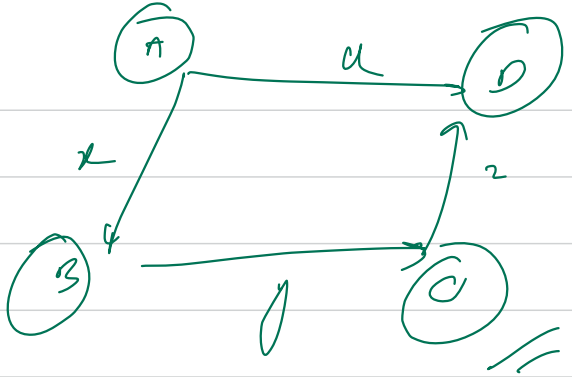
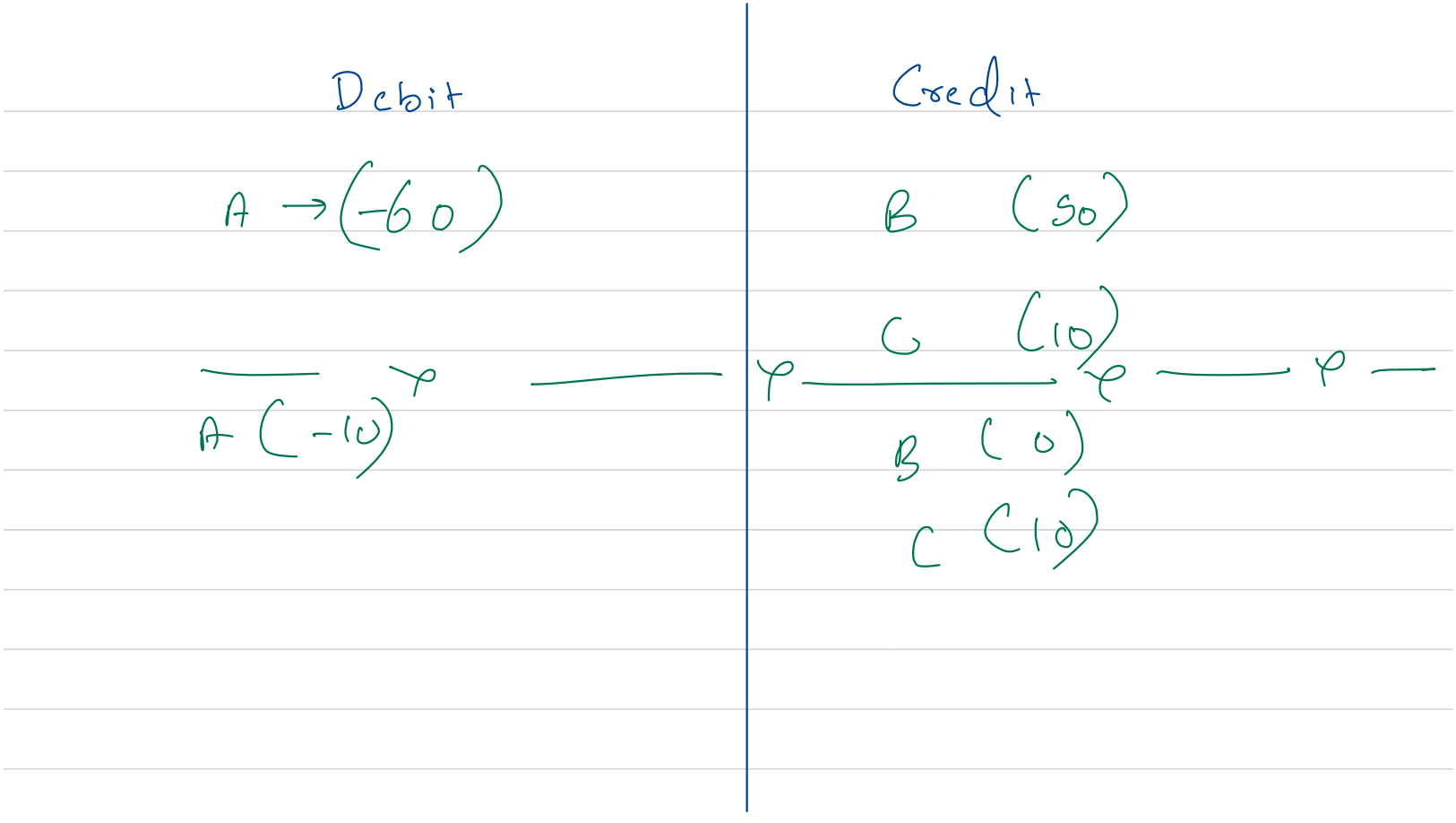
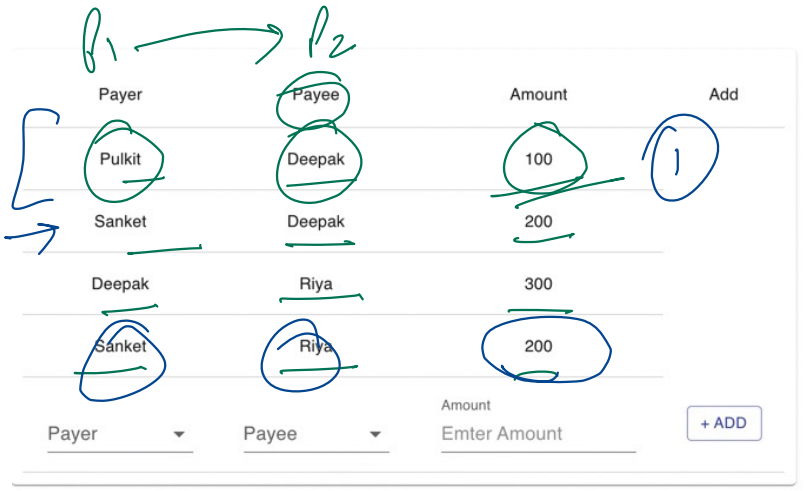

A
D
B
C
x
z
y


Debit
Credit
A → (-60)
B (50)
C (10)
A (-10)
B (0)
C (10)



Deepak → Pulkit (100)

Deepak → Sanket (200)

Riya → Deepak (300)

Riya → Sanket (200)

key → value → HashMap

Deepak → 0

Sanket → 400 0

Riya → -500 -600 0

Pulkit → 100 0

(1) Calculate the total debt or credit for a person

Cost of 1 ticket is 50

A B C D → agya

A paid for ticket → 200 → A, B, C, D

A → B → 50

A → C → 50

A → D → 50

A → A 50

How to Segregate who is under credit & who is under debit.

$p \longrightarrow a$

$a < 0$ ($p \rightarrow$ debit)

$a > 0$ ($p \rightarrow$ credit)

$a = = 0$ (p is settled)

① form all the person who are under debit,

get the one with max debit.

form all the persons who are under credit

get the one with max credit.

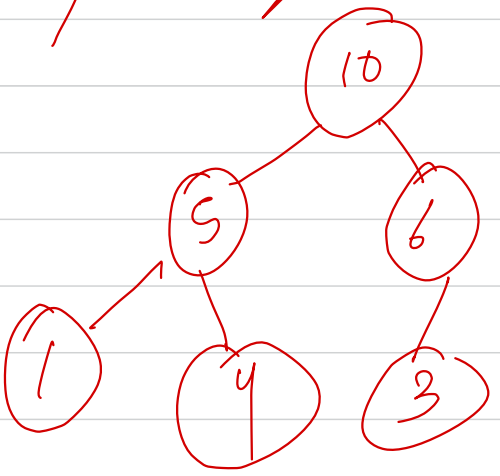
And settle them

(1) heap is a complete BT.

(2) Priority of a parent is higher than child.

