

Simple Sieve

n
10

2 5 7 }

$n \log \log n$ | n

6 21 7
9

sieve-size ≈ 10

6 under 7 prime nos upto n

not including n .

Segmented Sieve

n m / 11 13 17 19
 10 20 — 4

2 ~~15~~ = 10

1000 - 2000

[100]

↘ 10

Incremental Sieve

$l =$ $n = 10$
 0 1 2 3 4 ... 9

(2) 4 8 2 odd-prime

A `ArrayList<Integer>` `odds;`

$n \rightarrow$ $[3, 5, 7, 9]$ $p \rightarrow p_2$
 10

Euler Phi

$$\phi(n) = \begin{cases} n-1, & \text{prime} \\ (p-1)(q-1), & 35 = 7 \times 5 \\ & \hookrightarrow 6 \times 4 = 24 \end{cases}$$

$5 \rightarrow 4$
 $7 \rightarrow 6$

$$n \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \dots$$

$$\phi(140) = 140 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{7}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$140 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$= \frac{7}{p_1} \times \frac{5}{p_2} \times \frac{2}{p_3}$$

$$(140, 1)$$

⋮

Chinese Remainder Theorem

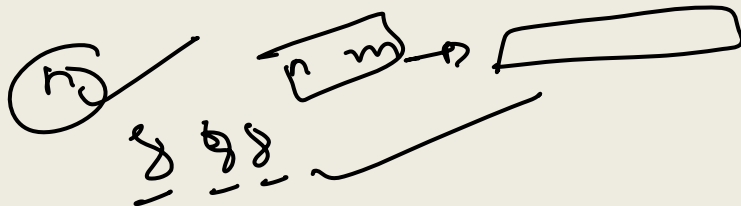
CRT

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &\equiv 10 \pmod{5} \\ x_2 &\equiv 12 \pmod{5} \\ x_3 &\equiv 16 \pmod{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{n} \end{aligned}$$

