totalValue = 0:
        for (int value : maxHeap) {
            totalValue += value;
        // Return the total sum of values.
        return totalValue;
C++
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <numeric>
#include <cmath>
```

// Function to calculate the sum of the largest `k` gifts after taking the square root once for each gift.

// The third argument (OLL) is the initial sum value, specified as a long long to prevent overflow.

// Convert the array into a max-heap to facilitate easy retrieval of the largest element.

// Replace the last element (previously the largest) with its square root.

// The static cast<int> is used to convert the result of sgrt to an integer,

```
* @returns {number} - The sum of the gift values after k replacements.
*/
function pickGifts(gifts: number[], k: number): number {
   // Initialize a max priority queue to manage gift values by priority.
   const maxQueue = new MaxPriorityQueue<number>();
```

};

/**

TypeScript

```
while (k > 0) {
        const maxGiftValue = maxOueue.dequeue().element: // Take out the max gift value.
        const adjustedValue = Math.floor(Math.sgrt(maxGiftValue)); // Calculate its square root.
       maxQueue.engueue(adjustedValue); // Put the adjusted value back into the queue.
        k -= 1; // Decrement the number of replacements left.
   // Sum up all the values that are left in the priority queue.
   let totalValue = 0;
   while (!maxQueue.isEmpty()) {
        totalValue += maxQueue.dequeue().element;
   // Return the total sum of the gift values after k adjustments.
   return totalValue;
from heapq import heapify, heapreplace
from math import sqrt
class Solution:
   def pickGifts(self, gifts: List[int], k: int) -> int:
       # Negate the values of gifts for min-heap behavior with max-heap semantics
       min heap = [-qift for qift in qifts]
       # Transform the list into a heap (in-place)
       heapify(min_heap)
       # Perform the operation 'k' times
        for in range(k):
           # Replace the root of the heap with the negated square root of the -ve root value,
            # since the root is the largest number due to min-heap representation
```

popping the smallest element from the heap and replacing it with the square root of that element negated, which takes 0(log n) time due to the need to maintain the heap structure after each replacement. Therefore, the loop will contribute 0(k * log n) to the total time complexity. Combined, we have an overall time complexity of O(n) from the heapify plus O(k * log n) from the loop, yielding O(n + k * log n).

The time complexity of the provided code is 0(n + k * log n). This is because initializing a heap using heapify from a list of n

elements has a time complexity of O(n). After heapification, the code performs k operations where each operation involves

The space complexity of the code is 0(n), which accounts for the storage of the heap. No additional data structures that are dependent on the size of the input are used beyond the initial heap h. As such, the space consumed is directly proportional to the size of the input list gifts.