

# Freshmen Programming Contests 2024

## Solutions presentation

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By the Freshmen Programming Contests 2024 jury for:

- AAPJE in Amsterdam
- FPC in Delft
- FYPC in Eindhoven
- GAPC in Groningen

May 4, 2024



## A: Annoying Alliterations

Problem Author: Maciek Sidor



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- Similarly,  $|p(v, t)| > |p(s, t)|$ , but these two together give us a contradiction.  $\square$

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Statistics: 23 submissions, 1 accepted, 6 unknown

## B: Building Pyramids

Problem Author: Maarten Sijm



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The number of spheres in triangle  $t$  is  $T(t) = \sum_{i=1}^t i$ .

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- **Pitfall:** If  $t$  is an int,  $t \cdot (t + 1)$  overflows. Use 64-bit integers!

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Statistics: 53 submissions, 29 accepted, 2 unknown

## C: Curious Jury

Problem Author: Jeroen Op de Beek

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- **Problem:** Given two types of penalty times for  $n$  teams ( $1 \leq l_i < s_i \leq n$ ), find out over all ways of choosing the type of penalty time for each team, how many fixed points the scoreboard contains in total.

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- **Observation 3:** Other teams form 3 groups:
  - **A** Teams with  $l_j < f, s_j < f$
  - **B** Teams with  $l_j < f, s_j \geq f$
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  - Team  $j$  is in group **A** if  $s_j < f$ .
  - Team  $j$  is in group **C** if  $l_j \geq f$ .
  - Otherwise, team  $j$  is in **B**. By sorting the  $l_j$  and  $s_j$  arrays,  $|A|$  and  $|C|$  can be found by binary search.

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- Need to calculate  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  binomial coefficients  $\binom{a}{b}$ , with  $0 \leq a, b \leq n$ :  $\binom{a}{b} = \frac{a!}{b!(a-b)!}$  and  $2^a$  for  $0 \leq a \leq n$ , both mod  $(10^9 + 7)$

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- Can precalculate factorial[k] and twopower[k] in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .
- Can find inverse of factorial[n] in  $\mathcal{O}(\log(MOD))$  (or if you don't know how to calculate a modular inverse, you can bruteforce it on your own computer).

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- Now fill the array invfactorial[k] using  $\text{invfactorial}[k] = \text{invfactorial}[k+1] \cdot (k+1)$  in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .

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- Now fill the array invfactorial[k] using  $\text{invfactorial}[k] = \text{invfactorial}[k+1] \cdot (k+1)$  in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .
- Complexity varying from  $\mathcal{O}(n(\log(n) + \log(MOD)))$  to  $\mathcal{O}(n + \log(MOD))$  depending on exact implementation.

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Statistics: 3 submissions, 0 accepted, 3 unknown

## D: Dragged-out Duel

Problem Author: Wietze Koops



- **Problem:** Read two lines, comprised of 'R', 'P', and 'S', and determine who wins the most games.

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- **Problem:** Read two lines, comprised of 'R', 'P', and 'S', and determine who wins the most games.
- **Solution:**
  - Read the two lines character by character, increment a counter if player 1 wins and decrement it if player 2 wins.
  - Finally, print "victory" if the counter is positive, and "defeat" if it is negative.

## D: Dragged-out Duel

Problem Author: Wietze Koops



- **Problem:** Read two lines, comprised of 'R', 'P', and 'S', and determine who wins the most games.
- **Solution:**
  - Read the two lines character by character, increment a counter if player 1 wins and decrement it if player 2 wins.
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  - Finally, print "victory" if the counter is positive, and "defeat" if it is negative.
- **Complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .

Statistics: 50 submissions, 34 accepted, 3 unknown

## E: European Election

Problem Author: Veselin Mitev



- **Problem:** Given ranked-choice ballots, determine the candidate who beats all other candidates.

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  - Pick a candidate  $d$ .

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## E: European Election

Problem Author: Veselin Mitev

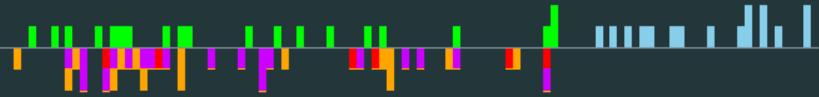


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Statistics: 29 submissions, 4 accepted, 9 unknown

## F: Flag Rotation

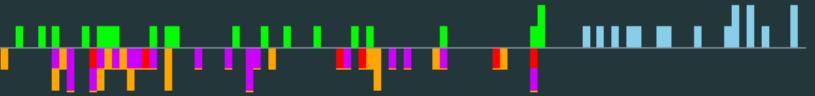
Problem Author: Jeroen Op de Beek



- **Problem:** Count how many cells will change when painting the flag rotated.

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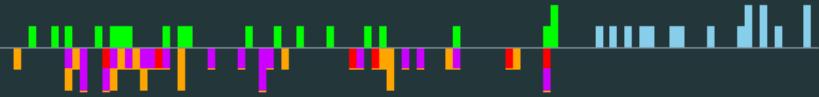
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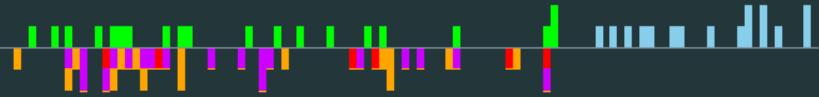
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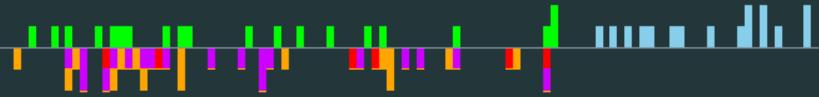
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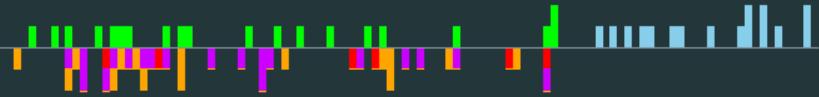
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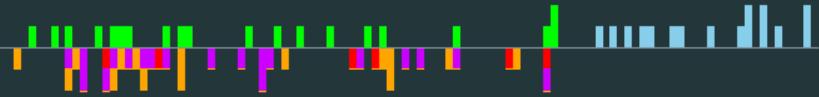
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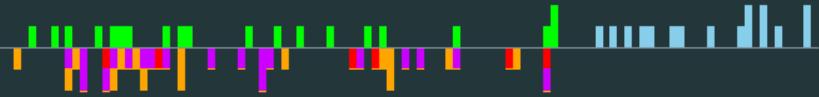
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Statistics: 76 submissions, 20 accepted, 16 unknown

## G: Galactic Expedition

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Problem Author: Veselin Mitev

- **Problem:** Navigate between wormholes to find the ancient relic, without running out of fuel.

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- **Observation:** You can refuel more than enough times to simply explore all wormholes, until you find a way to reach the relic.

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- **Observation:** You can refuel more than enough times to simply explore all wormholes, until you find a way to reach the relic.
- **Solution:** Perform a “live” search – explore the wormholes while always keeping enough fuel ( $\frac{d}{2}$ ) to go back to home base:

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Statistics: 0 submissions, 0 accepted

## H: Horrendous Mistake

Problem Author: Jeroen Op de Beek



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  - Calculate the value of `sum` for the initial array and store this.
  - For every update  $(x, v)$  (let the old value in the array be  $v_{old}$ ):
    - Decrement  $c_{v_{old}}$ .
    - Subtract  $c_x \cdot v_{old} + a_{v_{old}}$  and add  $c_x \cdot v + a_v$  to the stored value of `sum`.
    - Increment  $c_v$ .
    - Update the value in the array.

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Problem Author: Jeroen Op de Beeck



- **Problem:** Calculate the value of the function `sum`, which uses values instead of indices.
- **Naive solution:** Simply run the function after every update. This takes  $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot q)$  time, too slow!
- **Observation:** To be fast enough, every query must be processed in  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ .
- **Solution:** Do some extra bookkeeping:
  - Count how often every value occurs in the initial array ( $= c_x$  for every  $0 \leq x < n$ ).
  - Calculate the value of `sum` for the initial array and store this.
  - For every update  $(x, v)$  (let the old value in the array be  $v_{old}$ ):
    - Decrement  $c_{v_{old}}$ .
    - Subtract  $c_x \cdot v_{old} + a_{v_{old}}$  and add  $c_x \cdot v + a_v$  to the stored value of `sum`.
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Statistics: 59 submissions, 6 accepted, 9 unknown

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Problem Author: Makar Kuleshov



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Statistics: 76 submissions, 3 accepted, 33 unknown

## J: Jailbreak

Problem Author: Wietze Koops



- **Problem:** Escape from a  $w \times h$  grid jail where you can go up only if you have a ladder. Ladders can be carried to a different place on the same storey.



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Statistics: 18 submissions, 0 accepted, 16 unknown

## K: Kangaroo Race

Problem Author: Leon van der Waal



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- Notice that when a kangeroo jumps over the  $n$ -th segment, it jumps to  $x^2 \pmod n$ .
- So after  $i$  jumps, the kangeroo is in segment  $x^{2^i} \pmod n$ .
- Therefore we need to determine the first  $i$  such that  $x^{2^i} \equiv 1 \pmod n$ .

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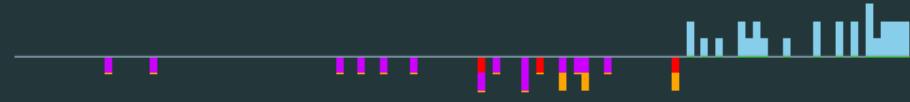
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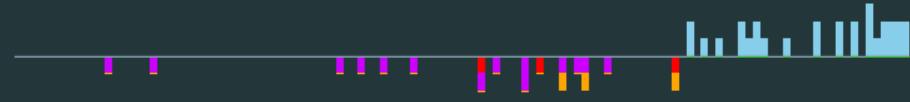
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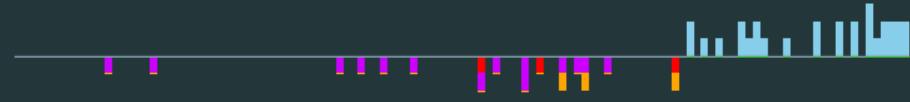
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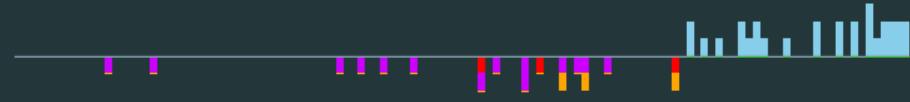


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- Notice that the powers of  $x$  repeat every  $r$ -th power:

$$1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^{r-1}, x^r = 1, x^{r+1} = x, x^2, x^3, \dots$$

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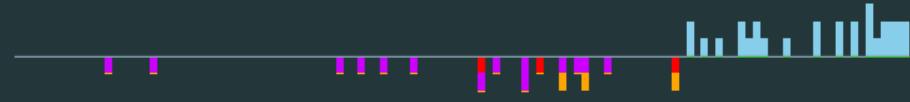
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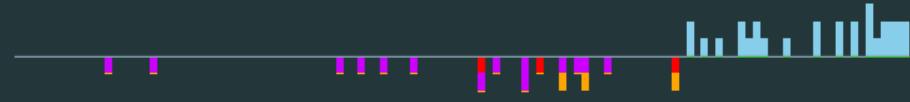
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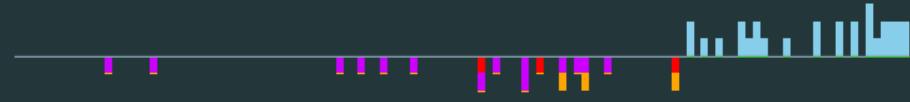
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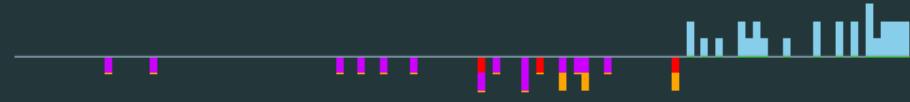
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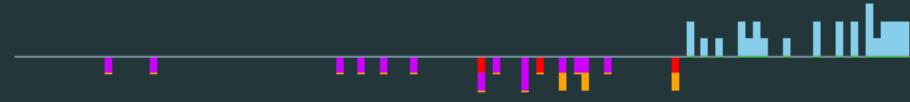
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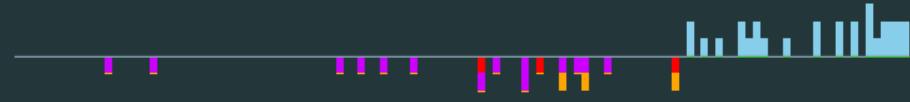
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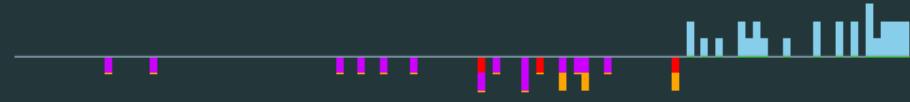
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Statistics: 49 submissions, 0 accepted, 29 unknown

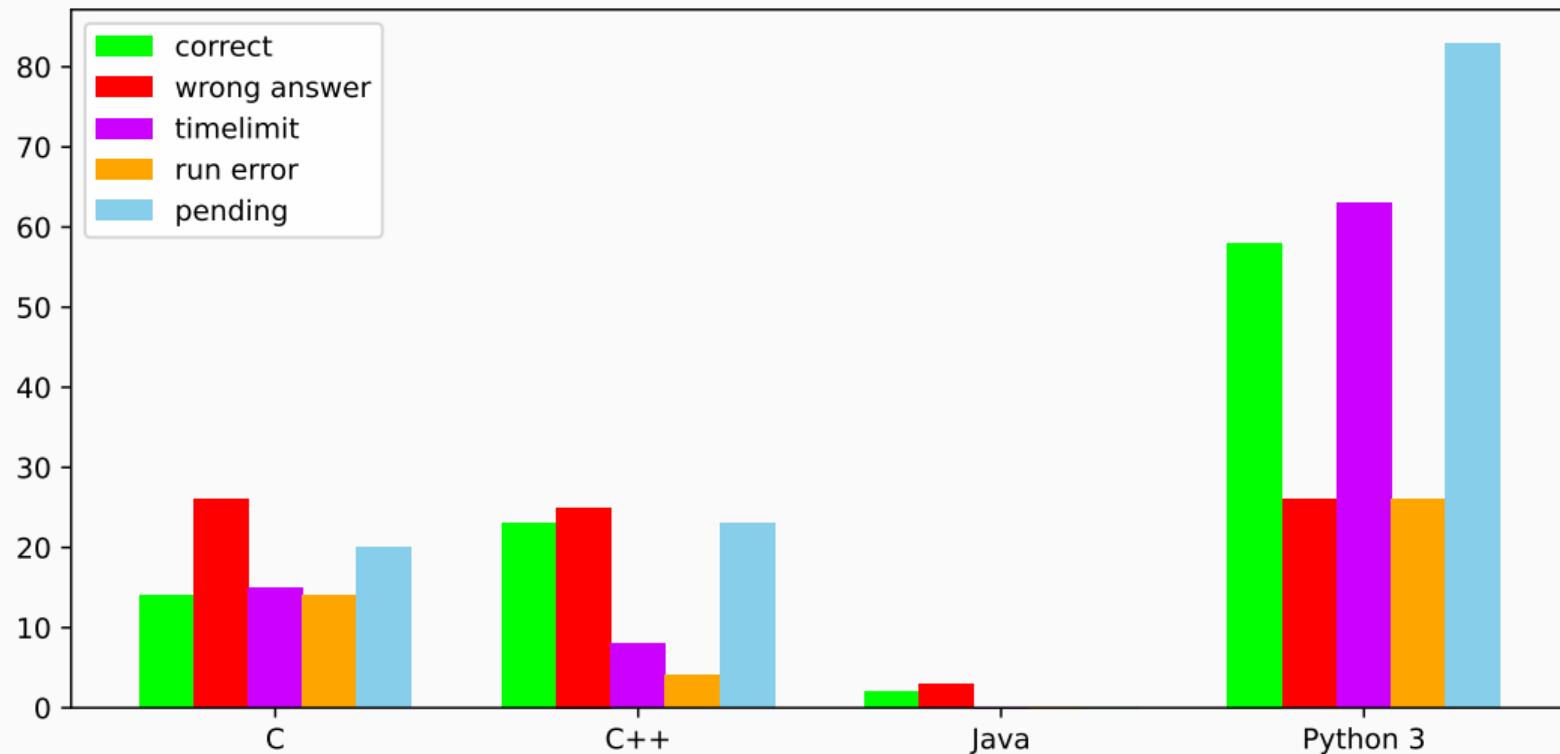
## Open online contest

Want to solve the problems you could not finish?  
Or have friends that like to solve algorithmic problems?

<https://fpacs2024.bapc.eu/>

Friday 10 May 2024 13:00–17:00

## Language stats



## Random facts

### Jury work

- 447 commits (last year: 361)

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<sup>1</sup>After codegolfing

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- The minimum<sup>1</sup> number of lines the jury needed to solve all problems is

$$2 + 1 + 11 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 22 + 5 + 3 + 11 + 4 = 66$$

On average 6.0 lines per problem, down from 6.4 last year

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## Thanks to the proofreaders:

- Arnoud van der Leer (TU Delft)
- Daniel Cortild (RU Groningen)
- Davina van Meer (Delft)
- Henk van der Laan (TU Eindhoven)
- Matei Tinca (VU Amsterdam, )
- Michael Vasseur  
(VU Amsterdam / DOMjudge)
- Mylène Martodihardjo (VU Amsterdam)
- Nicky Gerritsen  
(TU Eindhoven / DOMjudge)
- Pavel Kunyavskiy  
(JetBrains Amsterdam,  )
- Ragnar Groot Koerkamp  
(ETH Zürich / NWERC jury)
- Rick Wouters (TU Eindhoven)
- Siëna van Schaick (Radboud Nijmegen)
- Thomas Verwoerd  
(TU Delft,  )
- Yoshi van den Akker (TU Delft)

# Thanks to the Jury for the Freshmen Programming Contests:

- Angel Karchev (TU Delft)
- Ivan Bliznets (RU Groningen)
- Jeroen Op de Beek (TU Delft)
- Leon van der Waal (TU Delft)
- Maarten Sijm (TU Delft)
- Maciek Sidor (VU Amsterdam)
- Makar Kuleshov (TU Delft)
- Mansur Nurmukhambetov (RU Groningen)
- Tymon Cichocki (TU Delft)
- Veselin Mitev (TU Delft)
- Vitor Greati (RU Groningen)
- Wietze Koops (Radboud Nijmegen / RU Groningen)
- Wiktor Cupiał (TU Delft)

