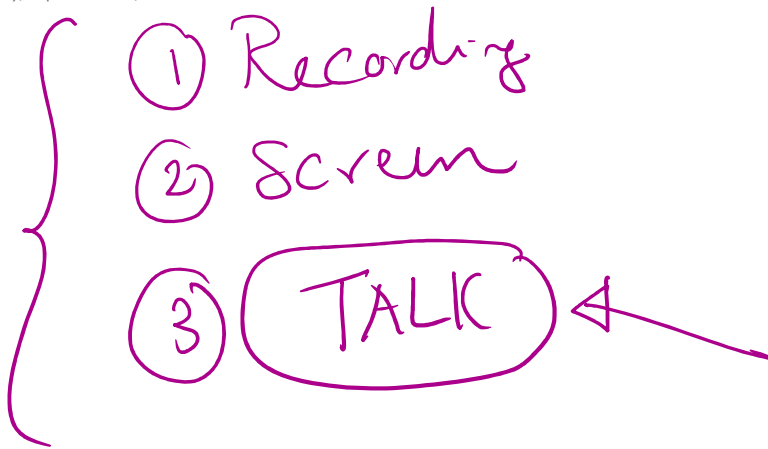


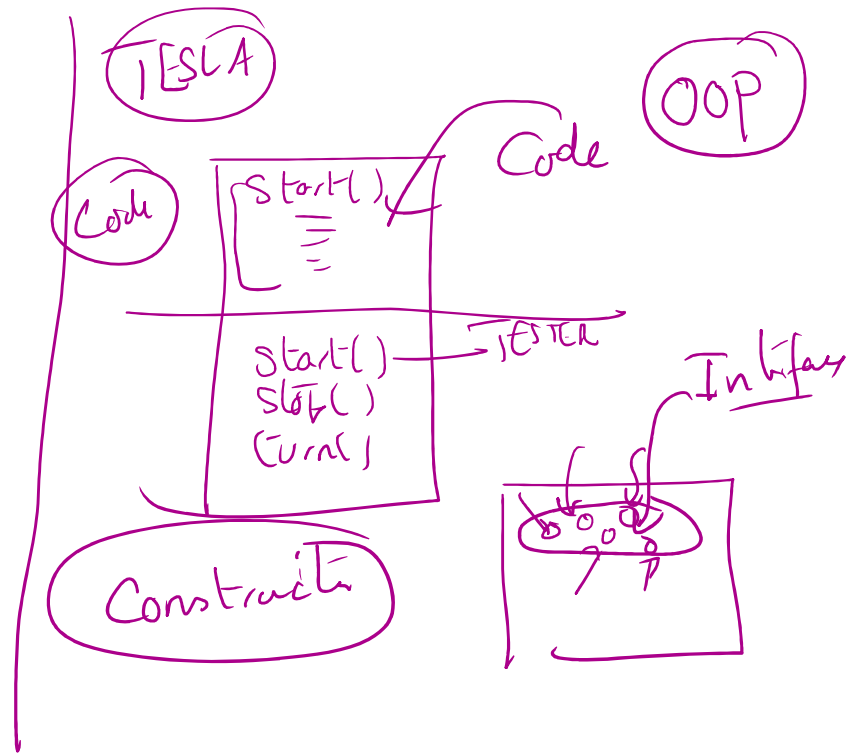
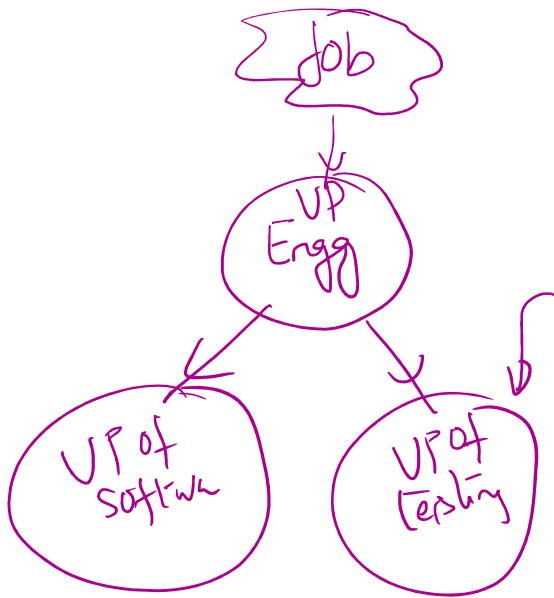
DAAPY Class 2

Wednesday, September 13, 2023

4:23 PM

- 
- A handwritten list of three items in purple ink. A large left-facing curly bracket groups the items. The items are: (1) Recording, (2) Screen, and (3) TALK. The word 'TALK' is enclosed in a rounded rectangle, and a purple arrow points from the right towards this rectangle.
- ① Recording
 - ② Screen
 - ③ TALK

