Formulaire BAPC 2013

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1 Remarques

1.1 Attention!

- 1. Lire **TOUS** les énoncés avant de commencer la moindre implémentation
- 2. Faire attention au copier-coller bête et méchant.
- 3. Surveiller les overflow. Parfois, un long peux régler pas mal de problèmes
- 4. Les β a coté des titres signifient que le code n'a pas été testé et viens éventuellement du portugais

1.2 Opérations sur les bits

- 1. Vérification parité de n: (n & 1) == 0
- 2. $2^n: 1 << n$.
- 3. Tester si le ième bit de n est 0 : (n & 1 << i) != 0
- 4. Mettre le *i*ème bit de $n \ge 0$: $n \le -(1 << i)$
- 5. Mettre le *i*ème bit de n à 1 : n |= (1 << i)
- 6. Union: $a \mid b$
- 7. Intersection: a & b
- 8. Soustraction bits: a & ~b
- 9. Vérifier si n est une puissance de 2 : (x & (x-1) == 0)
- 10. Passage au négatif : 0 x7fffffff ^n

2 Graphes

2.1 Bases

```
– Adjacency matrix : A[i][j] = 1 if i is connected to j and 0 otherwise
```

```
- Undirected graph: A[i][j] = A[j][i] for all i, j (i.e. A = A^T)
```

- Adjacency list : Linked List<Integer>[] g; g[i] stores all neightboors of i
- Useful alternatives: HashSet<Integer>[] g; // for edge deletion HashMap<Integer, Integer>[] g; // for weighted graphs

```
Classes de base (à adapter, les notations changent)
class Vertex implements Comparable<Vertex>
{
  int i; long d;
  public Vertex(int i, long d)
  {
    this.i = i; this.d = d;
  }
  public int compareTo(Vertex o)
  {
    return d < o.d ? -1 : d > o.d ? 1 : 0;
  }
}

class Edge implements Comparable<Edge>
  {
  int o, d, w;
  public Edge(int o, int d, int w)
  {
    this.o = o; this.d = d; this.w = w;
  }
  public int compareTo(Edge o)
  {
    return w - o.w;
```

2.2 BFS (Parcours en largeur)

Calcule à partir d'un graphe g et d'un noeud v un vecteur d t.q. d[u] réprésente le nombre d'arète min. à parcourir pour arrive au noeud u.

 $d[v]=0,\,d[u]=\infty$ si u injoignable. Si $(u,w)\in E$ et d[u] connu et d[w] inconnu, alors d[w]=d[u]+1.

```
int[] bfsVisit(LinkedList<Integer>[] g, int v, int c
    []) //c is for connected components only
  Queue<Integer > Q = new LinkedList<Integer >();
  Q. add(v);
  int[] d = new int[g.length];
  c[v]=v; //for connected components
  Arrays. fill (d, Integer .MAX VALUE);
  // set distance to origin to 0
  d[v] = 0;
  while (!Q. isEmpty())
    int cur = Q. poll();
    // go over all neighboors of cur
    for(int u : g[cur])
      // if u is unvisited
      if(d[u] = Integer.MAX_VALUE) //or c[u] = -1
    if we calculate connected components
        c[u] = v; //for connected components
        Q.add(u);
        // set the distance from v to u
        d[u] = d[cur] + 1;
    }
  }
  return d;
}
```

2.2.1 Composantes connexes

```
int[] bfs(LinkedList<Integer >[] g)
{
  int[] c = new int[g.length];
  Arrays.fill(c, -1);
  for(int v = 0; v < g.length; v++)
    if(c[v] == -1)
      bfsVisit(g, v, c);
  return c;
}</pre>
```

2.2.2 Vérifier Biparticité (Bicolorabilité)

```
 boolean \ is Bipartite (LinkedList < Integer > [] \ g) \ \{ \\ int [] \ d = bfs(g); \\ for (int \ u = 0; \ u < g.length; \ u++) \\ for (Integer \ v: \ g[u]) \\ if ((d[u]\%2)! = (d[v]\%2)) \ return \ false; \\ return \ true; \\ \}
```

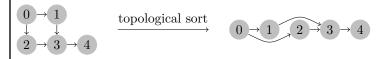
2.3 DFS (Parcours en profondeur)

Soit = BFS avec Stack à la place de Queue ou implémentation récursive hyper-simple. Complexité O(|V| + |E|)

```
    label[v] = CLOSED;
}

void dfs(LinkedList<Integer >[] g)
{
    int[] label = new int[g.length];
    Arrays.fill(label, UNVISITED);
    cycle = false;
    for(int v = 0; v < g.length; v++)
        if(label[v] == UNVISITED)
            dfsVisit(g, v, label);
}
</pre>
```

2.3.1 Ordre topologique



Le graphe doit être acyclique. On modifie légèrement DFS :

```
Stack<Integer> toposort; // add stack to global
    variables
/* ... */
void dfs(LinkedList<Integer>[] g)
{
    /* ... */
    toposort = new Stack<Integer>();
    for(int v = 0; v < g.length; v++) { /* ... */ }
}

void dfsVisit(LinkedList<Integer>[] g, int v,int[]
    label)
{
    /* ... */
    toposort.push(v); // push vertex when closing it
    label[v] = CLOSED;
}
```

2.3.2 Composantes fortement connectées

Calculer l'ordre topologique du graphe avec les arêtes inversées, puis exécuter un BFS dans l'ordre topologique (et sans repasser par un nœud déjà fait). Les nœuds parcourus à chaque execution du BFS sont fortement connectés.

```
int[] scc(LinkedList<Integer>[] g)
   / compute the reverse graph
  LinkedList < Integer > [] gt = transpose(g);
  // compute ordering
  dfs(gt);
  // !! last position will contain the number of scc
  int[] scc = new int[g.length + 1];
  Arrays. fill (scc, -1);
  int nbComponents = 0;
  // simulate bfs loop but in toposort ordering
  while (! toposort . isEmpty())
     int v = toposort.pop();
     \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if} \, (\, \operatorname{scc} \left[ \, v \, \right] \,\, = \,\, -1) \end{array}
       nbComponents++;
       bfsVisit(g, v, scc);
  }
  scc[g.length] = nbComponents;
  return scc;
```

2.4 Arbre de poids minimum (Prim)

On ajoute toujours l'arète de poids minimal parmit les noeuds déja visités.

```
double mst(LinkedList<Edge>[] g)
  boolean[] inTree = new boolean[g.length];
  PriorityQueue<Edge> PQ = new PriorityQueue<Edge>()
  // add 0 to the tree and initialize the priority
    queue
  inTree[0] = true;
  for (Edge e : g[0]) PQ. add(e);
  double weight = 0;
  int size = 1;
  while (size != g.length)
     / poll the minimum weight edge in PQ
    Edge minE = PQ. poll();
    // if its endpoint in not in the tree, add it
    if (!inTree [minE.dest])
       / add edge minE to the MST
      inTree[minE.dest] = true;
      weight += minE.w;
      size++;
      // add edge leading to new endpoints to the PQ
      for (Edge e : g[minE.dest])
        if (!inTree[e.dest]) PQ.add(e);
  return weight;
}
```