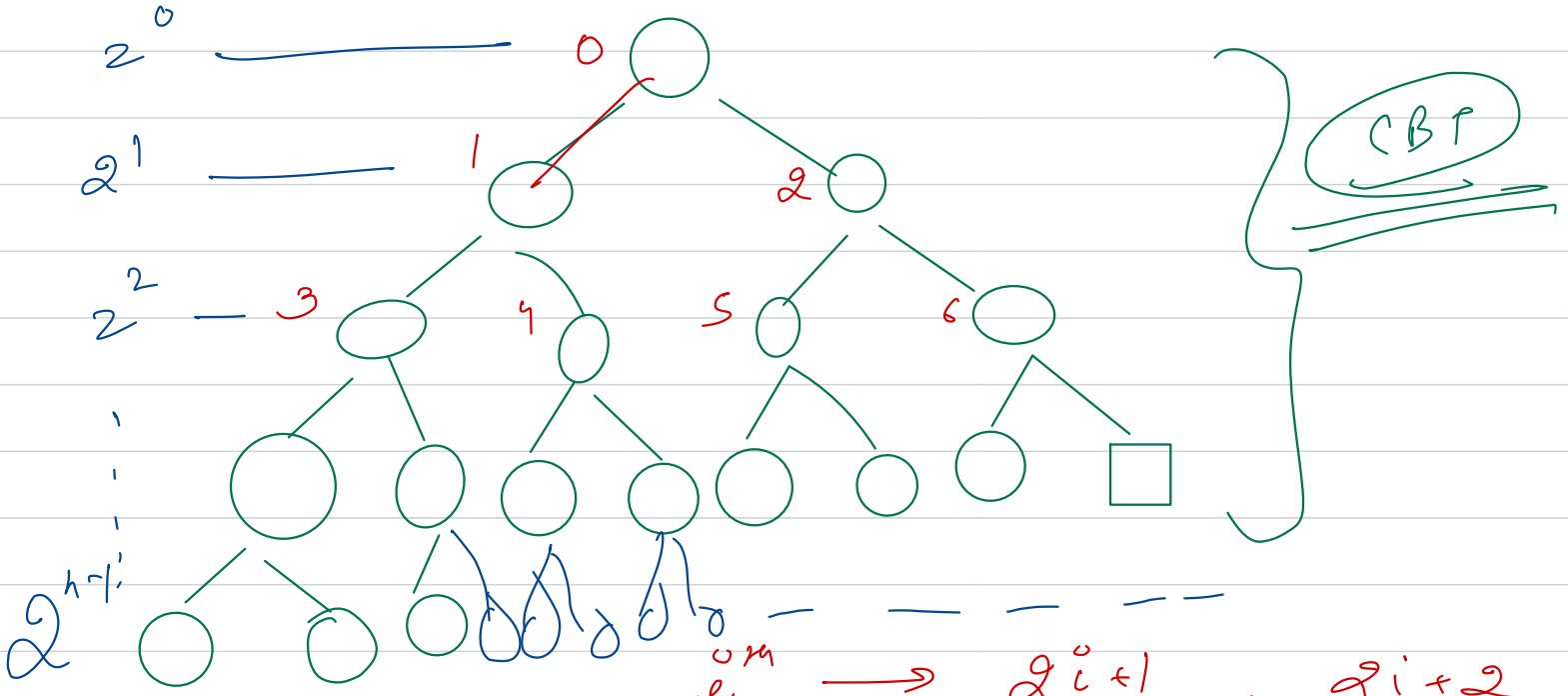
5	1	3	4	10	6

→ O(n)



upheapify

O(n log n)



i^{th} node → $2i+1$, $2i+2$

j^{th} child → $\frac{(j-1)}{2}$ → parent

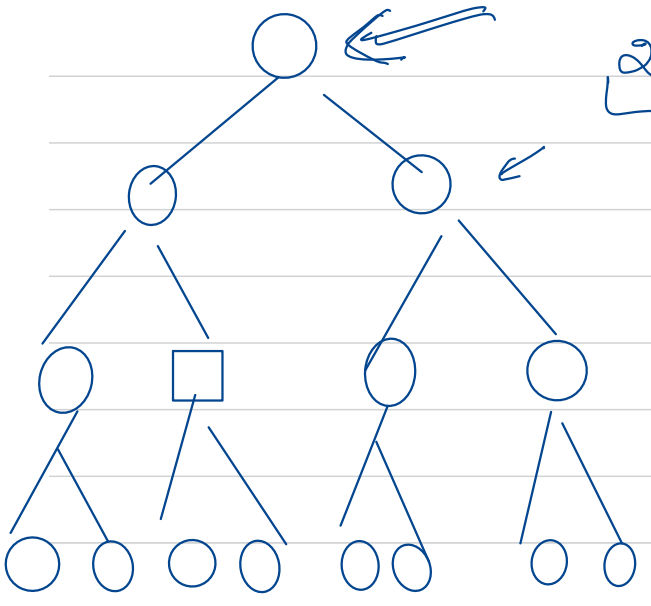
$$\underbrace{2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 - - - - - 2^{n-1}} = n$$