408.834.0284



```
#####
# class Int
#####
class Int:
    def __init__(self, n: "Python int" = 0):
        # ONLY DATA STRUCTURE ALLOWED
        # self._positive
        # self._a
        self._positive = True
        if n < 0:
            self._positive = False
        self._a = self.build(n)
```

original class
 $a = \text{Int}()$
 8 bytes
 a
 $a = \text{Int}(2567897896876786)$

1. Print
 $\text{len}()$
 $-a$
 $-a$
 $\text{build}()$
 $0 \text{ to } 9$

1	0
9	1
8	2
6	3

 $\text{a} = 1986$

$-a[0]$

$a = 1986$
 $1986(9)$
 $a[2]$

$0 \text{ to } n-1$

Python

Int

+

mul

```
#####
def int(self) -> "Python integer":
    v = 0
    for e in self._a:
        v = 10 * v + e
    if v == 0 or self._positive:
        return v
    return -v
```

1986

1
9
8
6

2
5
8
6

2
5
0
7
8

32 - 1

100

st

3	2	1	0
1	9	7	5
0			

S = 1

S = 19

S = 198

S = 1986

2
3

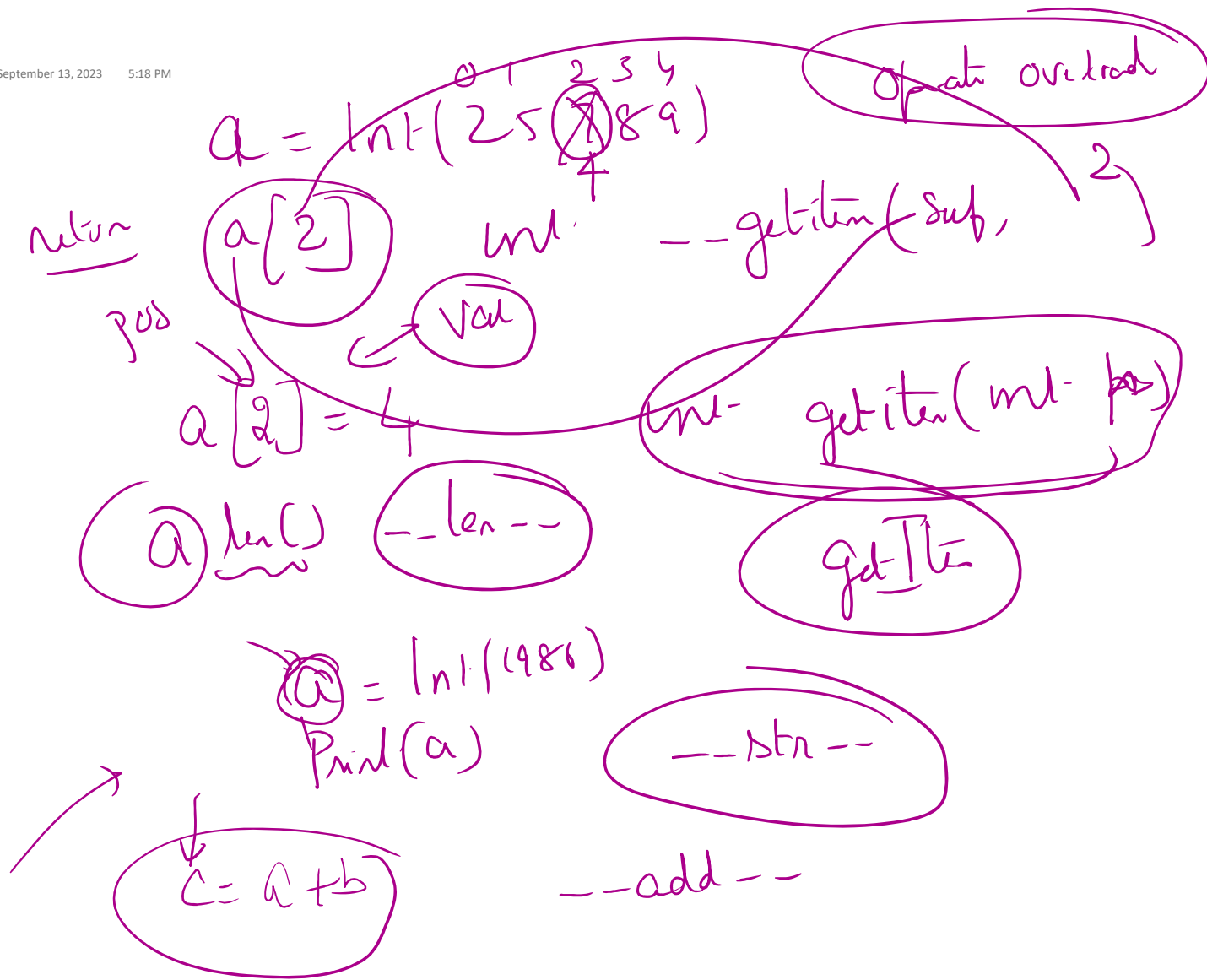
stim $S = 0$

$S = S * 10 + a[i]$

1
9
8
6

mul

$1000 * 1 + 100 * 9 + 10 * 8 + 1 * 6$



--le--

<

$a < b$

$a > b \equiv (b < a)$

$a < b$

$a \leq b$

$a > b$

$a \geq b$

$a == b$

$a != b$

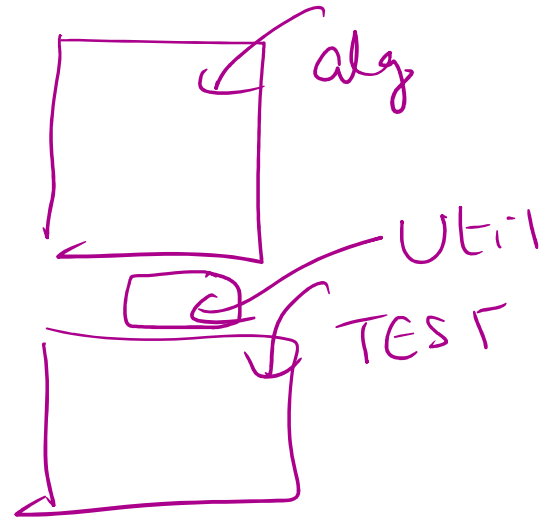
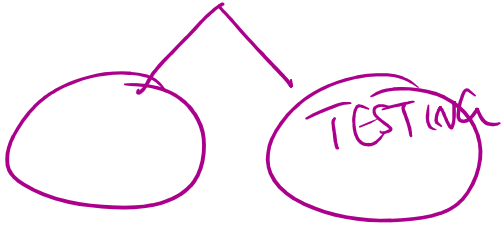
--le--

$a == b \quad ! (a < b) \&\& (b < a)$

Equal

$a != b \quad ! (a == b)$

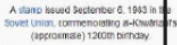
Software
Code



Sort()

Algorithm is an effective method for solving a problem expressed as a finite sequence of instructions

Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī



```
largest = L[0]
for (i = 1 to N-1) {
    if (L[i] > largest)
        largest = item L[i]
}
return largest
```

1. Is it correct?
2. How much time does it take, in terms of n?
3. And can we do better?

100

CUV

Nov 9 47

$a \text{---} \overline{a}$
 $1 \text{---} 0$
 $0 \text{---} 1$

Machine Learning

1971 Intu 4 bit-
 3 2 1 0 (15)
 1973 Intu 8005

CS

Off. line

SFO Air Mail -

10L N

- ① Make a left-
- ② Take 101 ~~1~~
- ③ Drive S. 8
- ④ EXIT 210

105

Dijkstra
1. Bell



A hand-drawn diagram consisting of a vertical rectangle. On the left side of the rectangle, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are listed vertically. On the right side, there is a large curly brace that spans the height of the rectangle, indicating a range or a set of elements.

X
PINE

Algorithm

Algorithm is an effective method for solving a problem expressed as a finite sequence of instructions

Mohammed al-Khwarizmi

Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī



A stamp issued September 6, 1993 in the Soviet Union, commemorating al-Khwarizmi (approximate) 1200th birthday.

Born c. 780
Died c. 850
Ethnicity Persian
Known for Contributions to mathematics

Algorithm LargestNumber

Input: A list L that has N numbers and $N \geq 1$

Output: The largest number in the list

```
largest = L[0]
for (i = 1 to N-1) {
  if (L[i] > largest)
    largest = L[i]
}
return largest
```

