TALLER PROGCOMP: TRACK BÁSICO COMPLEJIDAD ALGORITMICA

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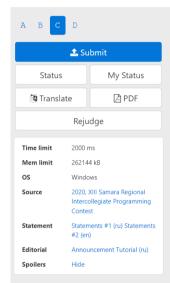
Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Università di Pisa

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Part I

COMPLEJIDAD ALGORITMICA

PROBLEMA



Select a statement for participants:



C - Moving Target Gym - 102569F C

You are at the shooting range. There are n windows in front of you, placed in a line from left to right (the leftmost window has number 1, and the rightmost window — number n). There is a target behind one of the windows. The exact location of the target is unknown, and there is no way to determine it. When you shoot in one of the windows, you win if you hit the target, and if you don't, the target, if it is not already behind the rightmost window, moves one window right.

You have to create a strategy that allows to hit a target in a minimal number of shots.

Input

The input contains one integer n ($1 \le n \le 1000$) — the number of windows.

Output

In the first line output the integer k ($1 \le k \le n$) — the minimal number of shots to hit the target for sure.

In the second line output k integers a_i ($1 \le a_i \le n$) — the sequence of window numbers to shot at.

Note that, as you immediately win after hitting the target, there exists a deterministic strategy that allows you to win in a minimal number of shots.

If there are several possible answers, output any of them.

UN DETALLE EN EL PROBLAME

Time limit

2000 ms

¿Cómo nos aseguramos que los algoritmos puedan ser suficientemente rápido?

OPERACIONES

- ► Operaciones arimeticas: +,-,/ y *
- ► Asignaciones: =, +=, etc.
- ► Comparaciones: >, <, ==, <= y >=

Toman 1 ciclo de procesador.

OPERACIONES

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Toman 1 ciclo de procesador.

Faltaron algunas operaciones: booleanas, binarias, etc.

¡CONTEMOS!

```
int main() {
  int a, b;
  a = 2;
  b = 3;
  a += b;
  cout << a + b << "\n"
}</pre>
```

¡CONTEMOS!

```
int main() {
  int a, b;
  a = 2;
  b = 3;
  a += b;
  cout << a + b << "\n"
}</pre>
```

¿Cuántas operaciones tenemos?

Entre 4-7, dependiendo si contamos el cout y las declaraciones.

```
int main() {
  int suma = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    suma++;
  }
  cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

```
int main() {
  int suma = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    suma++;
  }
  cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

$$1 + 3 \cdot 10 + 1 = 32$$

```
int main() {
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  int suma = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    suma++;
  }
  cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

```
int main() {
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  int suma = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    suma++;
  }
  cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

$$1 + 3 \cdot n + 1 = 3 \cdot n + 2$$

```
int main() {
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  int suma = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for(int j = 0; j < n; j += 2) {
       suma++;
    }
  }
  }
  cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

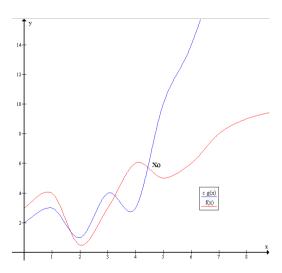
```
int main() {
   int n;
   cin >> n;
   int suma = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      for(int j = 0; j < n; j += 2) {
        suma++;
      }
   }
   cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

¿Cuántas operaciones tenemos? $1 + n \cdot (2 + 3 \cdot \frac{n}{2}) + 1 = 3 \cdot \frac{n^2}{2} + 2 \cdot n + 2$

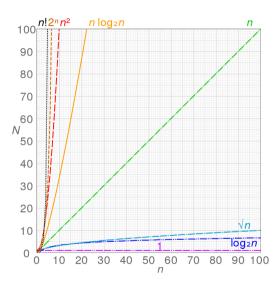
BIG O

Definición

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \Rightarrow \exists c > 0 \exists x_0 \forall n > x_0 : |f(n)| \le c \cdot g(n)$$



EJEMPLOS



```
int main() {
  int a, b;
  a = 2;
  b = 3;
  a += b;
  cout << a + b << "\n"
}</pre>
```

¿A qué Big O pertenece?

```
int main() {
  int a, b;
  a = 2;
  b = 3;
  a += b;
  cout << a + b << "\n"
}</pre>
```

¿A qué Big O pertenece? O(1)

```
int main() {
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  int suma = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    suma++;
  }
  cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

¿A qué Big O pertenece?

```
int main() {
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  int suma = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    suma++;
  }
  cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

¿A qué Big O pertenece? O(n)

```
int main() {
   int n;
   cin >> n;
   int suma = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      for(int j = 0; j < n; j += 2) {
        suma++;
      }
   }
   cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

¿A qué Big O pertenece?

```
int main() {
   int n;
   cin >> n;
   int suma = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      for(int j = 0; j < n; j += 2) {
        suma++;
      }
   }
}
cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

¿A qué Big O pertenece? $O(n^2)$

```
int main() {
   int n;
   cin >> n;
   int suma = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      for(int j = n; j > 0; j /= 2) {
        suma++;
      }
   }
   cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

¿A qué Big O pertenece?

```
int main() {
   int n;
   cin >> n;
   int suma = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      for(int j = n; j > 0; j /= 2) {
        suma++;
      }
   }
   cout << suma << "\n";
}</pre>
```

¿A qué Big O pertenece? $O(n \log n)$

EN PROGCOMP

Tamaño del input: n	Peor complejidad aceptada
<= [1011]	$O(n!), O(n^6)$
<= [1518]	$O(2^n \cdot n^2)$
<= [1822]	$O(2^n \cdot n)$
<= 100	$O(n^4)$
<= 400	$O(n^3)$
<= 2000	$O(n^2 \log_2 n)$
<= 10000	$O(n^2)$
<= 1000000	$O(n\log_2 n)$
<= 100000000	$O(n), O(\log_2), O(1)$

References I