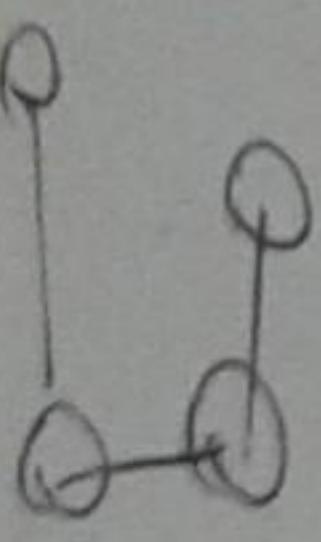
The background of the image is a wide-angle photograph of a natural landscape. In the foreground, there is a large body of water with a deep blue color. Behind the water, there are several mountain ridges. The mountains are covered in green vegetation, with some darker areas suggesting shadowed slopes or rocky outcrops. The sky above is a clear, pale blue with a few thin, wispy white clouds scattered across it.

Written By :

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com
UVA:Jehad_BU



6

Samuel Johnson Jackson
Banning (Grimmett)

3 my 12108 14

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef pair<int,int> PII;
vector<PIL> V[100];
struct Node {
    int val;
    Node *left,*right;
    Node(int v) : val(v), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
};
```

```
int cont[100];
int taken[100];
priority-queue < Node > pg;
```

②

Samuel Aslam Jehad.

```
int prim (int n, int m)
```

```
    for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)  
    {  
        cont[i] = INT_MAX;  
        taken[i] = 0;  
    }
```

```
    cont[n] = 0;  
    PQ.push (Node (n, 0));  
    int curr = 0;
```

(+ ~~curr = 0~~)

```
    while (!PQ.empty ()) {  
        Node *x = PQ.top ();  
        if (taken[x.u]) {  
            2 continue;  
        }  
        taken[x.u] = 1; curr  
        curr = x.cnt;  
        for (pair v : V[x.u])  
        {  
            2 if (taken[v.v]) {  
                continue;  
            }  
            if (v.second < cont[v.v]) {  
                PQ.push (Node (v.v, first));  
            }  
        }  
    }
```

```

cont[v.front] = v.record;
cout << "Record " << v.record;
cout << endl;
}
}

printf("Content of list : %d", am);
return am;
}
}

```

printf("Content of list : %d", am);
 return am;

```

int main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter total number of nodes\n");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        cout << "Enter ";
        cout << "x, y, cost";
        cin >> x >> y >> cost;
        record("x,y,cost");
        if (x == -999 && y == -999)
            break;
        else
            v[x].push_back(make_pair(y, cost));
    }
    cout << endl;
}

```

```

    v[y].push_back(make_pair(x, cost));
}
}

```

Minimal Spanning Tree (Kruskal)

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
struct Edge {
    int u, v, w;
};

bool operator < (Edge A, Edge B)
{
    return A.w < B.w;
}

vector<Edge> E;
int p[100];
int find(int x)
{
    if (p[x] == x)
        return x;
    return p[x] = find(p[x]);
}

int kruskal()
{
    sort(E.begin(), E.end());
    int n2 = E.size();
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n2 - 1; i++)
    {
        int x = find(E[i].v);
        int y = find(E[i].u);
        if (x != y)
        {
            p[y] = x;
            sum += E[i].w;
        }
    }
    cout << sum;
}
```

②

Jehad

```
for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++) {  
    if (find[EV[i].v] != find[EV[i].w]) {  
        P[p[EV[i].v]] = p[EV[i].v];  
        ans += EV[i].w;  
    }  
}
```

```
printf ("%d\n", ans);
```

```
int main ()  
{  
    for (int i = 0; i < n) {  
        int v1, v2, w1, w2;  
        scanf ("%d %d %d %d", &v1, &v2, &w1, &w2);  
        if (v1 == v2 & v2 == w1 & w2 == w1) {  
            break;  
        }  
        else {  
            edge my = {v1, v2, w1};  
            E.push_back(my);  
            p[v1] = v1; // Parent of v1  
        }  
    }  
    printf ("%d\n", ans);  
}
```

⑦

Shortest Path Dijkstra (Version: Priority Queue)

Samid

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
struct Node{
    int at, cost;
    Node (int -at, int -cost) { at = -at; cost = -cost; }
    friend bool operator < (Node A, Node B) {
        return A.cost > B.cost;
    }
};
struct Edge {
    int x, w;
    Edge > adj [100];
    vector <Edge> > adj [100];
    priority_queue <Node> PQ;
    int dist [100];
    int n;
};
void dijkstra (int n) {
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (dist [i] = 1000000000);
        PQ.push (Node (n, 0));
    }
}
```

②

```
while (!PQ.empty()) {
    Node u = PQ.top();
    PQ.pop();
    cout << u.info << endl;
    if (u.dist == INT_MAX)
        continue;
    for (Edge e : adj[u])
        if (e.dist >= u.dist + 1) {
            e.dist = u.dist + 1;
            e.prev = u;
            PQ.push(e);
        }
}
cout << "Graph is ";
if (PQ.size() == 0)
    cout << "empty";
else
    cout << "not empty";
```

graph LR
 PQ[PQ] --> push((push))
 push --> node((node))
 node --> dist((dist))
 dist --> update((update))
 update --> adj((adj))
 adj --> edge((edge))
 edge --> prev((prev))
 prev --> info((info))
 info --> print((print))
 print --> end((end))

⑥

```
int main ()  
{  
    int minDist, u, v, w;  
    neant ("u.v.d", &m);  
    neant ("v.u.d", &n);  
    neant ("v.d", &w);  
    for (int i = 0; ; i++)  
    {  
        neant ("u.v.d", &d);  
        if (d == -999) break;  
        else  
        {  
            cout << "Edge " << u << " " << v << endl;  
            cout << "Edge " << v << " " << w << endl;  
            adj[u].push_back (w);  
            adj[v].push_back (m);  
        }  
    }  
    dijkstra (n, m, tar);  
}
```

Dijkstra's algorithm

⑥

No source source

from

No source

of nodes (starting point).

"Longest Increasing Subsequence"

⑩

by Samud Islam Jelad

Example \rightarrow 1, 7, 12, 19, 20.

Way - 1 (Complexity $O(n^2)$)

- * input - array 8, 1, 0, 8, 3, 4, 6, 1, 5, 2.
- * calculation - array L
- * input - array $\{L\}$ of same size as input array
- * ~~for~~ for $i \in [1, n]$ of sequence $\{L\}$ $\{L\}_{i-1}$ longest increasing subsequence
- * $L[i] = 1$ if $L[i-1] < L[i]$, otherwise $L[i] = L[i-1]$.

Output 8 निम्नों का लिखें,

8, 1, 0, 8, 3, 4, 6, 1, 5, 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
L	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

8 तक कोरा 9 तक 1. अब 0 का उत्तर देनी चाहिए

Then, 1

8, 1, 0, 8, 3, 4, 6, 1, 5, 2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
L	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2

8, 1, 0, 8, 3, 4, 6, 1, 5, 2
L
1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2
Then, 1

8, 1, 0, 8, 3, 4, 6, 1, 5, 2
L
1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2
Then, 1

8, 1, 0, 8, 3, 4, 6, 1, 5, 2
L
1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2
Then, 1

Then -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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#24 List present
#25 List previous
#26 List current
#27 List future
#28 List past
#29 List future
#30 List present
#31 List previous
#32 List current
#33 List past
#34 List future
#35 List present
#36 List previous
#37 List current
#38 List past
#39 List future
#40 List present
#41 List previous
#42 List current
#43 List past
#44 List future
#45 List present
#46 List previous
#47 List current
#48 List past
#49 List future
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#98 List past
#99 List future

12

Algorithmus für
die Lösung von
linearen Gleichungssystemen
mit Hilfe der
Gauß-Seidel-Methode

Recommending
British Museum
List of
Borrowed
Books

list = [top]
top = None
sequence[i] = sequence[300:330]
for i in range(300, 330):
 if sequence[i] == 'A':
 list.append('A')
 else:
 list.append('T')
print(list)

for $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq N$ we have $|x_n - x| < \epsilon$. This shows that x_n converges to x .

frequency list = $\left[\begin{array}{c} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{array} \right]$

Ways & Means Committee
→ ↑ ← ↓ →
Chairman
Boggs
Fitzgerald
Conrad

This is
an
example
of how
the
size
of
a
product
can
be
affected
by
the
size
of
the
market.

int main() {
 vector<int> V;
 int num;
 cout << "Enter number: ";
 cin >> num;
 cout << endl;
 cout << "Enter lower bound: ";
 cin >> l;
 cout << endl;
 cout << "Enter upper bound: ";
 cin >> u;
 cout << endl;
 for (int i = 0; i < num; i++) {
 if (V[i] < l || V[i] > u) {
 cout << "Number " << i << " is not between " << l << " and " << u << endl;
 } else {
 cout << "Number " << i << " is between " << l << " and " << u << endl;
 }
 }
}

L[s] = V.size(),
 L[s] = V.size();