1. Precise
2. Unambiguous
3. Mechanical
4. Efficient
5. Correct

1. Is it correct?
2. How much time does it take, in terms of n
3. And can we do better?

n steps

Board

$N = 1$

$T(N) =$

10
1000

$\log n$
 n

0 100 99
12 18 1 99 94

Max: 99

10
12 18 1 99 94

1 student

2

95 Largest
Largest n

Lucky n steps

$\Theta(n)$

Unlucky n steps

return $a[n-1] - \Theta(1)$

return $a[0] - \Theta(1)$

Sort-
Ascend
or
descend

n steps
1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2

$O(1)$

n^2
 n

$n \log n$

n

n

Sort-
 $n \log n$
Affected

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

n

2.2.1 Finding a number in an unsorted array

Finding a suitcase in an unsorted airport baggage carousel



(n)
 $\leq n$

\leq

n times

Unlucky

π

n steps

$n = 3w$

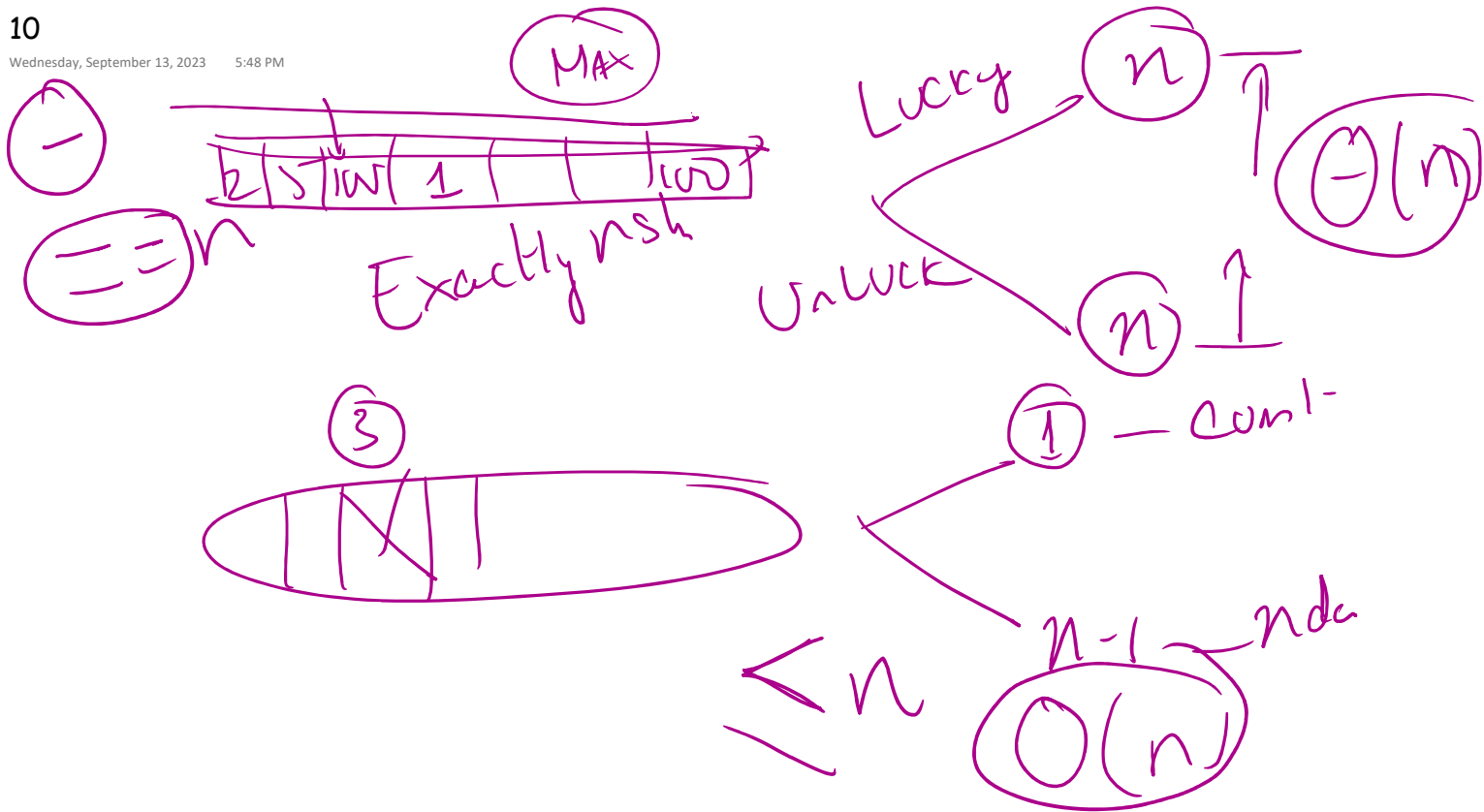
Blaise

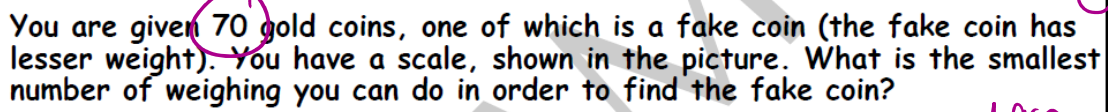
Work
Benching

Luck

1

1 step





↓ 2gr ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

~~body~~

①



3

$$\begin{array}{l}
 n/2^0 \\
 \downarrow \\
 n/2^1 \\
 \downarrow \\
 n/2^2 \\
 \vdots \\
 n/2^k = 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \frac{n}{2} \frac{n}{2} \frac{n}{2} \dots \frac{n}{2} = 1 \\
 \log_2 n \\
 n = 2^k \\
 \log_2 n = k \\
 \log_2 2 \\
 k = \log_2 n \\
 \text{How MANY TIME I HAVE} \\
 \text{TO DIVIDE } n \text{ by } 2 \\
 \text{to get } 1
 \end{array}$$