✓

Strobogrammatic Number

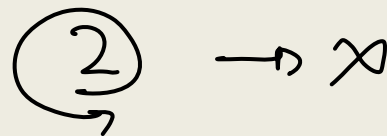
1800 not \rightarrow



8 5 8 X

$$n = 1$$
$$\{0, 1, 8\}$$

$n=2$
 $\{11, 88, 13, 36\}$



! 6 → 9

9-16

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$

1 6 9 8 0 }
1 9 6 8 0 }

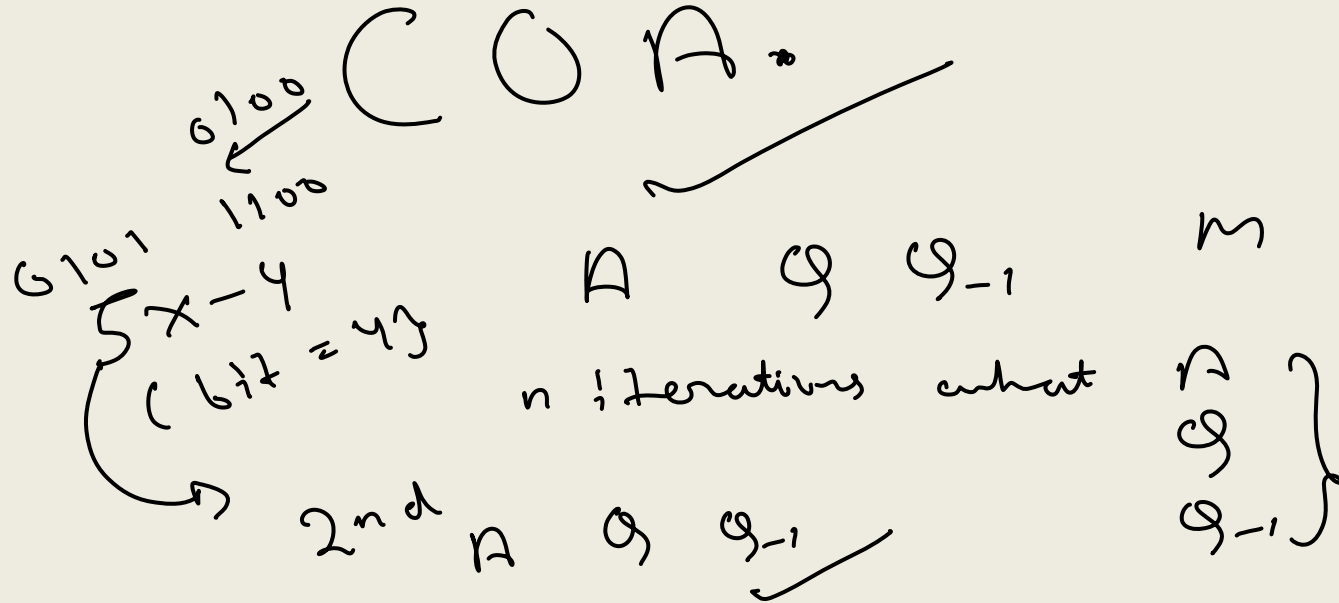
Binary Palindrome

5 = 101
~~101~~ } = ~
10

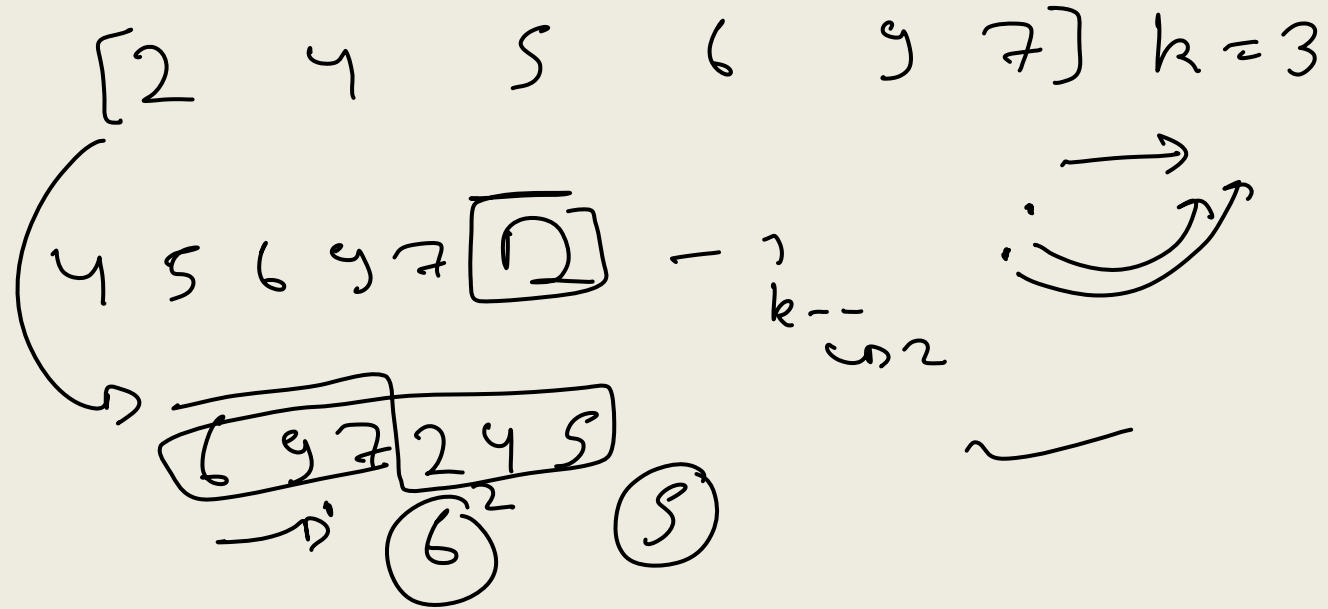
9 = 1001
8 7 2 1
1001 } —
←
1001

1010
← } x
0101
not

Booth's Algorithm



Block Swap / Rotating Array



Euclid's Algorithm

5
a

20
b
5xy

5

$\log(\min(a, b))$
53

1
—
—

Karatsuba Algorithm

Divide and Conquer

$$T(n) = 3T(n/2) + O(n)$$

$$5 \times 7 = 20$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \mid 5 \\ a \quad b \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \mid 5 \\ c \quad d \end{array}$$

