

# Programación Competitiva

Alex Josué Flórez Farfán

Magister en Ciencias de la Computación

Ciencia de la Computación - UNSA  
Segundo semestre 2021

# Primera Nota

- ▶ Examen de entrada 15%
- ▶ Repositorio Github 25%
- ▶ Primer Examen 60%
- ▶ Puntos extra en clase

# GitHub

- ▶ Identificación
- ▶ readme
- ▶ License
- ▶ .gitignore
- ▶ Directorios para cada aula
- ▶ Nombres de archivos
- ▶ Message on commit

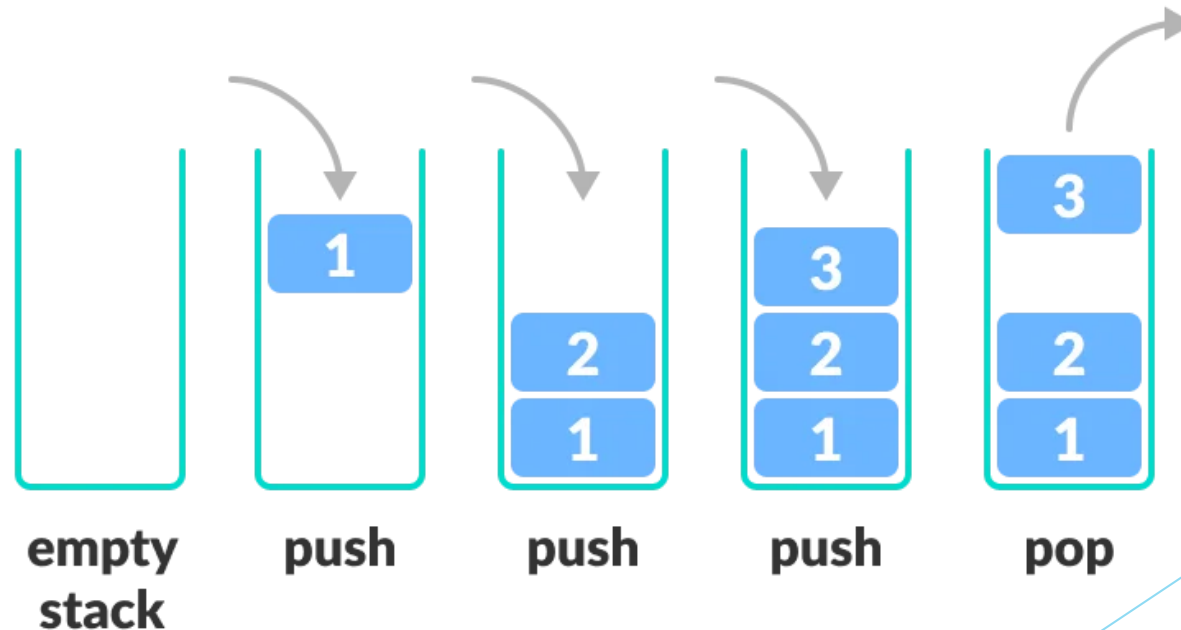
# Stacks

The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side and bottom of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The left side of the slide is mostly white, providing a clean space for the title text.

# Stacks

<https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/container/stack>

The `std::stack` class is a container adapter that gives the programmer the functionality of a stack - specifically, a LIFO (last-in, first-out) data structure.



# Evaluate Reverse Polish Notation

<https://leetcode.com/problems/evaluate-reverse-polish-notation/>

Reverse Polish Notation (RPN) Writing “2 3 +” instead of “2+3”.

Valid operators are +, -, \*, /.

Each operand may be an integer or another expression.

Note:

- Division between two integers should truncate toward zero.

- The given RPN expression is always valid. That means the expression would always evaluate to a result and there won't be any divide by zero operation.

# Evaluate Reverse Polish Notation

▶ Input: 2 1 + 3 \*

▶ Output: 9

▶ Input: 4 13 5 / +

▶ Output: 6

▶ Input: 10 6 9 3 + -11 \* / \* 17 + 5 +

▶ Output: 22

# Evaluate Reverse Polish Notation: Stacks

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 2 | 1 | + | - | 3 | * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Stack



# Minimum Add to Make Parentheses Valid

<https://leetcode.com/problems/minimum-add-to-make-parentheses-valid/>

Given a string  $S$  of '(' and ')', compute the minimum number of '(' or ')' that needs to be added so that the resulting parentheses string is valid.

Formally, a parentheses string is valid if and only if:

- It is the empty string, or
- It can be written as  $AB$  ( $A$  concatenated with  $B$ ), where  $A$  and  $B$  are valid strings, or
- It can be written as  $(A)$ , where  $A$  is a valid string.

# Minimum Add to Make Parentheses Valid

Input: `s = "())"`

Output: 1

Input: `"(()) ) ("`

Output: 2

Input: `s = "((( "`

Output: 3

Input: `s = "())) ) ("`

Output: 4

# LeetCode: Score of Parentheses

<https://leetcode.com/problems/score-of-parentheses/>

Given a balanced parentheses string  $S$ , compute the score of the string based on the following rule:

- $()$  has score 1
- $AB$  has score  $A + B$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are balanced parentheses strings.
- $(A)$  has score  $2 * A$ , where  $A$  is a balanced parentheses string.

Input: " $(()())$ "

Output: 6

Explanation: " $(()())$ "  $\Rightarrow$  " $(1+(1))$ "  $\Rightarrow$  " $(1+2)$ "  $\Rightarrow$  " $(3)$ "

# Score of Parenthesis: Using Stacks

`()` has score 1

`AB` has score  $A + B$ , where `A` and `B` are balanced parentheses strings.

`(A)` has score  $2 * A$ , where `A` is a balanced parentheses string.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ( | ( | ) | ( | ( | ) | ) | ) |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

# Pairing Socks

- ▶ <https://open.kattis.com/problems/pairingsocks>