

radix bar
 (left sig \rightarrow msb)

num/exp \rightarrow den

den/.10 \rightarrow digit

1005
 0236
 0091
 0386
 0010
 0007
 0009
 0224
 1111
 1670
 4580
 $\underline{\quad}$
 $\exp = 10^0 = 1$

I
 0010.
 1670.
 4580.
 0091.
 1111.
 0224.
 0236.
 1005.
 0236.
 0386.
 0386.
 0007.
 $\underline{\quad}$
 $\exp \rightarrow 10^1$

II
 1005.
 0007.
 0009.
 0010.
 1111.
 0224.
 0236.
 1670.
 4580.
 0386.
 0386.
 0091.
 $\underline{\quad}$
 $\exp \rightarrow 10^2$

III
 1005.
 0007.
 0009.
 0010.
 0091.
 1111.
 0224.
 0236.
 0386.
 4580.
 1670.
 $\underline{\quad}$
 $\exp = 10^3$

IV
 0007
 0009
 0010
 0091
 0224
 0236
 0386
 1005
 1111
 1670
 4580

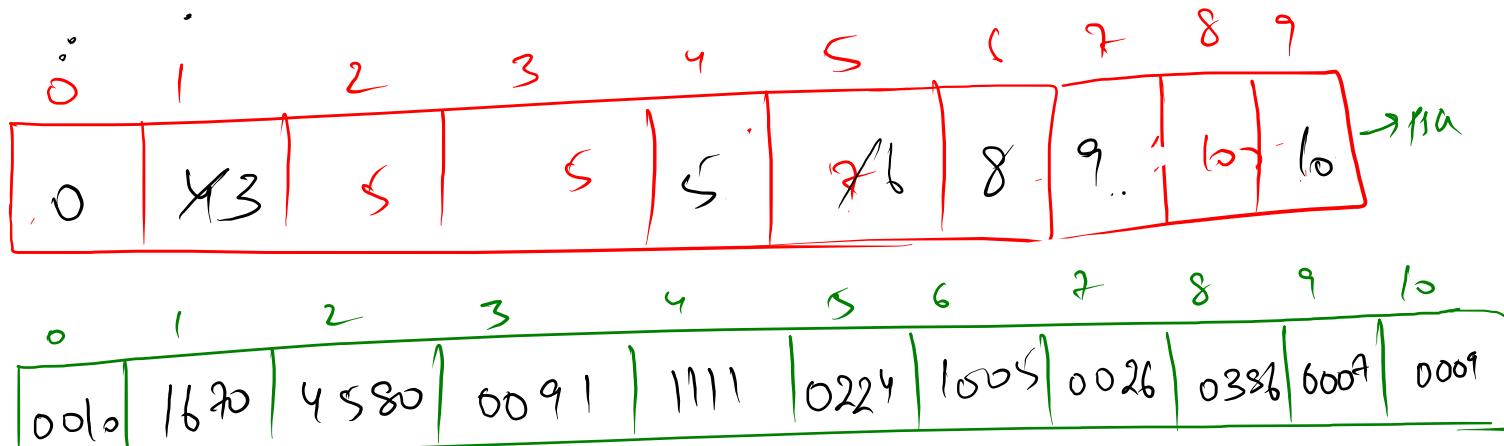
val $\frac{val/exp}{10}$ count $\frac{exp}{10}$

100	5	0
023	6	1
009	1	1
038	6	1
001	0	1
0007	2	1
0009	9	1
0224	4	1
1111	0	1
1620	0	1
4580	0	1

```

int res[] = new int[arr.length];

for(int idx = arr.length-1 ; idx >= 0 ; idx--){
    int val = arr[idx];
    int pos = (val / exp) % 10;
    int place = freq[pos];
    res[place-1] = val;
    freq[pos]--;
}
    
```



Ans

$\text{DD} - \text{M} + \text{Y} \quad \text{YYYP}$
 (↑) $\text{M} \rightarrow \text{M} + 1$

