Formulaire BAPC 2013

Auteurs : François Aubry, Guillaume Derval, Benoît Legat, Anthony Gégo.

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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 $n \ge 0$: $n \ge -(1 << i)$
- 5. Mettre le *i*ème bit de $n \ \text{à} \ 1 : n \mid = (1 << i)$
- 6. Union: a | 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; \\ \}
```

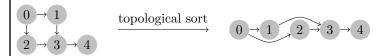
2.3 DFS (Parcours en profondeur)

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

```
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 :

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();
    if(scc[v] == -1)
      nbComponents++;
      bfsVisit(g, v, scc);
  }
  \verb+scc[g.length] = \verb+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.

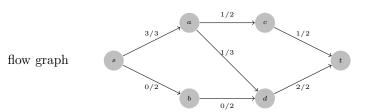
```
double[][] floydWarshall(double[][] A)
{
  int n = A.length;
  // initialization: base case
  double[][] d = new double[n][n];
  for(int v = 0; v < n; v++)
     for(int u = 0; u < n; u++)
        d[v][u] = A[v][u];

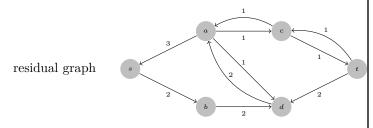
for(int k = 0; k < n; k++)
     for(int v = 0; v < n; v++)
        for(int u = 0; u < n; u++)
        d[v][u] = Math.min(d[v][u], d[v][k] + d[k][u]);
  return d;
}</pre>
```

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

// 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 \le 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 \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] \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.

```
 \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

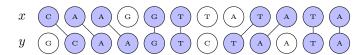
```
 \begin{aligned} & - best[0] = 0 \\ & - best[w] = \max_{i:w[i] < w} \{best[w - w[i]] + v[i]\} \end{aligned}
```

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 : $A : 10 \times 30$, $B : 30 \times 5$ 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

for (int l = 1; l <= n; l++) {

int j = i + l;

 $for(int i = 0; i < n - l; i++) {$

int min = Integer.MAX_VALUE;

for (int k = i; k < j; k++) {

— Autres cas:

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

3.6 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 .

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

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

$$\text{int} \quad \text{bestParenthesize}() \quad \{ \\ \text{int} \quad \text{n} = \text{x.length}; \; // \; \text{x} \; \text{is a global variable} \\ \text{int} \quad [][] \quad \text{best} = \text{new int} \quad [n] \quad [n]; \\ \text{for} \quad \text{(int} \quad i = 0; \quad i < n; \quad i++) \quad \{ \\ \text{best} \quad [i] \quad [i] = 0; \end{cases}$$

3.7 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 $y_0 \cdots y_{j-1}$
- Cas de base : $editDist[i][0] = i \cdot I \quad editDist[0][j] = j \cdot I$
- Autres cas :

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

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

```
int dlDistance(String txt1, String txt2){
         int[][] d = new int[txt1.length()+1][txt2.
    length()+1];
         for (int i=0; i \le txt1.length(); i++)
              d\left[\;i\;\right]\left[\;0\;\right]=i\;;
          for(int j=0; j \le txt2.length(); j++)
              d\,[\,0\,]\,[\,\,j\,]\!=\!j\,\,;
         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 = 2;
                   // Suppression, insertion,
    substitution
                   d\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,[\,\,j\,\,] \,\,=\,\, Math\,.\,min\,(\,Math\,.\,min\,(\,d\,[\,\,i\,-1\,]\,[\,\,j\,\,
    ] + 1, d[i][j-1] + 1), d[i-1][j-1] + cost);
         // Le dernier element calcule est la
         return d[txt1.length()][txt2.length()];
```

3.8 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 : [0, 2, 7, 5, 1, 8, 3, 4, 6]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 :

$$so[i][j] = so[i][k] \Leftrightarrow C(i, j, k) = 0$$

$$so[i][j] < so[i][k] \Leftrightarrow C(i, j, k) < 0$$

$$so[i][j] > so[i][k] \Leftrightarrow C(i, j, k) > 0$$

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):

$$(s[i-1][j], s[i-1][j+2^{i-1}], j) \quad \text{si } j+2^{i-1} < n$$
$$(s[i-1][j], -1, j) \quad \text{si } j+2^{i-1} \ge n$$