2.5 Dijksta

Plus court chemin d'un noeud v à tout les autres. Le graphe doit être sans cycles de poids négatif.

```
double[] dijkstra(LinkedList<Edge>[] g, int v)
  double [] d = new double [g.length];
  Arrays.fill(d, Double.POSITIVE_INFINITY);
  // initialize distance to v and the priority queue
  PriorityQueue<Edge> PQ = new PriorityQueue<Edge>()
  for (Edge e : g[v])
    PQ. add(e);
  \frac{\text{while}}{\text{while}} (!PQ. isEmpty())
      / poll minimum edge from PQ
    Edge minE = PQ. poll();
    if (d[minE.dest] == Double.POSITIVE_INFINITY)
         set the distance to the new found endpoint
      d[\min E. dest] = \min E.w;
      for (Edge e : g[minE.dest])
        // add to the queue all edges leaving the
           endpoint with the increased weight
         if (d[e.dest] == Double.POSITIVE_INFINITY)
          PQ.add(new Edge(e.orig, e.dest, e.w + d[e.
    orig]));
      }
    }
  return d;
```

2.6 Bellman-Ford

Plus court chemin d'un noeud v à tout les autres. Le graphe peut avoir des cycles de poids négatif, mais alors l'algorithme

ne retourne pas les chemins les plus courts, mais retourne l'existence de tels cycles.

```
d[i][u] = \text{shortest path from } v \text{ to } u \text{ with } \leq i \text{ edge}
d[0][v] = 0
d[0][u] = \infty for u \neq v
d[i][u] = \min\{d[i-1][u], \quad \min_{(s,u)\in E} d[i-1][s] + w(s,u)\}
Si pas de cycle, la solution est dans d[|V|-1]. Si cycle il y a,
d[|V|-1] = d[V].
O(|V||E|).
double[] bellmanFord(LinkedList<Edge>[] gt, int v)
   int n = gt.length;
   double[][] d = new double[n][n];
   for (int u = 0; u < n; u++)

d[0][u] = u == v ? 0 : Double . POSITIVE_INFINITY;
   for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
      for (int u = 0; u < n; u++)
        double min = d[i - 1][u];
        for (Edge e : gt [u])
           min \, = \, Math.min \, (\, min \, , \, \, d \, [\, i \, - \, 1\, ] \, [\, e \, . \, dest \, ] \, \, + \, e \, .w) \, ;
        d[i][u] = min;
   return d[n-1];
```

2.7 Floyd-Warshall

Plus court chemin de tout les noeuds à tout les autres. Prend en argument la matrice d'adjacence. $O(|V|^3)$ en temps et $O(|V|^2)$ en mémoire.

Le graphe contient des cycles de poids négatif ssi result[v][v] < 0.

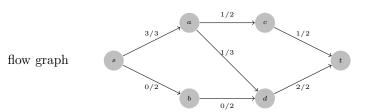
```
double[][] floydWarshall(double[][] A)
{
  int n = A.length;
  // initialization: base case
  double[][] d = new double[n][n];
  for(int v = 0; v < n; v++)
     for(int u = 0; u < n; u++)
        d[v][u] = A[v][u];

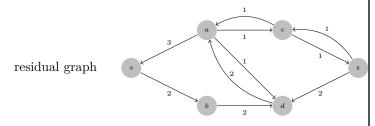
for(int k = 0; k < n; k++)
     for(int v = 0; v < n; v++)
        for(int u = 0; u < n; u++)
        d[v][u] = Math.min(d[v][u], d[v][k] + d[k][u]);
  return d;
}</pre>
```

2.8 Flux maximum

2.8.1 Bases

On cherche à calculer le flux maximum d'une source S à un puits T. Chaque arête à un débit maximum et un débit actuel (uniquement pendant la résolution). On construit le graphe résiduel comme sur les exemples.





L'algorithme de base fonctionne en cherchant un chemin de S à T dans le graphe résiduel.

2.8.2 Ford-Fulkerson

Si le chemin est cherché avec un DFS, la complexité est $O(|E|f^*)$ où f^* est le flux maximum. On préferera pour les problèmes l'algorithme avec un BFS (Edmonds-Karps).

2.8.3 Edmonds-Karps (BFS)

Chemin cherché avec un BFS. On a $O(|V||E|^2)$.

```
int maxFlow(HashMap<Integer, Integer>[] g, int s,
     int t)
      output 0 for s = t (convention)
  if(s == t) return 0;
  // initialize maxflow
  int maxFlow = 0;
   // compute an augmenting path
  LinkedList < Edge > path = findAugmentingPath(g, s, t
    / loop while augmenting paths exists and update g
  while (path != null)
     int pathCapacity = applyPath(g, path);
     maxFlow += pathCapacity;
     path = findAugmentingPath(g, s, t);
   return maxFlow;
}
LinkedList < Edge > findAugmentingPath (HashMap < Integer,
     Integer >[] g, int s, int t)
    / initialize the queue for BFS
  Queue<Integer > Q = new LinkedList<Integer >();
  Q. add(s);
    ' initialize the parent array for path
     reconstruction
  \operatorname{Edge}\left[\,\right] \ \operatorname{parent} \ = \ \underset{}{\operatorname{new}} \ \operatorname{Edge}\left[\,\operatorname{g.length}\,\right];
  Arrays. fill (parent, null);
  // perform a BFS
  while (!Q. isEmpty())
     int cur = Q. poll();
     \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{for} \, (\, \text{Entry} {<} \text{Integer} \, , & \text{Integer} {>} \, \, \text{e} & : & g \, [\, \text{cur} \, ] \, . \, \, \text{entrySet} \end{array}
     ())
        int next = e.getKey();
        int w = e.getValue();
        if(parent[next] = null)
          Q. add (next);
          parent [next] = new Edge(cur, next, w);
    }
     reconstruct the path
  if(parent[t] == null) return null;
  LinkedList<Edge> path = new LinkedList<Edge>();
  int cur = t;
   while (cur != s)
     path.add(parent[cur]);
```

```
cur = parent [cur]. orig;
  return path;
int applyPath(HashMap<Integer, Integer>[] g,
    LinkedList < Edge > path)
  int minCapacity = Integer.MAX VALUE;
  for (Edge e : path)
    minCapacity = Math.min(minCapacity, e.w);
  for (Edge e : path)
      treat path edge
    if (minCapacity = e.w)
       / the capacity became 0, remove edge
      g[e.orig].remove(e.dest);
    else
        there remains capacity, update capacity
      g[e.orig].put(e.dest, e.w - minCapacity);
      treat back edge
    Integer backCapacity = g[e.dest].get(e.orig);
    if(backCapacity == null)
       / the back edge does not exist yet
      g[e.dest].put(e.orig, minCapacity);
    }
    else
      // the back edge already exists, update
    capacity
     g[e.dest].put(e.orig, backCapacity+minCapacity
 }
  return minCapacity;
```

2.8.4 Coupe minimale

On cherche, avec deux noeuds s et t, V_1 et V_2 tel que $s \in V_1$, $t \in V_2$ et $\sum_{e \in E(V_1, V_2)} w(e)$ minimum.