$n(\text{Year}) \geq 31$

Day

12 04 1996

20 10 1996

05 06 1997

12 04 1989

11 08 1987

3 12

12 \rightarrow Month
 $n(\text{Year}) \geq 12$

1 12 0
 $n(\text{Year}) \geq 10000$

Month

05 06 1997

11 08 1987

12 04 1996

12 04 1989

20 10 1996

$(\underline{n(\text{Year})} / 10^4) \cdot 1.10^4$

Year

12 04 1996

12 04 1989

05 06 1997

11 08 1987

20 10 1996

11 08 1987

12 04 1989

12 04 1996

20 10 1996

05 06 1997

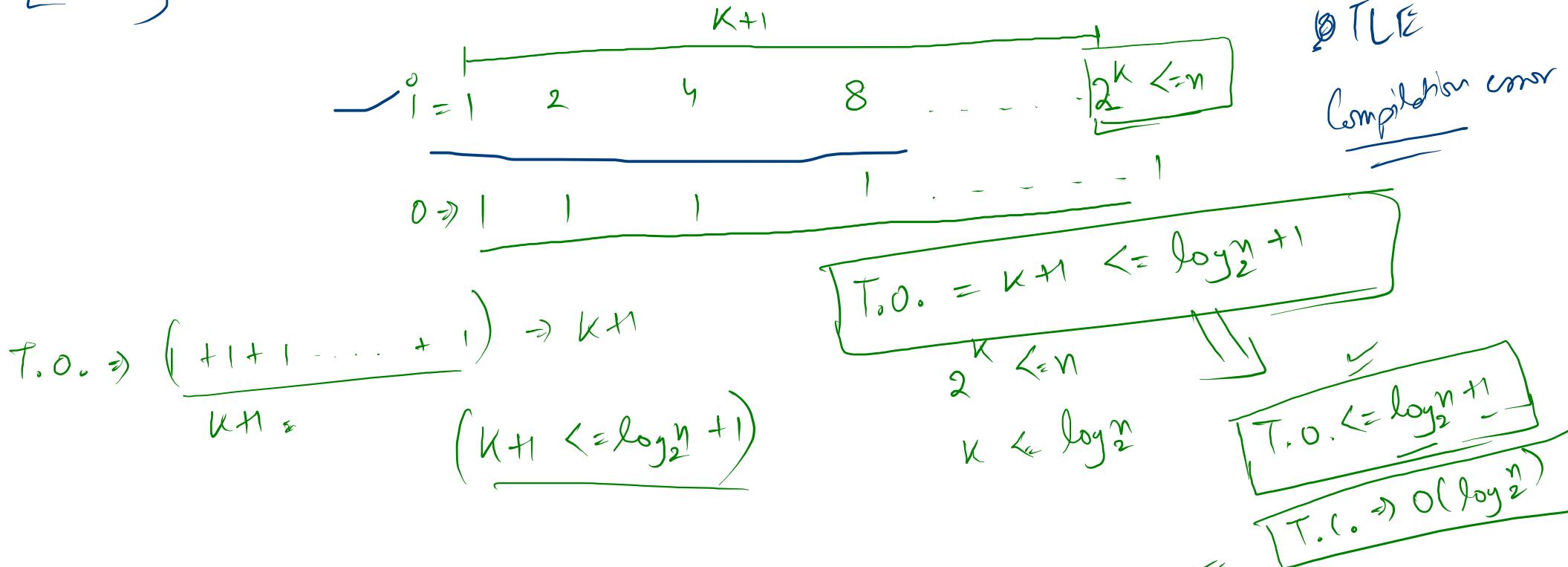
num $\cdot 1.10^4$

H.W.
 (Radius)
 (Count)

 for (int i=1; i < n; i = ixi) {
 System.out.print(_____);
}

$\left[\text{for } (i=1; i < n; i = i \times 2) \right]$
 } $\Rightarrow O(1)$

$O(n)$
 $O(1)$
 $O(\sqrt{n})$
 $O(n/2)$
 $\Leftarrow O(\log) \Leftarrow$



[for $(i = 1);$ $(i < n)$; $\underline{(i = i + 1)}$ }] o(i) ✓

A diagram illustrating a sequence of terms $s^0, s^1, s^2, s^3, \dots, s^n$. Each term is a fraction. The first term $s^0 = 5^0$ is shown with a bracket above it labeled $K+1$. The last term $s^n = 5^0$ is also shown with a bracket above it labeled $K+1$. The terms between them are $s^1, s^2, s^3, \dots, s^{n-1}$.