<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	log ₂ n
16	16	4
100	100	6.7
1000	1000	10
1 million	1 milli	20
1 Billi	1 Billi	30

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$2^6 = 64$$

$$2^7 = 128$$

$$2^{10} = 1024$$

$$2^{20} \approx 1 \text{ milli}$$

$$2^{30} \approx 1 \text{ Billi.}$$

$$\frac{16}{2}$$

$$\frac{8}{2}$$

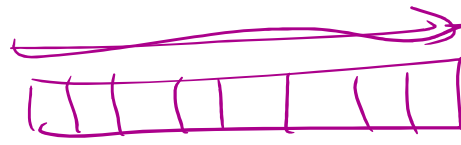
$$\frac{4}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

Polyns

① $\Theta(1)$ Alg② $\log n$ ③ n ④ $n \log n$ ⑤ n^2 ⑥ n^3 n^4 n^6

① 3 steps Const. Space

1 Billion $n = 30$ steps

$$2^{10} = 1024$$

 $n \log n$

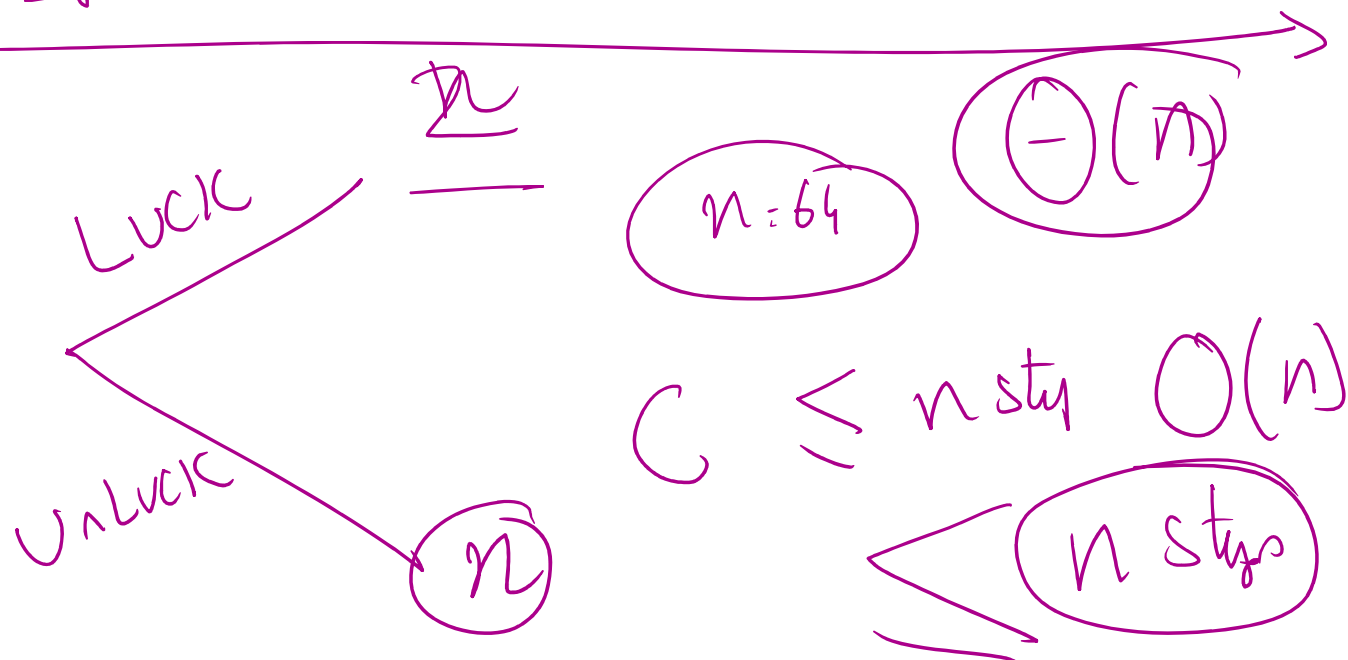
$$1000 * 10$$

$$10,000$$

$$1000 * 1000 = 1 \text{ mill}$$

$$n^2$$

$1, \log n, n, n \log n, n^2, n^3, \dots, n^6, 2^n, 3^n, \dots, n!$



977. Squares of a Sorted Array

Easy 8310 49 204 Add to List Share

Given an integer array `nums` sorted in **non-decreasing** order, return an array of **the squares of each number** sorted in **non-decreasing** order.

