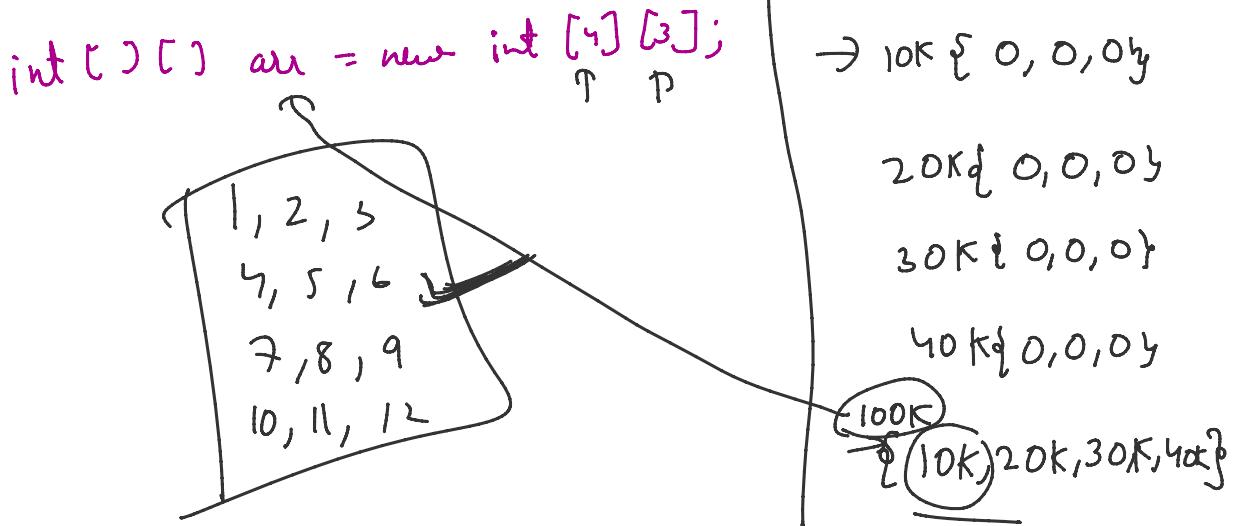


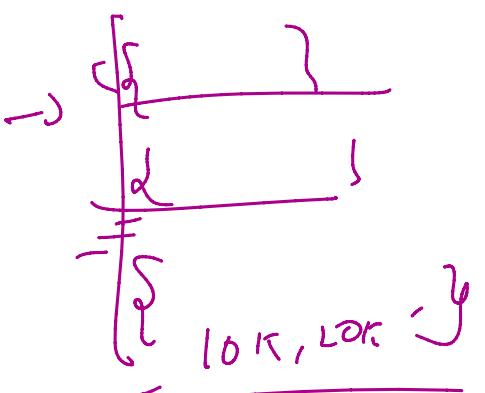
{10K, 20K, 30K, 40K }



int [ ] [ ] arr = new int [n] [m]