Il suffit de calculer le flot maximum entre s et t et d'appliquer un parcours du graphe résiduel depuis s(BFS) par exemple). Tout les noeuds ainsi parcourus sont dans V_1 , les autres dans V_2 . Le poids de la coupe est le flot maximum.

3 Programmation dynamique

3.1 Bottom-up

1][sum + 1];

// initialize base cases

Répartir pour 3 personnes n objets de valeurs v[i] tel que $\max_i V_i - \min_i V_i$ est minimum (V_i est la valeur totale pour la personne i).

 $canDo[i][v_1][v_2] = 1$ si on peut donner les objets $0, 1, \ldots, i$ tel que v_1 va à P_1 et v_2 va à P_2 , 0 sinon. v_3 déterminé à partir de la somme.

```
canDo[0][0][0] = true;
canDo[0][v[0]][0] = true;
\operatorname{canDo} [0][0][v[0]] = \operatorname{true};
// compute solutions using recurrence relation
for(int i = 1; i < v.length; i++) {
  for (int a = 0; a \le sum; a++) {
     for (int b = 0; b <= sum; b++) {
        boolean give A = a - v[i] >= 0 \&\& canDo[i -
   1\,]\,[\,a\,\,-\,\,v\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,]\,[\,\,b\,\,]\,;
        \label{eq:boolean} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{boolean giveB} \ = \ \mbox{b} \ - \ \mbox{v[i]} \ > = \ \mbox{0} \ \&\& \ \mbox{canDo[i]} \ - \end{array}
   1][a][b - v[i]];
        boolean \ giveC = canDo[i - 1][a][b];
        canDo[i][a][b] = giveA \mid \mid giveB \mid \mid giveC;
  }
// compute best solution
int best = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
for (int a = 0; a \le sum; a++) {
  for (int b = 0; b \le sum; b++) {
     if(canDo[v.length - 1][a][b]) {
        best = Math.min(best, max(a, b, sum - a - b)
   -\min(a, b, sum - a - b));
  }
return best;
```

3.2 Top-down

Même problème que bottom-up. Idée principale : mémoisation (On retient les résultats intermédiaires).

```
int solve(int i, int a, int b) {
  if(i == n) {
    memo[i][a][b] = max(a, b, sum - a - b) - min(a, b, sum - a - b);
    return memo[i][a][b];
  }
  if(memo[i][a][b] != null) {
    return memo[i][a][b];
  }
  int giveA = solve(i + 1, a + v[i], b);
  int giveB = solve(i + 1, a, b + v[i]);
  int giveC = solve(i + 1, a, b);
  memo[i][a][b] = min(giveA, giveB, giveC);
  return memo[i][a][b];
}
```

3.3 Problème du sac à dos (Knapsack)

On a n objets de valeurs v[i] et de poids w[i], un entier W, on veut :

```
– Maximiser \sum_i x[i]v[i]
– Avec \sum_i x[i]w[i] \le W où x[i] = 0 (pas pris) ou 1 (pris)
```

3.3.1 Un exemplaire de chaque

best[i][w]= meilleur façon de prendre les objets $0, 1, \ldots, i$ dans sac à dos de capacité w.

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Cas de base:} & \textbf{Autres cas:} \\ -best[0][w] = v[0] & best[i][w] = \\ & \text{si } w[0] \leq w & \max\{best[i-1][w], \\ & -0 \text{ sinon} & best[i-1][w-w[i]] + v[i]\} \end{array}
```

3.3.2 Plusieurs exemplaires de chaque

```
-best[0] = 0 
-best[w] = \max_{i:w[i] < w} \{best[w - w[i]] + v[i]\}
```

3.3.3 Plusieurs knapsack

 $best[i][w_1][w_2]$ = meilleur façon de prendre les objets $0, 1, \ldots, i$ dans des sacs de capacités w_1 et w_2 .

4 Géométrie

```
Attention aux arrondis. Définir E en fonction du problème. boolean eq(double a, double b) { return Math.abs(a - b) <= E; } boolean le(double a, double b) { return a < b - E; } boolean leq(double a, double b) { return a <= b + E; }
```

4.1 Points non-testé

```
public static class Point
  double x, y;
boolean eq(Point p1, Point p2) { return eq(p1.x, p2.
   x) && eq(p2.y, p2.y); }
Point subtract (Point p0, Point p1) { return new
    Point(p0.x - p1.x, p0.y - p1.y); }
class horizontalComp implements Comparator<Point>
  public int compare(Point a, Point b)
    if (a.x < b.x) return -1;
    if(a.x > b.x) return 1;
    if (a.y < b.y) return -1;
    if(a.y > b.y) return 1;
    return 0;
  }
4.1.1 Ordonner selon angle non-testé
LinkedList < Point > sortPolar (Point [] P, Point o)
```

```
LinkedList<Point> above = new LinkedList<Point>();
LinkedList<Point> samePos = new LinkedList<Point
  >();
LinkedList<Point> sameNeg = new LinkedList<Point
  >();
LinkedList<Point> bellow = new LinkedList<Point>()
for (Point p : P)
  if(p.y > o.y)
    above.add(p);
  else if (p.y < o.y)
    bellow.add(p);
  else
    i\,f\,(\,p\,.\,x\,<\,o\,.\,x\,)
      sameNeg.add(p);
    else
      samePos.add(p);
PolarComp comp = new PolarComp(o);
Collections.sort(samePos, comp);
Collections.sort(sameNeg, comp);
Collections.sort(above, comp);
Collections.sort(bellow, comp);
LinkedList<Point> sorted = new LinkedList<Point>()
for(Point p : samePos) sorted.add(p);
for(Point p : above) sorted.add(p);
for(Point p : sameNeg) sorted.add(p);
for (Point p : bellow) sorted.add(p);
return sorted;
```