(2)

result

$$\begin{aligned} &= ac \times 10^m \\ &+ ((a+c)(b+d) \\ &\quad - ac - bd) \times 10^{m/2} \\ &+ bd \end{aligned}$$

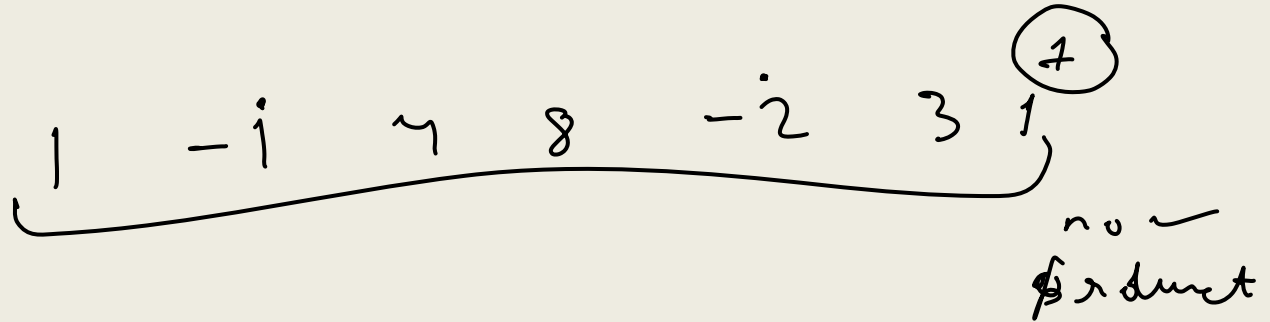
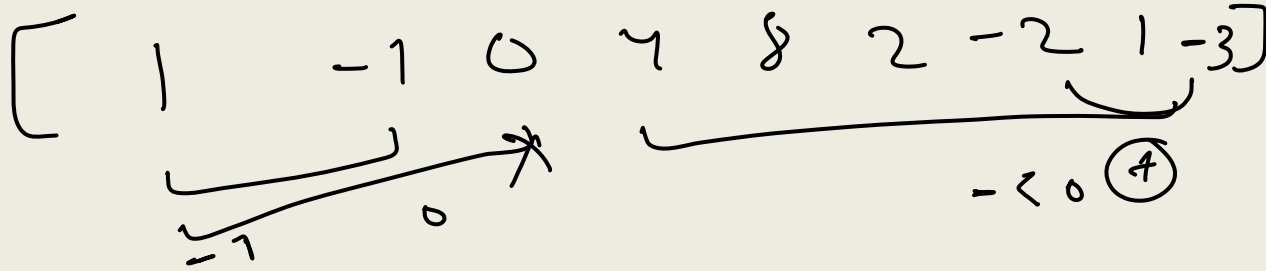
Longest Sequence of 1s After Flip