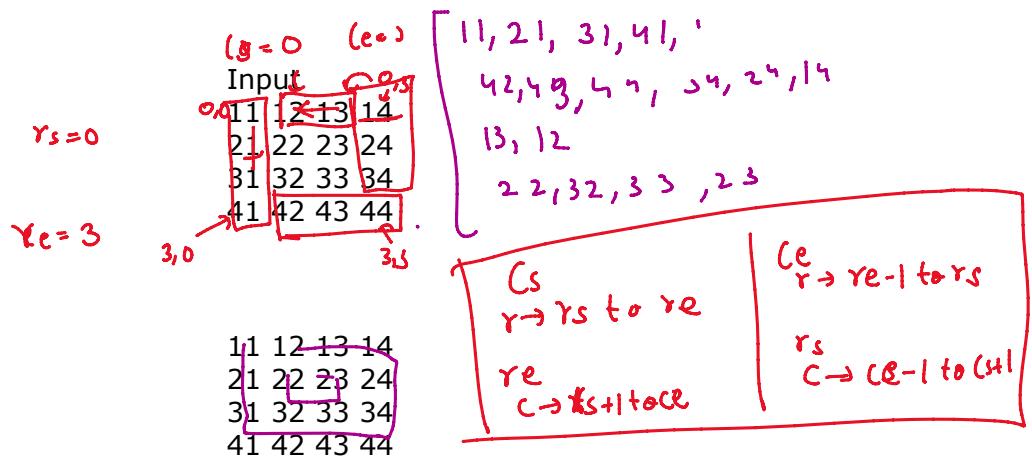
47:30

$n \times m$   
n       $m + n - 1$



Input	$\rightarrow 11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14$	$\rightarrow 21 \ 22 \ 23 \ 24$	$\rightarrow 31 \ 32 \ 33 \ 34$	$\rightarrow 41 \ 42 \ 43 \ 44$	$\begin{matrix} 0,0 \\ 1,0 \\ 2,0 \\ 3,0 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 0,1 \\ 1,1 \\ 2,1 \\ 3,1 \end{matrix}$
<hr/>						
Output						
11 21 31 41 ,42 32 22 12 13 23 33 43 44 34 24 14						

```
int[] arr =  
{{11,12,13,14},  
{21,22,23,24},{31,32,33,34},{41,42,43,44}}
```

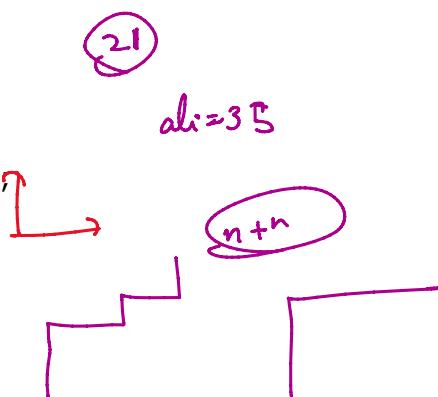


Search in 2D sorted

mat[4][4] = { {10, 20, 30, 40},  
              {15, 25, 35, 45},  
              {27, 28, 37, 48},  
              {29, 33, 39, 50} },

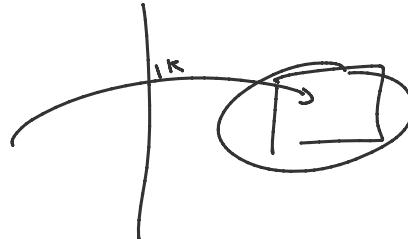
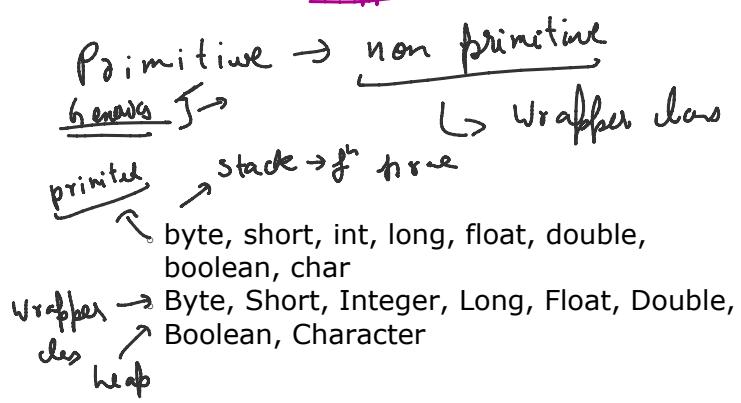
ali=35

M1)  $m \times n$   
M2)  $m \times \log n$   
n)  $n + m$

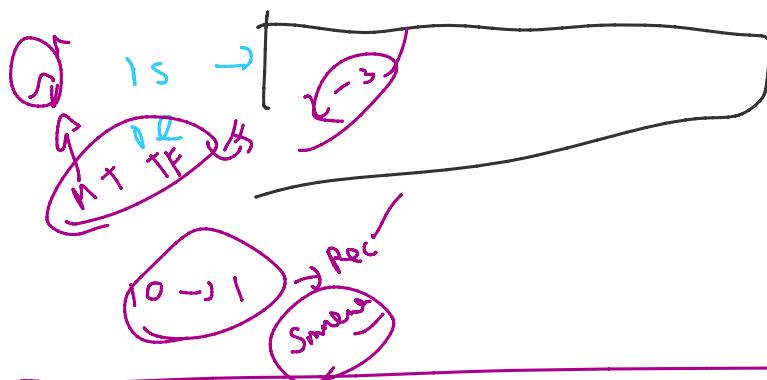
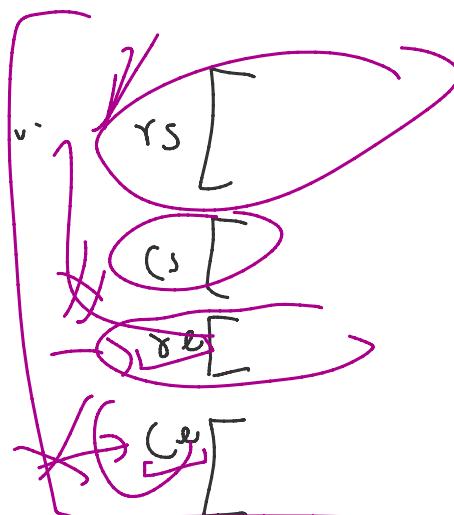


