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 à 0 : n &= ~(1 << i)
- 5. Mettre le *i*ème bit de $n \ge 1$: 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:

```
{
    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|)

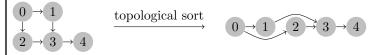
```
int UNVISITED = 0, OPEN = 1, CLOSED = 2;
boolean cycle; // true iff there is a cycle

void dfsVisit(LinkedList<Integer>[] g, int v,int[]
    label)
{
```

```
label[v] = OPEN;
for(int u : g[v])
{
    if(label[u] == UNVISITED)
        dfsVisit(g, u, label);
    if(label[u] == OPEN)
        cycle = true;
}
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 's
  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();
    if(scc[v] == -1)
       nbComponents++;
       b\,f\,s\,V\,i\,s\,i\,t\,\left(\,g\,\,,\,\,\,v\,\,,\,\,\,s\,c\,c\,\,\right)\,;
  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
 d[v] = 0;
  PriorityQueue<Edge> PQ = new PriorityQueue<Edge>()
  for (Edge e : g[v])
   PQ. add (e);
  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 = \operatorname{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.

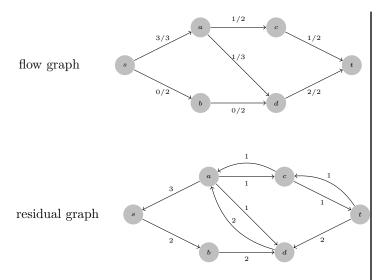
```
double[][] floydWarshall(double[][] A)
{
  int n = A.length;
  // initialization: base case
  double[][] d = new double[n][n];
  for(int v = 0; v < n; v++)
     for(int u = 0; u < n; u++)
       d[v][u] = A[v][u];

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
  Edge[] parent = new Edge[g.length];
  Arrays.fill(parent, null);
  // perform a BFS
  while (!Q. isEmpty())
    int cur = Q. poll();
    for (Entry<Integer, Integer> e : g[cur].entrySet
    ())
      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);
         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
 {\color{return} \textbf{return}} \quad \min \textbf{Capacity} \; ;
```

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

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.

```
Cas i > 1:
Cas de base i = 0:
                              canDo[i][v_1][v_2] =
- canDo[0][0][0] = 1
                               canDo[i-1][v_1][v_2] \vee
- canDo[0][v[0]][0] = 1
                               canDo[i-1][v_1-v[i]][v_2] \vee
- canDo[0][0][v[0]] = 1
                               canDo[i-1][v_1][v_2-v[i]] \\
Sol.: \min_{v_1, v_2: canDo[n-1][v_1][v_2]}
                               [max(v_1, v_2, S - v_1 - v_2) -
min(v_1, v_2, S - v_1 - v_2)]
int solveDP() {
  boolean [][][] canDo = new boolean [v.length][sum +
    1 [sum + 1];
  // initialize base cases
  canDo[0][0][0] = true;
  canDo[0][v[0]][0] = true;
  canDo[0][0][v[0]] = 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];
         boolean giveB = b - v[i] >= 0 \&\& canDo[i -
    1][a][b - v[i]];
         boolean giveC = canDo[i - 1][a][b];
        canDo[i][a][b] = giveA || giveB || giveC;
    }
  // compute best solution
  int best = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
  for (int a = 0; a \le sum; a++)
    for(int b = 0; b <= 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] \leq 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.

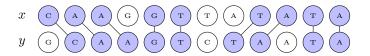
3.3.2 Plusieurs exemplaires de chaque

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 .

3.4 Longest common subsequence (LCS)

Soit deux String x et y. Trouver la sous-séquence commune la plus longue entre x et y.