```

graph TD
    L[L] --> L0[L[0]]
    L0 --> head[head]
    head -- next --> n1[n]
    head -- val --> v1[1]
    n1 -- next --> n2[n]
    n2 -- next --> n3[n]
    n3 -- next --> n4[n]
    n4 -- next --> n5[n]
    n5 -- next --> n6[n]
    n6 -- next --> n7[n]
    n7 -- next --> n8[n]
    n8 -- next --> n9[n]
    n9 -- next --> n0[n]
    n0 -- next --> null[null]
    n0 -- val --> v0[0]
  
```

L[s] = V.size(),
 L[s] = V.size();

①

indexer = [1-12] * 100

Indexed [v.size() - 1] = v[]

→ $\text{array}[i] = \text{begin}(s)$
→ $\text{array}[i] = \text{replace}(s, \text{start}, \text{end}, \text{value})$
→ $\text{array}[i] = \text{get}(s, \text{start}, \text{end})$
→ $\text{array}[i] = \text{set}(s, \text{start}, \text{end}, \text{value})$

Replaces a new value

repaces old value with new value

arrange elements in list in increasing order
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

value replace value
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
arrange elements in list in increasing order
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

value replace value
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
arrange elements in list in increasing order
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

value replace value
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
arrange elements in list in increasing order
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

value replace value
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
arrange elements in list in increasing order
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

value replace value
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
arrange elements in list in increasing order
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

value replace value
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
arrange elements in list in increasing order
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

value replace value
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
arrange elements in list in increasing order
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

(1)

list in increasing order

Common elements

longest common subsequence =
common longest subsequence
by Jelad Pronet

triangle
square
rectangle
pentagon
hexagon
octagon
circle
square
triangle
rectangle
pentagon
hexagon
octagon

Solving Technical Problems through Dynamic Thinking

Porto - 20-09-2006

All goes back to 4
+
= $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right] =$
 $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{def } [i] = \neg [i] \\ & \neg [i] = \neg \neg [i] = i \end{aligned}$$

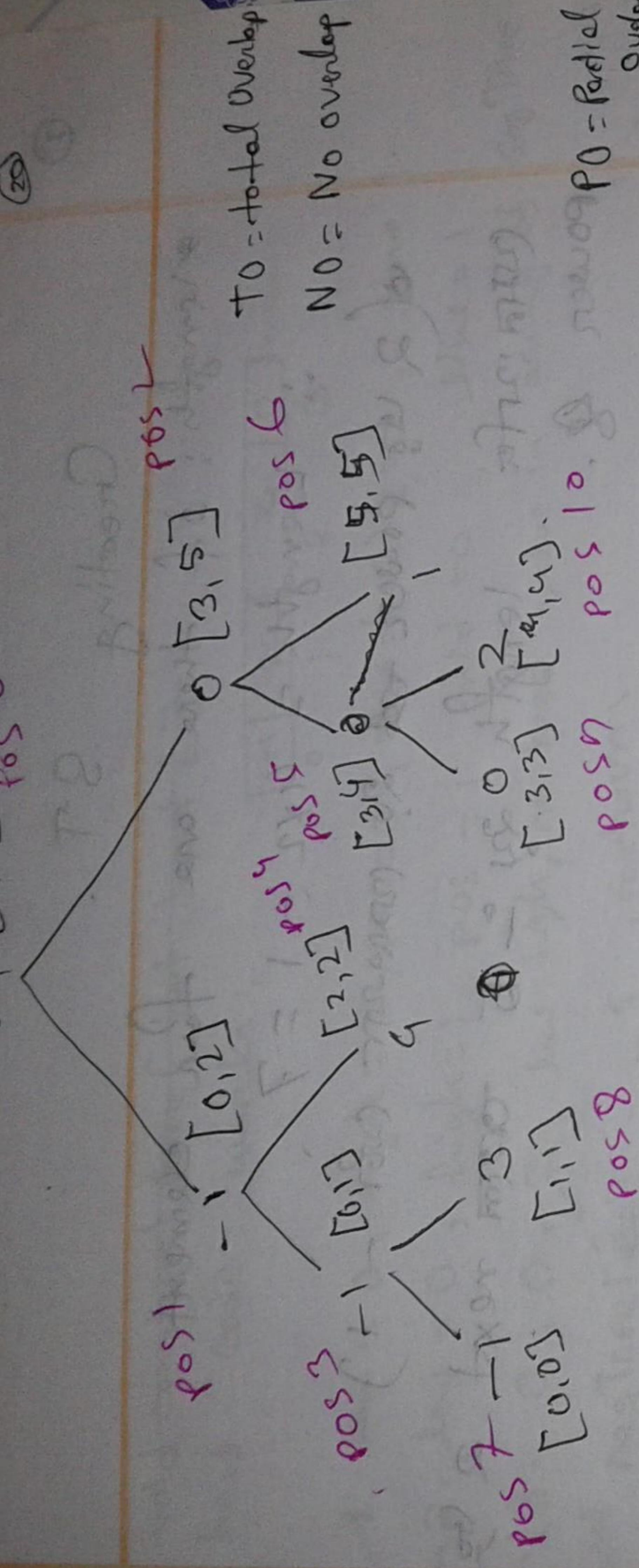
abcdaf F vs abc bce F

j		a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f
i		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b		1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
c		0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
d		0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
e		0	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
f		0	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4

a,b,c,f

a,b,c,f

-1 $[0, 5]$ pos 0

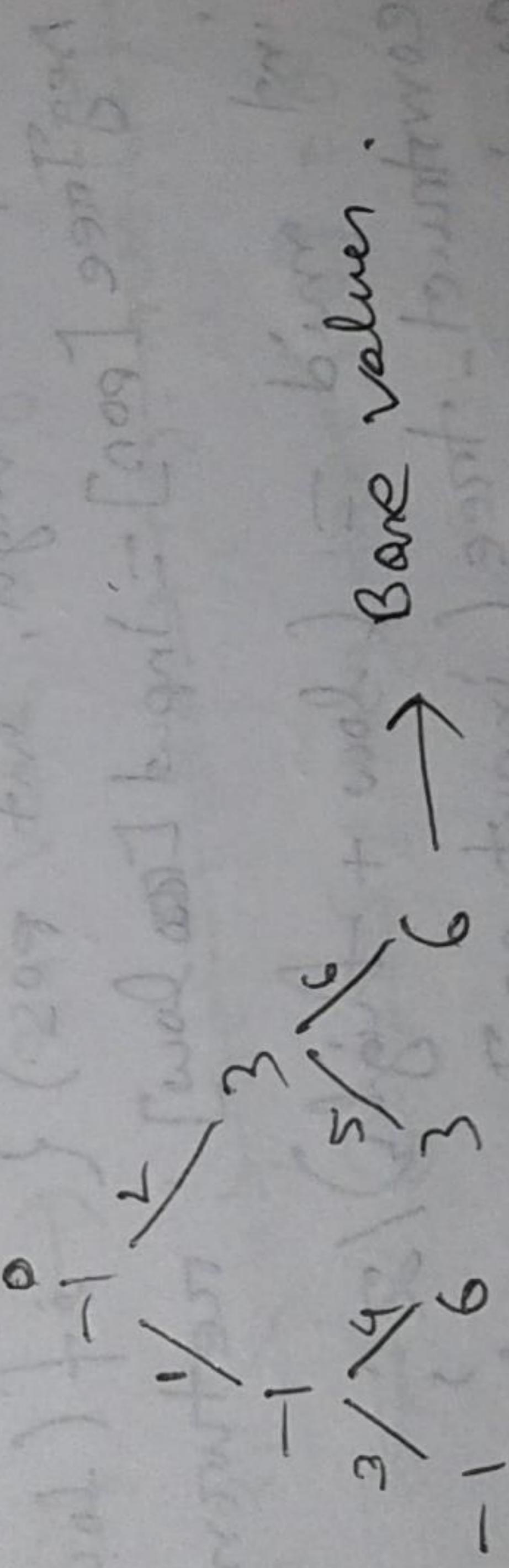


* How range query works?

works? Range $[2, 4]$

Start at root greatest $[0, 5]$ or after partial over loop
 & So, left & 2nd $[0, 2]$ total PO so overlap left
 & NO 2nd back to previous $[0, 2]$ now right
 $[2, 2]$ totally overlap so break now \leftarrow
 Now go to right right, $[3, 5]$ PO 2nd left
 to totally TO so return value 0. Now $[3, 5]$ NO
 totally
 So, and we is 4, 0 and min = 0 i.e.

* Constructing a tree of value: -1 0 3 6



- Bare values.

Creating S.T.

* length : if there are four elements
of 2^k power then
length = $4 \times 2^{k-1} = 7$,
Power = 3.
* length = $5 \times 2^{k-1} = 15$,
Power = 4.

For child : left $\rightarrow 2i+1$ (Index from 0)
Right $\rightarrow 2i+2$

For parent : $(i-1)/2$,
So, total size for worst case is $< 4m$.
How to construct :

* void constructTree (int input[], int negTree[], int low, int high, int pos) {
negTree[pos] = input[low]; return; }
int mid = (low + high)/2;
constructTree (input, negTree, low, mid, 2*pos+1);
constructTree (input, negTree, mid+1, high, 2*pos+2);
negTree[pos] = min (negTree[2*pos+1], negTree[2*pos+2]);
}

void construct_tree(int input[]).

how code works:

-1	2	2	0
0	1	2	3

1. low = 0, high = 3, pos = 0, mid = $(0+3)/2 = 1$, line 1
 2. low = 0, high = 1, pos = 1, mid = 0, line = 1

X3. 0, 0, 3, low = high, no keep value in array of segtree
 construct negtree[3] = -1, return.

3. 0, 1, 1, 0, 2

X4. 1, 1, 4 So, net 2 into segtree and pos = 4 → segtree[4]
 and also net negtree[pos] = min of right and
 left child. construct pos 2's right step 2 up position
 value. construct pos 2's value from 2's
 left child & right child depends on
 negtree[pos][1] = -1.

Now on

2. 0, 3, 0, 1, 2
 X3. 2, 3, 2, 2, 1
 X4. 2, 1, 5 → set value → neg-tree[5] = 4;

→ 1, 2, 3, 2, 2 → net value → neg-tree[6] = 0;
 → 5, 3, 3, 2, 6 → neg-tree[6] = 0;

neg-tree[2] = 0;
 neg-tree[0] = -1;

So, segtree → -1, -1, 0, -1, 2, 4, 0
 # At first construct Recursion
 value trees are -
 value trees are -

Range-Query Search:

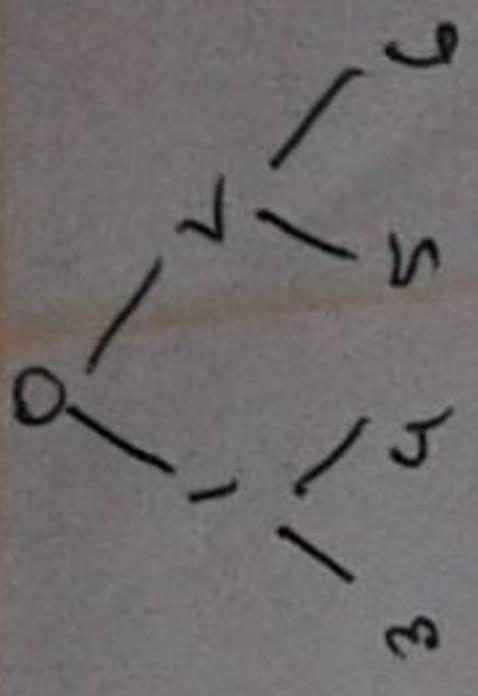
```
int rangeMinQuery ( int negTree[], int qlow, int qhigh, int low, int high, int pon ) {  
    if ( qlow <= low && qhigh >= high ) {  
        return negTree [pon]; }  
    No  
    if ( qlow > high || qhigh < low )  
        return Max. value;  
    int mid = ( low + high ) / 2;  
    return min( rangeMinQuery ( negTree, qlow, qhigh,  
        low, mid, 2 * pon + 1 ), rangeMinQuery ( negTree, qlow,  
        qhigh, mid + 1, high, 1, 2 * pon + 2 ));  
}
```

11235
11267
11402

24

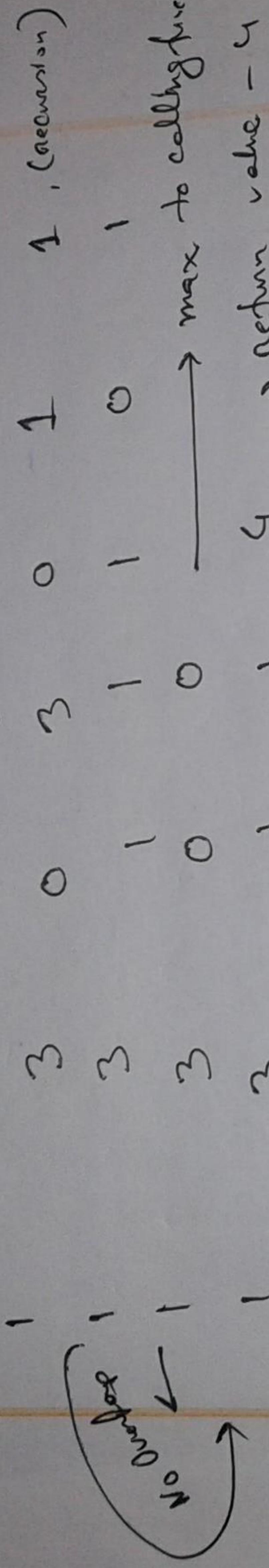
Binary-tree - -1, 2, 4, 0

Segment-tree → -1 -1 0 -1 2 4 0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6



query 1-3

q_{low} - - q_{high} - low - high - pos - mid - lineNumber



return value → 0.

Otherwise

return value → 0.

1

2

3

4

5

6

* Segment Query go input 1-3. sort seg array 0 0-3
used for partial overlap. if child of first used
pos1, left & 5 → 1, 3 send pos mid = $(0+3)/2 = 1$ goes
to ans arr left child & index 0, 1 (seg array 4)

10

Lloyd Warshall (All pair shortest Path).

by Samiul Islam Jebed.

Algorithm:

```

create - adjacency-Matrix ; // with cost.
matrix[u][v] = cost; // cost from u to v.

for (int K=1; K<=max_node; K++)
    for (int i=1; i<=max_node; i++)
        for (int j=1; j<=max_node; j++)
            if (matrix[i][j] > matrix[i][K]
                + matrix[K][j])
                matrix[i][j] = matrix[i][K] + matrix[K][j];
    }
}

```

If current cost is greater than the cost from $i \rightarrow K \rightarrow j$ the replace the current cost. we are going from $i \rightarrow j$ via K .

$$\text{cost} = \{ \text{cost}[i][j] \text{ when } i = 0 \}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

shortest path if any are no Priority que $(0 = 0)[1] \times n \times m * n$

$$\begin{matrix} & \leftarrow k=1, i=1 \\ & \uparrow \\ \text{matrix } [1] & = 3 \\ & \uparrow \\ \text{matrix } [3] & = 5 \\ & \uparrow \\ \text{matrix } [1] & = 7 \end{matrix}$$

$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$O = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$W = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Mr. J. G. No. 5
K. C. N. O. cleaner.

	4	inf	inf	inf	0
Node	1	2	3	5	8
-	0	2	0	5	1
1	2	0	5	7	5
2	3	2	0	7	3
3	5	1	5	7	4
5	7	3	4	5	4
8	1	5	4	4	0

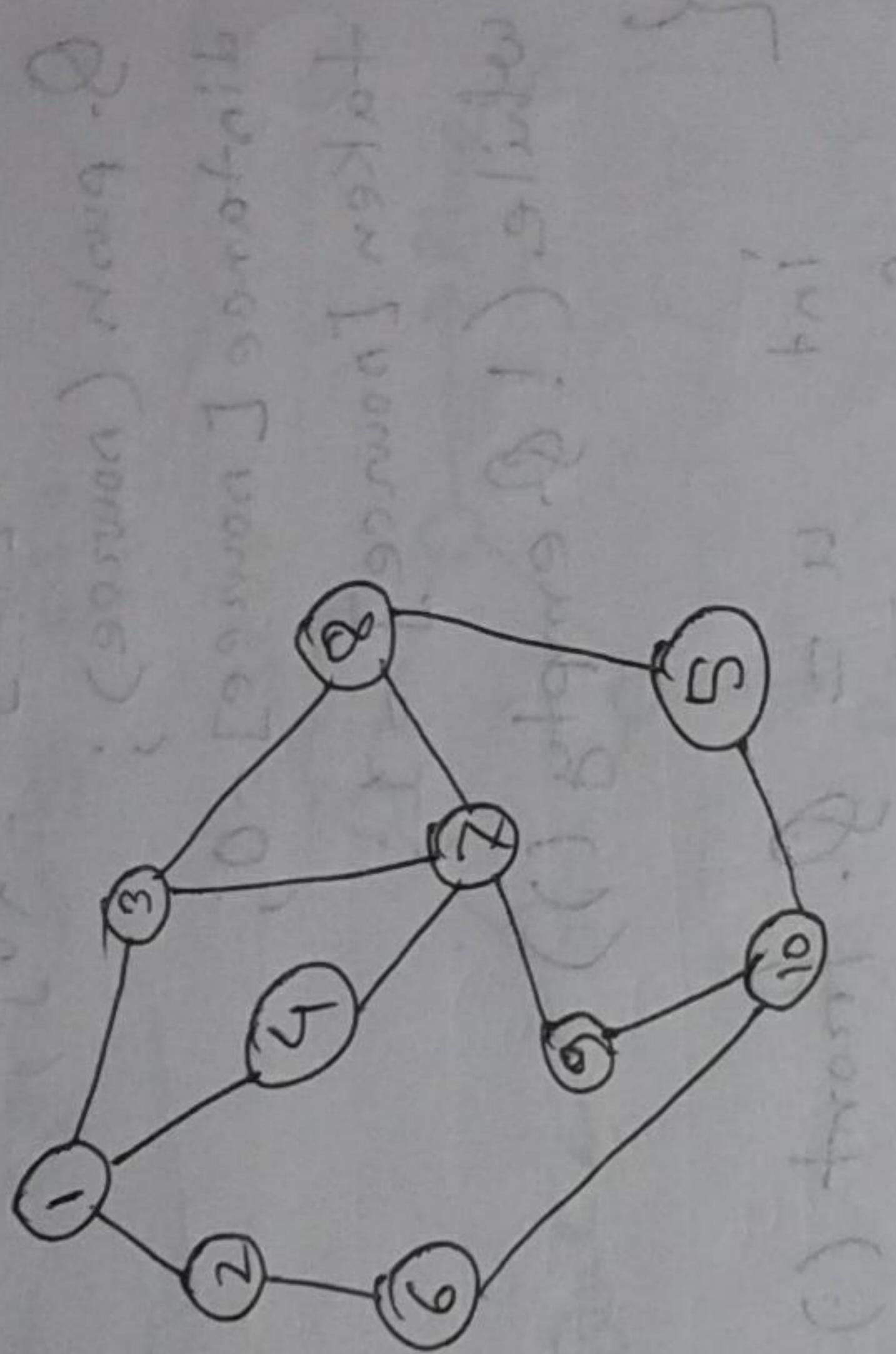
max(matrix) = min(matrix) + max(matrix) - value count sum of all elements

$\max(\text{matrix}[i][j] \cdot \text{matrix}[i][k] \cdot \text{matrix}[k][j])$

BFS (Breadth First Search)

Samiul Islam (Sohad)

- * BFS করা Source node রেকে প্রথমে প্রক্রিয়া করে, তারের সঙ্গে অসম্পর্শ মিলিবারিং করতে হবে।



Source: `class Graph:`