1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 $k=2$

6 ✓
max 6 (2) max

1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 } modification

Max Product Subarray



Swap 2 Nibbles

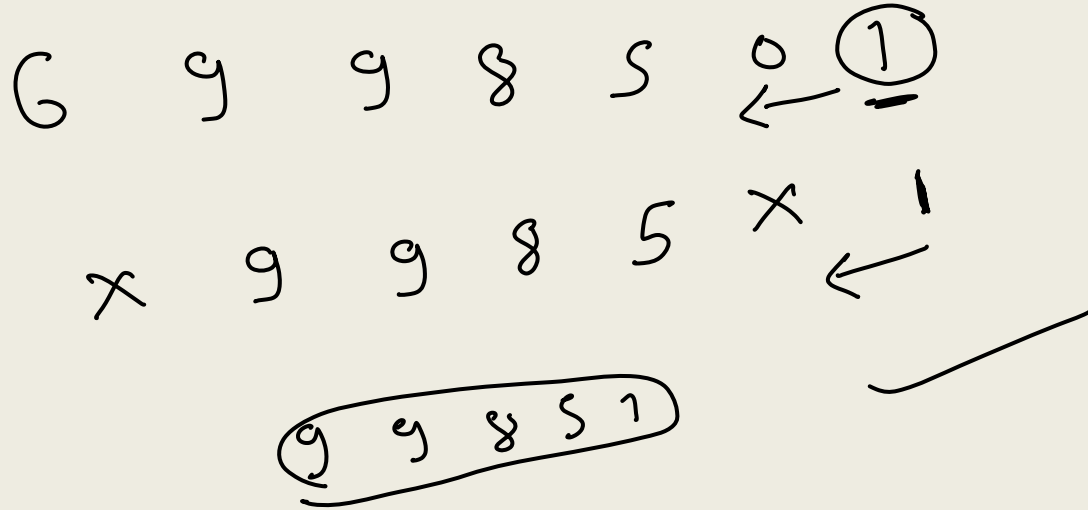
byte - - - - | - - - -
 c 3

 3 c ✓

B m

 1 1 ✓

Leaders in Array



Lexicographically First Palindrome

a a b b c c d ~~e~~ e ~
 1 1
a b c d c b a

> 1 odd count
then
we can find

mid = 1

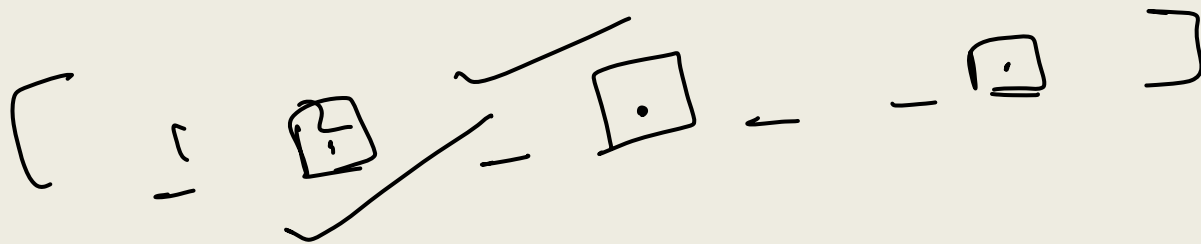
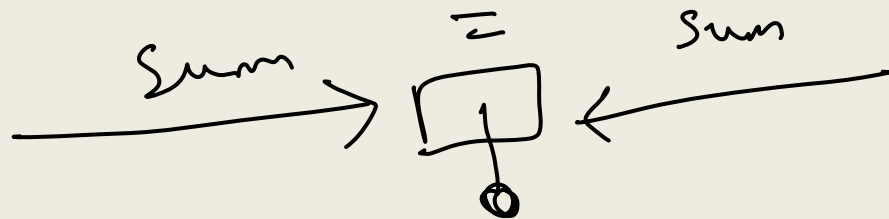
Majority Element

elements freq
 $> \text{length} / 2 = \text{majority}$

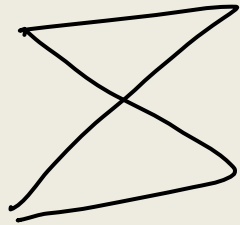
1 1 2 2 2 3 2 ~~2~~ $\frac{8}{2} = 4$ no mfe

1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2
 (2) mfe $\frac{9}{2} = 4.5 \approx 5$

Max Equilibrium Sum



Max Sum of HourGlass



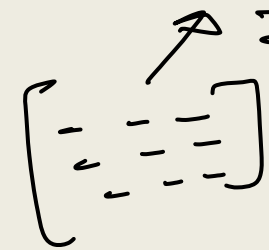
a b c
d
e f g

[]

no. of max
max sum

min size max

3x3



$m \leq 3, n \leq 3$
 $m-2, n-2$
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
max

2x2 [] x

$m < 3$
 $n < 3$
do

≥ 3
min } at least 1 max

Selection Sort

n^2 \mathbb{I}

In place

Arrays, sort(arr)

Quick Sort

part

↳

7 7

5 7 9 10 2 7 30

□ □ □ ↳ 5 3 0 7 7 7 | 9 10

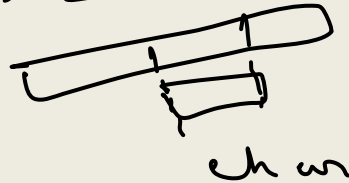
Weighted Substring

abcde f g \rightarrow ~

1 2 3

abc $\rightarrow 1+2+3 = 6$

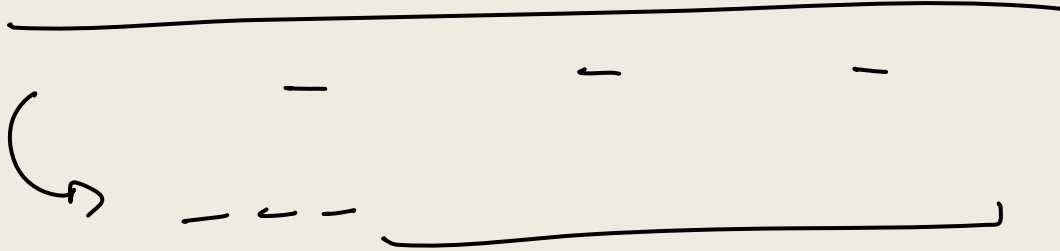
$\begin{cases} \geq k \\ < k \\ > k \end{cases}$



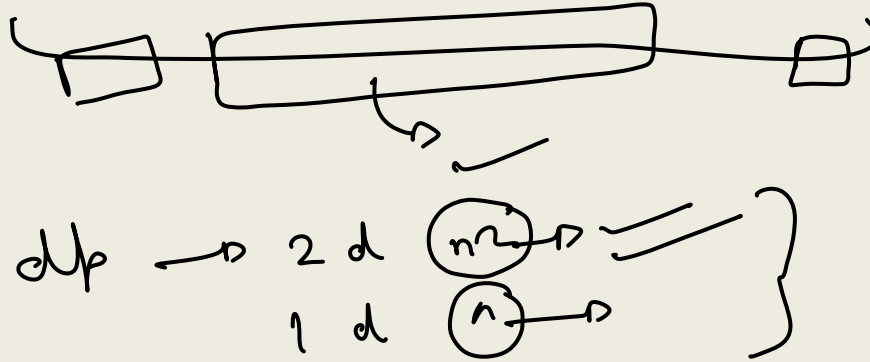
$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ \vdots \\ z = 26 \end{cases}$

$P = \{ \overline{a} \overline{b} \quad \overline{c} \quad \overline{d} \quad \dots \quad 26 \}$