```
- Formulation: lcs[i][j] = taille de
LCS(x[0]x[1] \cdots x[i-1], y[0]y[1] \cdots y[j-1])
- Cas de base: lcs[0][j] = 0 lcs[i][0] = 0
- Autres cas:
- Si x[i-1] = y[i-1] alors: lcs[i][j] = 1 + lcs[i-1][j-1]
- Si x[i-1] \neq y[i-1] alors: lcs[i][j] = \max\{lcs[i-1][j], lcs[i][j-1]\}
```

3.5 Matrix Chain Multiplication (MCM)

Soit une liste de matrices, trouver l'ordre qui minimise le nombres de multiplications pour calculer leur produit.

- Nombre pour multiplier une matrice $n \times m$ par une $m \times r$: $n \cdot m \cdot r$.
- Exemple : $A : 10 \times 30, B : 30 \times 5 \text{ et } C : 5 \times 60.$
 - Pour $(AB)C: 10 \cdot 30 \cdot 5 + 10 \cdot 5 \cdot 60 = 4500$ multiplications;
 - Pour A(BC): $30 \cdot 5 \cdot 60 + 10 \cdot 30 \cdot 60 = 27000$ multiplications.
- Formulation : $best[i][j] = min cost to multiply A_i, ..., A_j$
- Cas de base : best[i][i] = 0
- Autres cas :

$$\begin{split} best[i][j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} best[i][k] + best[k+1][j] \\ + A_i.n_1 \times A_k.n_2 \times A_j.n_2 \end{split}$$

3.5.1 MCM généralisé

Soit une liste d'objets $x[0], \ldots, x[n-1]$ et une opération \odot avec un coût associé, trouver l'ordre dans lequel effectuer les opérations pour minimiser le coût total. La multiplication des matrices est remplacée par \odot .

$$best[i][j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} best[i][k] + best[k+1][j] + cost(i,j,k)$$

cost(i, j, k) est le coût de $(x[i] \odot \cdots \odot x[k]) \odot (x[k+1] \odot \cdots \odot x[j])$.

```
int bestParenthesize() {
   int n = x.length; // x is a global variable
   int[][] best = new int[n][n];
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      best[i][i] = 0;
   }
   for(int l = 1; l <= n; l++) {
      for(int i = 0; i < n - l; i++) {
       int j = i + l;
       int min = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
      for(int k = i; k < j; k++) {
        min = Math.min(min, best[i][k] + best[k + 1][j] + cost(i, j, k)); // cost is problem-
      independent
      }
      best[i][j] = min;
   }
}
return best[0][n - 1];
}</pre>
```

3.6 Edit distance

On a deux String x et y, en effectuant des opérations sur x, on veut obtenir le coût minimum pour transformer x en y. On peut (coût opération) :

- 1. Enlever un caractère (D=1)
- 2. Insérer un caractère (I=1)
- 3. Remplacer un caractère (R=2)
- **Formulation** : editDist[i][j] = coût min. pour transformer $x_0 \cdots x_{i-1}$ en $y_0 \cdots y_{i-1}$
- Cas de base :

```
editDist[i][0] = i \cdot D editDist[0][j] = j \cdot I
```

Autres cas :

```
\begin{split} editDist[i][j] = \min & \quad editDist[i-1][j] + D, \\ & \quad editDist[i][j-1] + I, \\ & \quad editDist[i-1][j-1] + R^* \end{split}
```

où $R^* = R$ si $x[i-1] \neq y[j-1]$ et 0 sinon.

```
int editDistance(String txt1, String txt2, int I,
    int D, int R) {
  int[][] d = new int[txt1.length()+1][txt2.length()
  for(int i=0; i \le txt1.length(); i++)
    d[i][0] = i *D;
  for (int j=0; j \le txt2.length(); j++)
    d[0][j] = j * I;
  for(int i=1; i \le txt1.length(); i++){
    for (int j=1; j \le txt2.length(); j++){
       int cost;
       // Evaluation du cout de non-egalite d'un
    caractere
       if(txt1.charAt(i-1)=txt2.charAt(j-1))
         cost = 0;
       else
         cost = R;
          Suppression, insertion, substitution
       d\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,[\,\,j\,\,] \,\,=\,\, Math\,.\,min\,(\,Math\,.\,min\,(\,d\,[\,\,i\,\,-1\,][\,\,j\,\,] \,\,+\,\,D,\  \, d\,[\,\,i\,\,
    [j-1] + I, d[i-1][j-1] + cost;
  // Le dernier element calcule est la distance
  return d[txt1.length()][txt2.length()];
}
```

3.7 Suffix array



- Suffix array de algorithm = tableau trié des suffixes.
 Exemple :algorithm, gorithm, hm, ithm, lgorithm, m, orithm, rithm, thm
- Caractérisé par son index de départ Exemple : Suffix array de algorithm :

Exemple : Soit suf_j le suffixe commençant à l'index j. Soit C(i, j, k) le résultat de la comparaison de suf_j et suf_k sur les 2^i premiers caractères.

$$C(i, j, k) = C(i - 1, j, k)$$
 si $C(i - 1, j, k) \neq 0$
 $C(i - 1, j + 2^{i-1}, k + 2^{i-1})$ sinon

- On définit une matrice so telle que :

$$\begin{split} so[i][j] &= so[i][k] \Leftrightarrow C(i,j,k) = 0 \\ so[i][j] &< so[i][k] \Leftrightarrow C(i,j,k) < 0 \\ so[i][j] &> so[i][k] \Leftrightarrow C(i,j,k) > 0 \end{split}$$

so[i] est l'ordre des suffixes triés sur les 2^i premiers caractères.

- Cas de base : so[0][j] = (int)s.charAt(i)Exemple : pour s = ccacab on a s[0] = [97, 97, 95, 97, 95, 96]
- Pour chaque j on définit un triplet (l, r, j):

$$(s[i-1][j], s[i-1][j+2^{i-1}], j)$$
 si $j+2^{i-1} < n$
 $(s[i-1][j], -1, j)$ si $j+2^{i-1} > n$

