

Sample title

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2021

Aquarium Maze

Problem

- Input: grid of "." and "#" squares.
- Grid is filled with water from the top.
- Water can move down, left and right.

Solution

- Can simulate water by starting at a top square and then traversing the graph e.g. using BFS or DFS
 - 1 if square == "." and not yet visited
 - 2 visit all neighbours recursively
 - 3 add 1 to answer

Gotchas

- Need to start once at every point on the top.
- Otherwise we might miss some air bubbles.

BicycleLock

Problem

- Input: Initial lock position I and final lock position F of length n .
- Move to final position by always turning two consecutive dials at once.

Solution

- Dial 1 can only be turned by turning dials 1 and 2.
- It needs to be turned from I_1 to I_2 .
- After turning that, we have a new subproblem of length $n - 1$
- We can solve this recursively

Gotchas

- Always two ways to turn dials: Clockwise or Anti-clockwise.
- Need to check if dial n is at the right position in the end.

Problem

- Check if given bracket pattern makes sense.
- `{{}}` Does not make sense.
- `{{}}{{}}` Does make sense.

Solution

- Count number of currently open brackets.
- begin with `open = 0`
- `"{"` \rightarrow `open++`
- `"}"` \rightarrow `open--`
- pattern invalid if `open < 0` at any time.
- pattern invalid if `open != 0` in the end.

Problem

- Given (n_1, n_2, n_4) lego bricks of size 1, 2 and 4.
- Build the highest wall of width w .

Solution

- Should always use bricks of higher size first to maintain flexibility.
- Greedy solution by using n_4 bricks, then filling up with n_2 , then with n_1 .

ExtravagantVoyage

Problem

- Given n items with happiness H and volume V
- Choose items with cumulative weight w
- Also called 0-1-Knapsack

Solution

- Recursive DP solution:
- Go through n items and start with remaining weight $r = w$.
- Recursively solve:
 - taking item: $r -= W_i$; $h += H_i$.
 - leaving item: r, h unchanged.
- Save states in dp-table.

Gotchas

- Not using a dp-table results in time limit exceeded.

Problem

- Check if given list of strings contains every letter of the alphabet.

Solution

- Can concatenate strings and solve for a single string.
- For each char:
- If char is letter: Add lowercase version to set.
- Check if length of set is 26.

Gotchas

- Capitalization does not matter.
- Strings do not only contain letters

Problem



Solution



Gotchas



Problem

- TODO: make description more clear.
- Given n strings, find a string that contains all n strings in the right order and where no character is part of 3 strings.

Solution

- Start with two first strings X and Y .
- If Y starts with X :
- Add X to solutionword, continue with rest of Y and next string.
- Else: Remove first letter of X and repeat process.

Problem

- Given a list of names. Print the lexicographically smallest surname and add " et al."

Solution

- Remove part before space (prename).
- Find the lexicographically smallest string by sorting and taking the first element.
- print string + " et al."

Problem



Solution



Gotchas



Problem



Solution



Gotchas



Problem

- Given the times you need to solve each of the n problems.
- Determine the minimal penalty you can get on the contest.

Solution

- The time you needed for the first problem will be added to the penalty of all problems you solve.
- It is always best to solve shortest problems first.
- Greedy solution: Sort problems by length, then simulate.