Grafos

Fundamentos: problemas resolvidos

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Sumário

 $1.\ \mbox{UVA}\ 11991$ – Easy Problem from Rujia Liu?

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Problema

"Though Rujia Liu usually sets hard problems for contests (for example, regional contests like Xi'an 2006, Beijing 2007 and Wuhan 2009, or UVa OJ contests like Rujia Liu's Presents 1 and 2), he occasionally sets easy problem (for example, 'the Coco-Cola Store' in UVa OJ), to encourage more people to solve his problems :D"

Given an array, your task is to find the k-th occurrence (from left to right) of an integer v. To make the problem more difficult (and interesting!), you'll have to answer m such queries.

Entrada e saída

Input

There are several test cases. The first line of each test case contains two integers n,m $(1 \leq n,m \leq 100,000)$, the number of elements in the array, and the number of queries. The next line contains n positive integers not larger than 1,000,000. Each of the following m lines contains two integer k and v $(1 \leq k \leq n, 1 \leq v \leq 1,000,000)$. The input is terminated by end-of-file (EOF).

Output

For each query, print the 1-based location of the occurrence. If there is no such element, output '0' instead.

Exemplo de entradas e saídas

Sample Input

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- 1 3
- 2 4
- 3 2
- 4 2

Sample Output

- 2
- 0
- .
- 0

- ullet Cada query pode ser respondida em O(1), se o problema for interpretado como uma lista de adjacências
- Para tal, associe a um vértica cada número inteiro positivo de 1 a N e a cada valor distinto do vetor a
- Se o valor v ocorre na i-ésima posição do vetor a, adicione a aresta direcionada (a,i) ao grafo G
- A query (v,k) pode ser respondida em O(1) se o grafo G for representado por uma lista de adjacências, usando um vector para cada lista
- \bullet Basta verificar o tamanho do vector associado ao vértice v: se ele tem k ou mais elementos, basta retornar o valor que ocupa a posição k-1
- Caso contrário, retorne zero

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++ h>
₃ using namespace std:
4 using ii = pair<int, int>;
6 const int MAX { 1000005 };
7 vector<int> vs[MAX]:
9 vector<int> solve(const vector<int>& xs, const vector<ii>& qs)
10 {
      for (int i = 0; i < MAX; ++i)
          vs[i].clear();
     for (size_t i = 0; i < xs.size(); ++i)</pre>
14
          vs[xs[i]].push_back(i + 1);
16
     vector<int> ans;
18
     for (const auto& q : qs)
19
20
          auto k = q.first, v = q.second;
```

```
ans.push_back(k <= (int) vs[v].size() ? vs[v][k-1] : 0);
24
25
      return ans;
26
27 }
28
29 int main()
30 {
      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
31
      int N, M;
34
      while (cin >> N >> M)
35
36
          vector<int> xs(N);
38
          for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
39
               cin >> xs[i];
40
41
          vector<ii> qs(M);
42
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < M; ++i)
44
               cin >> qs[i].first >> qs[i].second;
45
46
          auto ans = solve(xs, qs);
47
48
          for (const auto& x : ans)
49
               cout << x << '\n';
50
52
      return 0;
53
54 }
```

Referências

1. 11991 – Easy Problem from Rujia Liu?