

Algorithms and Data Structures

Laboratory work #3

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Classes plan

- 1. Previous homework problem #2025 "Line Fighting"
- 2. Problem #1207 "Median on the Plane"
- 3. Problem #1604 "Country of Fools"
- 4. Task for homework



- Link to the problem's description
 https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=2025&localege=en
- There can be from 2 to k teams taking part in a competition, and there are n fighters altogether in all the teams. Before the competition starts, the fighters are divided into teams: each fighter becomes a member of exactly one team.
- Two fighters fight each other if they are members of different teams.
- Help the organizers to distribute fighters between teams so as to maximize the number of fights and output this number.



- Optimal number of teams
 - Do we always should split fighters on exactly k teams?
- Optimal way to distribute fighters between teams
 - Equal teams, all fighters in one team...
- Case of 2 teams:
 - Fights for one team is m(n-m), where m number of fighters in the team



- Many teams
 - total fights = $\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{k} m_i(n-m_i)$
- Simplify formula

total fights =
$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (m_i n - m_i^2) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(n \sum_{i=1}^{k} m_i - \sum_{i=1}^{k} m_i^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} (n^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{k} m_i^2)$$

Minimize sum of squares



- Let's prove mathematically
- $f(m_1, m_2, m_3, \dots, m_k) = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + \dots + m_k^2$
 - Main function, we need to find minimum of this function
- $m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \cdots + m_k = n$
 - Constraint
- Method of Lagrange multipliers
 - $L(m_1, m_2, m_3, ..., m_k, \lambda) = f(m_1, m_2, m_3, ..., m_k) \lambda g(m_1, m_2, m_3, ..., m_k)$
 - L Lagrange function or Lagrangian
 - λ Lagrange multiplier
 - g(x) constraint function
- $g(m_1, m_2, m_3, ..., m_k) = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \cdots + m_k n_k$
- $L = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + \dots + m_k^2 \lambda (m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots + m_k n)$



$$L = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + \dots + m_k^2 - \lambda(m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots + m_k - n)$$

• Let's take partial derivatives, equate them to zero and solve system relative to λ

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial m_1} = 2m_1 - \lambda \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial m_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial m_2} = 2m_2 - \lambda \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial m_2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial m_2} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} 2m_1 - \lambda = 0 \\ 2m_2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \dots \\ 2m_k - \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} m_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ m_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ \dots \\ m_k = \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial m_k} = 2m_k - \lambda \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial m_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial m_2} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} m_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ m_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ \dots \\ m_k = \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$



Apply result to constraint equation

And find stationary points

$$m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots + m_k = n$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} + \dots + \frac{\lambda}{2} = n$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) = k\frac{\lambda}{2} = n$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2n}{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{2n}{2k} = \frac{n}{k} \\ m_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{2n}{2k} = \frac{n}{k} \\ \dots \\ m_k = \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{2n}{2k} = \frac{n}{k} \end{cases}$$



- It is easy to check, that in this point function f() has its minimum
- But what k is optimal?
- Let's apply found optimal values for m_i to the function

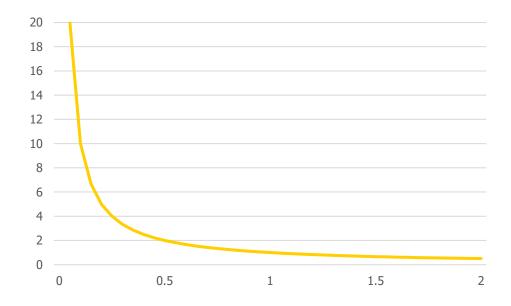
$$f(m_1, m_2, m_3, \dots, m_k) = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + \dots + m_k^2$$

$$f(k) = \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 = \sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 = k\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 = \frac{n^2}{k}$$



$$f(k) = \frac{n^2}{k}$$

For k > 0 the plot of this function is decreasing hyperbola



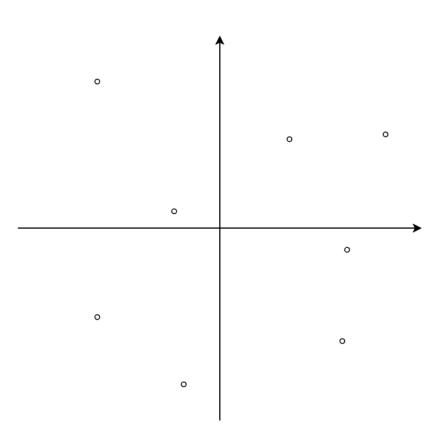
- The value of function is less, when k is greater
- It is better to take maximum available k and split fighters on teams of the same size