ASCI

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [-4, -1, 0, 3, 10]`
 Output: `[0, 1, 9, 16, 100]`
 Explanation: After squaring, the array becomes `[16, 1, 0, 9, 100]`. After sorting, it becomes `[0, 1, 9, 16, 100]`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [-7, -3, 2, 3, 11]`
 Output: `[4, 9, 9, 49, 121]`

Handwritten notes and diagrams:

- Diagram of an array with indices 0 to n-1. A list is shown with elements -3, -1, 0, 5, 2. Squared values are shown as 9, 1, 0, 25, 4. The final sorted array is 0, 1, 9, 16, 100.
- Diagram showing the process of squaring and sorting: `[-4, -1, 0, 3, 10]` becomes `[16, 1, 0, 9, 100]` and then `[0, 1, 9, 16, 100]`.
- Diagram showing the process of squaring and sorting: `[-7, -3, 2, 3, 11]` becomes `[49, 9, 4, 9, 121]` and then `[4, 9, 9, 49, 121]`.

977. Squares of a Sorted Array

Easy 8310 204 Add to List Share

Given an integer array `nums` sorted in **non-decreasing** order, return an array of **the squares of each number** sorted in **non-decreasing** order.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [-4,-1,0,3,10]`Output: `[0,1,9,16,100]`

Explanation: After squaring, the array becomes `[16,1,0,9,100]`.
After sorting, it becomes `[0,1,9,16,100]`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [-7,-3,2,3,11]`Output: `[4,9,9,49,121]`

MS

PYTHON SORT

 $n \log n$

1 milli

 $O(n)$

116 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 100

Sort

 $n \log n$
 $n \log n$

10 | 1 | 9

 $O(n)$ $n \log n$ 51
a = 1986
a[2]

strs = "1986"

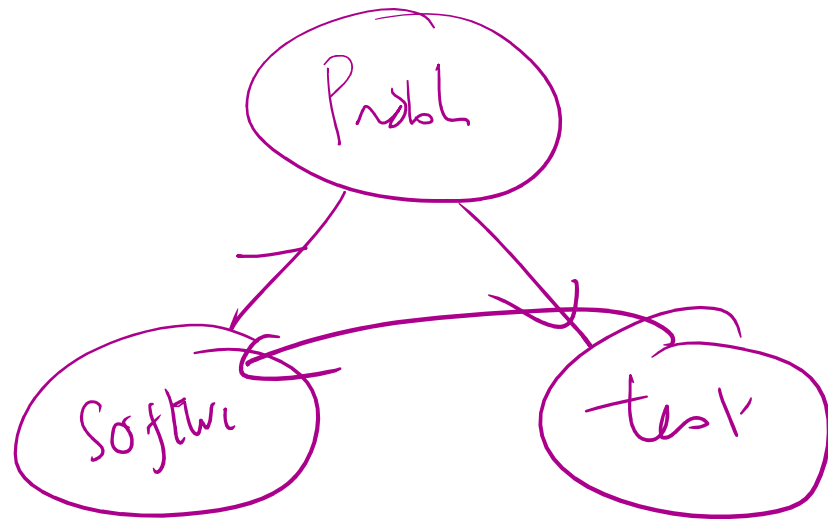
s[2]

(15) 1986

0.9

0

 $O(n)$
 $n \log n$
Brute force $n \log n$ str



```

class L0977Test():
    def __init__(self):
        self.u = Util()
        self.testBench()

```

0

```

#Private function
def tests(self):
    show = True
    a = []
    self._test1(a, show)

```

```

a = [1, 2, 3]
self._test1(a, show)

```

```

a = [-2, 1]
self._test1(a, show)

```

```

a = [-3, -2, 3]
self._test1(a, show)

```

```

a = [-4, -1, 0, 3, 10]
self._test1(a, show)

```

Self.-U()

Alg

[] []

[1, 4, 9]

-2, 1

4, 1

1, 4

-3, -2, 3

9 4 9

4 9 9

```
#Private function
```

```
def _testn(self):
```

```
    show = False
```

```
    N = 100000
```

```
    for i in range(0, N, 1001):
```

```
        print("Random tests on Array of size", i)
```

```
        a = self.generate_random_number(i, False, 1, 5000)
```

```
        a.sort()
```

```
        self._test1(a, show)
```

Obj-Cl

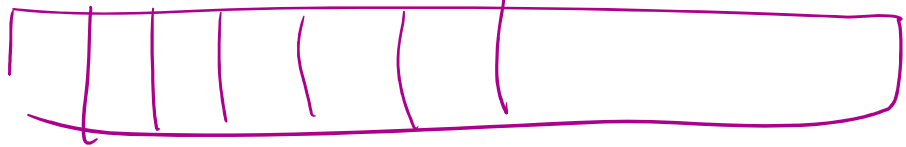
$N = 10000$
(1001)

-919 -256

Pos. to
negat

a huge

10,000



```

#Private function
def test1(self, a: List[int], show: 'bool'):
    n = len(a)
    self._u.assert_ascending(a)
    work = [0]
    ans = []
    t1_start = process.time()
    b = L0977(a, ans, work, show)
    t1_stop = process.time()
    d = t1_stop - t1_start;
    if (show):
        print("-----")
        self._u.print_index(n)
        self._u.print_list(a)
        self._u.print_list(ans)
        self._u.assert_ascending(ans)
        print("n = ", n, " work = ", work[0], "CPU time in sec =", d)