Sum of GP

$$2^n - 1 = n$$

$$2^n = n + 1$$

$$n = \log_2 (n+1)$$



$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 \cdots\cdots 2^{h-2} + 2^{h-1} = n$

$2^{h-1} - 1 + 2^{h-1} = n$

$2(2^{h-1}) = n+1$

$2^{h-1} = \frac{(n+1)}{2}$

nodes at last level = legs

→ How many elements in last level

$2^{h-1}(h-1) + 2^{h-2}(h-2) \cdots\cdots 2(1) + 1(0)$

$$S = 2^{n-1}(n-1) + 2^{n-2}(n-2) \cdots 2^2(2) + 2^1(1) + \cancel{1}$$

$$2S = 2^n(n-1) + 2^{n-1}(n-2) \cdots 2^3(2) + 2^2(1)$$

$$2S - S = 2^n(n-1) + 2^{n-1}(-1) + 2^{n-2}(-1) \cdots 2^2(-1) + 2$$

$$S = 2^n(n-1) + (-1)2^2(2^{n-2} - 1) + 2$$

$$S = 2^n n - 2^n + (-1)(2^n - 2) + 2$$

$$S = 2^n n - 2^n - 2^n + 2 + 2$$

$2^n \rightarrow 2^{\log_2 n} \rightarrow n$

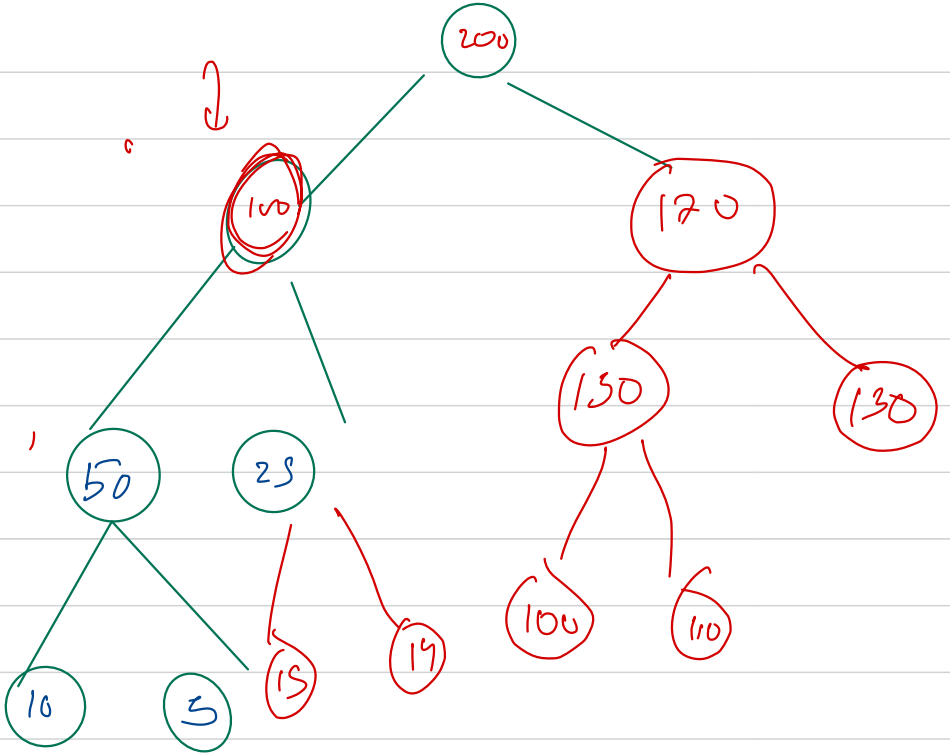
$O(n \log n)$

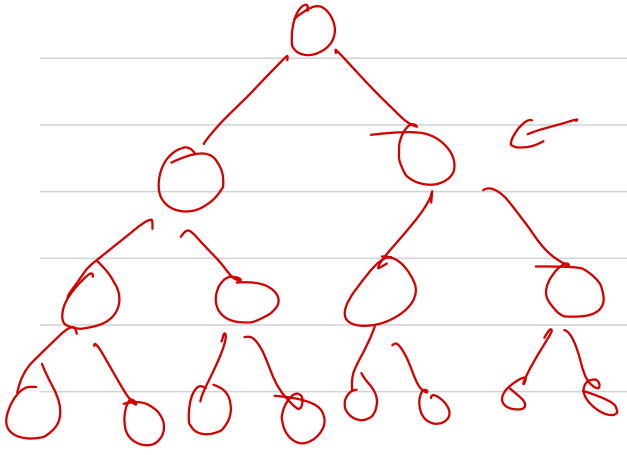
Downheapify

Remove → O(log n)

MAX

Heap





$S = 2^{h-1} \times 0 + (2^{h-2} \times 1) + (2^{h-3} \times 2) \quad \cdots \quad 2(h-2) + 1(h-1)$

$S = + (2^{h-2} \times 1) + (2^{h-3} \times 2) \; - - - \; 2^2 \times (h-3) + 2(h-2) + 1(h-1)$

$2S = 2^{h-1} \times 1 + 2^{h-2} \times 2 + 2^{h-3} \times 3 \; - - - - - - \; 2^2(h-2) + 2(h-1)$