Wazha class

Primitive  $\rightarrow$  non primitive



while ( a < )



click star

$$\begin{cases}
 BP \rightarrow (0, n) \\
 \text{int } sb] = (1, n) \\
 \text{int } sb2 = (2, n)
 \end{cases}$$

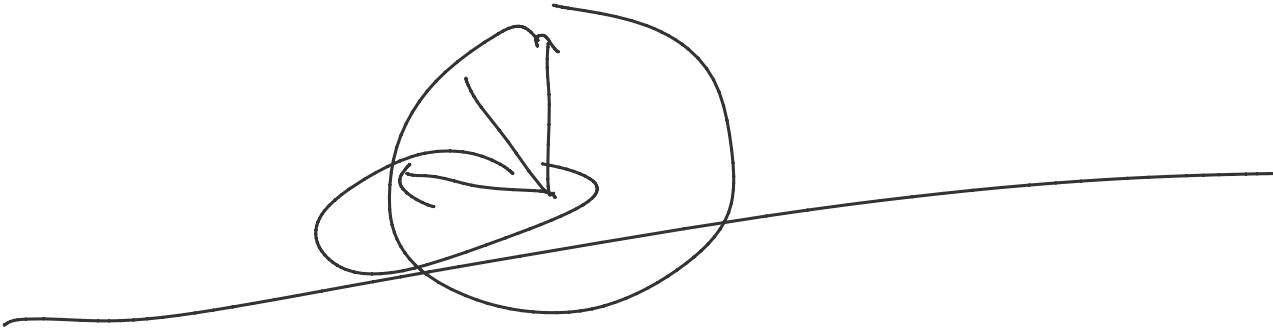
Q

$$- 13 = 4x - 3 + (-1)$$

$$\text{divid} = Q \cdot d + R$$

$$\frac{Q}{R}$$

divisor      dividend



The coding blocks members went to the success party of their first ever online boot-camp at Murthal. They ordered  $P$  number of paranthas. The stall has  $L$  cooks and each cook has a rank  $R$ . A cook with a rank  $R$  can cook 1 paratha in the first  $R$  minutes 1 more paratha in the next  $2R$  minutes, 1 more paratha in  $3R$  minutes and so on (he can only cook a complete paratha) (For example if a cook is ranked 2.. he will cook one paratha in 2 minutes one more paratha in the next 4 mins and one more in the next 6 minutes hence in total 12 minutes he cooks 3 paranthas. In 13 minutes also he can cook only 3 paranthas as he does not have enough time for the 4th paratha). Calculate the minimum time needed to cook all the paranthas.

Input Format

First line contains  $P$ , the number of pratha ordered. In the next line the first integer denotes the number of cooks  $L$  and  $L$  integers follow in the Next line each denoting the rank of a cook.

Output Format

Print an integer which tells the number of minutes needed to get the order done.

Sample Input

10

4

1 2 3 4

Sample Output

12

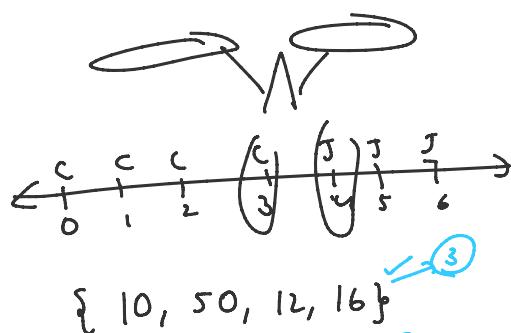
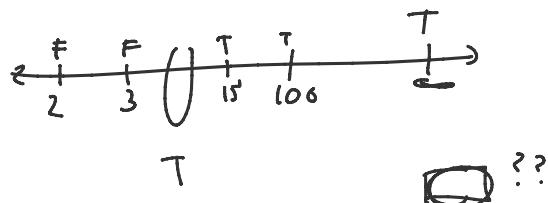
Explanation

First cook with rank 1 cooks 4 paranthas in 10 minutes ( $1+2+3+4$ ).