```
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) {
    \quad \textbf{if} \, (\, \textbf{l} \, \mathrel{!= } \, \textbf{other.l} \, ) \  \, \{ \,
      return 1 - other.1;
    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[
      -1][k] : -1, j);
    // sort next array
    Arrays.sort(next);
    // build so[i]
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      i\dot{f}(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
       else {
       // 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 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--) {
    if(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; }

4.1 Points non-testé

>();

>();

for (Point p : P)

if(p.y > o.y)above.add(p);

```
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)
  \label{linkedList} \mbox{LinkedList} < \mbox{Point} > \mbox{ above } = \mbox{new LinkedList} < \mbox{Point} > () \; ;
```

LinkedList < Point > samePos = new LinkedList < Point

LinkedList<Point> sameNeg = new LinkedList<Point

LinkedList<Point> bellow = new LinkedList<Point>()

```
else if (p.y < o.y)
      bellow.add(p);
    else
      if(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>
  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;
  Arrays.sort(points, new horizontalComp());
  double min = distance(points[0], points[1]);
  int leftmost = 0;
  SortedSet<Point> candidates = new TreeSet<Point>(
    new verticalComp());
  candidates.add(points[0]);
  candidates.add(points[1]);
  for (int i = 2; i < points.length; i++)
    Point cur = points[i];
    while (cur.x - points[leftmost].x > min)
      candidates.remove(points[leftmost]);
      leftmost++;
    Point low = new Point(cur.x-min, (int)(cur.y-min
    Point high = new Point(cur.x, (int)(cur.y+min));
    for (Point point: candidates.subSet(low, high))
      double d = distance(cur, point);
      if (d < min)
        \min = d;
    candidates.add(cur);
  return min;
```

4.2 Lignes non-testé

```
class Line
{
  double a;
  double b;
  double c;
  public Line(double a, double b, double c)
    this.a = a;
    this.b = b;
    this.c = c;
  public Line(Point p1, Point p2) {
    if(p1.x = p2.x) {
      a = 1:
      b = 0;
      c \; = - p \, 1 \, . \, x \, ;
     else {
      b = 1;
      a = -(p1.y - p2.y) / (p1.x - p2.x);
      c = -(a * p1.x) - (b * p1.y);
    }
  }
  public Line(Point p, double m) {
    a\ =\ -\!m;
    b = 1;
    c = -((a*p.x) + (b*p.y));
}
boolean are Parallel (Line 11, Line 12) {
  return (eq(l1.a, l2.a) && eq(l1.b, l2.b));
boolean areEqual(Line l1, Line l2) {
  return areParallel(l1, l2) && eq(l1.c, l2.c);
boolean contains (Line 1, Point p) {
  return eq(1.a*p.x + 1.b*p.y + 1.c, 0);
Point intersection (Line 11, Line 12) {
  if(areEqual(l1, l2) || areParallel(l1, l2)) {
    return null;
  double x = (12.b * 11.c - 11.b * 12.c) /
        (12.a * 11.b - 11.a * 12.b);
  double y;
  if(Math.abs(l1.b) > E) {
   y = -(11.a * x + 11.c) / 11.b;
  } else {
   y = -(12.a * x + 12.c) / 12.b;
  return new Point(x, y);
}
double angle (Line 11, Line 12) {
  double tan = (11.a * 12.b - 12.a * 11.b) /
    (l1.a * l2.a + l1.b * l2.b);
  return Math.atan(tan);
Line getPerp(Line 1, Point p) {
  return new Line(p, 1 / l.a);
Point closest (Line 1, Point p) {
  double x;
  double y;
  if(isVertical(1)) {
    x = -1.c;
    y = p.y;
    return new Point(x, y);
  if(isHorizontal(l)) {
    x\ =\ p\,.\,x\,;
    y = -l.c;
    return new Point(x, y);
```

```
Line perp = getPerp(l, p);
  return intersection(l, perp);
boolean isVertical(Line 1) {
  return eq(l.b, 0);
boolean is Horizontal (Line 1) {
  return eq(l.a, 0);
}
4.3
     Segments non-testé
boolean onSegment (Segment s, Point p) {
  return Math.min(s.p1.x, s.p2.x) \ll p.x
          \mathrm{Math.max} \, \big( \, s \, . \, p1 \, . \, x \, , \  \, s \, . \, p2 \, . \, x \, \big) \, > = \, p \, . \, x \, \, \&\&
          Math.min(s.p1.y, s.p2.y) \le p.y \&\&
          Math.max(s.p1.y, s.p2.y) >= p.y;
double direction (Segment s, Point p) {
  return prodE(subtract(p,s.p1), subtract(s.p2,s.p1)
boolean intersects (Segment s1, Segment s2) {
  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & d1 = direction (s2, s1.p1); \end{array}
  double d2 = direction(s2, s1.p2);
  double d3 = direction(s1, s2.p1);
  if(((d1 > 0 \&\& d2 < 0) || (d1 < 0 \&\& d2 > 0)) \&\&
      ((d3 > 0 \&\& d4 < 0) | | (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)) 
    return true;
  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++) {
    \hat{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> {
  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) {
      return 0:
    Segment toAdd = null;
    Segment o = null;
    if(eq(s1.p1.x, x)) {
      toAdd = s1;
      o = 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);
}
```