```
    def __init__(self):
        self.graph = {1: [2, 3, 4], 2: [1, 3, 4, 5], 3: [1, 2, 4, 5, 6], 4: [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7], 5: [3, 4, 6, 7], 6: [4, 5, 7], 7: [4, 5]}
```

resunse[2] = 1.

distance[2] = distance[1] + 1.

So, BFS 2nd costalay, 2nd trip 1.

queue mode এ রিভিজ করলে তা specify করা হবে।

queue mode এ রিভিজ করলে তা queue করা হবে।

queue mode এ রিভিজ করলে তা queue করা হবে।

queue mode এ রিভিজ করলে তা queue করা হবে।

queue mode এ রিভিজ করলে তা queue করা হবে।

queue mode এ রিভিজ করলে তা queue করা হবে।

queue mode এ রিভিজ করলে তা queue করা হবে।

```
void bfs (int source)
{
    queue<int> Q;
    int distance [100] = {0};  
           → max-number of node identity
```

```
    int taken [100] = {0};  
    Q.push (source);  
    distance [source] = 0;  
    taken [source] = 1;  
    while (!Q.empty ())  
    {
        int u = Q.front ();  
        for (int i = 0; i < G[u].size (); i++)
```

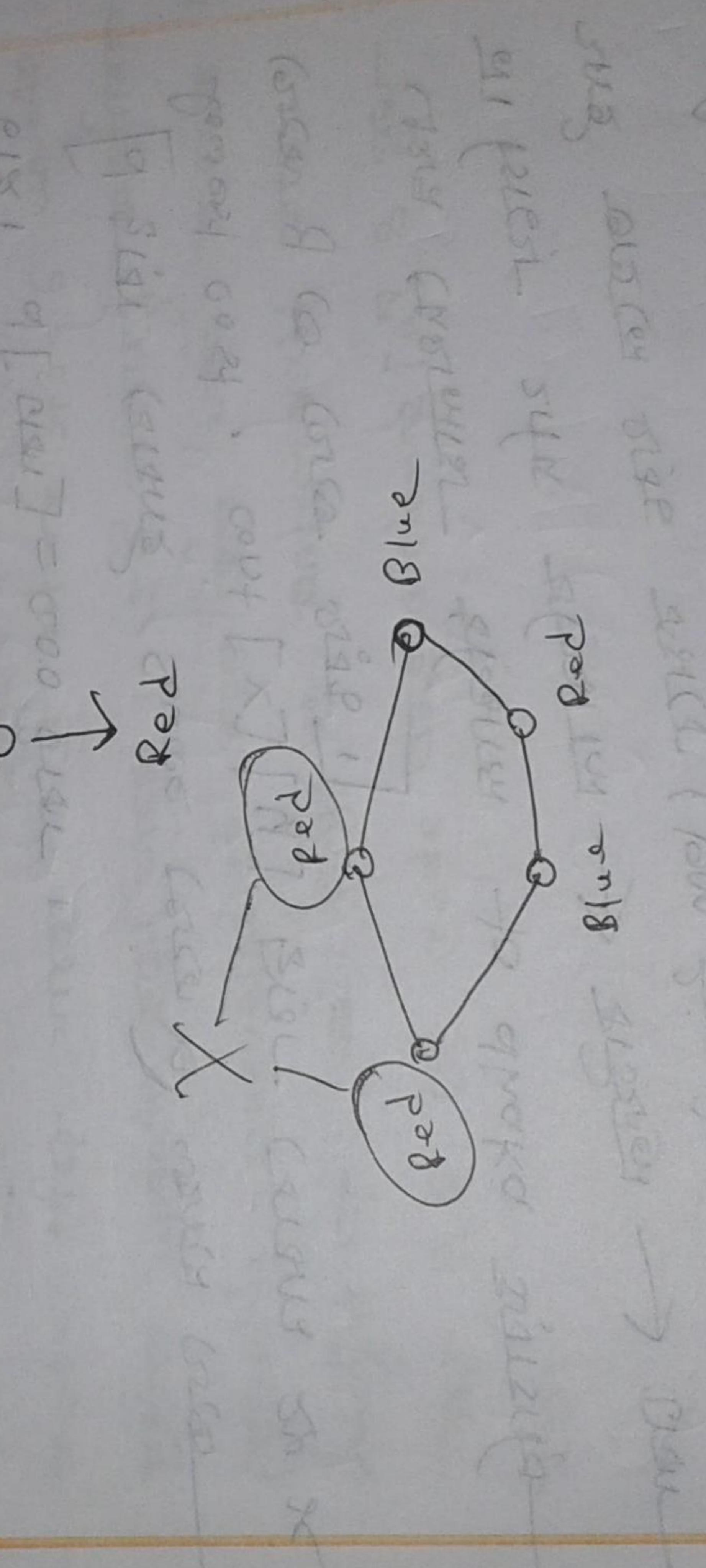
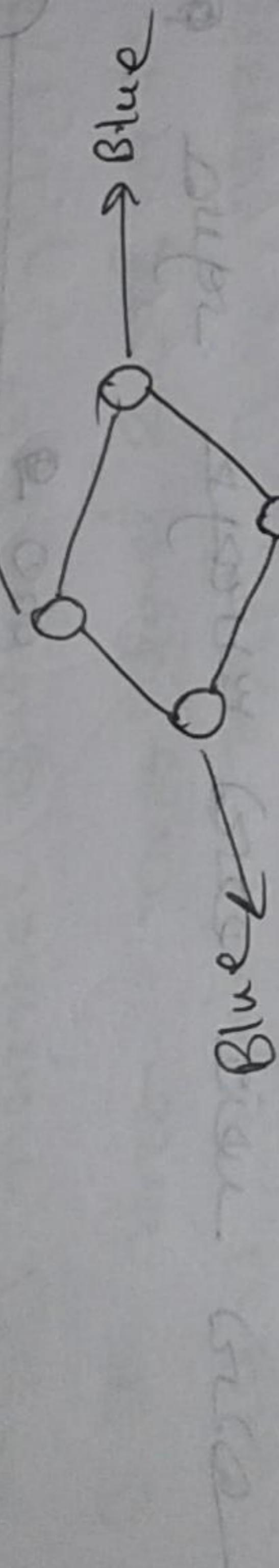
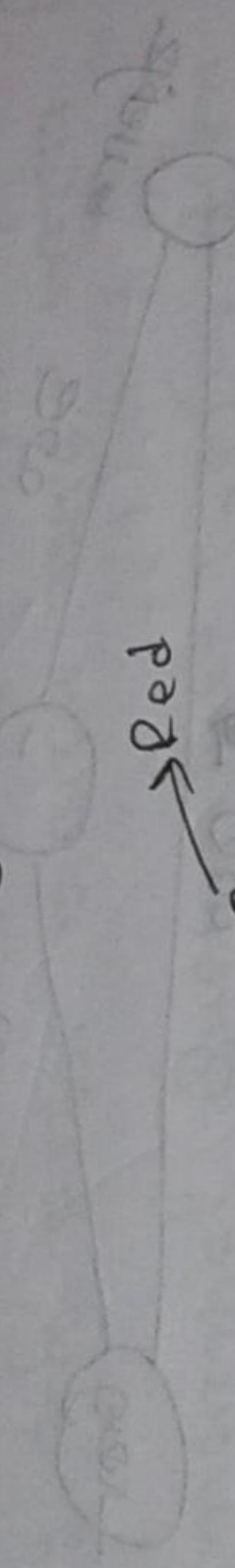
```

