## Question 2 Max. score: 100.00

## Minimize difference

You are given a tree with N vertices numbered from 1 to N. The  $i^h$  edge connects Vertex  $x_i$  and Vertex  $y_i$  bidirectionally. You have to divide this tree into three connected components by cutting any two edges of the tree. Let the three components be  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  Let  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$  be the XOR of all the vertices of the components  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , and  $C_3$  respectively.

#### Task

2

Minimize the difference between the maximum and minimum xor values of the components. In short, you have to minimize the value of max(X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, X<sub>3</sub>) - min(X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, X<sub>3</sub>), - min(X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, X

#### Notes

- A tree is an undirected, connected and acyclic graph.
- A set of nodes forms a connected component in a tree if any node from the set of nodes can reach any other node by traversing edges.
- The bitwise XOR of integers A and B, A XOR B, is when A XOR B is written in base two, the digit in the  $2^{A}$  splace ( $k \ge 0$ ) is 1 if exactly one of A and B is 1, and 0 otherwise. For example, XOR of (101)<sub>2</sub> and (110)<sub>2</sub> is (011)<sub>2</sub>
- Cutting an edge means partitioning the vertices of the tree into two disjoint subsets. In other words, cutting an edge results in an increase in the number of connected components.

## Example

## Assumptions

- N = 4
- edges = [[1, 2], [2, 3], [4, 1]]

#### Approach

- You can cut the edge between 2 and 3 and the edge between 1 and 4.
- The components are now  $C_1 = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $C_2 = \{3\}$  and  $C_3 = \{4\}$ . So the XOR values are  $X_1 = 3(1 \oplus 2)$ ,  $X_2 = 3$  and  $X_3 = 4$ .
- Thus, the answer is 4 3 = 1

#### **Function description**

Complete the function solve provided in the editor. This function takes the following 2 parameters and returns the minimum difference between the maximum and minimum XOR values of the components:

- N: Represents the number of vertices
- edges: Represents the array containing edges of the tree

## Input format

Note: This is the input format that you must use to provide custom input (available above the Compile and Test button).

- The first line contains T denoting the number of test cases. T also specifies the number of times you have to run the solve function on a different set of inputs.
- For each test case:
  - $\circ~$  The first line contains integer  $\emph{N}$  denoting the number of vertices.
  - $\circ$  Each of the following N-1 line contains two integers x and y which indicates that there is an edge between x and y.

## Output format

For each test case in a new line, print the minimum possible difference between the maximum and minimum XOR values of the components.

## Constraints

1 < T < 10

 $3 \le N \le 3000$ 

 $1 \le x, y \le N$ 

## Code snippets (also called starter code/boilerplate code)

This question has code snippets for C, CPP, Java, and Python.

Sample input E→	Sample output	
2 5 14 51		
3 4 1 2 4 4 1 3 2 2 1		

## View more

#### For the first test case

#### Given

- N = 5
- edges = [[1, 2], [1, 4], [1, 5], [3, 4]]

#### Approacl

- You can cut the edge between 3 and 4 and the edge between 1 and 4
- The components are now  $C_1$  = (1, 2, 5),  $C_2$  = (3) and  $C_3$  = (4). So the XOR values are  $X_1$  = 6(1 $\oplus$ 2 $\oplus$ 5),  $X_2$  = 3 and  $X_3$  = 4.
- Thus, the answer is 6 3 = 3

## For the second test case

• It is the same as the example. Please refer to that.

① The following test cases are the actual test cases of this question that may be used to evaluate your submission.

# 

#### View more

## View more

## Note:

Your code must be able to print the sample output from the provided sample input. However, your code is run against multiple hidden test cases. Therefore, your code must pass these hidden test cases to solve the problem.

## Limits

Time Limit: 1.0 sec(s) for each input file Memory Limit: 256 MB Source Limit: 1024 KB

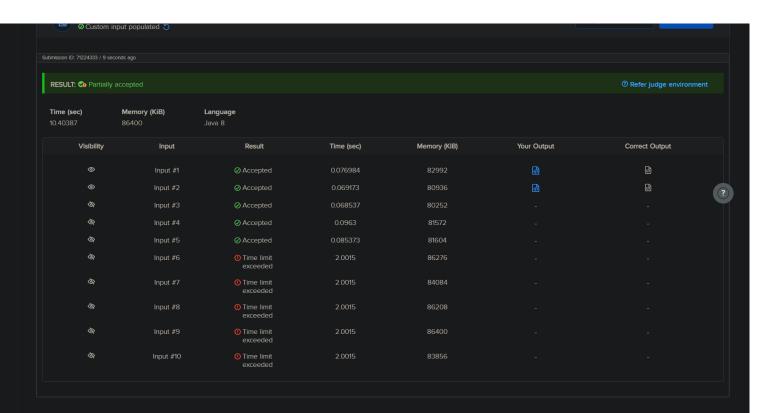
## Scoring

Score is assigned if any testcase passes

## Allowed Languages

Bash, C, C++, C++17, Clojure, C#, D, Erlang, F#, Go, Groovy, Haskell, Java, Java 8, Java 14, JavaScript(Rhino), JavaScript(Node js), Julia, Kotlin, Lisp, Lisp (SBCL), Lua, Objective-C, OCaml, Octave, Pascal, Perl, PHP, Python, Python 3, Python 3,

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New Submission
              All Submissions
                                                                                                               Save Java 8 (openjdk 1.8.0_241) 🗸 💍 📘 🔟 🌣
Auto-complete ready!
                   graph[i] = new HashSet<Integer>();
               for(int[] edge: edges) {
                   graph[edge[0]].add(edge[1]);
                   graph[edge[1]].add(edge[0]);
               for(int i=0; i<edges.length-1; i++) {</pre>
                   for(int j=i+1; j<edges.length; j++) {</pre>
                       graph[edges[i][0]].remove(edges[i][1]);
                                                                                                                                                            ?
                        {\sf graph[edges[i][1]].remove(edges[i][0]);}
                        graph[edges[j][0]].remove(edges[j][1]);
                        graph[edges[j][1]].remove(edges[j][0]);
                        int xors[] = bfs(graph);
                        res = Math.min(res, max(xors[0], xors[1], xors[2]) - min(xors[0], xors[1], xors[2]));
                        graph[edges[i][0]].add(edges[i][1]);
                        graph[edges[i][1]].add(edges[i][0]);
                        graph[edges[j][0]].add(edges[j][1]);
```



⟨ Previous Question > Next Question >