4.4 Triangles non-testé

```
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 \Im 2bc \cos(A) b^2 = a^2 + c^2 \Im 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 triangle Area (Triangle t)
  return Math.abs(signedTrinangleArea(t));
boolean isInTriangle (Point p, Triangle t)
  Triangle \ a = \underline{new} \ Triangle(p, t.p1, t.p2);
  Triangle b = new Triangle(p, t.p1, t.p3);
  Triangle c = new Triangle(p, t.p2, t.p3);
  double total = triangleArea(a) +
      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))>
   E;
boolean cw(Point a, Point b, Point c)
  return signedTrinangleArea(new Triangle(a, b, c))<
boolean collinear (Point a, Point b, Point c)
  {\tt return Math.abs} ({\tt 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 $d: A = r^2 \arccos(X) + R^2 \arccos(Y) - \frac{\sqrt(Z)}{2}$ $X = \frac{d^2 + r^2 - R^2}{2dx}$

```
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);
  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & x = (ma*mb*(p1.y - p3.y) +\\ \end{array}
               mb*(p1.x + p2.x) -
               \max(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.PÌ;
  double d = distance(p, c.c);
  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{double} & \textbf{beta} \ = \ \textbf{Math.acos} \, (\, \textbf{c.r.} \, / \, \, \textbf{d}) \, ; \end{array}
  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]);
      idouble 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++)
   u = subtract(polygon[i], polygon[0]);
    v = subtract(polygon[i + 1], polygon[0])
    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)</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)
  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;
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
, points.get(j)) < 0)
    fin = points.get(j);
    pos = fin;
} while(result.get(0) != fin);
return result;</pre>
```

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 \le 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];
  }
  return Arrays.copyOfRange(hull, 0, top);
Point[] sort(Point[] end, Point[] in) {
  Point[] res = new Point[in.length +
  Arrays.sort(end, new smallerAngleC());
  int i = 1:
  for(Point p : end) {
    \operatorname{res}\left[\:i\:\right]\:=\:p\:;
  }
  res[0] = in[0];
  res[res.length - 1] = in[0];
  return res;
{\tt 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 <= p.y) && (p.y < pol[j].y)) ||
            ((pol[j].y <= p.y) && (p.y < pol[i].y))) &&
            (p.x < r))
      {
            c = !c;
      }
    }
   return c;
}</pre>
```

5 Autres

5.1 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--;\}
  swap(p, k, l);
  reverse(p, k + 1, n);
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;
    \tt 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;
    if (i < threshold) {</pre>
      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\left(Arrays.toString\left(comb\right)\right);
    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));
```

5.2 Décomposition en fractions unitaires non-

```
 \begin{split} & \text{Ecrire } 0 < \frac{p}{q} < 1 \text{ sous forme de sommes de } \frac{1}{k} \\ & \text{void expandUnitFrac(long p, long q)} \\ & \{ \\ & \text{if (p != 0)} \\ & \{ \\ & \text{long i = q \% p == 0 ? q/p : q/p + 1;} \\ & \text{System.out.println("1/" + i);} \\ & \text{expandUnitFrac(p*i-q, q*i);} \\ & \} \\ & \} \\ \end{aligned}
```

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 <= k; i++) r /= i; for (int i = n; i >= n - k + 1; i--) r *= i; return Math.round(r); }
```