```
class Triple implements Comparable<Triple> {
  int l, r, index;
  public Triple(int half1, int half2, int index) {
    this.l = half1;
    this.r = half2;
    this.index = index;
  };
  public int compareTo(Triple other) {
    if(l != other.l) {
      return l - other.l;
    }
    return r - other.r;
  }
}

int[][] suffixOrder(String s) {
  int n = s.length();
  int lg = (int)Math.ceil((Math.log(n) / Math.log(2))) + 1;
```

```
int[][] so = new int[lg][n];
  // initialize so[0] with character order
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    so[0][i] = s.charAt(i);
  Triple[] next = new Triple[n];
for(int i = 1; i < lg; i++) {
    // build the next array
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
int k = j + (1 << (i - 1));
       next[j] = new Triple(so[i - 1][j], k < n ? so[
    i - 1][k] : -1, j);
     // sort next array
    Arrays.sort(next);
     // build so[i]
     for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      if(j = 0) {
          smallest elements gets value 0
       so\,[\,i\,\,]\,[\,next\,[\,j\,\,]\,.\,index\,]\ =\ 0\,;
     else\ if(next[j].compareTo(next[j-1]) == 0)
       // equal to previous so it gets the same value
       so[i][next[j].index] = so[i][next[j-1].index
       // largest than previous so get + 1
      so\,[\,i\,\,]\,[\,next\,[\,j\,\,]\,.\,index\,] \ = \ so\,[\,i\,\,]\,[\,next\,[\,j\,\,-\,\,1\,]\,.\,index
   }
 return so;
Calcule le Suffix Array pour un so donné :
int[] suffixArray(int[][] so) {
  int[] sa = new int[so[0].length];
  for (int j = 0; j < so[0].length; j++) {
    sa[so[so.length - 1][j]] = j;
  return sa;
}
Retourne le plus long préfixe commun de suf_i (le suffixe de s
commencant à j = s.substr(j)) et suf_k pour un so donné :
int lcp(int[][] so, int j, int k) {
  int lcp = 0;
  for (int i = so.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    i\,f\,(\,so\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\,=\,so\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\,)\ \{
      lcp += (1 << i);
       j += (1 << i);
      k += (1 << i);
    }
  return lcp;
     Géométrie
4
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;
     }
```

Points non-testé

x) && eq(p2.y, p2.y);

boolean eq(Point p1, Point p2) { return eq(p1.x, p2.

public static class Point

double x, y;

```
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
      if(p.x < o.x)
        sameNeg.add(p);
        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);
  \quad \quad \mathsf{for}\,(\,\mathrm{Point}\ p\ :\ \mathsf{sameNeg}\,)\ \mathsf{sorted}\,.\,\mathsf{add}\,(\,p\,)\,;
  for (Point p : bellow) sorted.add(p);
  return sorted;
class PolarComp implements Comparator<Point>
  Point o:
  public PolarComp(Point o)
    this.o = o;
  @Override
  public int compare (Point p0, Point p1)
    double pE = prodE(subtract(p0,o), subtract(p1,o)
    if(pE < 0)
      return 1:
    else if (pE > 0)
      return -1;
      return Double.compare(squareDist(p0, o),
    squareDist(p1, o));
4.1.2 Paire de points la plus proche non-testé
double closestPair(Point[] points)
  if(points.length == 1) return 0;
```

Point subtract (Point p0, Point p1) { return new

class horizontalComp implements Comparator<Point>

Point(p0.x - p1.x, p0.y - p1.y); }

{