        {
            int v = G[u][i];  
            if (!taken[v])  
            {
                taken[v] = 1;  
                Q.push (v);
            }
        }
    }
    distance[v] = distance[u] + 1;
```

```
Q.pop ();  
}
```

(3)

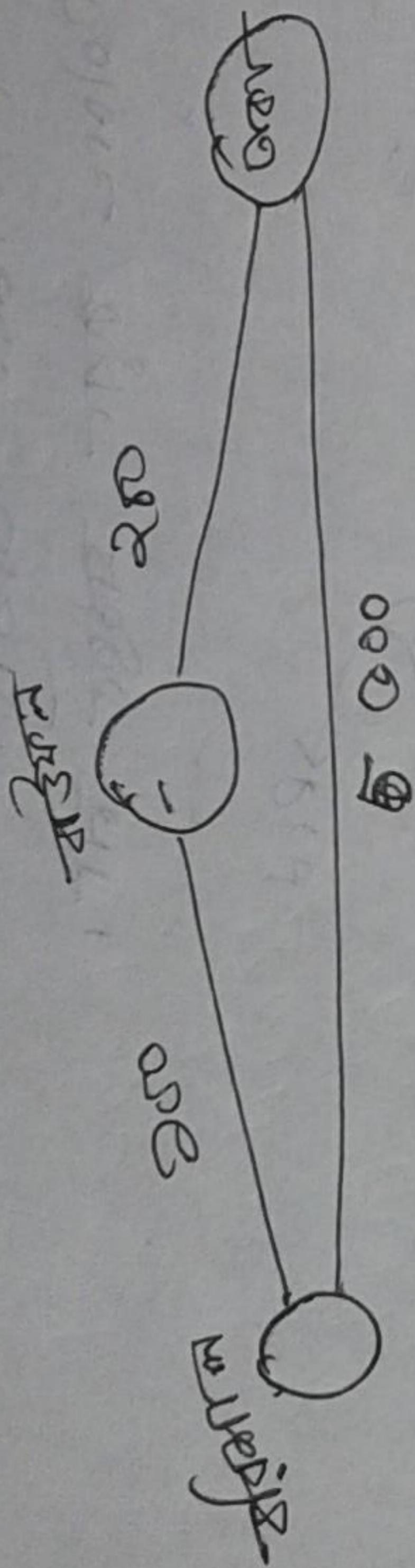
- * B.F.S द्वारा Check कर सकते हैं Graph के दो बहुभाग दो colored बहुभाग होता है।
- # Negative Edge (विपरीत त्रिकोण) दो बहुभाग के Graph के दो बहुभाग - color दो colour करना चाहता है।



$$\left(\left[V_1 \right] + \left[V_2 \right] + \left[V_3 \right] + \left[V_4 \right] \right) \times \left(\left[V_1 \right] + \left[V_2 \right] + \left[V_3 \right] + \left[V_4 \right] \right)$$

पर यह नहीं हो सकता।

Diskoteca Algo en Hueso
Point 2



1000 = []
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-

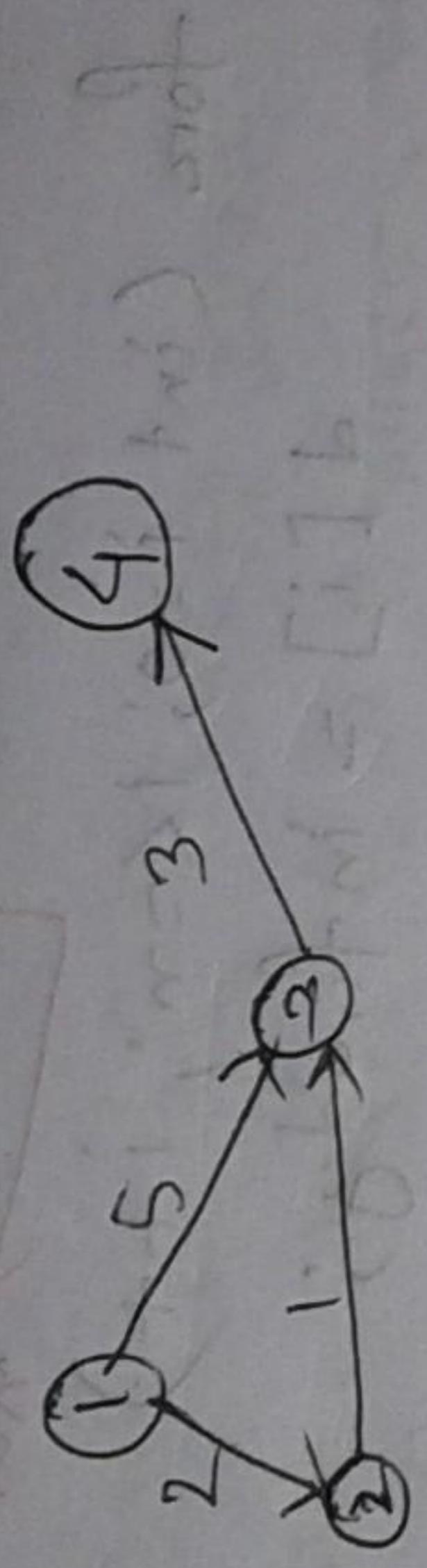
1

Source code
for L^p and L^∞
norms
and gradient
norms
and divergence
norms
and other
norms

$$\sum p_i \ln p_i + \text{const} = \sum p_i \ln p_i + \text{const}$$

1925-1926
S. F. State

Wid Process করে তারও font হয়ে রয়ে
লেখা:



ব্রেইন: 25 টির অন্তর একের
পুর্বে মূল ক্ষেত্র ফ্রিপ্রেস
করে আবেগ লেবেল 2 (০২) ৪ (০৩) করে
৫+৩=৮ উপরে করে আবেগ লেবেল 1 → 2
করে আবেগ লেবেল ৩+৩=৬ উপরে
করে আবেগ লেবেল ১ → ২
প্রদর্শন - ক্ষেত্র ফ্রিপ্রেস
করে আবেগ লেবেল ১
করে আবেগ লেবেল ১
করে আবেগ লেবেল ১

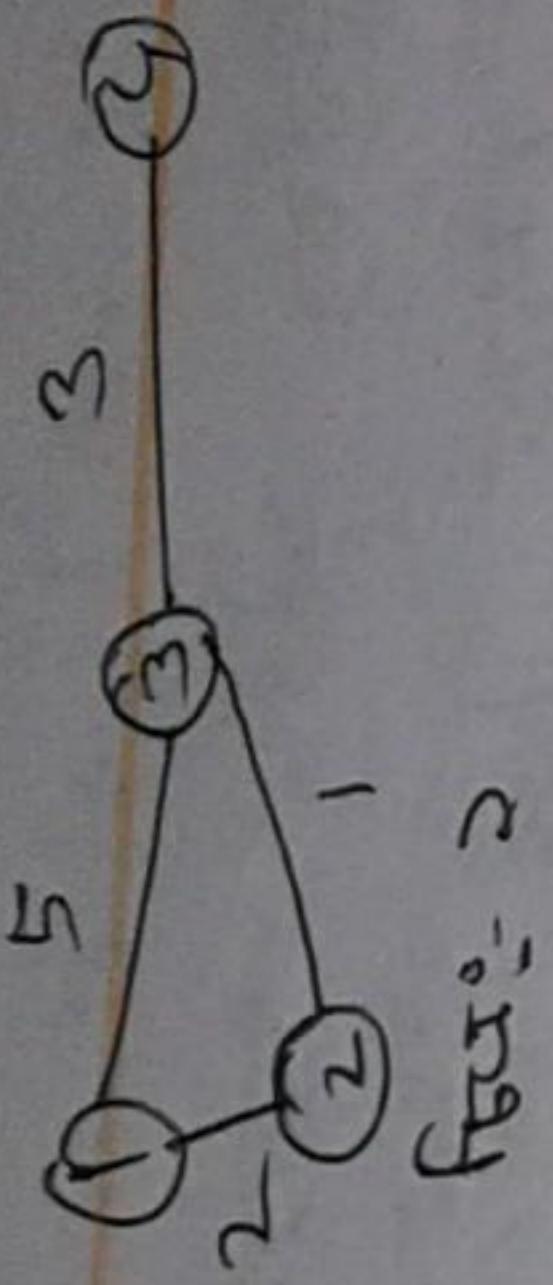
ব্রেইন: $(\{v_j\}_{j \in [n]}, \{w_{ij}\}_{i \in [m]})$

ব্রেইন: $\{v_i\}_{i \in [n]}$ করে আবেগ

ব্রেইন: $\{w_{ij}\}_{i \in [m]}$ করে আবেগ

Code: Dijkstra