Move Hyphens to Beginning

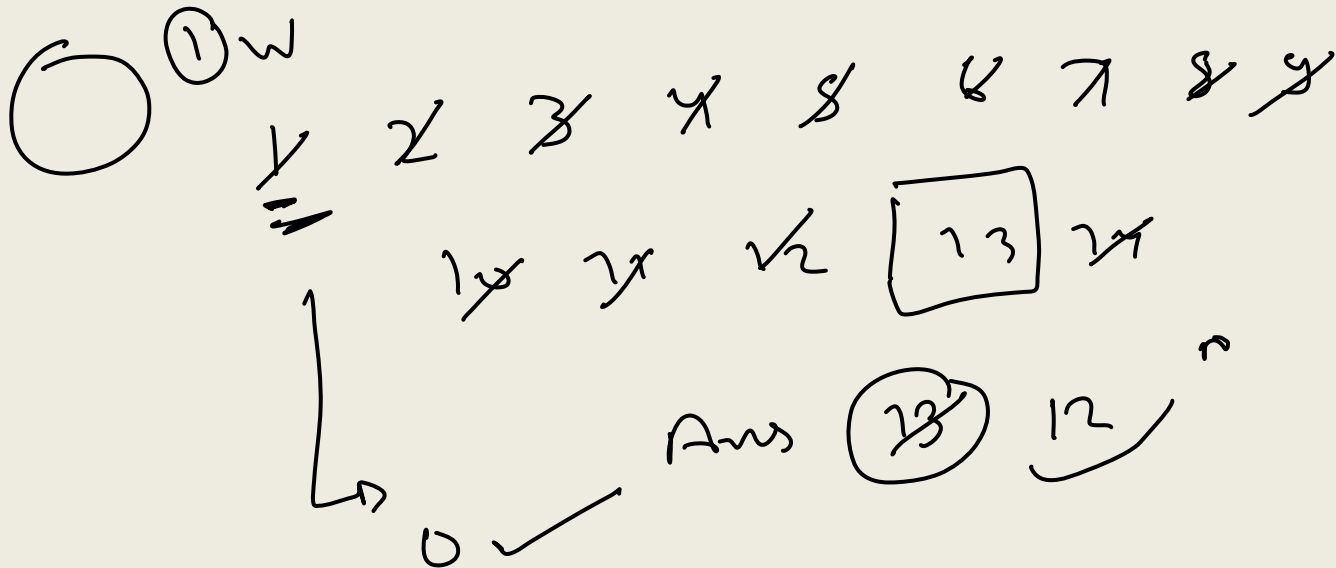


Manacher's Algorithm / Longest Palindromic Substring



Josephus Problem

$n = 14$ $k = 2$



Activity Selection

$$S[] = \{10 \quad 20 \quad 30\} \quad \text{pre}$$

$$d[] = \{15 \quad 50 \quad 40\}$$



$$\{0, 1\} \rightarrow 2$$

0 1 ~

Unique Sorted Permutations

$${}^n P_n \qquad {}^n C_n$$

$${}^n P_1 = n! \cdot \textcircled{1} -$$

$${}^n P_2 = n! \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3 \sim \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} {}^n P_2 \\ {}^n P_2 \\ {}^n P_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Combinations