```
Arrays.sort(points, new horizontalComp());
                                                                         y = -(l1.a * x + l1.c) / l1.b;
  double min = distance(points[0], points[1]);
                                                                       } else {}
  int leftmost = 0;
                                                                         y = -(12.a * x + 12.c) / 12.b;
  SortedSet<Point> candidates = new TreeSet<Point>(
    new verticalComp());
                                                                       return new Point(x, y);
                                                                    }
  candidates.add(points[0]);
  candidates.add(points[1]);
  for (int i = 2; i < points.length; i++)
                                                                    double angle (Line 11, Line 12) {
                                                                       double tan = (l1.a * l2.b - l2.a * l1.b) / (l1.a * l2.a + l1.b * l2.b);
     Point cur = points[i];
     while (cur.x - points[leftmost].x > min)
                                                                       return Math.atan(tan);
       candidates.remove(points[leftmost]);
       leftmost++;
                                                                    Line getPerp(Line 1, Point p) {
                                                                      return new Line(p, 1 / l.a);
     Point low = new Point(cur.x-min, (int)(cur.y-min
     Point high = new Point(cur.x, (int)(cur.y+min));
                                                                    Point closest (Line 1, Point p) {
     for (Point point: candidates. subSet (low, high))
                                                                       double x;
                                                                       double y;
       double d = distance(cur, point);
                                                                       if(isVertical(1)) {
       if (d < min)
                                                                         x = -l.c;
         min = d:
                                                                         y = p.y;
                                                                         return new Point(x, y);
     candidates.add(cur);
                                                                       if(isHorizontal(l)) {
  return min;
                                                                         x\ =\ p\,.\,x\,;
                                                                         v = -l.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) {
                                                                      return eq(l.b, 0);
  double c;
  public Line(double a, double b, double c)
     this.a = a;
                                                                    boolean isHorizontal(Line 1) {
     this.b = b;
                                                                      return eq(l.a, 0);
     this.c = c;
                                                                    4.3
                                                                           Segments non-testé
  public Line(Point p1, Point p2) {
     if(p1.x == p2.x) {
                                                                    boolean onSegment (Segment s, Point p) {
       a = 1:
       b = 0;
                                                                      c = -p1.x;
                                                                               Math.max(s.p1.x, s.p2.x) >= p.x &&
     } else {
                                                                               Math.min(s.p1.y, s.p2.y) \le p.y \&\&
       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) {
                                                                       \textcolor{return}{\textbf{return}} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{prodE} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{subtract} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{p} \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{s} \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{p} \hspace{0.1cm} 1) \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{subtract} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{s} \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{p} \hspace{0.1cm} 2 \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{s} \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{p} \hspace{0.1cm} 1)
  public Line(Point p, double m) {
                                                                         );
    a = -m;
    b = 1:
     c = -((a*p.x) + (b*p.y));
                                                                    boolean intersects (Segment s1, Segment s2) {
                                                                       \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & \textbf{d1} = \text{direction} \left( \textbf{s2} \,, \,\, \textbf{s1.p1} \right); \end{array}
                                                                       double d2 = direction(s2, s1.p2);
                                                                       double d3 = direction(s1, s2.p1);
boolean areParallel(Line l1, Line l2) {
                                                                       double d4 = direction(s1, s2.p2);
                                                                       if \, (((\,\mathrm{d}1\,>\,0\,\,\&\&\,\,\mathrm{d}2\,<\,0)\,\,\,|\,|\,\,\,(\,\mathrm{d}1\,<\,0\,\,\&\&\,\,\mathrm{d}2\,>\,0)\,)\,\,\&\&\,\,
  return (eq(11.a, 12.a) && eq(11.b, 12.b));
                                                                          ((d3 > 0 \&\& d4 < 0) \mid | (d3 < 0 \&\& d4 > 0))) {
                                                                         return true;
boolean are Equal (Line 11, Line 12) {
                                                                       } else if (eq(d1, 0) \&\& onSegment(s2, s1.p1)) {
  return areParallel(l1, l2) && eq(l1.c, l2.c);
                                                                         return true
                                                                       } else if (eq(d2, 0) & onSegment(s2, s1.p2)) {
                                                                         return true:
boolean contains (Line 1, Point p) {
                                                                       } else if (eq(d3, 0) & onSegment(s1, s2.p1)) {
  return eq(1.a*p.x + 1.b*p.y + 1.c, 0);
                                                                         return true
                                                                        else if (eq(d4, 0) \&\& onSegment(s1, s2.p2)) {
                                                                         return true;
Point intersection (Line 11, Line 12) {
  if(areEqual(l1, l2) || areParallel(l1, l2)) {
                                                                       return false;
                                                                    }
    return null;
  double x = (12.b * 11.c - 11.b * 12.c) /
                                                                    boolean segmentIntersection(Segment[] S) {
         (12.a * 11.b - 11.a * 12.b);
                                                                       Point[] P = new Point[S.length * 2];
  double y;
                                                                       for (int i = 0; i < S.length; i++) {
  if (Math.abs(11.b) > E) {
                                                                         S[i].p1.i = i; S[i].p1.isLeft = true;
```