- Link to the problem's description
 https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1207&localege=en
- There are N points on the plane (N is even). No three points lie on the same straight line. Your task is to select two points in such a way, that straight line they belong to divides the set of points into two equal-sized parts.

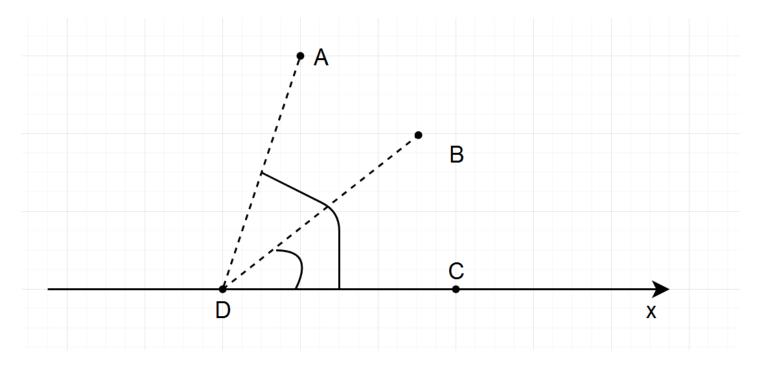


Geometric problem

- How to use sorting in this problem?
- Can points be sorted?



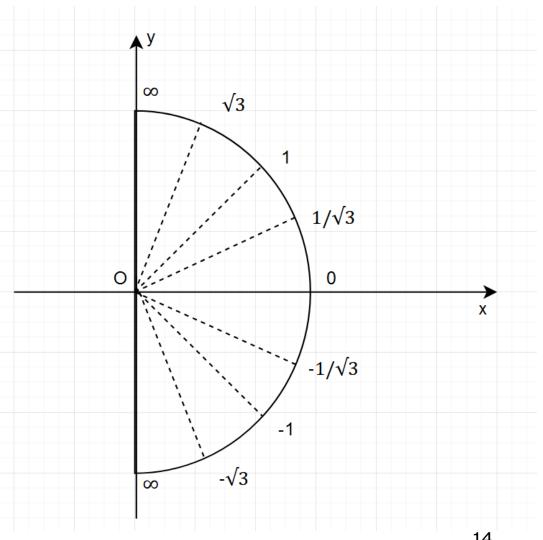
Angles and trigonometric functions



Which function to choose?

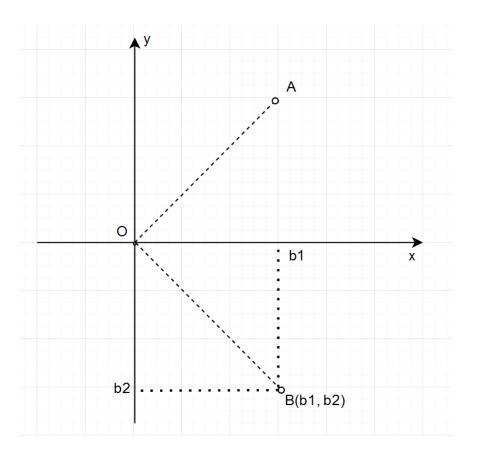


- Continuous function
- Monotonic function
- Tangent (tan) in the right half of coordinate plane!