Second cook with rank 2 cooks 3 paranthas in 12 minutes ( $2+4+6$ )

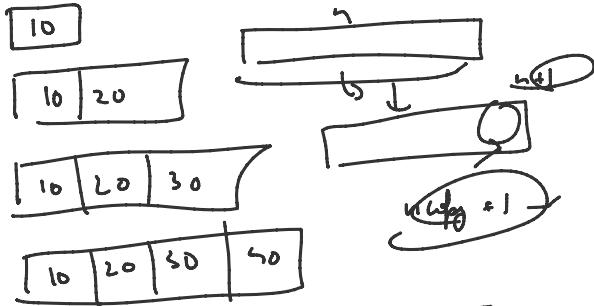
Third cook with rank 3 cooks 2 paranthas in 9 minutes ( $3+6$ ) Fourth cook with rank 4 only needs to cook one last remaining paratha. He can do that in 4 minutes.

Since these cooks cook parallel, the total time taken will be the maximum of the four i.e. 12 minutes.



$$\{ \underline{10, 50, 12, 16} \} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

## ArrayList



ArrayList ↗ Dynamic Array } ~~xx~~

```
int () arr=new int [3];
```

[ ] → [10] → size = 1

$$[10, 20] \rightarrow \text{size}=2$$

$\{10, 20, 30, \cancel{35}\}$  [10, 20, 30]

2 sorted arrays. find elements which are present in both arrays

~~5, 7, 10, 10, 10, 20, 30, 30, 50, 60, 60, 80~~  
~~10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 30, 60, 70, 80, 80, 90~~

10,10,20,30,30,60,80

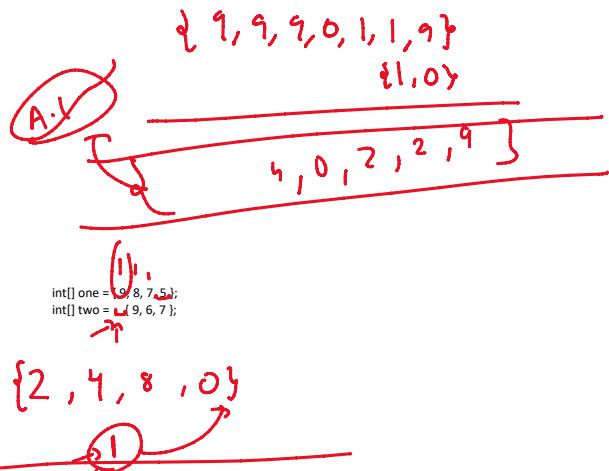
~~75, 7, 10, 10,~~  
~~10, 20, 30, 30, 50, 60, 60, 80~~  
~~10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 30, 60, 70, 80, 80, 90~~

~~10, 10, 12, 0, 30, 30, 30, 60, 80~~

~~• 5, 7, 10, 10, 10, 20, 30, 30, 30, 50, 60, 60, 80  
• 10, 10, 15, 20, 30, 30, 30, 60, 70, 80, 80, 90~~

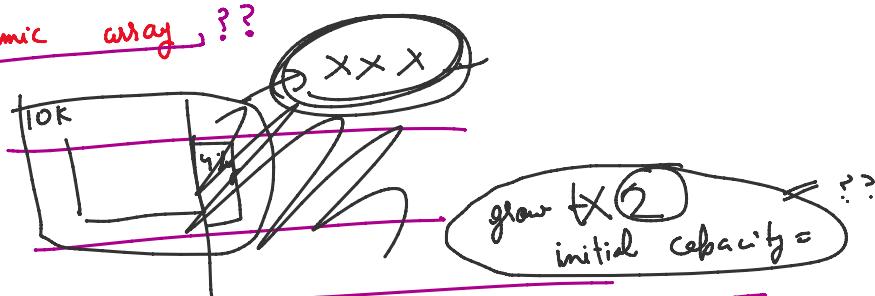
10, 10, 20, 50, 150, 60, 80

→ one: [9, 8, 7, 5]  
 → two: [9, 6, 7]      3 min  
 · [1, 0, 8, 4, 2]



