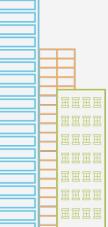




Recap Final SCPC





Final SCPC



Soal-soal pada final SCPC dipersiapkan oleh:

- Muhammad Ayaz Dzulfikar
- Degoldie Sonny
- Firman Hadi Prayoga
- Norman Bintang
- Usama
- Windi Chandra







Final SCPC

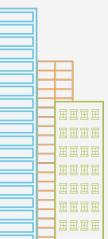


Terima kasih juga pada proofreader:

Ammar Fathin Sabili

Dan tester:

BubbleTeaM



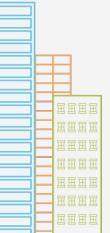




Overview



- Tim hadir: 20 tim
- Soal favorit: E Menginap
- Soal "favorit": G Pertukaran Chanek
- Soal "terpanas: H Perjalanan Aneh





Warna Balon



A - Angka Ajaib : Ungu

• B - Bersama Waifu : Hitam

C - Kuota Maksimum : Hijau

• D - Xor-or : Biru Muda

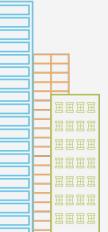
E - Menginap : Merah Muda

F - Pasti Menang! : Merah

G - Pertukaran Chanek : Biru

H - Perjalanan Aneh : Kuning

I - Percobaan Median : Abu-Abu



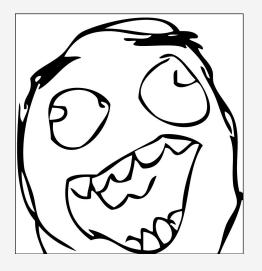




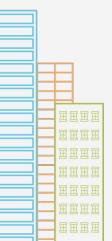




- C. Kuota Maksimum
- E.Menginap
- H. Perjalanan Aneh







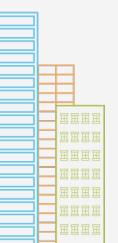




Author: Ryan Leonel Tag: Greedy, DP

> PROBLEMATIKA HIDUP SAAT INI

- 1. HARTA
- 2. TAHTA
- 3. KUOTA









Jumlah AC: 20
Jumlah WA: 26
Jumlah TLE: 3
Jumlah RTE: 8
Jumlah CE: 0



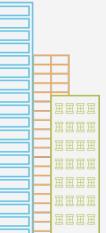






First Solve: YangBosanJuara (14')



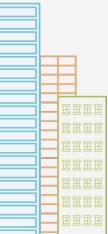








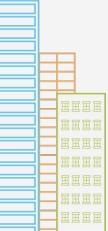
- DP Knapsack
- O(NM)
- Constraint aneh?







- Greedy
- Sort berdasarkan P_i / S_i, lalu ambil secara greedy
- O(N log N)

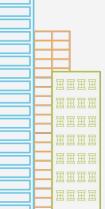






Author: M. Ayaz Dzulfikar Tag: Math











Jumlah AC: 20
Jumlah WA: 8
Jumlah TLE: 0
Jumlah RTE: 0
Jumlah CE: 0



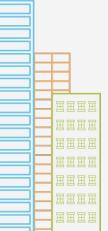






First Solve: GantengGantengKoder (8')











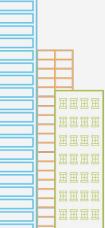
- Linearity of Expectation
- Hitung nilai harapan masing-masing kejadian







- Nilai harapan kejadian ke-i: (R_i L_i) / 2
- Absolute precision: bisa pakai int saja
- O(N)



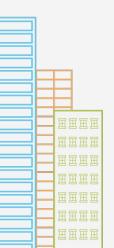




Author: Alham Fikri Aji Tag: Shortest Path











Jumlah AC: 12
Jumlah WA: 97
Jumlah TLE: 45
Jumlah RTE: 15
Jumlah CE: 2





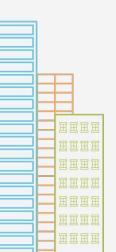




First Solve: Andi-chan (55')