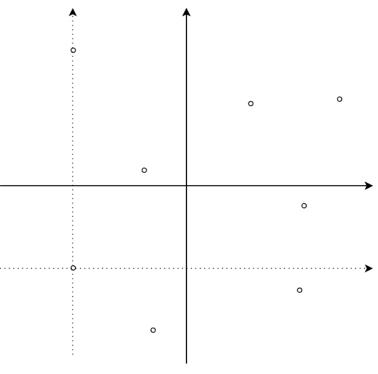


- For point B with coordinates (b₁, b₂) tan of angle between OB and Ox axis can be calculated:
 - $tan(BOx) = \frac{b_2}{b_1}$ and will be negative
 - For point A it will be positive





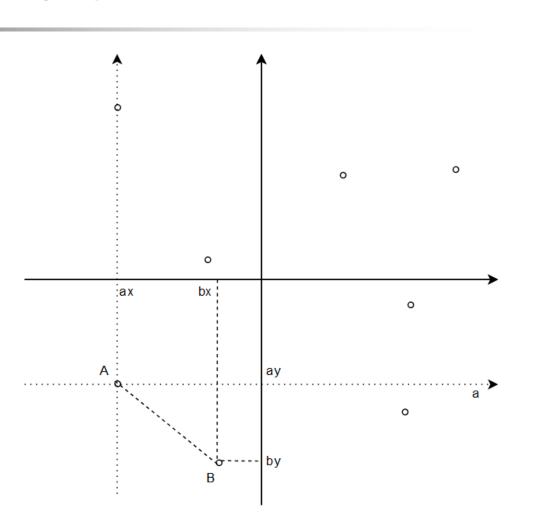
- Issues for using tan
 - No guarantee that all points in the right part of the coordinate square, how to calculate tan?
- Let's "move" coordinate plane center to point with the least abscissa (most "left" point on coordinate plane) by "recalculating" their coordinates





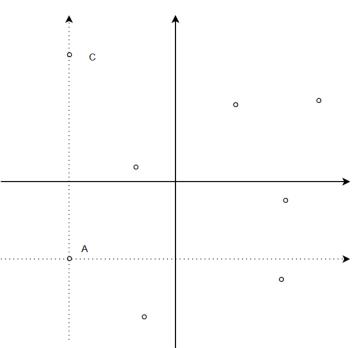
- Another way, is just use relative coordinates to chosen point
- On the image tan for point B (angle between line BA and axe Aa) should be calculated with this formula:

$$\tan(BAa) = \frac{b_y - a_y}{b_x - a_x}$$



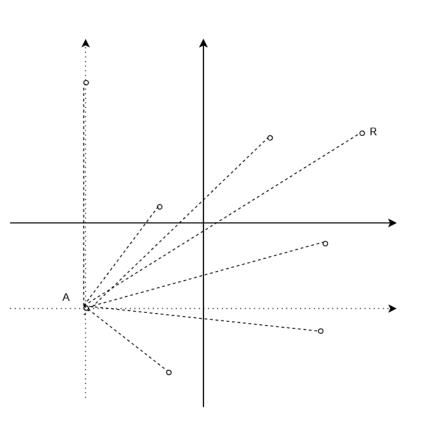


- Issues for using tan
 - Function tan doesn't exist for several arguments, e.g., for 90-degree angle
- Can be handled manually
- If $b_x a_x = 0$, you can use specific values (e.g., Infinity or INT_MAX)
- This value should be positive, if $b_y > a_y$; and negative otherwise





- Next step is sorting all points by value of tan
- The middle point in result of sorting is the answer
- In case of example, this point is R
- This problem also can be solved with other trigonometric and inverse functions (e.g., atan2 for top half of coordinate plane)
- Sorting can be replaced with searching of kth order statistic





- Link to the problem's description
 https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1604&localege=en
- The chief traffic policeman ordered n speed limit signs. When the order arrived, it turned out that the signs had different numbers on them, which showed limits in kilometers per hour. There were k different limits: n_1 signs with the first limit, n_2 signs with the second limit, etc.; $n_1 + ... + n_k = n$.
- The chief policeman decided to place the signs on the motorway in such a way that a driver would have to change speed as many times as possible. A speed limitation is valid until the following speed limit sign. For example, if there is the number 60 on the sign, then a car must go until the following sign with the speed of exactly 60 kilometers per hour.