```

-20 | -88 | -55 | -20 | 0 | 25 | 75

FALSE

Class L0977

L0977(a, ans, work, show)

Crash

6:55 PM

Recmd

Complexity Verification

Wohl

Work = S

W

Wo

~~Waste~~ []
$$\text{work} = 0$$

$\mathbb{R} \leftarrow \mathbb{N}$

PASS BY VA

75

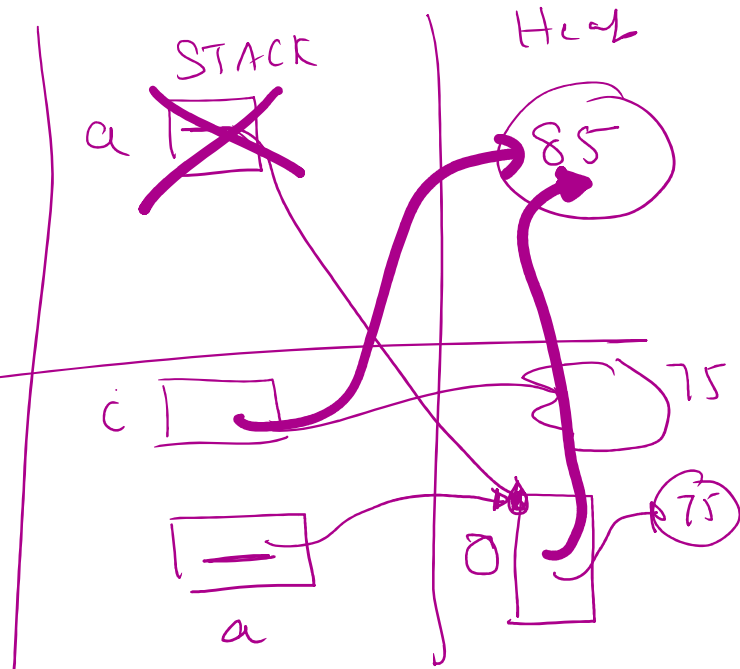
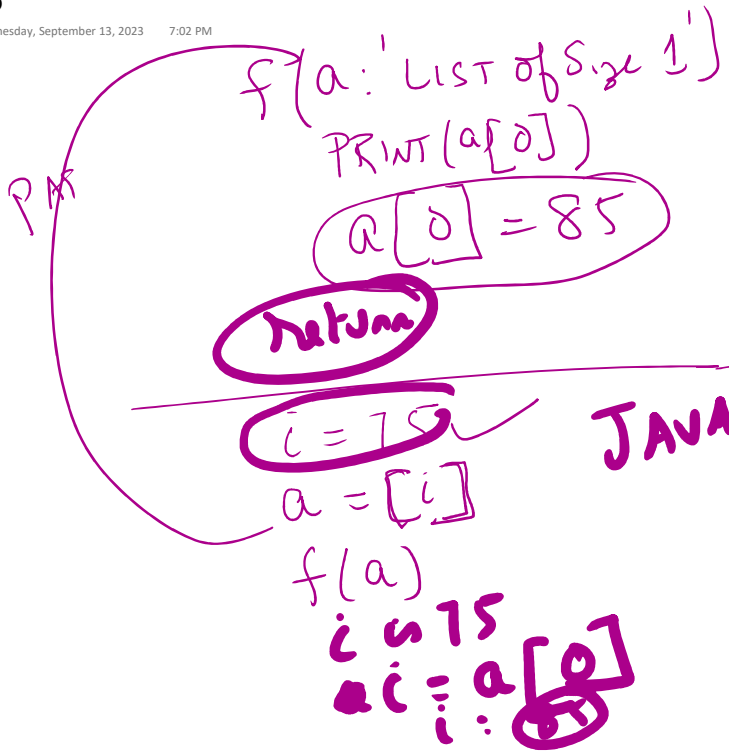
3

