

Let's start at 9:02 PM sharp.

L32

Sorting : Problem Solving 1

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RECAP

1. Nuts & Bolts Problem
2. Quick Sort Intuition
3. Comparison to Merge Sort
4. Partition Function
5. Time Complexity Analysis
6. Implementation
7. Built-In Sort Functions
8. Custom Comparators

Let's get straight to it. Will do some nice problem solving related to sorting today.

Qualifying to Pre-Elimination

Given an array of integers arr , find the minimum absolute difference b/w a pair of elements i.e. $abs(arr[i] - arr[j])$ where $i \neq j$

eg. $[10, 15, 7, 20, 8]$

$$(10, 15) \Rightarrow 5$$

$$(10, 8) \Rightarrow 2$$

$$(15, 8) \Rightarrow 7$$

$$(7, 20) \Rightarrow 13$$

$$(10, 7) \Rightarrow 3$$

$$(15, 7) \Rightarrow 8$$

$$(7, 8) \Rightarrow 1$$

$$(10, 20) \Rightarrow 10$$

$$(15, 20) \Rightarrow 5$$

$$(20, 8) \Rightarrow 12$$

$[7, 8, 10, 15, 20]$



$[- - - a_{i-1}, a_i, a_{i+1} - - -]$

Part 2: Given that any K elements can be picked from a given Array, find the minimum possible absolute difference b/w the maximum element and the minimum element out of the K chosen ones.

$$N=7, K=3$$

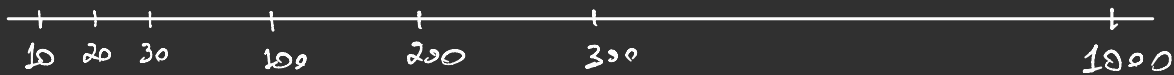
$$[10, 100, 300, 200, 1000, 20, 30]$$

$$(10, 100, 300) \Rightarrow 290$$

$$(100, 200, 300) \Rightarrow 200$$

$$(300, 200, 1000) \Rightarrow 800$$

$$(10, 20, 30) \Rightarrow \underline{20}$$



[10, 20, 30, 100, 200, 300, 1000]

→ 20

$[i, i+k-1]$
↓ ↓
smallest largest

Sum of absolute differences (in a sorted array)

$[1, 4, 6, 8, 10]$

$[24, 15]$

$pref = [1, 5, 11, 19, 29]$

$suf = [29, 28, 24, 18, 10]$

$leftSum = i * a[i] - pre[i-1]$
 $rightSum = suf[i+1] - (n-1-i) * a[i]$

$i = 1, a[i] = 4$

$$\underbrace{a[0] \quad a[i-1]}_{\quad}, a[i], \underbrace{a[i+1] \quad \dots \quad a[n-1]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a[i] - a[0]) \\ & + (a[i] - a[1]) \\ & + (a[i] - a[2]) \\ & \vdots \\ & + (a[i] - a[i-1]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a[i+1] - a[i]) \\ & + (a[i+2] - a[i]) \\ & + (a[i+2] - a[i]) \\ & \vdots \\ & (a[n-1] - a[i]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{leftSum} = & \quad (a[i] - a[0]) \quad i \text{ terms} \\
 & + (a[i] - a[1]) \\
 & \quad \vdots \\
 & + (a[i] - a[i-1])
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a[i] + a[i] + a[i] \dots a[i]) - (a[0] + a[1] \dots a[i-1])$$

$$\Rightarrow i \times a[i] - \text{prefSum}[i-1]$$

rightSum

$$(a[i+1] - a[i])$$
$$+ (a[i+2] - a[i])$$

$(N-1-i)$ terms

$$\vdots$$
$$+ (a[n-1] - a[i])$$

$$\Rightarrow (a[i+1] + a[i+2] + \dots + a[n-1]) - (a[i] + a[i] + \dots + a[i])$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{subSum}[i+1] - (n-1-i) * \underline{a[i]}$$

$$\text{ans}[i] = i * a[i] - \text{pre}[i-1] + \text{suf}[i+1] - (n-1-i) * a[i]$$

Thank You!

Reminder: Going to the gym & observing the trainer work out can help you know the right technique, but you'll muscle up only if you lift some weights yourself.

So, PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE!