Hashing 2 Problems



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Pair Sum K
Pair Sum K
Subavay sum K
Distinct elements in window K

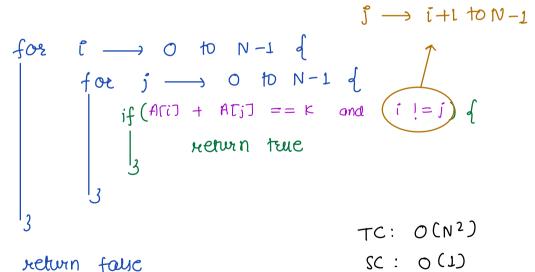
Avg PSP $65\% \longrightarrow 70\%$

Pair Sum K

Given A[N] and K. Check if those exists a pair (i,j) such that

$$A(i) + A(j) == k \text{ and } i = j$$
 $0 = 2 = 3 = 4 = 6$
 $A = 8 = 9 = 1 = 2 = 4 = 6$
 $A(2) + A(3) = 1 + 3 = 6$
 $A(2) + A(3) = 1 + 3 = 6$
 $A(3) + A(3) = 4 + 4 = 8$
 $A(4) + A(3) = 4 + 4 = 8$
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Bruteforce



$$A = 351212$$
 $C = 7$ $am = true$ $A = 351212$ $C = 10$ $am = false$

$$ATiJ + ATjJ = k$$

$$a + b = k$$

$$b = k - a$$

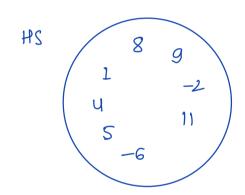
If a y current value
$$b = k - a$$

In since we get
$$A[i] + A[i] = 18$$

but $i \mid = j$

check if value K-ATI) is present in range [0,i-]

$$A = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 1 & -2 & 4 & 5 & 11 & -6 & 4 \\ 0 = 22 - 0 & 14 & 13 & 21 & 24 & 18 & 17 & 11 & 28 & 18 \end{cases}$$



Pseudo code

TC: O(N) SC: O(N) ns // Hounset for $(i \longrightarrow 0 \text{ to } N-1)$ { b = K - A[i]if (hs. contains(b)) { return true } hs. add(A[i])neturn false Dry Run r = 7K= 18

pairs with sum K

Given A[N] and K. Count no. of pairs (i,j) such that

$$A\Gamma iJ + A\Gamma jJ == K$$
 and $i \neq j = j$

$$0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7$$

$$A = 2 \quad 5 \quad 2 \quad 5 \quad 8 \quad 5 \quad 2 \quad 8 \quad \mathcal{K} = 10$$

$$A = 3 \quad 5 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad k = 3$$

$$b = 3 - A(1) \quad 0 \quad -2 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1$$

$$any \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 4$$

we need thouh map since owr any gets incremented by freq of b every time.

Pseudo code

```
b = K-ATil
           if ( nm containskey (b)) of
                am += hm.get(b)
           11 search for key in hm
           if ( nm.containskey ( ATi)) {
                 int freq = hm.get(ATi)
                 hm. put (ATi), freq +1)
            eue 1
                 hm. put (ATi), 1)
      return any
                                             K = 10
A
b
                                              ans
                                              +1
           2:3 5:3 8:2
                                              +2
 HM
                                              +2
                                              +1
                                              +3
                                    equivalent
     hm. put (ATi),
                                           code
              hm.getOrDefault(A(1),0)+L).
```

(Subarray with sum K)

a = = k

$$k = 15$$

HS

2 S 14

10 22 24

16

```
ns // Hain set

total = 0

sc : O(N)

for (i \longrightarrow 0 \text{ to } N-1) of

total + = A[i]

if (total = = k) return true

b = total - k

if (ns. contains(b)) of return true of

ns. add(total)

ns. add(total)

ns. add(total)
```

Distinct elements in every window of size k

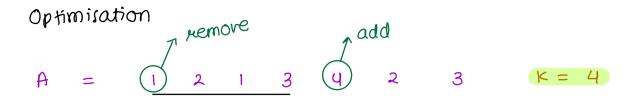
Given ATNI and k, Find the count of distinct elements in every window of size k -> sliding window

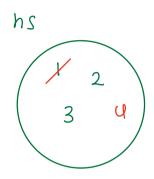
Brute force

Iterate over all window of size == k and we how set to count unique elements

for $l \longrightarrow 0$ to N-1 { SC: O(k) j = min(i+k, N-1) length = j-i+1 if (length l = k) continue hs // Harh Let for $(z \longrightarrow i \text{ to } j)$ d hs. add (ATz])

print (hs. size())





The idea of HS doesn't work
since we also need to take into
account the frequency of elements.

Using Hash Map

$$A = 121342$$