```
class PolarComp implements Comparator<Point>
                                                                   a = -m:
                                                                   b = 1;
  Point o;
                                                                    c = -((a*p.x) + (b*p.y));
  public PolarComp(Point o)
                                                               }
  {
    this.o = o;
                                                               boolean areParallel(Line 11, Line 12) {
  @Override
                                                                 return (eq(l1.a, l2.a) && eq(l1.b, l2.b));
  public int compare (Point p0, Point p1)
    double pE = prodE(subtract(p0,o), subtract(p1,o)
                                                               boolean are Equal (Line 11, Line 12) {
                                                                 return areParallel(l1, l2) && eq(l1.c, l2.c);
     if(pE < 0)
      return 1;
     else if (pE > 0)
                                                               boolean contains (Line 1, Point p) {
                                                                 return eq(1.a*p.x + 1.b*p.y + 1.c, 0);
      return -1;
      return Double.compare(squareDist(p0, o),
    squareDist(p1, o));
                                                               Point intersection (Line 11, Line 12) {
                                                                 if(areEqual(l1, l2) || areParallel(l1, l2)) {
}
                                                                   return null;
4.1.2 Paire de points la plus proche non-testé
                                                                 double x = (12.b * 11.c - 11.b * 12.c) /
                                                                        (12.a * 11.b - 11.a * 12.b);
double closestPair(Point[] points)
                                                                 double y;
                                                                 if(Math.abs(l1.b) > E) {
  if(points.length == 1) return 0;
                                                                   y = -(11.a * x + 11.c) / 11.b;
  Arrays.sort(points, new horizontalComp());
                                                                 } else {
  double min = distance(points[0], points[1]);
                                                                   y = -(12.a * x + 12.c) / 12.b;
  int leftmost = 0;
  SortedSet<Point> candidates = new TreeSet<Point>(
                                                                 return new Point(x, y);
    new verticalComp());
  candidates.add(points[0]);
  candidates.add(points[1]);
                                                               {\color{red} \textbf{double} \ angle (\, Line \ l1 \,\,, \ Line \ l2 \,) \ \{}
  for (int i = 2; i < points.length; i++)
                                                                 double tan = (11.a * 12.b - 12.a * 11.b) /
  1
                                                                   (l1.a * l2.a + l1.b * l2.b);
    Point cur = points[i];
                                                                 return Math.atan(tan);
     while (cur.x - points[leftmost].x > min)
       candidates.remove(points[leftmost]);
                                                               Line getPerp(Line 1, Point p) {
       leftmost++;
                                                                return new Line(p, 1 / l.a);
    Point low = new Point(cur.x-min, (int)(cur.y-min
                                                               Point closest (Line 1, Point p) {
    Point high = new Point(cur.x, (int)(cur.y+min));
                                                                 double x;
    for (Point point: candidates.subSet (low, high))
                                                                 double y;
                                                                 if(isVertical(l)) {
       double d = distance(cur, point);
                                                                   x = -l.c;
       if (d < min)
                                                                   y = p.y;
         \min = d:
                                                                    return new Point(x, y);
    candidates.add(cur);
                                                                 if (is Horizontal(1)) {
  }
                                                                   x \,=\, p\,.\,x\,;
  return min;
                                                                   y = -1.c;
}
                                                                   return new Point(x, y);
4.2
     Lignes non-testé
                                                                 Line perp = getPerp(l, p);
class Line
                                                                 return intersection(l, perp);
  double a;
  double b:
                                                               boolean isVertical(Line 1) {
  double c;
                                                                 return eq(1.b, 0);
  public Line(double a, double b, double c)
    this.a = a;
                                                               boolean isHorizontal(Line 1) {
    this.b = b;
                                                                 return eq(1.a, 0);
    this.c = c;
  public Line(Point p1, Point p2) {
                                                               4.3
                                                                     Segments non-testé
    if(p1.x = p2.x) {
      a = 1;
                                                               boolean onSegment (Segment s, Point p) {
      b = 0;
                                                                 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{return} & \textbf{Math.min} \left( \, \textbf{s.p1.x} \, , \, \, \, \textbf{s.p2.x} \, \right) \, <= \, \textbf{p.x} \, \, \&\& \end{array}
      c \; = \, -p1 \, . \, x \, ;
                                                                         Math.max(s.p1.x, s.p2.x) >= p.x \&\&
                                                                         \label{eq:math_min} \operatorname{Math.min} \big( \, s \, . \, p1 \, . \, y \, , \  \  \, s \, . \, p2 \, . \, y \, \big) \, <= \, p \, . \, y \, \, \&\& \,
    } else {
      b = 1;
                                                                         Math.max(s.p1.y, s.p2.y) >= p.y;
      a = -(p1.y - p2.y) / (p1.x - p2.x);
       c \; = \; -(a \; * \; p1.x) \; - \; (b \; * \; p1.y) \; ;
    }
                                                               double direction (Segment s, Point p) {
                                                                 return prodE(subtract(p,s.p1), subtract(s.p2,s.p1)
  public Line(Point p, double m) {
                                                                   );
```

```
}
boolean intersects (Segment s1, Segment s2) {
  double d1 = direction(s2, s1.p1);
  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & d2 \, = \, direction \, (\, s2 \, , \, \, \, s1 \, . \, p2 \, ) \, ; \end{array}
  double d3 = direction(s1, s2.p1);
  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & d4 = direction(s1, s2.p2); \end{array}
  if (((d1 > 0 \&\& d2 < 0) || (d1 < 0 \&\& d2 > 0)) \&\&
      ((d3 > 0 \&\& d4 < 0) \mid | (d3 < 0 \&\& d4 > 0))) {
    return true
  } else if (eq(d1, 0) \&\& onSegment(s2, s1.p1)) {
    return true:
    else if (eq(d2, 0) \&\& onSegment(s2, s1.p2)) {
    return true
   else if (eq(d3, 0) \&\& onSegment(s1, s2.p1)) {
    else if (eq(d4, 0) \&\& onSegment(s1, s2.p2)) {
    return true;
  return false;
boolean segmentIntersection (Segment[] S) {
  Point[] P = new Point[S.length * 2];
  for(int i = 0; i < S.length; i++) {
   S[i].pl.i = i; S[i].pl.isLeft = true;
    S[i].p2.i = i; S[i].p2.isLeft = false;
  int j = 0;
  for (Segment s : S) {
    P[j++] = s.p1;
    P[j++] = s.p2;
  Arrays.sort(P, new SegIntPointComp());
  SegmentComp comp = new SegmentComp();
  TreeSet < Segment > T = new TreeSet < Segment > (comp);
  for(int i = 0; i < P.length; i++) {
    Segment s = S[P[i].i];
    if(P[i].isLeft) {
       comp.x = P[i].x;
      T. add(s);
      Segment above = T. higher(s);
       Segment bellow = T.lower(s);
       if((above != null && intersects(above, s)) ||
          (bellow != null && intersects(bellow, s)))
         return true;
    } else {
       Segment above = T. higher(s);
       Segment bellow = T.lower(s);
       if (above != null && bellow != null &&
         intersects (above, bellow)) {
   return true:
      T. remove(s);
  }
  return false;
class SegIntPointComp implements Comparator<Point> {
  @Override
  public int compare(Point p0, Point p1) {
    int xc = Double.compare(p0.x, p1.x);
    if(xc == 0) {
       if(p0.isLeft && !p1.isLeft) {
         return -1:
       if (!p0.isLeft && p1.isLeft) {
   return 1;
       } else {
   return Double.compare(p0.y, p1.y);
      }
    return xc:
}
```

```
class SegmentComp implements Comparator<Segment> {
  double x;
  @Override
  public int compare(Segment s1, Segment s2) {
    if(s1.p1.i = s2.p1.i \&\& s1.p2.i = s2.p2.i) {
    Segment to Add = null;
    Segment o = null;
    if(eq(s1.p1.x, x)) {
      toAdd = s1;
      0 = s2:
      else if (eq(s2.p1.x, x)){
      toAdd = s2;
      o = s1;
      else {
      return 0;
    double y = Math.min(o.p1.y, o.p2.y);
    Segment v = new Segment(new Point(x, y),
                                 toAdd.p1);
    if(eq(s1.p1.x, x)) {
       if(intersects(v, o)) {
          return 1;
        else {
         return -1;
     else if (eq(s2.p1.x, x)) {
   if(intersects(v, o)) {
     return -1;
     } else {
       return 1;
    return 0;
// r > 0: a droite, r < 0: a gauche, r==0:
    colineiare
public static int positionFromSegment (Point
    segmentFrom\,,\ Point\ segmentTo\,,\ Point\ p)
  //Cross product of vectors segmentFrom->segmentTo
    and segmentFrom->p
  return (segmentTo.x-segmentFrom.x)*(p.y-
    segmentFrom.y)-(segmentTo.y-segmentFrom.y)*(p.x-
    segmentFrom.x);
}
     Triangles non-testé
4.4
Loi des sinus : \frac{a}{\sin(A)} = \frac{b}{\sin(B)} = \frac{c}{\sin(C)} = 2r Loi des cosinus :
a^2 = b^2 + c^2 2bc \cos(A)
b^2 = a^2 + c^2 2ac \cos(B)
c^2 = a^2 + b^2 2ab \cos(C)
Formule de Héron : Aire= \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} avec s=
\frac{a+b+c}{2}
class Triangle
  Segment a, b, c;
  public Triangle(Segment a, Segment b, Segment c)
    this.a = a;
    this.b = b;
    this.c = c;
  public Triangle (Point p1, Point p2, Point p3)
    a = new Segment(p1, p2);
    b = new Segment(p1, p3);
    c = new Segment(p2, p3);
//Triangle degenere si result==0
//Sinon, si result >0, dans le sens de a.
//Sinon, -a.
```

```
double signedTriangleArea(Triangle t)
  return (t.p1.x * t.p2.y - t.p1.y * t.p2.x +
            t.p1.y * t.p3.x - t.p1.x * t.p3.y +
            t.p2.x * t.p3.y - t.p3.x * t.p2.y) / 2.0;
double triangleArea (Triangle t)
  return Math.abs(signedTrinangleArea(t));
boolean isInTriangle (Point p, Triangle t)
  Triangle\ a = \underset{}{new}\ Triangle\left(p\,,\ t.p1\,,\ t.p2\right);
  Triangle b = new Triangle(p, t.p1, t.p3);
Triangle c = new Triangle(p, t.p2, t.p3);
  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & \textbf{total} = \, \textbf{triangleArea(a)} \,\, + \,\, \end{array}
       triangleArea(b) +
       triangleArea(c);
  return eq(total, triangleArea(t));
boolean isInTriangle2 (Point p, Triangle t)
  return !(cw(t.p1, t.p2, p))
             cw(t.p2, t.p3, p) ||
             cw(t.p3, t.p1, p));
boolean ccw(Point a, Point b, Point c)
  return signedTrinangleArea(new Triangle(a, b, c))>
    \mathrm{E};
boolean cw(Point a, Point b, Point c)
  return signedTrinangleArea(new Triangle(a, b, c))<
boolean collinear (Point a, Point b, Point c)
  return Math.abs(signedTrinangleArea(
          new Triangle (a, b, c)) <= E;
```

4.5 Cercles non-testé

```
Aire de l'intersection entre deux cercles de rayon r et R à une
distance d: A = r^2 \arccos(X) + R^2 \arccos(Y) - \frac{\sqrt{(Z)}}{2}
X = \frac{d^2 + r^2 - R^2}{2dr}
Y = \frac{d^2 + R^2 - r^2}{2dR}
Z = (-d + r + R) * (d + r - R) * (d - r + R) * (d + r + R)
class Circle
  Point c:
  double r;
  public Circle(Point c, double r)
     this.c = c;
     this.r = r;
}
//Centre du cercle circonscrit
Point circumcenter (Point p1, Point p2, Point p3)
  if(eq(p1.x, p2.x))
    return circumcenter(p1, p3, p2);
  else if (eq(p2.x, p3.x))
    return circumcenter (p2, p1, p3);
  double ma = (p2.y - p1.y) / (p2.x - p1.x);
  double mb = (p3.y - p2.y) / (p3.x - p2.x);
  double x = (ma*mb*(p1.y - p3.y) +
                mb*(p1.x + p2.x) -
```

```
ma*(p2.x + p3.x)) /
                (2 * mb - 2 * ma);
  double y = 0.0;
  if(eq(ma, 0))
    y = (-1/mb)*(x-(p2.x + p3.x)/2) +
         (p2.y+p3.y)/2;
  } else {
    y = (-1/ma)*(x-(p1.x + p2.x)/2) +
         (p1.y + p2.y)/2;
  return new Point(x, y);
//Point d'intersection avec la tangente au cercle
     passant par le point p
Point [] tangentPoints (Point p, Circle c)
  double alfa = 0.0;
  if(!eq(p.x, c.c.x)) {
     alfa = Math.atan((p.y - c.c.y) /
                         (p.x - c.c.x));
     if(p.x < c.c.x) {
       alfa += Math.PI;
  } else {
     alfa = Math.PI \ / \ 2;
     if(p.y < c.c.y) {
       alfa += Math.PI;
  double d = distance(p, c.c);
  double beta = Math.acos(c.r / d);
  double x1 = c.c.x + c.r * Math.cos(alfa + beta);
  double y1 = c.c.y + c.r * Math.sin(alfa + beta);
  double x2 = c.c.x + c.r * Math.cos(alfa - beta);
  return new Point[] {new Point(x1, y1)
                          new Point(x2, y2)};
4.6 Polygones non-testé
boolean turnSameSide(Point[] polygon)
  Point u = subtract(polygon[1], polygon[0]);
  Point v = subtract(polygon[2], polygon[1]);
  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & \texttt{first} \ = \ \texttt{prodE}(u \ , v) \, ; \end{array}
  int n = polygon.length;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
     u = subtract(polygon[(i+1)%n], polygon[i]);
    v = subtract(polygon[(i+2)\%n], polygon[(i+1)\%n])
     double pe = prodE(u, v);
     if(Math.signum(first) * Math.signum(pe) < 0)</pre>
       return false;
  }
  return true;
boolean convex(Point[] polygon)
  if (!turnSameSide(polygon)) {return false;}
  int n = polygon.length;
  Point l = subtract(polygon[1], polygon[0]);
  Point r = subtract(polygon[n-1], polygon[0]);
  Point u = subtract(polygon[1], polygon[0]);
  Point v = subtract(polygon[2], polygon[0]);
  double last = prodE(u, v);
  for (int i = 2; i < n - 1; i++)
    \label{eq:continuous_subtract} \begin{array}{l} u = subtract\left(polygon\left[\,i\,\right]\,,\;polygon\left[\,0\,\right]\right);\\ v = subtract\left(polygon\left[\,i\,+\,1\right],\;polygon\left[\,0\,\right]\right);\\ Point\;\; s = subtract\left(polygon\left[\,i\,\right],\;polygon\left[\,0\,\right]\right); \end{array}
     if(between(l, s, r))
       return false;
     double pe = prodE(u, v);
     if (Math.signum(last) * Math.signum(pe) < 0)</pre>
```

return false:

```
last = pe;
  return true;
}
double area (ArrayList < Point > polygon)
  double total = 0.0;
  for (int i = 0; i < polygon.size(); i++)
    int j = (i + 1) \% polygon.size();
    total \ += \ polygon.get(i).x \ * \ polygon.get(j).y-
        polygon.get(j).x * polygon.get(i).y;
  }
  return total / 2.0;
//Il faut ordonner les points dans le sens inverse
    des aiguilles d'une montre (traduit du portugais
boolean ear(int i, int j, int k, ArrayList<Point>
    polygon)
  Triangle t = new Triangle (polygon.get(i),
                             polygon.get(j)
                             polygon.get(k));
  if(cw(t.p1, t.p2, t.p3))
    return false;
  for(m = 0; m < polygon.size(); m++)
    if(m != i \&\& m != j \&\& m != k)
      if (isInTriangle2 (polygon.get (m), t))
        return false;
  return true;
4.6.1 Polygone convexe: Gift Wrapping
```

But : créer un polygône convexe comprenant un ensemble de points On "enroule une corde" autour des points. $O(n^2)$. public static List<Point> giftWrapping(ArrayList<</pre> Point> points) //Cherchons le point le plus a gauche Point pos = points.get(0);for (Point p: points) if(pos.x > p.x)pos = p;//L'algo proprement dit Point fin; List < Point > result = new LinkedList < Point > (); do { result.add(pos); $\label{eq:fine_points} \text{fin} \ = \ \text{points.get} \, (0) \, ;$ for (int j = 1; j < points.size(); j++) if (fin == pos || positionFromSegment(pos, fin points.get(j) < 0) fin = points.get(j);pos = fin; $\}$ while (result.get(0) != fin); return result; }

4.6.2 Polygone convexe : Graham Scan non-testé

```
Meilleure complexité (théoriquement)
static Point firstP;
Point[] convexHull(Point[] in, int n) {
   Point[] hull = new Point[n];
   int i;
   int top;
   if (n <= 3) {
      for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        hull[i] = in[i];
      }
      return hull;
   }
   Arrays.sort(in, new leftlowerC());</pre>
```

```
firstP = in [0];
  in=sort(Arrays.copyOfRange(in,1,in.length),in);
  hull[0] = firstP;
  \operatorname{hull}[1] = \operatorname{in}[1];
  top = 1;
  i = 2;
  while (i \le n) {
    if(!ccw(hull[top - 1], hull[top], in[i])) 
      top-
    } else {
       top++;
       h\,u\,l\,l\,\,[\,t\,o\,p\,\,] \;=\; i\,n\,\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,;
    }
  }
  return Arrays.copyOfRange(hull, 0, top);
Point[] sort(Point[] end, Point[] in) {
  Point[] res = new Point[in.length + 1];
  Arrays.sort(end, new smallerAngleC());
  int i = 1;
  for(Point p : end) {
    res[i] = p;
    i++;
  res[0] = in[0];
  res[res.length - 1] = in[0];
  return res;
class smallerAngleC implements Comparator<Point>{
  public int compare(Point p1, Point p2) {
    if(collinear(firstP, p1, p2)) {
  if(distance(firstP, p1) <=
     distance(firstP, p2)){</pre>
         return -1;
      } else {
  return 1;
      }
    if(ccw(firstP, p1, p2)) {
      return -1;
    return 1;
  }
}
class leftlowerC implements Comparator<Point> {
  public int compare(Point p1, Point p2) {
    if(p1.x < p2.x) \{return -1;\}
    if(p1.x > p2.x) \{return 1;\}
    if(p1.y < p2.y) \{return -1;\}
    if(p1.y > p2.y) \{return 1;\}
    return 0;
}
boolean pointInPolygon (Point [] pol, Point p) {
  boolean c = false:
  int n = pol.length;
  for (int i = 0, j = n - 1; i < n; j = i++)
    double r = (pol[j].x - pol[i].x) * (p.y - pol[i])
    ].y) / (pol[j].y - pol[i].y) + pol[i].x;
    if ((((pol[i].y \le p.y) && (p.y < pol[j].y))
          ((pol[j].y \le p.y) && (p.y < pol[i].y))) &&
           (p.x < r)
      c = !c;
    }
  return c;
```

5 ${f Autres}$

Permutations, Combinaisons, Arrangements... non-testé

```
void nextPerm(int[] p) {
  int n = p.length;
  int k = n - 2;
  while (k \ge 0 \&\& p[k] \ge p[k + 1]) \{k--;\}
  int l = n - 1;
  while(p[k] >= p[l]) \{l--;\}
  \operatorname{swap}\left(\,p\,,\,\,\,k\,,\,\,l\,\right)\,;
  reverse (p, k + 1, n);
LinkedList < Integer > getIPermutation (int n, int index
  LeftRightArray lr = new LeftRightArray(n);
  lr.freeAll();
  {\tt LinkedList}{<}{\tt Integer}{>}\ {\tt perm}\ =\ {\tt new}
  LinkedList<Integer>();
  getPermutation(lr, index, fact(n), perm);
  return perm;
void getPermutation(LeftRightArray lr, int i, long
    fact , LinkedList<Integer> perm) {
  int n = lr.size();
  if(n == 1) {
    perm.add(lr.freeIndex(0, false));
    else {
    fact /= n;
    int j = (int)(i / fact);
    perm.add(lr.freeIndex(j, true));
    i = j * fact;
    getPermutation(lr , i , fact , perm);
}
int[] getICombinadic(int n, int k, long i) {
  int[] comb = new int[k];
  int j = 0;
  for (int z = 1; z \le n; z++) {
    if (k = 0) 
      break;
    if (i < threshold) {
      comb[j] = z - 1;
      k = k - 1;
    } else if (i >= threshold) {
      i = i - threshold;
    }
  return comb;
void combinations(int n, int k) {
  combinations (n, 0, new int [k], 0);
}
void combinations(int n, int j, int[] comb, int k) {
  if (k == comb.length)
    System.out.println(Arrays.toString(comb));
    else {
    for (int i = j; i < n; i++) {
      comb[k] = i;
       combinations (n, i + 1, comb, k + 1);
  }
void subsets(int[] set) {
  int n = (1 \ll set.length);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    int[] sub = new int[Integer.bitCount(i)];
    int k = 0, j = 0;
    \mathbf{while}\,(\,(\,1\,<<\,\mathbf{j}\,)\,<=\,\mathbf{i}\,)\ \{
       if((i \& (1 << j)) = (1 << j))
```

