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1 Checking Change

1.1 Description

1.2 Solution

```
#include <vector>
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <algorithm>
4 #include <string>
5 #include <sstream>
   using namespace std;
   vector < string > answers;
   int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
10
11
       int currencies;
       cin >> currencies;
14
       for (int currency = 0; currency < currencies; currency++)</pre>
19
            int coins_count;
20
           int testcases;
21
           cin >> coins_count >> testcases;
22
23
            vector<int> coins;
24
            for (int coins_it = 0; coins_it < coins_count; coins_it++)</pre>
25
26
                int coin;
                cin >> coin;
                coins.push_back(coin);
            }
30
            vector<int> tests;
32
            for (int testcase = 0; testcase < testcases; testcase++)</pre>
33
34
                int test;
35
                cin >> test;
36
                tests.push_back(test);
37
            }
            // find maximum of tests
40
            vector <int >::iterator max_test_it = max_element(tests.begin(), tests.end());
41
            int max_test = *max_test_it;
42
           int N = max_test + 1;
43
44
            vector <int >::iterator max_coin_it = max_element(coins.begin(), coins.end());
45
            int max_coin = *max_coin_it;
46
47
            vector <int >::iterator min_coin_it = min_element(coins.begin(), coins.end());
            int min_coin = *min_coin_it;
            // instantiate array with size max(tests)
            int arraysize = 2;
            vector<int> counts(arraysize);
54
            // fill indices we already know -> coins, set to zero where index smaller than index 2

    of smallest coin.

            for (int i = 0; i < \min_{coin}; i++)
            {
                if (min_coin >= arraysize)
60
                    arraysize += min\_coin + 10;
                    counts.resize(arraysize);
61
```

```
//cout << "vector size now " << arraysize;</pre>
62
                  counts[i] = 0;
             }
65
66
             for (vector < int >::iterator coins_it = coins.begin(); coins_it != coins.end(); coins_it++)
67
68
                  if (*coins_it <= max_coin)</pre>
69
                  {
70
                      if (*coins_it >= arraysize)
71
                      {
                           arraysize += *coins_it + 1;
                           counts.resize(arraysize);
                           //cout << "vector size now " << arraysize;</pre>
75
76
                      counts[*coins_it] = 1;
                  }
78
             }
79
80
             // iterate over counts, combine all minimums.
81
             for (int n = \min_{-\infty} coin + 1; n < N; n++)
82
83
                  if (arraysize <= n)
                  {
                      arraysize += 1;
                      counts.resize(arraysize);
                      //cout << "vector size now " << arraysize;</pre>
89
90
                  signed int min = -1;
91
                  for(int backward = n-1; backward >= min_coin; backward--) {
92
93
                      if (counts[n] == 1)
                      {
                           \min = 1;
96
97
                      } else {
                           if (counts [backward] != 0 && counts [n-backward] != 0) {
98
                               int new_min = counts[backward] + counts[n-backward];
99
                               //cout << n << ": counts[backward]: " << counts[backward] << " 2
100
                                    y counts [n-backward]: " << counts [n-backward] << "new_min: "<< ≥
                                    \rightarrow new_min << "\n";
                                if (\min > \text{new\_min} \mid \mid \min = -1)
                                    \min = \text{new\_min};
                               }
104
                           }
                      }
106
107
108
                  if (min = -1)
                      \min = 0;
112
                  counts[n] = min;
113
             }
114
             /*int i = 0;
             for (vector<int>::iterator elements = counts.begin(); elements != counts.end(); \( \varphi \)
117

    elements++)

118
                  cout \ll i++ \ll ": " \ll *elements \ll " \n";
             }*/
120
             for (vector <int >::iterator test = tests.begin(); test != tests.end(); test++)
122
                  int answer = counts[*test];
                  stringstream ss;
                  if (answer == 0)
127
```

```
ss << "not_possible";
                 } else {
130
                     ss << answer;
131
132
                 answers.push_back(ss.str());
134
            }
135
136
        }
137
138
        for (vector<string >::iterator answer = answers.begin(); answer != answers.end(); answer++)
139
            cout << *answer << "\n";
140
141
        return 0;
142
   }
143
```

2 Dominoes

```
* Benjamin Grhbiel
  * Domino
  */
  #include <iostream>
  #include <vector>
  #include <map>
   using namespace std;
10
   int main (int argc, const char *argv[])
11
   {
12
13
     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
14
     int testcases;
16
     cin >> testcases;
18
     map< int, vector<int>> index;
20
     for (int testcase = 0; testcase < testcases; testcase++) {</pre>
21
       long int dominoes;
23
       cin >> dominoes;
24
25
       for (int dominoPos = 1; dominoPos <= dominoes; dominoPos++) {</pre>
26
         int height;
27
         cin >> height;
         index [testcase].push_back(height);
       }
31
32
33
     for (map<int, vector<int> >::iterator it = index.begin(); it != index.end(); it++) {
34
         //cout << "Testcase: " << it->first << " Tiles: " << it->second.size() << "\n";
35
36
         vector < int > tiles = it -> second;
37
         if (tiles.size() == 0) {
39
            cout \ll 0;
         }
         else
42
           int intervalRight = 0;
           int iteration = 0;
45
           int counter = 0;
46
47
            for (vector < int >::iterator tile_it = tiles.begin(); tile_it != tiles.end(); tile_it ++) {
48
              if (iteration > intervalRight) {
                  //cout << "Break; iteration > intervalRight \n";
51
                  break;
              }
54
              int h = *tile_it;
              int newIntervalRight = h + iteration - 1;
56
              if (newIntervalRight > intervalRight) {
58
                intervalRight = newIntervalRight;
59
60
              iteration++;
              //cout << "intervalRight: " << intervalRight << " iteration: " << iteration << "\n";
64
              counter++;
            }
65
66
```

3 Shelves

```
#include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
   int main(void) {
        // speeds up read and write
6
        ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
        // number of testcases we need to run
9
        int nrCases;
        cin >> nrCases;
11
        for(int i = 0; i < nrCases; i++) {
             // read the input for the test case
14
             int 1, m, n;
            cin \gg 1 \gg m \gg n;
16
             // number of the two shelves and remaining length
18
             int cm = 0;
             int cn = 0;
20
            int r = 1;
21
             for (int tmpCn = 1/n; tmpCn >= 0 && r != 0; tmpCn--) {
23
                 // calculate the number of the small shelves
24
                 int tmpCm = (l - tmpCn * n) / m;
25
                 if(tmpCm >= n) {
26
                      break;
                 }
                 // calculate the new remaining space and use it when smaller
                 int tmpR = 1 - tmpCn * n - tmpCm * m;
31
                 \begin{array}{l} i\,f\,(\,\mathrm{tmpR}\,<\,\mathrm{r}\,) \end{array}\,\{
32
                     cn = tmpCn;
33
                     cm = tmpCm;
34
                      r = tmpR;
35
                 }
36
            }
37
38
             // output the result
39
             cout << cm << "" << cn << "" << r << '\n';
        }
41
42
        return 0;
43
   }
44
```

4 Even Pairs

Even Pairs missing