```
S[i].p2.i = i; S[i].p2.isLeft = false;
                                                                 }
                                                                 else if (eq(s2.p1.x, x)) {
  int j = 0;
                                                              if(intersects(v, o)) {
  for (Segment s : S) {
                                                                return -1:
    P[j++] = s.p1;
                                                                } else {
    P[j++] = s.p2;
                                                                   return 1;
  Arrays.sort(P, new SegIntPointComp());
 SegmentComp comp = new SegmentComp();
TreeSet<Segment> T = new TreeSet<Segment>(comp);
                                                               return 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < P.length; i++) {
    Segment s = S[P[i].i];
    if(P[i].isLeft) {
                                                           // r > 0: a droite, r < 0: a gauche, r==0:
      comp.x = P[i].x;
                                                               colineiare
      T. add(s);
                                                           public static int positionFromSegment (Point
      Segment above = T. higher(s);
                                                               segmentFrom, Point segmentTo, Point p)
      Segment bellow = T.lower(s);
                                                             //Cross product of vectors segmentFrom->segmentTo
      if((above != null && intersects(above, s)) ||
          (bellow != null && intersects(bellow, s)))
                                                               and segmentFrom->p
                                                             return (segmentTo.x-segmentFrom.x)*(p.y-
        return true;
                                                               segmentFrom.y) - (segmentTo.y - segmentFrom.y) * (p.x -
      }
                                                               segmentFrom.x);
    } else {
                                                           }
      Segment above = T. higher(s);
                                                           4.4
                                                                Triangles non-testé
      Segment bellow = T.lower(s);
      if (above != null && bellow != null &&
        intersects (above, bellow)) {
                                                           Loi des sinus : \frac{a}{\sin(A)} = \frac{b}{\sin(B)} = \frac{c}{\sin(C)} = 2r Loi des cosinus :
   return true:
                                                           a^2 = b^2 + c^2 2bc \cos(A)
                                                           b^2 = a^2 + c^2 2ac\cos(B)
      T. remove(s);
                                                           c^2 = a^2 + b^2 2ab \cos(C)
    }
                                                           Formule de Héron : Aire= \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} avec s=
  return false;
                                                           \frac{a+b+c}{2}
}
                                                           class Triangle
class SegIntPointComp implements Comparator<Point> {
                                                             Segment a, b, c;
  @Override
                                                             public Triangle (Segment a, Segment b, Segment c)
  public int compare(Point p0, Point p1) {
    int xc = Double.compare(p0.x, p1.x);
    if(xc = 0)
                                                               this.a = a;
      if (p0.isLeft && !p1.isLeft) {
                                                               this.b = b;
                                                               this.c = c;
        return -1;
      if (!p0.isLeft && p1.isLeft) {
                                                             public Triangle (Point p1, Point p2, Point p3)
   return 1;
                                                               a = new Segment(p1, p2);
      } else {
   return Double.compare(p0.y, p1.y);
                                                               b = new Segment(p1, p3);
                                                               c = new Segment(p2, p3);
                                                           }
    return xc;
                                                           //Triangle degenere si result==0
}
                                                           //Sinon, si result >0, dans le sens de a.
class SegmentComp implements Comparator<Segment> {
                                                           //Sinon, -a.
                                                           double signedTriangleArea(Triangle t)
  double x;
  @Override
  public int compare(Segment s1, Segment s2) {
                                                             t.p1.y * t.p3.x - t.p1.x * t.p3.y +
    if(s1.p1.i = s2.p1.i \&\& s1.p2.i = s2.p2.i) {
      return 0;
                                                                      t.p2.x * t.p3.y - t.p3.x * t.p2.y) / 2.0;
    Segment toAdd = null;
                                                           double triangleArea (Triangle t)
    Segment o = null;
    if(eq(s1.p1.x, x)) {
                                                             return Math.abs(signedTrinangleArea(t));
      toAdd = s1;
      o = s2;
    else\ if(eq(s2.p1.x, x))
                                                           boolean isInTriangle (Point p, Triangle t)
      toAdd = s2;
      o = s1:
                                                             Triangle a = new Triangle (p, t.p1, t.p2);
Triangle b = new Triangle (p, t.p1, t.p3);
    } else {
      return 0;
                                                             Triangle c = new Triangle(p, t.p2, t.p3);
                                                             double total = triangleArea(a) +
    \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & y \ = \ Math.min(o.p1.y, o.p2.y); \end{array}
    Segment v = new Segment(new Point(x, y),
                                                                  triangleArea(b) +
                                                                  triangleArea(c);
                                toAdd.p1);
                                                             return eq(total, triangleArea(t));
    if(eq(s1.p1.x, x)) {
      if(intersects(v, o)) {
         return 1;
                                                           boolean isInTriangle2(Point p, Triangle t)
        else {
         return -1;
                                                             return !(cw(t.p1, t.p2, p) ||
```

```
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}
       \frac{1}{2dR}
Z = (-\bar{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 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.v < c.c.v)
       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);
  double y2 = c.c.y + c.r * Math.sin(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]);
  double first = prodE(u , v);
  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 \left( \, polygon \left[ \, n \ - \ 1 \, \right] \, , \ polygon \left[ \, 0 \, \right] \, \right) \, ;
  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++)
    \begin{array}{l} u \,=\, subtract \, (\, polygon \, [\, i\, ]\, , \ polygon \, [\, 0\, ]\, )\, ; \\ v \,=\, subtract \, (\, polygon \, [\, i\, +\, 1\, ]\, , \ polygon \, [\, 0\, ]\, )\, ; \end{array}
     Point s = subtract(polygon[i], polygon[0]);
     if(between(l, s, r))
       return false;
     double pe = prodE(u, v);
     if(Math.signum(last) * Math.signum(pe) < 0)
       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)
  int m;
  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;</pre>
```

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<
    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);
    fin = points.get(0);
    for(int j = 1; j < points.size(); j++)
  if (fin == pos || positionFromSegment(pos, fin</pre>
    , points.get(j)) < 0
        fin = points.get(j);
    pos = fin;
  \} while (result.get (0) != fin);
  return result:
```

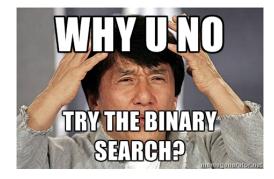
4.6.2 Polygone convexe : Graham Scan non-testé

```
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());
  firstP = in[0];
  in=sort(Arrays.copyOfRange(in,1,in.length),in);
  hull[0] = firstP;
  hull[1] = in[1];
  top = 1;
  i = 2;
  while (i \le n)
    if (!ccw(hull[top - 1], hull[top], in[i])) {
      top-
    } else {
      top++;
      hull[top] = in[i];
      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) {
     \begin{array}{c} \textbf{if} (\texttt{collinear}(\texttt{firstP} \;,\; \texttt{p1},\; \texttt{p2})) \; \{ \\ \textbf{if} (\texttt{distance}(\texttt{firstP} \;,\; \texttt{p1}) <= \\ \textbf{distance}(\texttt{firstP} \;,\; \texttt{p2})) \{ \end{array}
          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 Autres



5.1 Permutations, Combinaisons, Arrangements... non-testé

```
LinkedList < Integer > \ getIPermutation(int \ n, \ int \ index
  LeftRightArray lr = new LeftRightArray(n);
  lr.freeAll();
  LinkedList < Integer > perm = 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++) {
    i\dot{f} ( k = 0 ) {
      break:
    long threshold = C(n - z, k - 1);
    if (i < threshold) {
      comb [j] = z - 1;
      j++;
      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;
    while((1 << j) <= i)
      if((i \& (1 << j)) = (1 << j)) {
        sub[k++] = set[j];
      j++;
    System.out.println(Arrays.toString(sub));
}
```

Décomposition en fractions unitaires non-

Ecrire $0 < \frac{p}{q} < 1$ sous forme de sommes de $\frac{1}{k}$ void expandUnitFrac(long p, long q) {

testé

```
if(p != 0)
  long i = q \% p == 0 ? q/p : q/p + 1;
  System.out.println("1/" + i);
  expandUnitFrac(p*i-q, q*i);
```

5.3Combinaison

```
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;
```

5.5Strings non-testé et non-relu

```
int[] suffixArray(int[][] P) {
  int[] SA = new int[P[0].length];
  for (int i = 0; i < SA.length; i++) {
    \hat{SA}[P[P.length - 1][i]] = i;
  return SA;
//O(n * log(n)), lcp[i] = lcp(SA[i - 1], SA[i])
int[] lcpArray(int[] SA, int[][] P) {
  int[] lcp = new int[SA.length];
  for (int i = 1; i < SA.length; i++) {
    lcp[i] = lcp(P, SA[i-1], SA[i]);
  return lcp;
//O(\log(n)), calcula lcp entre S[x...n], S[y...n]
//lcp(SA[i],SA[j]) = min(lcp(SA[i], SA[i+1]), \dots
    lcp(SA[j-1], SA[j])) \Rightarrow RMQ pode reduzir a O
    (1)
static int lcp(int[][] P, int x, int y) {
  \quad \text{int } N = P [\, 0\, ] \,.\, length \,;
  int M = P.length;
  if(x == y) \{return N - x;\}
```

```
int lcp = 0;
  for (int k=M-1; k>=0 && x < N && y < N; k--) {
    if (P[k][x] = P[k][y]) {
      x += 1 << k;
      y += 1 << k;
      lcp += 1 << k;
    }
  }
  return lcp:
//O(n * log(n)^2), calcula a matriz P
static int[][] buildP(String s) {
  int N = s.length();
  int \log = N = 1? 2: ((int)(Math.\log(N-1))
                                Math.\log(2))) + 3;
  int[][] P = new int[log][N];
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
   P[0][i] = s.charAt(i) - 'a';
  Entry[] L = new Entry[N];
  int stp = 1;
  L[i] = new Entry(P[stp - 1][i]
                       (i + cnt) < N?
                        P[stp-1][i+cnt] : -1, i);
    Arrays.sort(L); // Acelera-se usando O(n) for (int i = 0; i < N; i ++) {
      P[stp][L[i].p] = i > 0 \&\&
      L[i]. nr0 = \hat{L}[i-1]. nr0 &&
      L[i].nr1 = L[i-1].nr1?
      P[stp][L[i-1].p] : i;
    stp++;
  }
  return P;
class Entry implements Comparable<Entry>{
  int nr0, nr1, p;
public Entry(int nr0, int nr1, int p) {
    this.nr0 = nr0;
    this.nr1 = nr1;
    this.p = p;
  public int compareTo(Entry o) {
    if (nr0 != o.nr0) {
      return nr0 < o.nr0 ? -1 : 1;
    if (nr1 != o.nr1) {
     return nr1 < o.nr1 ? -1 : 1;
    return 0:
 }
}
String \ maxStrRepeatedKTimes (\,String \ s \,, \ int \ k) \ \{
  int[][] P = buildP(s);
  int[] SA = suffixArray(P);
  int n = s.length();
  int max = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
  int j = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i \le n - k; i++) {
    int lcp = lcp(P, SA[i], SA[i + k - 1]);
    i\,f\,(\,l\,c\,p\,\,>\,\,max\,)\  \, \{
      \max = lcp;
      j = SA[i];
    }
  return s.substring(j, j + max);
String minLexicographicRotation (String s) {
  int n = s.length();
  s += s;
int[][] P = buildP(s);
                                                          5.6
  int[] SA = suffixArray(P);
  int i = 0;
                                                          int reponse() { return 42; }
```

```
while (!(0 \le SA[i] \&\& SA[i] < n)) {
  return s.substring(SA[i], SA[i] + n);
class MaxLexConc implements Comparator<String> {
 public int compare(String x, String y) {
    String xy = x + y;
    String yx = y + x;
    if(xy.compareTo(yx) < 0 \mid \mid
      (xy.equals(yx) && x.length()<y.length())) {
    return -1;
  \} // menor: basta trocar -1 e 1
5.5.1 Palyndrome maximum
int[] calculateAtCenters(String s) {
  int n = s.length();
  \  \  \, int\,[\,]\  \  \, L\,=\,new\  \  \, int\,[\,2\ *\ n\ +\ 1\,]\,;
  int i = 0, palLen = 0, k = 0;
  while(i < n) {
    if ((i > palLen) &&
       (s.charAt(i - palLen - 1) = s.charAt(i))) {
      palLen += 2;
      i += 1;
      continue;
    L[k++] = palLen;
    int e = k - 2 - palLen;
    boolean \ found = false;
    for (int j = k - 2; j > e; j--) {
      if(L[j] == j - e - 1) {
        palLen = j - e - 1;
        found = true;
        break;
      L[k++] = Math.min(j - e - 1, L[j]);
    if (!found) {
      i += 1;
      palLen = 1;
  L[k++] = palLen;
  int e = 2 * (k - n) - 3;
  for (i = k - 2; i > e; i--) {
    int d = i - e - 1;
    L[k++] = Math.min(d, L[i]);
  return L;
String getPalindrome(String s, int[] L) {
  int max = L[0];
  int maxI = 0;
  for (int i = 1; i < L.length; i++) {
    if(L[i] > max) {
      \max = L[i];
      \max I = i;
  int b = 0, e = 0;
  b = \max I / 2 - L[\max I] / 2;
  e = maxI / 2 + L[maxI] / 2;
  e += \max 1 \% 2 == 0 ? 0 : 1;
  return s.substring(b, e);
String getPalindrome(String s)
  return getPalindrome(s, calculateAtCenters(s));
     La réponse
```

5.7 Occurrences 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 k = 0, i = -1;
  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) 
      cnd = t [cnd];
     else {
      t [pos++] = 0;
  return t;
```