```
sub[k++] = set[j];
       j++;
     System.out.println(Arrays.toString(sub));
  }
5.2
       Décomposition en fractions unitaires non-
       testé
Ecrire 0 < \frac{p}{q} < 1 sous forme de sommes de \frac{1}{k}
void expandUnitFrac(long p, long q)
  if(p != 0)
     expandUnitFrac(p*i-q, q*i);
}
5.3
       Combinaison
Nombre de combinaison de taille k parmi n (C_n^k)
Cas spécial : C_n^k \mod 2 = n \oplus m
long C(int n, int k)
  double r = 1;
  k = Math.min(k, n - k);
  for (int i = 1; i \le k; i++)
    r /= i;
  for (int i = n; i >= n - k + 1; i --)
    r *= i:
  return Math.round(r);
       Suite de fibonacci non-testé
5.4
f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1 \text{ et } f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)
Valeur réelle mais avec des flottant : f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} ((\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^n -
\left(-\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}}\right)^n
En fait, f(n) est toujours l'entier le plus proche de
f_{approx}(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n
long fib(n)
  int i=1; int h=1; int j=0; int k=0; int t;
  while(n > 0)
     if(n \% 2 == 1)
       t = j * h;
       j=i * h + j * k + t;
       i=i * k + t;
       t = h * h;
       h \, = \, 2 \; * \; k \; * \; h \, + \; t \; ;
       k = k * k + t;
  n = (int)n / 2;
  return j;
       Strings \beta\beta
5.5
Non-relu
int[] suffixArray(int[][] P) {
  int[] SA = new int[P[0].length];
for(int i = 0; i < SA.length; i++) {</pre>
```

SA[P[P.length - 1][i]] = i;

//O(n * log(n)), lcp[i] = lcp(SA[i-1], SA[i])

}

return SA;

```
int[] lcpArray(int[] SA, int[][] P) {
                                                             int lcp = lcp(P, SA[i], SA[i+k-1]);
  int[] lcp = new int[SA.length];
                                                             if(lcp > max) {
  for (int i = 1; i < \dot{SA}.length; i++) {
                                                              \max = lcp;
    lcp[i] = lcp(P, SA[i-1], SA[i]);
                                                              j = SA[i];
                                                            }
  return lcp;
                                                          }
                                                           return s.substring(j, j + max);
//O(\,\log{(n)}\,)\,,\,\, \text{calcula lcp entre } S\left[\,x\ldots n\,\right],\,\, S\left[\,y\ldots n\,\right]
//lcp(SA[i],SA[j]) = min(lcp(SA[i], SA[i+1]), ...
    lcp(SA[j-1], SA[j])) \Rightarrow RMQ pode reduzir a O
                                                        String minLexicographicRotation (String s) {
                                                          int n = s.length();
static int lcp(int[][] P, int x, int y) {
                                                          s \ +\!\!= \ s \ ;
                                                          int[][] P = buildP(s);
  int N = P[0]. length;
  int M = P.length;
                                                          int[] SA = suffixArray(P);
  if(x == y) \{return N - x;\}
                                                          int i = 0:
  int lcp = 0;
                                                           while (!(0 \le SA[i] \&\& SA[i] < n)) {
  for (int k=M-1; k>=0 && x < N && y < N; k--) {
    if (P[k][x] = P[k][y]) {
      x += 1 << k;
                                                          return s.substring(SA[i], SA[i] + n);
      y += 1 << k;
      lcp += 1 \ll k;
                                                        class MaxLexConc implements Comparator<String> {
  }
                                                         public int compare(String x, String y) {
                                                             String xy = x + y;
  return lcp;
                                                             String yx = y + x;
//O(n * log(n)^2), calcula a matriz P
                                                             if(xy.compareTo(yx) < 0 \mid \mid
static int[][] buildP(String s) {
                                                               (xy.equals(yx) && x.length()<y.length())) {
  int N = s.length();
                                                               return 1;
  Math.log(2)) + 3;
                                                             return -1:
  int[][] P = new int[log][N];
                                                          } // menor: basta trocar -1 e 1
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
   P[0][i] = s.charAt(i) - a';
  Entry [] L = new Entry [N];
                                                        5.5.1 Palyndrome maximum
  int stp = 1;
  int[] calculateAtCenters(String s) {
                                                           int n = s.length();
                                                          int[] L = new int[2 * n + 1];
      L[i] = new Entry(P[stp - 1][i]
                                                          int i = 0, palLen = 0, k = 0;
                       (i + cnt) < N?
                                                           while(i < n) {
                       P[stp-1][i+cnt] : -1, i);
                                                             if ((i > palLen) &&
                                                                (s.charAt(i - palLen - 1) = s.charAt(i))) {
    Arrays.sort(L); // Acelera-se usando O(n)
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i ++) {
P[stp][L[i].p] = i > 0 &&
                                                               palLen += 2;
                                                               i += 1:
      L[i]. nr0 = L[i - 1]. nr0 &&
                                                               continue;
      L[i]. nr1 == L[i-1]. nr1?
                                                            L[k++] = palLen;
      P[stp][L[i-1].p] : i;
                                                             int e = k - 2 - palLen;
                                                             boolean found = false;
    stp++;
                                                             for (int j = k - 2; j > e; j--) {
                                                               if(L[j] = j - e - 1) {
  return P:
                                                                 palLen = j - e - 1;
                                                                 found = true;
class Entry implements Comparable < Entry > {
                                                                 break;
  L[k++] = Math.min(j - e - 1, L[j]);
  public Entry(int nr0, int nr1, int p) {
    this.nr0 = nr0;
                                                             if (!found) {
    this.nr1 = nr1;
                                                               i += 1;
    this.p = p;
                                                               palLen = 1;
  public int compareTo(Entry o) {
                                                            }
    if (nr0 != o.nr0) {
                                                          L[k++] = palLen;
      return nr0 < o.nr0 ? -1 : 1;
                                                          int e = 2 * (k - n) - 3;
                                                          for (i = k - 2; i > e; i--) { int d = i - e - 1;
    if (nr1 != o.nr1) {
     return nr1 < o.nr1 ? -1 : 1;
                                                            L[k++] = Math.min(d, L[i]);
    return 0;
                                                          return L;
}
                                                        String getPalindrome(String s, int[] L) {
String maxStrRepeatedKTimes(String s, int k) {
  int[][] P = buildP(s);
                                                          int max = L[0];
                                                           int maxI = 0;
  int[] SA = suffixArray(P);
                                                           for (int i = 1; i < L.length; i++) {
  int n = s.length();
                                                             if(L[i] > max) {
  int max = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
  int j = 0;
                                                              \max = L[i];
  for (int i = 0; i \le n - k; i++) {
                                                              \max I = i;
```