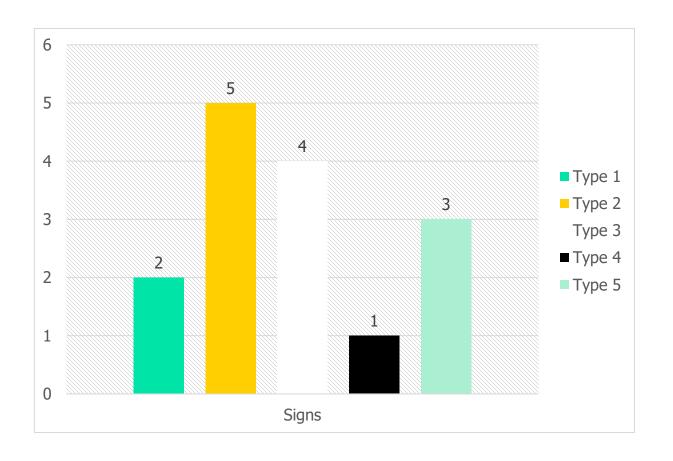
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- Idea 1. Just use all types of signs in a loop
- Perfectly works, when we have equal number of each types
 - For example, 3 signs of 3 types
 - Output is 1-2-3-1-2-3
- Number of third type is greater, than others
 - For example, 2 signs of 2 types and 4 signs of 3rd type
 - Output is 1-2-3-1-2-3-3-3

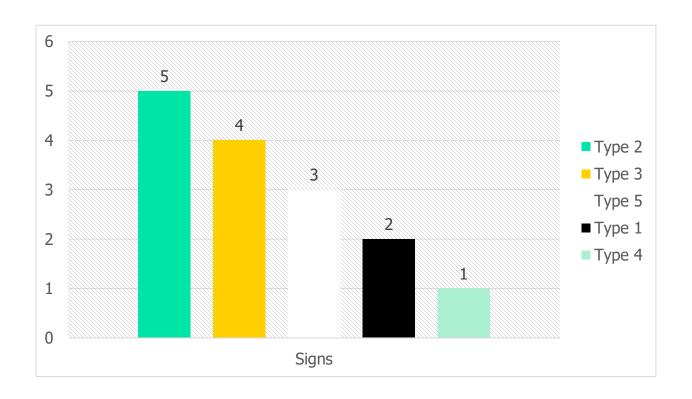


Idea 2. Let's sort them





- What to do next?
- What is the main problem of distribution?





- Maybe we can rotate type with greatest number of signs and... any other type?
- Let's prove it!
- How good is the input data?
- Metric of current state number of signs of one type in a row

$$row\ length = max((max\ n_i - (\sum_{i=0}^k n_i\ (except\ max(n_i) + 1)); 0)$$



- Can "row length" become better?
- Can "row length" become worse?
- What if "row length" doesn't change?
- What is behavior of "row length", if we choose on each iteration type with maximum number of signs and any other type?
- Easier to implement special cases of this strategy: on each iteration you can output 2 types with the greater number of signs than other, or rotate types with maximum and minimum number of signs



- Another solution
- After sorting split all signs of type with maximum amount into buckets
- Example from previous slides
 - Add type 2 as type with maximum amount of numbers

Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 4	Bucket 5
2	2	2	2	2



- Start from first bucket let split all other types of signs in order of decreasing of their amount
 - Add type 3 as next type with maximum amount

Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 4	Bucket 5
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	



- Note, that for next type of sign you shouldn't start again from first bucket, but continue from bucket with less signs
 - Add type 5

Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 4	Bucket 5
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	5
5	5			



- Finally add type 1 and 4
- Each bucket always contains only unique signs can be output one by one

Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 4	Bucket 5
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	5
5	5	1	1	4

 Please, note, that only one case, when we can't avoid using 2 signs of the same type in a row – when number of this type is greater than sum of all other types



Mandatory task

- Prepare source code to solve problem #1207 "Median on the Plane"
 https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1207&loc ale=en
- 2. Pass tests on Timus system for this problem https://acm.timus.ru/submit.aspx?space=1&num=1207
- 3. Prepare a report with algorithm complexity and explanation Use template.docx to prepare report and send it to <a href="https://doi.org/10.2016/jhb/10.2016/jh/10.2016/jhb/10.2016/jh



Task for homework

You can solve following problems to get extra 2 points for each problem:

- Problem #1604 "Country of Fools"
 https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1604&loc_ale=en
 - Solution of this problem was already explained
- 2. Problem #1444 "Elephpotamus" https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1444&loc ale=en
 - N.B. Report for this problem should contain explanation of your solution. What is the difference with problem #1207 "Median on the Plane"?

Thank you!