```
void dijkstra (int n, int m, int d[where to get distance],  
               int q[number of nodes (max node)])  
{  
    for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++)  
        d[i] = infinity;  
  
    queue<int> q;  
    q.push(0);  
    d[0] = 0;  
    int u, v;  
    while (!q.empty())  
    {  
        u = q.front();  
        for (int i = 0; i < N[u].size(); i++)  
        {  
            v = N[u][i];  
            if ((d[u] + Cost[N[u][v]]) < d[v])  
            {  
                d[v] = d[u] + Cost[N[u][v]];  
                q.push(v);  
            }  
        }  
        q.pop();  
    }  
    printf ("Shortest distance in: %d", d[dest]);  
}
```



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1. $\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (-\cos 2x)$

2. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) + \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x + \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin 2x)$

3. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) - \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x - \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin 2x)$

4. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) + \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x + \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin 2x)$

5. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) - \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x - \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin 2x)$

6. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) + \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x + \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin 2x)$

7. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) - \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x - \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin 2x)$

8. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) + \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x + \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin 2x)$

9. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) - \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x - \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin 2x)$

10. $\frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x) + \cos(2x)]$
= $\frac{1}{2} [(\sin x + \cos x)^2]$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \sin x \cos x)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin 2x)$

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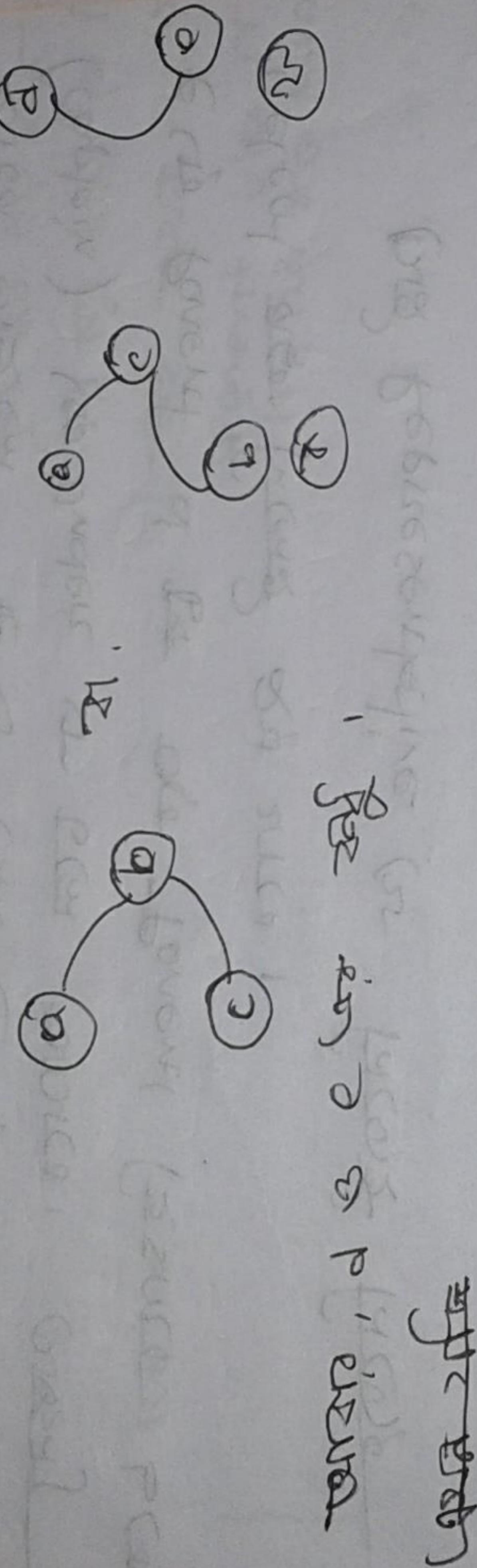
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Prevention
of
disease
and
control
of
communicable
diseases
and
protection
of
the
population
from
infectious
agents

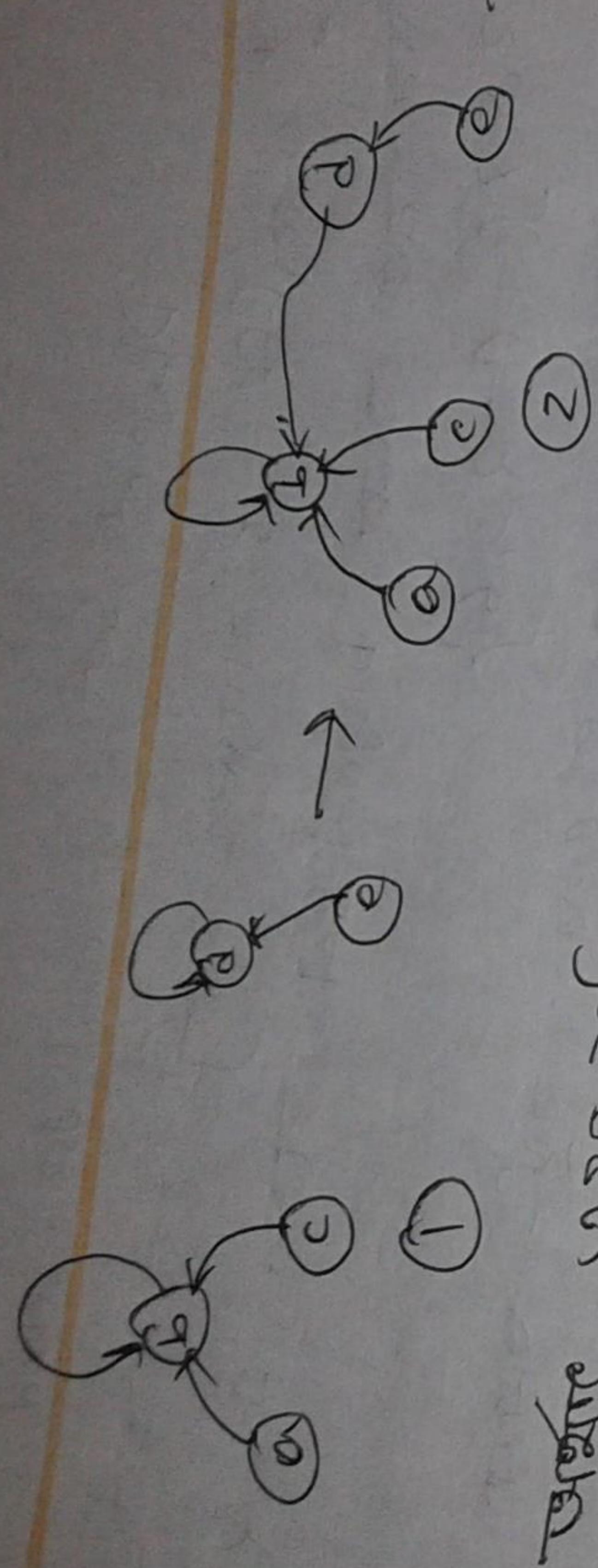
○) 8)

27 अक्टूबर 1970
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① ~~Parent~~ ~~and~~ Parent,

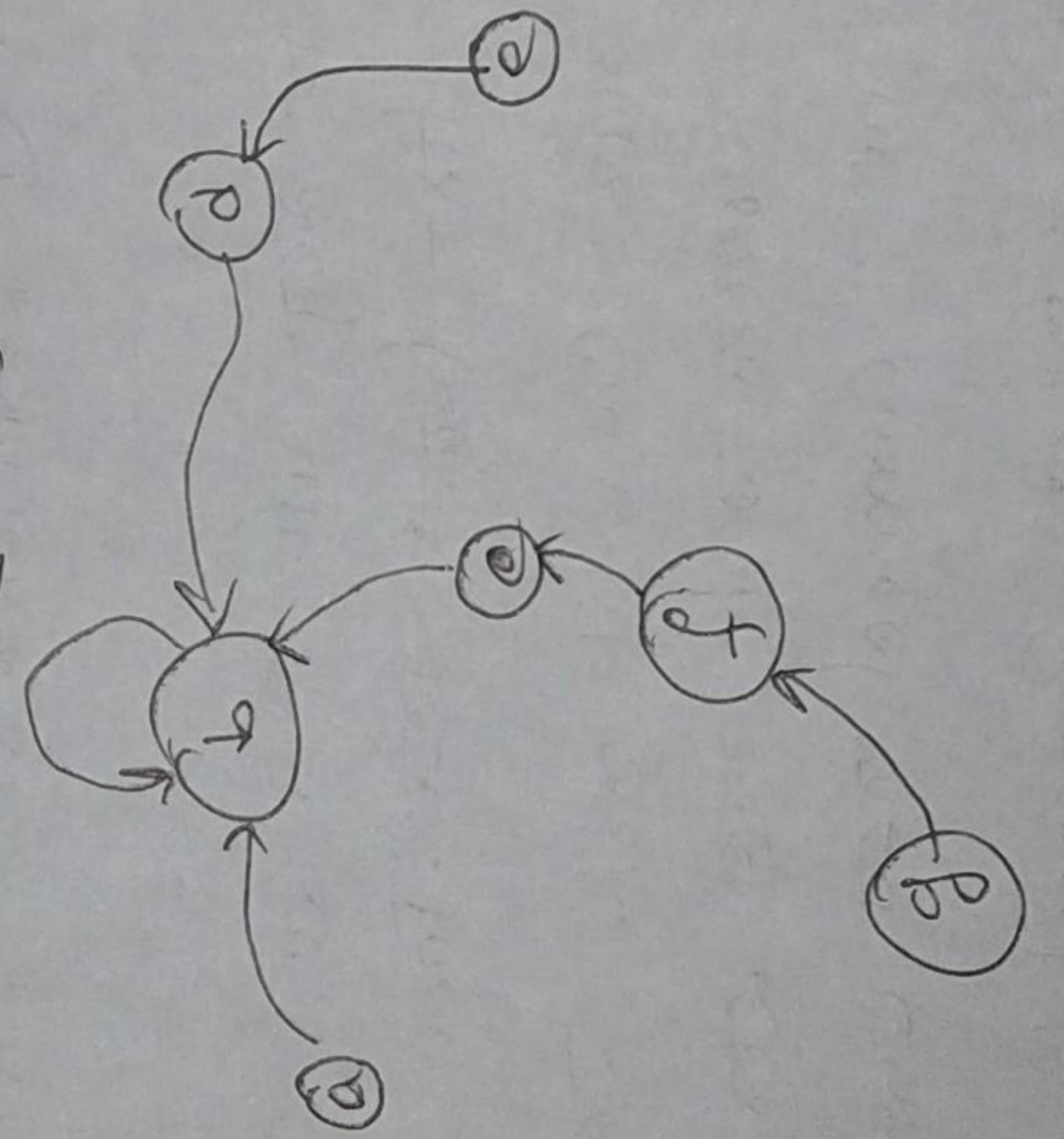
Reproduced by
TOMS RIVER
LIBRARIES



3. ~~Parent~~ ~~Child~~ ~~is~~ ~~an~~ ~~example~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~is~~ ~~relation~~
~~(captain)~~ ~~under~~ ~~the~~ ~~is~~ ~~representative~~
~~e.g.~~ Parent ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~parent~~ ~~of~~ ~~children~~ ~~but~~
~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~parent~~ ~~of~~ ~~friends~~ ~~or~~ ~~etc.~~

4. ~~Representative~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~factor~~ ~~for~~
~~parent~~.

$$\text{parent}[n] = n'$$



5. ~~graph~~ ~~G~~ ~~is~~ ~~representative~~ ~~is~~ ~~also~~ ~~true~~
~~if~~ ~~parent~~ ~~C~~ ~~is~~ ~~parent~~ ~~B~~.

6. ~~also~~ ~~be~~ ~~to~~ ~~parent~~ ~~b~~ ; ~~representative~~ ~~is~~ ~~also~~ ~~parent~~
~~parent~~ ~~[b]~~ ~~=~~ ~~b~~ ; ~~representative~~ ~~is~~ ~~also~~ ~~parent~~
~~parent~~ ~~[b]~~ ~~=~~ ~~b~~ ; ~~representative~~ ~~is~~ ~~also~~ ~~parent~~
~~parent~~ ~~[b]~~ ~~=~~ ~~b~~ ; ~~representative~~ ~~is~~ ~~also~~ ~~parent~~

Customer, ID

procedure Union (a, b) {

$u = \text{Find Representative}(a)$

$v = \text{Find Representative}(b)$

if $u = v$ then Rep (a) & Rep (b) else

parent [u] $\leftarrow v$

return

}

parent [u] $\leftarrow v$

parent [v] $\leftarrow u$

return

procedure Find Representative (u):

if parent [u] $= u$ then return u

else

parent [u] $\leftarrow \text{Find Representative}(\text{parent}[u])$

return parent [u]

end if

return Find Representative (parent [u])

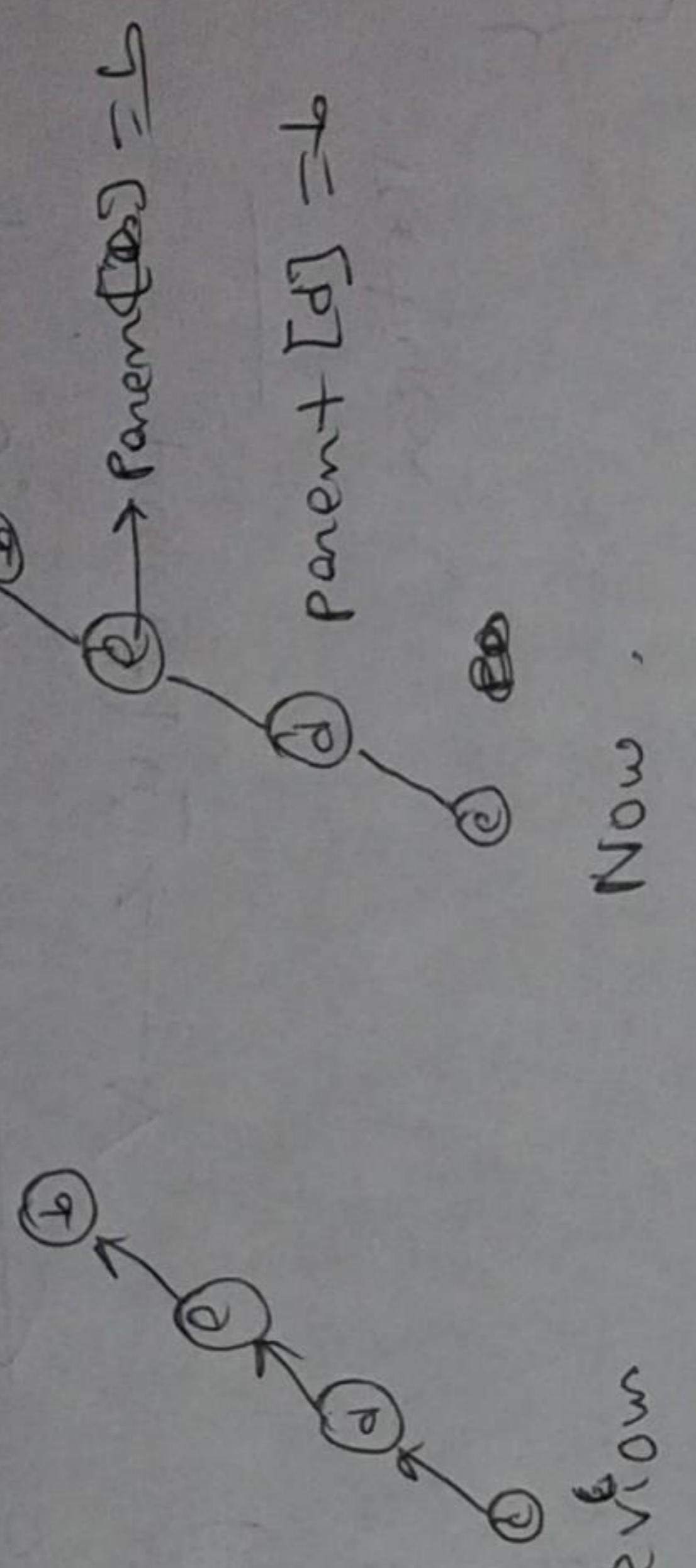
}

return Find Representative (parent [u])

}

9

Previous provisions
and representations
of the parties
to this contract
are hereby
reaffirmed
and incorporated
into this contract
as if set forth
herein at length.
The parties
hereby agree
that the
representatives
of each party
shall have
the right
to inspect
any part
of the
work
at any time
during
normal
working
hours
and
upon
written
notice
to
the
other
party
not
less
than
one
week
prior
to
such
inspection.
Each party
shall
be
responsible
for
any
loss
or
damage
caused
by
its
representatives
inspecting
the
work
unless
such
loss
or
damage
is
caused
by
negligence
or
willful
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such
representatives.
Each party
shall
be
responsible
for
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loss
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representatives
inspecting
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Now
frequently

procedure and prospective
prognostic

Find *Protagonist* (\textcircled{R}) }
and *Antagonist* (\textcircled{R}) }

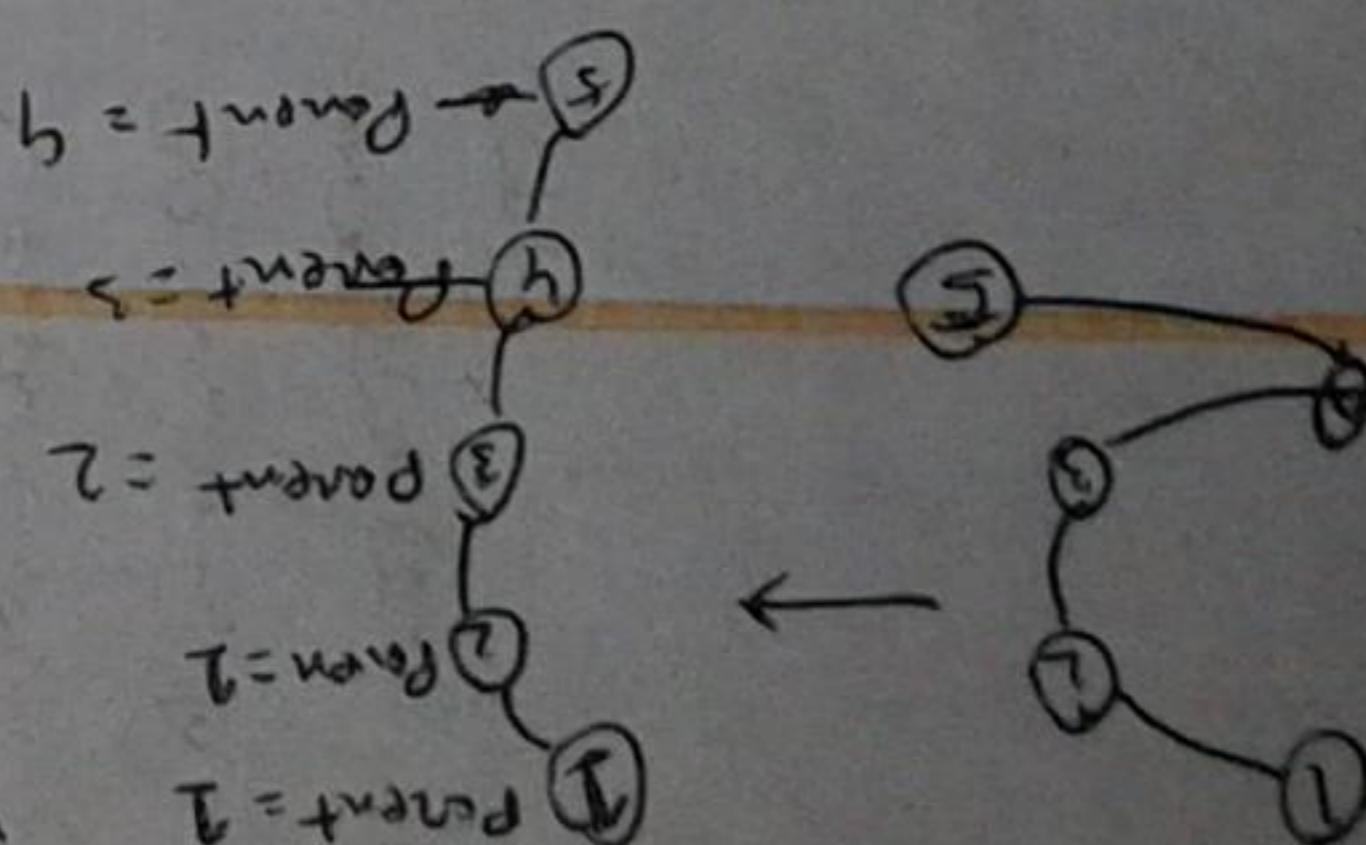
$$\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{parent}} +$$

return π and f .

parent [E₂] → parent [E₂] + PEP → PEP + parent [E₂]

forever in
memory

3



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44
using namespace std;

Full code:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int parent[100];
int findRepresentative(int a)
{
    if (parent[a] == a)
        return a;
    else
        return findRepresentative(parent[a]);
}

void Union(int a, int b)
{
    int u = findRepresentative(a);
    int v = findRepresentative(b);
    if (u != v)
        parent[u] = v;
    return;
}

void makeset(int w)
{
    parent[w] = w;
    return;
}

int main()
{
    init disjoint-net(999);
    cout << "Enter number of pair of friend" << endl;
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    int a, b;
```

```
for (int i=0; i<m; i++)  
{  
    cin>>a>>b;  
    Union(a,b);  
}  
  
for (int i=0; i<m; i++)  
{  
    cout << parent[i] << endl;  
}
```