```
}
int b = 0, e = 0;
b = maxI / 2 - L[maxI] / 2;
e = maxI / 2 + L[maxI] / 2;
e += maxI % 2 == 0 ? 0 : 1;
return s.substring(b, e);
}

String getPalindrome(String s)
{
    return getPalindrome(s, calculateAtCenters(s));
}
```

5.6 Occurences dans une chaine

```
KMP(s,w) renvoie la position des occurences de w dans s.
LinkedList < Integer > KMP(String s, String w) {
  LinkedList < Integer > matches = new
  LinkedList<Integer >();
  int[] t = KMPtable(w);
  do {
   i = KMP(s, w, k, t);
    if(i != -1) {
      matches.add(i);
      // change to i+len(w) disalow overlap
      k = i + 1;
  \} while (i != -1 && k < s.length());
  return matches;
}
int KMP(String s, String w, int k, int[] t) {
  int i = 0;
  int n = s.length(), m = w.length();
  while(k + i < n) {
    if(w.charAt(i) = s.charAt(k + i)) {
      i++;
      if(i = m) \{return k;\}
    } else {
      k += i - t[i];
      i = t[i] > -1? t[i] : 0;
  }
  return -1;
int[] KMPtable(String w) {
  int m = w.length();
  int[] t = new int[m];
  int pos = 2, cnd = 0;
  t[0] = -1;
  t[1] = 0;
  while (pos < m) {
    if (w.charAt(pos - 1) == w.charAt(cnd)) {
      t [pos++] = ++cnd;
    else if (cnd > 0)
      {\rm cnd} \; = \; t \; [\; {\rm cnd} \; ] \; ;
     else {
      t[pos++] = 0;
  return t;
```

5.7 Algorithmes de tri non-testé

```
int findKth(int[] A, int k, int n) {
   if(n <= 10) {
        Arrays.sort(A, 0, n);
        return A[k];
   }
   int nG = (int)Math.ceil(n / 5.0);
   int[][] group = new int[nG][];
   int[] kth = new int[nG];
   for(int i = 0; i < nG; i++) {
        if(i == nG - 1 && n % 5 != 0) {
            group[i] = Arrays.copyOfRange(A, (n/5)* 5, n);
        }
}</pre>
```

```
kth[i] = findKth(group[i], group[i].length /
                       group[i].length);
    } else {
      group[i] = Arrays.copyOfRange(A, i*5, (i+1)*5)
      kth[i] = findKth(group[i], 2, group[i].length)
  int M = findKth(kth, nG / 2, nG);
  int[] S = new int[n];
int[] E = new int[n];
  int[] B = new int[n];
  int s = 0, e = 0, b = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    i\hat{f}(A[i] < M) {
      S[s++] = A[i];
     else if (A[i]
                    > M) {
      B\,[\,b++]\,=\,A\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,;
    else \{E[e++] = A[i];\}
  if(k < s) {
    return findKth(S, k, s);
  else if(k >= s + e)
    return findKth(B, k - s - e, b);
  return M:
int[] countSort(int[] A, int k) { // O(n + k)}
  int[] C = new int[k];
  for (int j = 0; j < A. length; j++) {
    C[A[j]]++;
  for (int j = 1; j < k; j++) {
    C[j] += C[j - 1];
  int[] B = new int[A.length];
  for (int j = A. length - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
    B[C[A[j]] - 1] = A[j];
    C[A[j]] - -;
  return B:
int[][] radixSort(int[][] nums, int k) { // O(d*(n+k)
  int n = nums.length;
  int m = nums[0].length;
  int[][] B = null;
  for (int i = m - 1; i >= 0; i --) {
    int[] C = new int[k];
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      C[nums[j][i]]++;
    for (int j = 1; j < k; j++) {
      C[j] += C[j - 1];
    \hat{B} = new int[n][];
    for (int j = n - 1; j >= 0; j --) {
      B[C[nums[j][i]] - 1] = nums[j];
      C[nums[j][i]] = C[nums[j][i]] - 1;
    nums = B;
  return nums;
int mergeSort(int[] a) {
 int n = a.length;
  if(n == 1) \{return 0;\}
  int m = n / 2;
int [] left = Arrays.copyOfRange(a, 0, m);
  int[] right = Arrays.copyOfRange(a, m, n);
  int inv = mergeSort(left);
  inv += mergeSort(right);
  inv += merge(left, right, a);
  return inv;
```

```
}
int merge(int[] left, int[] right, int[] a) {
  int i = 0, l = 0, r = 0, inv = 0;
  if(left[l] <= right[r]) {
  a[i++] = left[l++];</pre>
      else {
       inv += left.length - l;
       a[i++] = right[r++];
    }
  for(int j = l; j < left.length; j++) {
    a[i++] = left[j];
  for (int j = r; j < right.length; j++) {
    a[i++] = right[j];
  return inv;
}
int countMinSwapsToSort(int[] a) {
  int[] b = a.clone();
  Arrays.sort(b);
  int nSwaps = 0;
  \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for}\,(\,\mbox{int}\  \, i \,=\, 0\,;\  \, i \,<\, a\,.\, length\,;\  \, i+\!\!\!+\!\!\!)\,\,\{
    // cuidado com elementos repetidos!
     int j = Arrays.binarySearch(b, a[i]);
     if(b[i] == a[j] && i != j) {
      nSwaps++;
       swap\left(\,a\,\,,\quad i\,\,,\quad j\,\,\right)\,;
  for(int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    if (a[i] != b[i]) {
      nSwaps++;
    }
  return nSwaps;
```

```
//\text{Count (i, j):} h[i] \le h[k] \le h[j], k = i+1,...,j
     -1.
int countVisiblePairs(int[] h) { // O(n)
  int n = h.length;
  int[] p = new int[n];
int[] r = new int[n];
  Stack<Integer > S = new Stack<Integer >();
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     int c = 0;
     if(S.isEmpty()) {
       S. push (h[i]);
       p\,[\,\,i\,\,]\ =\ 0\,;
       else {
        if(S.peek() == h[i]) \{ p[i] = p[i-1] + 1 - r[i-1];
          while (!S.isEmpty() && S.peek() < h[i]) {
      S.pop();
      c++;
    p[i] = c;
    r[i] = c;
    if (!S.isEmpty()) {
      p[i]++;
     S. push (h[i]);
     }
  return sum(p);
void shuffle(Object[] a)
{
  int N = a.length;
  \label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{for} & (\mbox{ int } \mbox{ i } = \mbox{ 0; } \mbox{ i } < \mbox{ N; } \mbox{ i++) } \end{array} \{
     int r = i + (int) (Math.random() * (N-i));
     swap(a, i, r);
  }
```