Open → | | | | | - - -

for ($i = 0$; $i < n$; $i = i \times q$) {
 }
 }

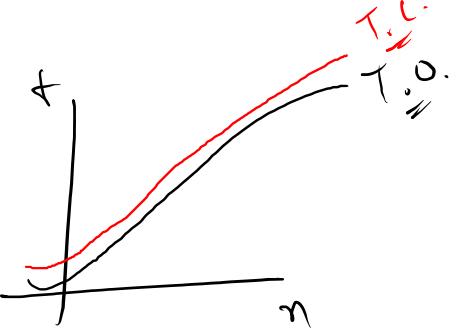
TLE ↗

$\log^q n$ ↗

$0 < n$

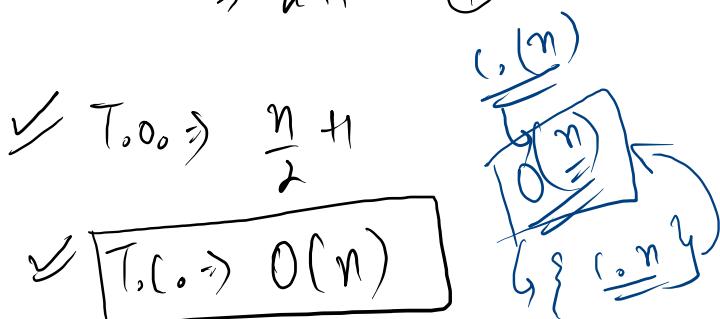
i
0 0 0
0 0 0
⋮
3 x

infinin
~~infinin~~ ↗
TLE ↗



$$(T.C.) = (\underline{\underline{T.O.}})$$

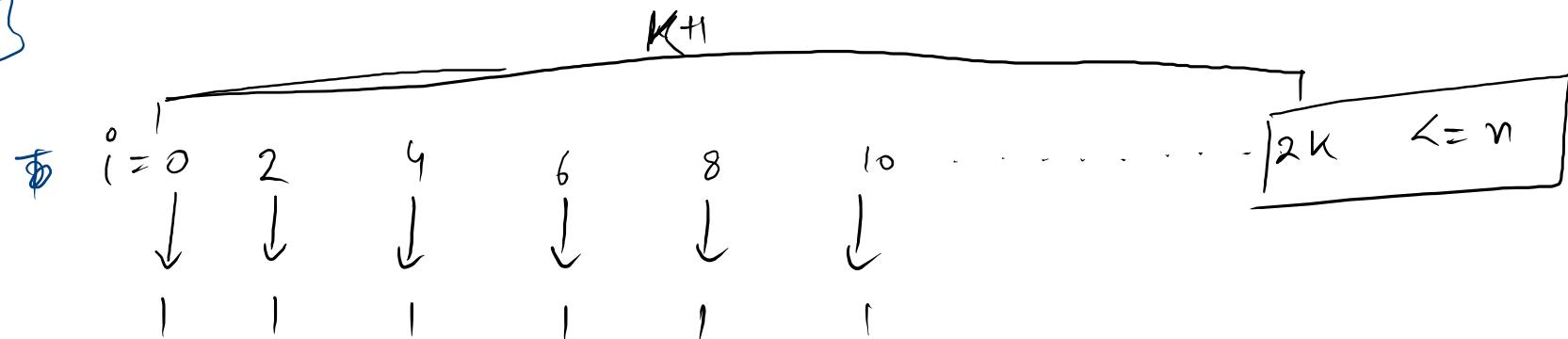
$$T.O. \Rightarrow 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 \\ \Rightarrow K+1 - ①$$



$$\leq T.O. \Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} + 1$$

$$\boxed{T.C. \Rightarrow O(n)}$$

$\left\{ \text{for } (i=0; i \leq n; i = \underline{\underline{i+2}}) \right\}$
] $\rightarrow o(1)$



$$a_n \Rightarrow a + (n-1)d \Rightarrow$$

$$a_{K+1} \Rightarrow a + (K+1-1)d \Rightarrow a + Kd \\ \Rightarrow 2K$$

$$2K \leq n \\ \boxed{K \leq \frac{n}{2}} \quad ②$$

$\left\{ \text{for } (i = 1 ; \underline{i * i} (\leq n) ; \frac{i++}{\checkmark}) \right\}$
 } $\rightarrow O(\frac{1}{i})$