1 2 3 4 5 $k = 2$

1 2

1 3

1 4

1 5

2 3

2 4

2 5

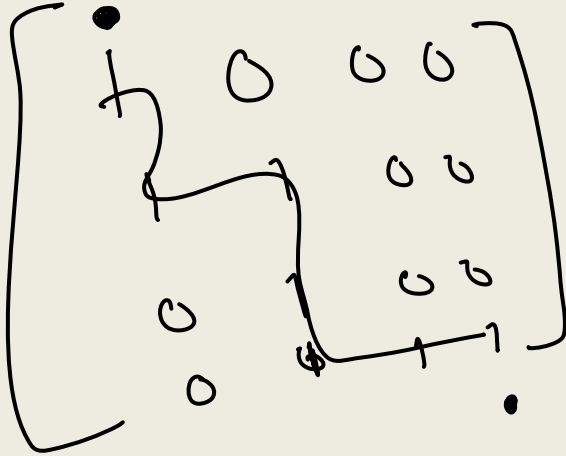
3 4

3 5

4 5



Maze Solving



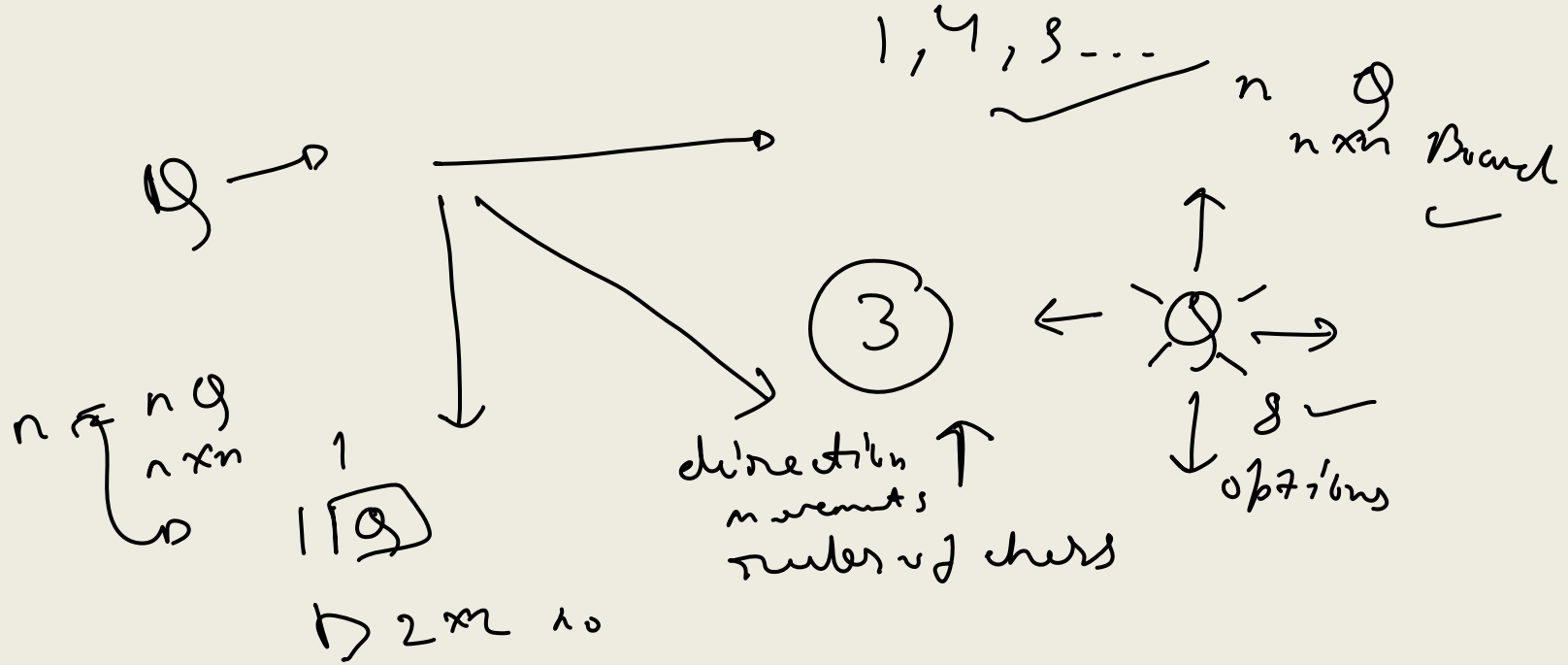
input

output

1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1



N Queens



Huffman Coding

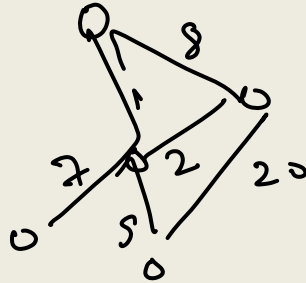


P 9

Compress message length
↳ r v ~ n bits
v s ~ ✓

Kruskal's Algorithm

mst

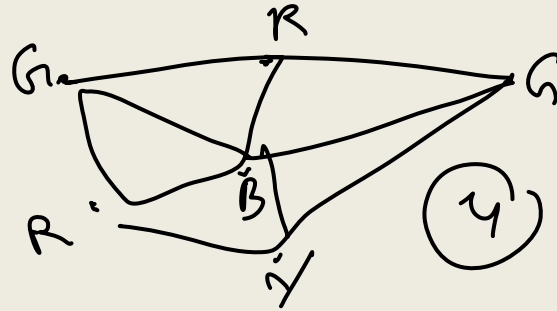


mst



Graph Coloring

Chromatic no
is



Hamiltonian Cycle

Vertex (1)
 $S \rightarrow E$

Warnsdorff's Rule / The Knight's Tour Problem

House

Chess

L_n



$n \times n$

at least 1

cover $n \times n$ board

5×5 ✓