Topological Sort.

Samiul Islam Jehad.

- * Topological Sort is a linear arrangement of vertices such that if there is a directed edge from vertex v to vertex u , then v comes before u in the arrangement.
- * A topological sort is not unique.
- * It is not dependent on the edges.

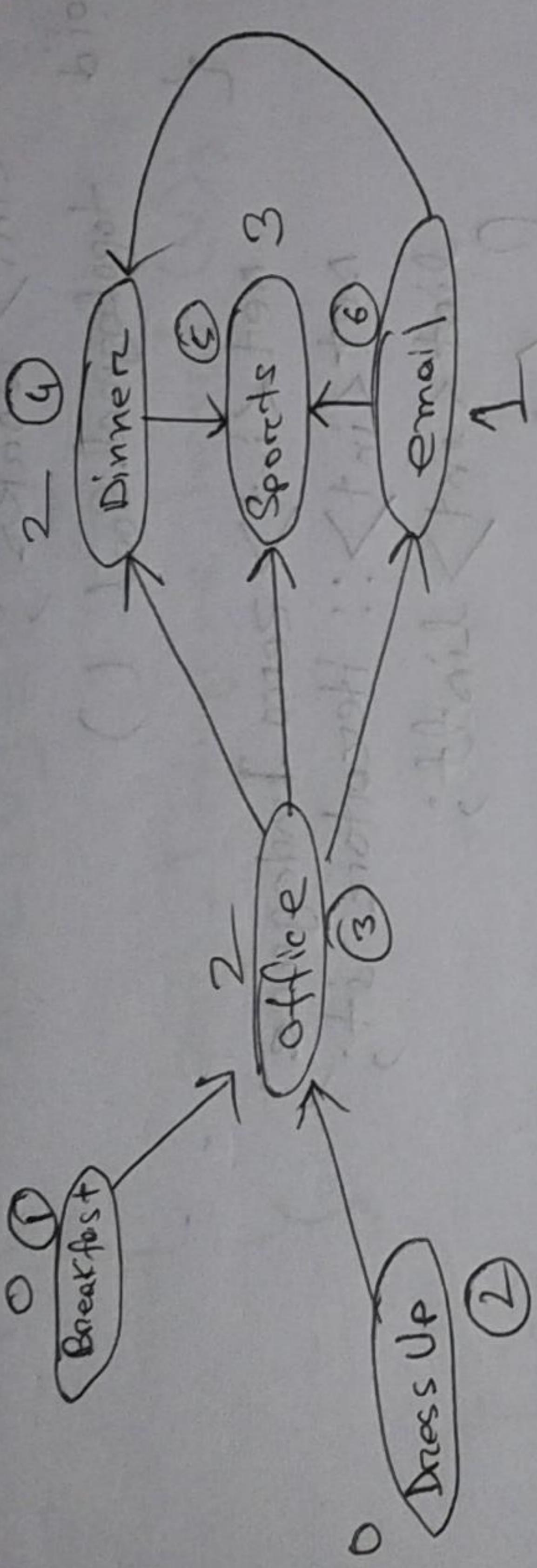


Fig. + 6

- 6 For every vertex v in the graph, if there is an incoming edge to v , then v must be present in the sorted list.
- 7 If there is no incoming edge to v , then v can be placed anywhere in the sorted list.

Ex. Sort 2 → Computer (5) → Dress Up (2) → Breakfast (1) → Office (3) → Sports (4).

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum indegree of a vertex?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum indegree of a vertex?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the maximum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 1

Ques. If G is a directed acyclic graph (DAG), then what is the minimum number of edges between two vertices?

Ans. 0

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```
ret <int> zero_indegree;
ret <int> <int>; indegree[i];
int <int> <int>;
```

for (int i = words.begin(); i != words.end(); ++i) {

} } }

if (indegree[*it] == 0) {

} }

zero_indegree = *it;

} }

cout << "zero_indegree: " << zero_indegree << endl;

(c) $\text{Ridge} \cdot \text{emergence}$
(d) zero-Trendage

```

    } = zero - Indegree - begin();
    it = G[u].begin();
    for (int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); i++) {
        if (G[u][i] == 0) {
            cout << "zero-Indegree-";
            cout << G[u][i];
            cout << endl;
        }
    }
}

```

```

if (indegree[v] != 0)
    indegree[v] -=;
if (indegree[v] == 0)
    {
        zero_indegree.insert(v);
    }
}

list<int>::iterator itt;
for (itt = list.begin(); itt != list.end(); ++itt)
{
    cout << " -->" << *itt;
}
cout << endl;
int main()
{
    cout << "First Input independent & See dependent"
        << endl;
    int i;
    while (cin >> i)
    {
        G[independent].push_back(dependent[i]);
        G[dependent].push_back(dependent[i]);
    }
}

```

(49)

works inherent (independent);
works inherent (dependent);

} topological sort (i),