$i = 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad \dots \quad k$

$i * i =$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 & 25 & \dots & k^2 \end{matrix}$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \dots \quad \downarrow$
 $1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad \dots$

$T.O. \Rightarrow \underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{k \text{ times}} \Rightarrow k \leq \sqrt{n}$
 $T.O. \leq \sqrt{n}$ $T.C. \Rightarrow O(\sqrt{n})$

$k^2 \leq n$
 $k \leq \sqrt{n}$

n times
 for ($i = 1$; $i \leq n$; $i++$) {
 for ($j = 1$; $j \leq 100$; $j++$) {
 }
 }
 }
 }
 }

$$1 \text{ itr} \Rightarrow (100 + \log_3^n)$$

$$\boxed{n \text{ itr} \Rightarrow n(100 + \log_3^n)}$$

100 times

\log_3^n

$$T.O \Rightarrow n(100 + \log_3^n) \Rightarrow 100n + (n \log_3^n)$$

$$\boxed{T.C \Rightarrow O(n \log_3^n)}$$



10



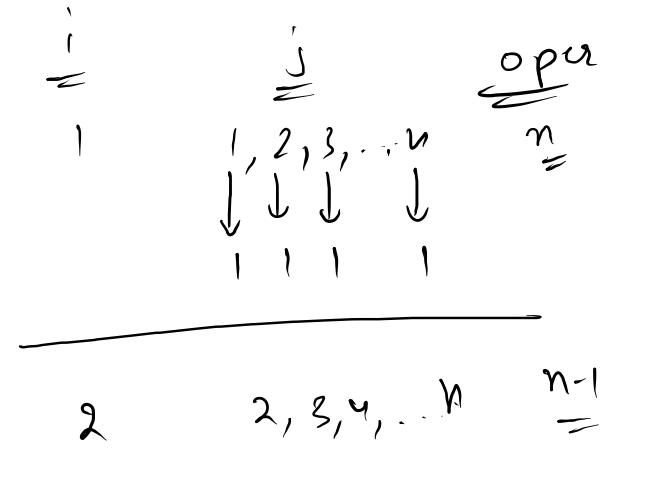
2

$$\text{T.O.} \Rightarrow n + (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \text{T.C.} \Rightarrow O(n^2)$$



```
for( j= i ; j<=n ; j++) {  
    } =  
    }
```



$$3, \xi_1, \dots, n =$$

(i, n, m, p)

```
for ( i=1 ; i<=n ; i++ ) {  
    for ( j=1 ; j<=m ; j++ ) {  
        for ( k=1 ; k<=p ; k++ ) {  
            }  
    }  
}
```