5.8 Algorithmes de tri non-testé

```
int findKth(int[] A, int k, int n) {
  if(n \le 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);
      kth[i] = findKth(group[i], group[i].length /
    2,
                      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++) {
    if(A[i] < M)
      S[s++] = A[i];
    } else if (A[i] > M) {
      B[b++] = A[i];
    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;
while(l < left.length && r < right.length) {
    if(left[l] <= right[r]) {</pre>
      a[i++] = left[l++];
    } 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;
  for (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;
}
// Count \ (i \ , \ j) : h [ \, i \, ] <= \, h [ \, k \, ] <= \, h [ \, j \, ] \, , \ k \, = \, i + 1 \, , \ldots \, , j
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. is Empty () && 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;
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    \begin{array}{lll} int & r \ = \ i \ + \ (int) \ (Math.random() \ * \ (N\!\!-\!i)); \end{array}
     swap(a, i, r);
  }
}
5.9
       Huffman (compression)
```

Normalement utilisé pour des caractères, mais utilisables avec tout ce dont on peux compter les occurences.

Construit un arbre (de préfixe) qu'on utilise pour décoder et qu'on dépile pour encoder.

```
class HuffmanNode implements Comparable<HuffmanNode>
{
   public boolean isLeaf;
   public int occurences;
   public int charIndex;
   public HuffmanNode left, right;
```

```
public HuffmanNode (HuffmanNode left, HuffmanNode
          right)
          this . occurences = left . occurences+right .
          occurences;
          this.left = left;
          {\color{red}t\,h\,i\,s}\,.\,\,{\color{blue}r\,i\,g\,h\,t}\,\,=\,\,{\color{blue}r\,i\,g\,h\,t}\,\,;
          isLeaf = false;
     public HuffmanNode(int charIndex, int occurences)
          this.charIndex = charIndex:
          this.occurences = occurences;
          isLeaf = true;
     @Override
     public int compareTo(HuffmanNode o) {
          return occurences-o.occurences;
HuffmanNode getHuffmanTree(int[] occurences) {
     PriorityQueue<HuffmanNode> q = new PriorityQueue<
          HuffmanNode>();
     for (int i = 0; i < occurrences.length; <math>i++)
          q.add(new HuffmanNode(i, occurences[i]));
      while(q.size() != 1)  {
          HuffmanNode right = q.poll();
          HuffmanNode left = q.poll();
          q.add(new HuffmanNode(left, right));
     return q.poll();
 void getHuffmanTable(HuffmanNode tree, BitSet[]
          result , BitSet current , int pos){
     if(tree.isLeaf) {
          BitSet finalBitSet = new BitSet();
          for (int i = 0; i < pos; i++)
               finalBitSet.set(i, current.get(pos-i-1));
           result [tree.charIndex] = finalBitSet;
        else {
          BitSet leftBitSet = new BitSet();
          leftBitSet.or(current);
          leftBitSet.set(pos, false);
          getHuffmanTable(tree.left, result, leftBitSet,
          pos+1);
          BitSet rightBitSet = new BitSet();
          rightBitSet.or(current);
          rightBitSet.set(pos, true);
          getHuffmanTable(\,tree.\,right\,\,,\,\,result\,\,,\,\,rightBitSet\,\,,
     }
}
//n=occurences.length
 static BitSet[] getHuffmanTable(int n, HuffmanNode
     tree) {
BitSet[] result = new BitSet[n];
result new result ne
     getHuffmanTable(tree, result, new BitSet(), 0);
     return result:
                                CED YOU ONLY USE 15
                                                     \mathsf{DMR}
```