5.4 Suite de fibonacci non-testé

```
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 - (-\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}})^n) En fait, f(n) est toujours l'entier le plus proche de f_{approx}(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^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) {
    \begin{array}{l} \text{int} [] \hspace{0.1cm} SA = \underset{}{\text{new}} \hspace{0.1cm} \underset{}{\text{int}} \hspace{0.1cm} [P[0]. \hspace{0.1cm} length]; \\ \text{for} \hspace{0.1cm} (\text{int} \hspace{0.1cm} i = 0; \hspace{0.1cm} i < SA. \hspace{0.1cm} length; \hspace{0.1cm} i++) \hspace{0.1cm} \{ \end{array} 
     SA[P[P.length - 1][i]] = i;
   return SA;
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]
// \operatorname{lcp}(\widetilde{SA[i]}, SA[j]) = \min(\operatorname{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) {
   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;
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;
   for (int cnt = 1; (cnt >> 1) < N; cnt <<= 1) {
     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        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 ++) {
       \begin{array}{l} P[\,stp\,][\,L[\,i\,]\,.\,p] \,=\, i \,>\, 0 \,\,\&\& \\ L[\,i\,]\,.\,nr0 \,=\, L[\,i\,-\,1]\,.\,nr0 \,\,\&\& \end{array}
        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;
```

```
\verb|this|| p = p;
                                                               palLen = 1;
                                                              }
  public int compareTo(Entry o) {
    if (nr0 != o.nr0) {
                                                           L[k++] = palLen;
      return nr0 < o.nr0 ? -1 : 1;
    if (nr1 != o.nr1) {
     return nr1 < o.nr1 ? -1 : 1;
    return 0;
                                                           return L;
                                                         }
 }
}
String maxStrRepeatedKTimes(String s, int k) {
                                                           int max = L[0];
  int \, [\,] \, [\,] \ P = build P \, (\, s\,) \, ;
                                                           int maxI = 0;
  int[] SA = suffixArray(P);
                                                              i\hat{f}(L[i] > max) {
  int n = s.length();
  int max = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
                                                               \max = L[i];
  int j = 0;
                                                                \max I = i;
  for (int i = 0; i \le n - k; i++) {
                                                             }
    int lcp = lcp(P, SA[i], SA[i+k-1]);
    if(lcp > max) {
  max = lcp;
                                                           int b = 0, e = 0;
      j = SA[i];
   }
  }
  return s.substring(j, j + max);
String minLexicographicRotation (String s) {
  int n = s.length();
  int[][] P = buildP(s);
  int[] SA = suffixArray(P);
  int i = 0;
  return s.substring(SA[i], SA[i] + n);
                                                           int k = 0, i = -1:
                                                           do {
class MaxLexConc implements Comparator<String> {
 public int compare(String x, String y) {
                                                              if(i != -1) {
    String xy = x + y;
    String yx = y + x;
    if(xy.compareTo(yx) < 0 \mid \mid
      (xy.equals(yx) && x.length()<y.length())) {
                                                               k = i + 1;
      return 1;
                                                           return matches;
    return -1;
   // menor: basta trocar -1 e 1
                                                           int i = 0;
5.5.1 Palyndrome maximum
                                                           while(k + i < n) {
int[] calculateAtCenters(String s) {
  int n = s.length();
  int[] L = new int[2 * n + 1];
                                                              } else {
  int i = 0, palLen = 0, k = 0;
                                                               k += \hat{i} - t[i];
  while(i < n) {
    if ((i > palLen) &&
       (s.charAt(i - palLen - 1)=s.charAt(i))) {
                                                             }
                                                           }
      palLen += 2;
      i += 1;
                                                           return -1;
      continue;
    L[k++] = palLen;
    int e = k - 2 - palLen;
    boolean found = false;
    for (int j = k - 2; j > e; j--) {
                                                           t\;[\;0\;]\;=\;-1;
      if(L[j] = j - e - 1) {
        palLen = j - e - 1;
                                                           t[1] = 0;
        found = true;
                                                           while (pos < m) {
        break:
```

L[k++] = Math.min(j - e - 1, L[j]);

if (!found) {

i += 1:

```
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]);
String getPalindrome(String s, int[] L) {
  for (int i = 1; i < L.length; i++) {
 b = \max I / 2 - L[\max I] / 2;
  e = maxI / 2 + L[maxI] / 2;
  e += \max I \% 2 == 0 ? 0 : 1;
  return s.substring(b, e);
String getPalindrome (String s)
  return getPalindrome(s, calculateAtCenters(s));
     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);
    i = KMP(s, w, k, t);
      matches.add(i);
      // change to i+len(w) disalow overlap
  \} while (i != -1 && k < s.length());
int KMP(String s, String w, int k, int[] t) {
  int n = s.length(), m = w.length();
    if(w.charAt(i) = s.charAt(k + i)) {
      if(i == m) \{return k;\}
      i = t[i] > -1? t[i] : 0;
int[] KMPtable(String w) {
  int m = w.length();
  int[] t = new int[m];
  int pos = 2, cnd = 0;
    if(w.charAt(pos - 1) == w.charAt(cnd)) {
      t [pos++] = ++cnd;
     else if (cnd > 0) {
      cnd = t [cnd];
     else {
```

t [pos++] = 0;

```
}
  }
  return t;
}
                                                                    nums = B:
                                                                  return nums;
5.7
       Algorithmes de tri non-testé
int findKth(int[] A, int k, int n) {
  if (n \le 10) {
                                                                  int n = a.length;
    Arrays.sort(A, 0, n);
    return A[k];
                                                                  \begin{array}{l} \hbox{int} \ m = n \ / \ 2; \end{array}
  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) {
                                                                  return inv;
       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)
                                                                      else {
  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\,\,]\,;
                                                                  return inv;
      else if (A[i]
                      > M) {
      B[b++] = A[i];
    else \{E[e++] = A[i];\}
  if(k < s) {
                                                                  Arrays.sort(b);
    return findKth(S, k, s);
                                                                  int nSwaps = 0;
    else if (k >= s + e) {
    return findKth(B, k - s - e, b);
  return M;
}
                                                                      nSwaps++;
                                                                      swap\left(\,a\,\,,\quad i\,\,,\quad j\,\,\right)\,;
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]]++;
                                                                      nSwaps++;
  for(int j = 1; j < k; j++) {
                                                                    }
    C[j] += C[j - 1];
                                                                  return nSwaps;
  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 n = h.length;
}
int\;[\,]\,[\,]\;\; radixSort\,(int\;[\,]\,[\,]\;\; nums\,,\;\; int\;\; k\,)\;\;\{\;\;//\;\;O(\,d*(\,n+k))\}
  int n = nums.length;
                                                                    int c = 0;
  int m = nums[0].length;
  int[][] B = null;
                                                                      S. push (h[i]);
  for (int i = m - 1; i >= 0; i --) {
                                                                      p[i] = 0;
    int[] C = new int[k];
                                                                    } else {
     for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      C[nums[j][i]]++;
                                                                       } else {
     for (int j = 1; j < k; j++) {
      C[j] += C[j - 1];
                                                                     S.pop();
                                                                     c++;
    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;
int mergeSort(int[] a) {
  if(n == 1) \{return 0;\}
  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);
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++];
      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];
int countMinSwapsToSort(int[] a) {
  int[] b = a.clone();
  for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    // cuidado com elementos repetidos!
    int j = Arrays.binarySearch(b, a[i]);
    i\,f\,(\,b\,[\,i\,] \;==\; a\,[\,j\,] \;\;\&\&\;\; i\;\;!=\;\; j\,)\;\;\{
  for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    if(a[i] != b[i]) {
// Count (i, j): h[i] \le h[k] \le h[j], k = i+1,..., j
int countVisiblePairs(int[] h) { // O(n)
  int[] p = new int[n];
int[] r = new int[n];
  Stack {<} Integer {>}\ S \ = \ \underset{}{new}\ Stack {<} Integer {>} () \ ;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (S.isEmpty()) {
       if(S.peek() == h[i])  {
        p[i] = p[i - 1] + 1 - r[i - 1];
         while (!S.isEmpty() && S.peek() < h[i]) {
```

```
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++) {
            int r = i + (int) (Math.random() * (N-i));
            swap(a, i, r);
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

