

## AVAILABLE LESSONS:

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## NumberOfDiscIntersections

START

Compute the number of intersections in a sequence of discs.

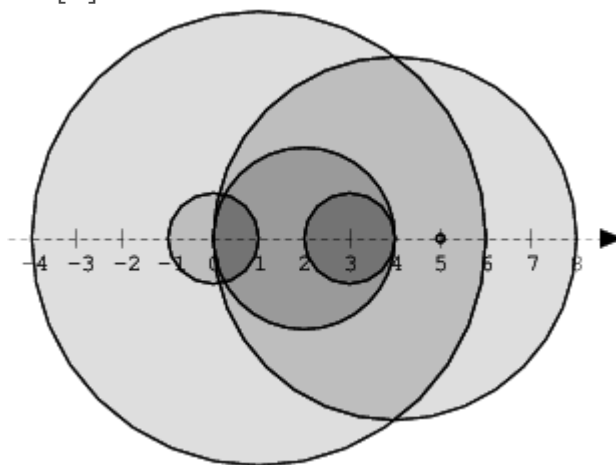
Programming language: 

We draw  $N$  discs on a plane. The discs are numbered from 0 to  $N - 1$ . An array  $A$  of  $N$  non-negative integers, specifying the radiuses of the discs, is given. The  $J$ -th disc is drawn with its center at  $(J, 0)$  and radius  $A[J]$ .

We say that the  $J$ -th disc and  $K$ -th disc intersect if  $J \neq K$  and the  $J$ -th and  $K$ -th discs have at least one common point (assuming that the discs contain their borders).

The figure below shows discs drawn for  $N = 6$  and  $A$  as follows:

$A[0] = 1$   
 $A[1] = 5$   
 $A[2] = 2$   
 $A[3] = 1$   
 $A[4] = 4$   
 $A[5] = 0$



There are eleven (unordered) pairs of discs that intersect, namely:

- discs 1 and 4 intersect, and both intersect with all the other discs;
- disc 2 also intersects with discs 0 and 3.

Write a function:

Sieve of  
Eratosthenes

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```
int solution(int A[], int N);
```

that, given an array A describing N discs as explained above, returns the number of (unordered) pairs of intersecting discs. The function should return -1 if the number of intersecting pairs exceeds 10,000,000.

Given array A shown above, the function should return 11, as explained above.

Write an **efficient** algorithm for the following assumptions:

- N is an integer within the range [0..100,000];
- each element of array A is an integer within the range [0..2,147,483,647].

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