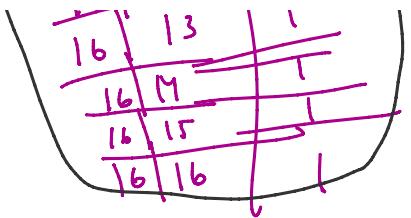
int[] one = {9, 8, 7, 5};  
 int[] two = {9, 6, 7};

Q dynamic array ??



cap	size	operations	
2	0		[10   20]
2	1	1	[10   20   30   40]
2	2	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
4	3	2+1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
4	4	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
8	5	4+1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
8	6	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
8	7	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
8	8	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
16	9	8+1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
16	10	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
16	11	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
16	12	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
16	13	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]
16	M	1	[10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80]

add(5) → 16



$$\min \text{gap} = 1$$

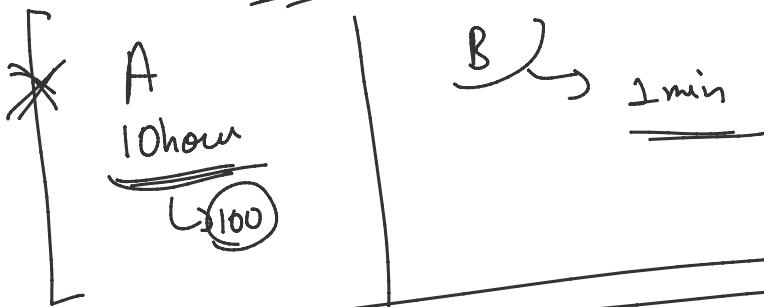
$$\text{old} = 10$$

( 10, 1, ~~10~~<sup>5</sup> )

$\times 1.5$

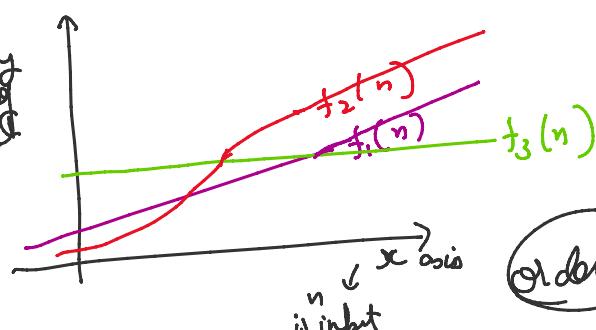


Complexity



no. of operat<sup>n</sup>s:

no. of operat



order ?!

$f_3(n) \approx 10^6 + \lg n$

$$f_2(n) = n^2 + 5n - 500$$

$$f_1(n) = 2^n + 7$$

$f(n) \rightarrow$  large values of n worst case

Big O

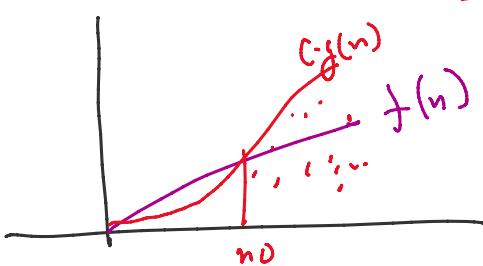
$\rightarrow$

[ ... - 1, 1, 1, ... ]

Big O



$$c \cdot g(n) \geq f(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$



$$O(g(n))$$

large values of  $n$   
 $f(n) \xrightarrow{\text{converge}} \text{constant}$

$$f(n) = 5n + 7$$

$$5n + 7 \leq 12n \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$f(n) = \frac{2n^2 - 5n - 500}{O(n^2)} \leq \frac{2n^2 + 5n^2 + 500n^2}{510n^2} \quad \forall n \geq 100$$

$$f(n) = a_x n^x + a_{x-1} n^{x-1} + a_{x-2} n^{x-2} + \dots + a_0 n^0$$

$$\hookrightarrow O(n^x)$$

$$a_x n^x + a_{x-1} n^{x-1} + a_{x-2} n^{x-2} + \dots + a_0 n^0$$

① ~~Ans~~

$n^x$

$\kappa$

$$\geq f(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$O(\kappa n^x)$$

→ Maths const

→ Variable const

→ print const

$i=0$  → 1

while ( $i < n$ ) { } → 1

$$f(n) = 1 + 3\ell$$