T.O. $\Rightarrow m \cdot n \cdot p$

~~for~~
T.C. $\Rightarrow O(m \cdot n \cdot p)$

$n+1$ } $\{ \text{for } (i=0 ; i \leq n ; i++) \}$

$m+1$ } $\{ \text{for } (j=0 ; j \leq m ; j++) \}$

T.O. $\rightarrow \cancel{n+m+2}$
T.C. $\rightarrow O(n+m)$

n

$n \log n$

$\log n$

\sqrt{n}

$n/2$

T.C.E

$n \cdot m \cdot p$

$n + nn$

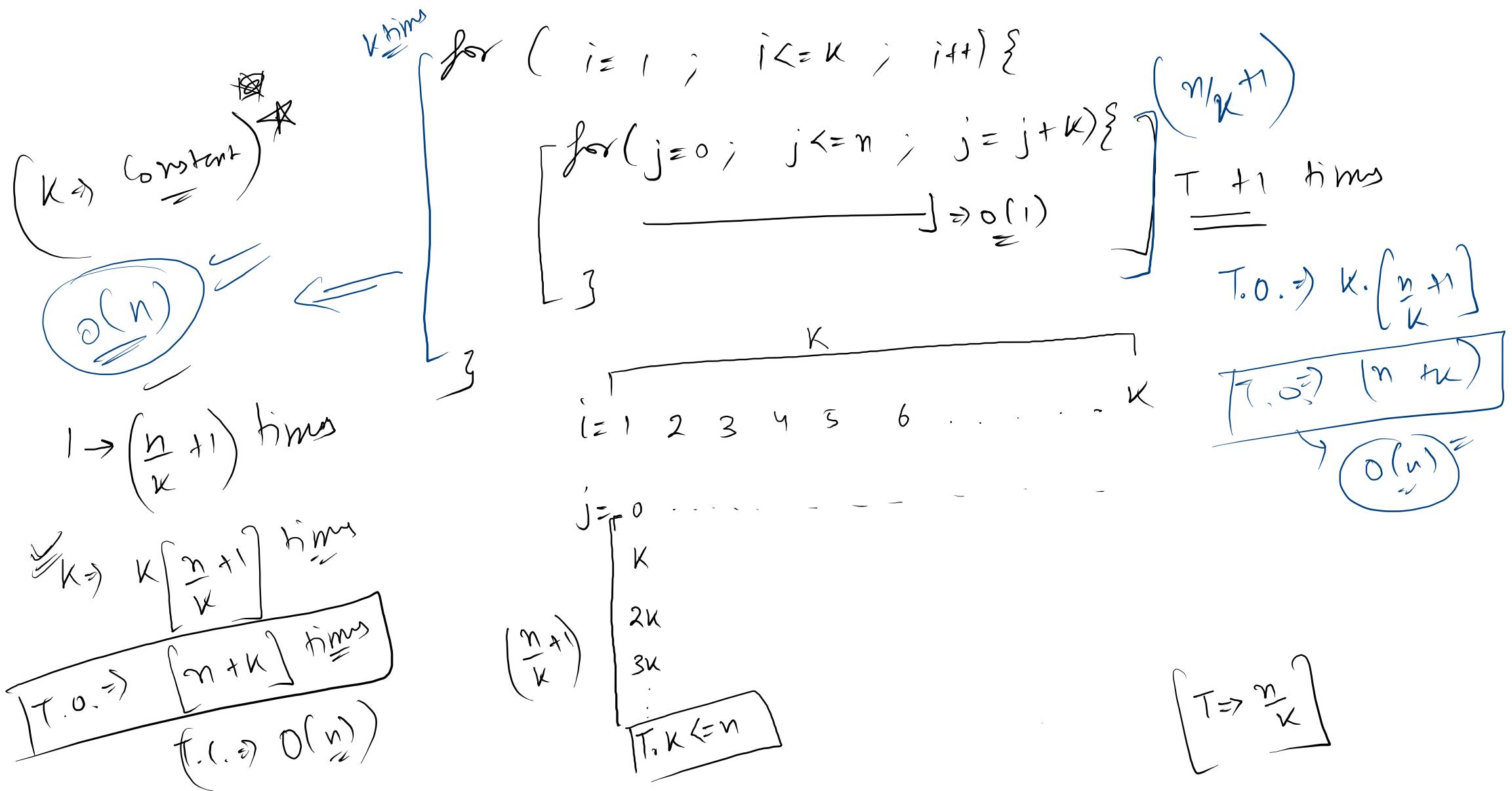
n^2

for () { }

for () { }

}

}



for (i=1, j=1 ; i<n & & j<n ; i++) { }

```

if( i == n && j <= n ) {
    j++;
    i = 1;
}

```

$$\left\{ j=1, i=1, 2, 3, \dots, \underline{n} \rightarrow \overline{n} \right.$$

$$\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots < \infty$$

$$j=3 \quad i=1, 2, 3 \quad \dots \quad n \quad \rightarrow y$$

$$\underbrace{j=4}_{\text{---}} \quad \underline{i=1, 2, 3} = \text{---}$$

1

1

1

1

5

A hand-drawn diagram consisting of two nested brackets. The outer bracket is a simple U-shape. Inside it, towards the bottom right, is a smaller, more irregular bracket shape.

A hand-drawn diagram of a cell. The cell is roughly oval-shaped with a wavy boundary. Inside, there is a smaller circle representing the nucleus, with the letter 'n' written next to it. A small, curved arrow points downwards and to the right from the bottom right corner of the cell.

$j \in \mathbb{N}$

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating two sets of parallel lines. The top set of lines is labeled $i=1$ and the bottom set is labeled $i=3$. Each set consists of three parallel lines, with a dashed line positioned above each set. A large bracket on the right side groups the two sets together and is labeled n .