$C = 85$

 $\bar{C} = 85$ ~~1~~

•

Ref / Point

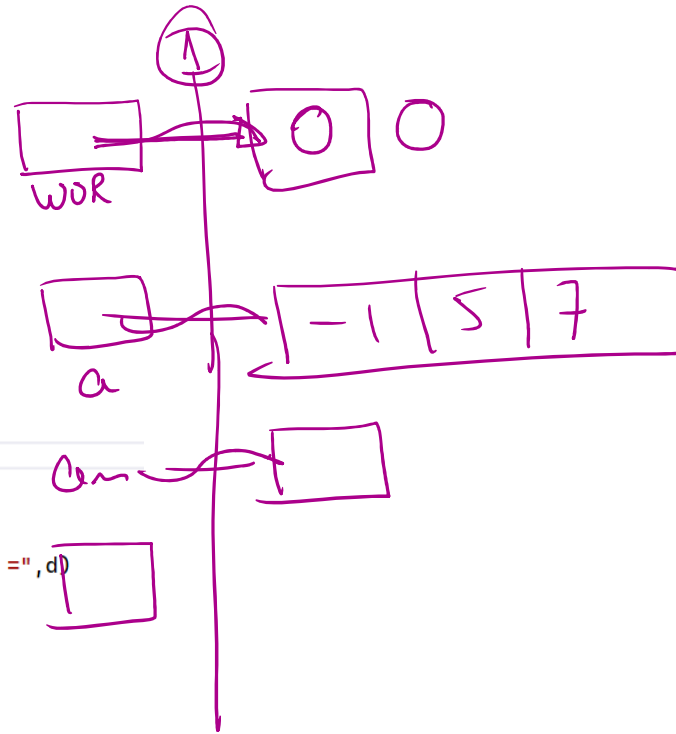


Constructors CAN'T Return
Object

```

11 def _test1(self, a: List[int], show: 'bool'):
12     n = len(a)
13     self._u.assert_ascending(a)
14     work = [0];
15     ans = []
16     t1_start = process_time()
17     len = len(a, ans, work, show)
18     t1_stop = process_time()
19     d = t1_stop - t1_start;
20     if (show):
21         print("-----")
22         self._u.print_index(n)
23         self._u.print_list(a)
24         self._u.print_list(ans)
25     assert(len(ans) == n)
26     self._u.assert_ascending(ans)
27     print("n = ", n, "work =", work[0], "CPU time in sec =", d)

```



Singh dual Tree

```
class L0977:
    def __init__(self, a: List[int], ans: List[int], work: 'List of size 1', show: 'bool'):
        self._a = a
        self._ans = ans
        self._work = work
        self._show = show
        algb = AlgL0977(self, ans, show)

    def size(self) -> 'int':
        return len(self._a)

    def get(self, i: 'int'):
        self._work[0] = self._work[0] + 1
        return self._a[i]
```

PYTHO

CSV file

5	10	25	100
---	----	----	-----

5	10	25
---	----	----

a[4]

0	1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---	---

1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---

gu(3) work = work + 1

a n

n = 5

n line →

10 lines
of code

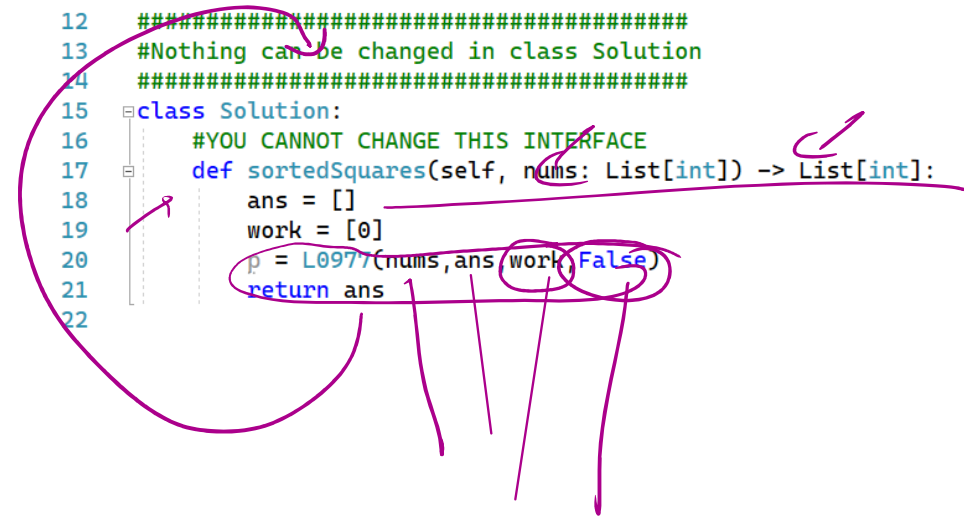
```
#####
def _alg(self):
    n = self._h.size();
    if (n > 0):
```

```
#####
class AlgL0977():
    def __init__(self, h: 'L0977', ans: List[int], show: 'bool'):
        self._h = h
        self._ans = ans
        self._show = show
        self._alg()
```

$n = \text{self}._h.\text{size}()$

$\text{self}._h.\text{get}(3)$

```
12 #####
13 #Nothing can be changed in class Solution
14 #####
15 class Solution:
16     #YOU CANNOT CHANGE THIS INTERFACE
17     def sortedSquares(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[int]:
18         ans = []
19         work = [0]
20         p = L0977(nums, ans, work, False)
21         return ans
22
```



ans = []
work = [0]