$2S - S = 2^{h-1} \times 1 + 2^{h-2} + 2^{h-3} - - - - - - - 2^2 + 2 + (h-1)$

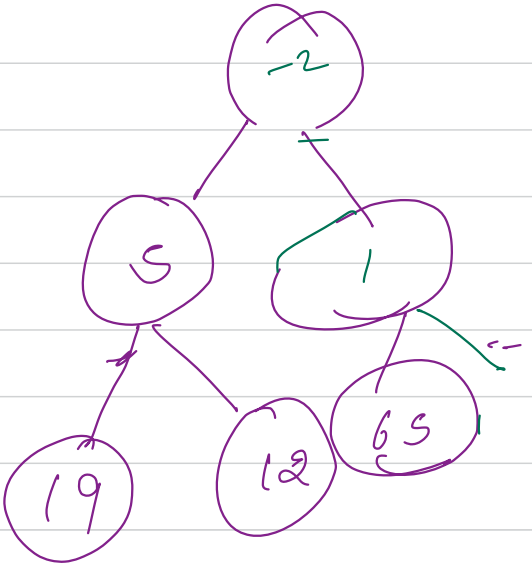
GP

$S = 2^{h-1} + 2(2^{h-2} - 1) + (h-1) \qquad 2^{\log n} = n$

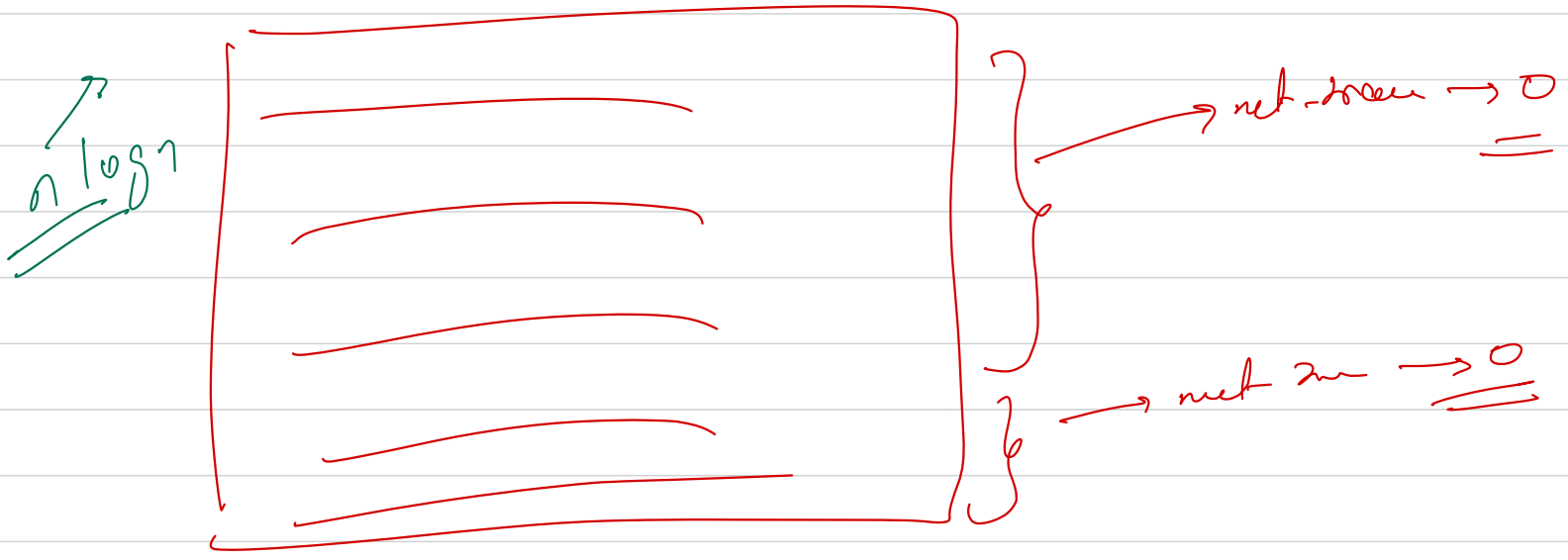
$= 2^{h-1} + 2^{h-1} - 2 + h - 1$

$\Rightarrow 2 \times 2^{h-1} - 3 + h \Rightarrow 2^h - 3 + h$

$n - 3 + \log n \rightarrow O(n)$


-2
5
1
19
12
65

↳ Heap → net transaction = 0

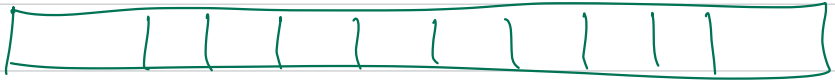


TC → O(n + n log n)

→ O(n log n)

NP

SOL ^ is not in polynomial time but verifiable in Polynomial



No of comparisons

Find all Subsets which Sum to zero

& print

Backtracking

2, 3, -5, 1, 2, -1, 3, -5

Example

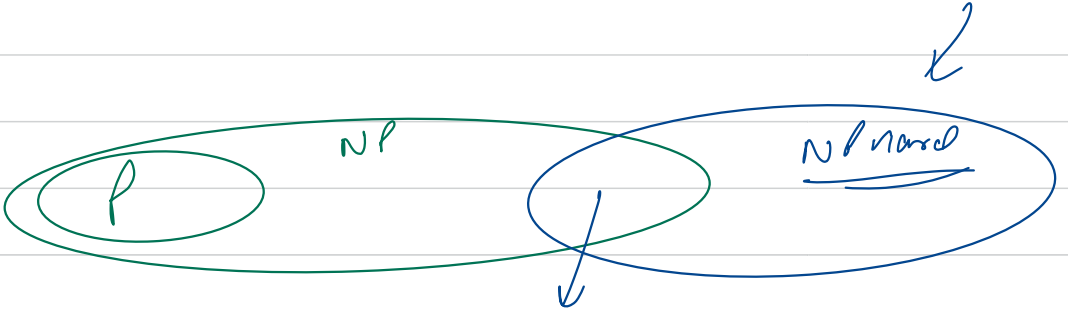
{2, 3, -5}

{1, 2, -1, 3, -5}

P →

NP →

NP-Hard — atleast as hard as the hardest problem in NP



NPC → brute force algo can solve

& correctness is verifiable in polynomial time

install node

install yarn

yarn install

yarn start → local machine

npm run build → build folder → github

netlify