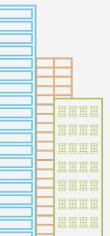








- Opsi terbaik setiap saat: menunggu hingga waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk menempuh jalan = 1
- Hitung menggunakan simple math
- Karena bisa menunggu, lebih baik sampai secepat mungkin ke suatu kota

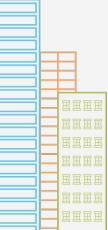








- Shortest path!
- Pakai Dijkstra's algorithm
- O(M log N)

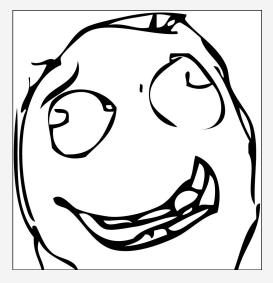




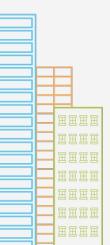
"Medium"



- D. Xor-or
- A. Angka Ajaib
- I. Percobaan Median



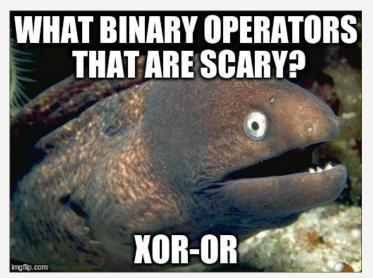




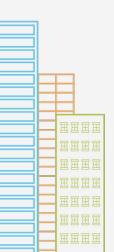




Author: M. Ayaz Dzulfikar Tag: Bitwise, Graph Traversal











Jumlah AC:

Jumlah WA:

Jumlah TLE:

Jumlah RTE:

Jumlah CE:



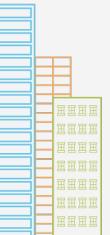






First Solve: ???



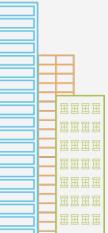








- Hasil akhir di-or; Kerjakan per-bit saja
- Untuk tiap bit, kerjakan di masing-masing komponen graf

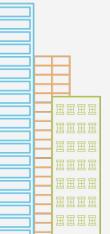








- DFS/BFS dengan state [posisi][paritas_bit_sekarang]
- [N][0/1]
- Misal ukuran komponen sz, count₀ yang kevisit di paritas 0, dan count₁ di paritas 1.
- Yang bisa disimpulkan?

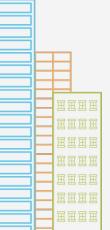








- Odd-cycle ([x][0] dan [x][1] tervisit): ada C(sz, 2) pasangan yang bit sekarang menyala
- Selain itu: ada count₀ * count₁ pasangan
- $O((N + M) \log MAX_VAL)$

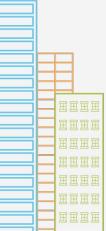








- Solusi alternatif
- Observasi ruang vektor dan gauss
- O((N + M) log MAX_VAL) juga, code-nya juga simple

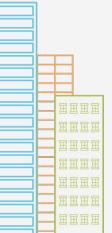






Author: Usama Tag: DP, String

Huruf Ajaib Time limit: 1 s Memory limit: 64 MB

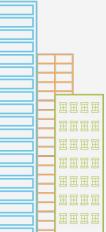








Jumlah AC: 3
Jumlah WA: 38
Jumlah TLE: 4
Jumlah RTE: 4
Jumlah CE: 0









First Solve: Tuisi Foras (75')



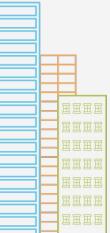








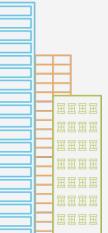
- Observasi string terlarang: failure functionnya lucu
- Buat DP yang bisa dispeed-up dengan prefix sum dan perkalian







- count₁ <- banyak karakter yang sama dengan S₁
- DP[N][3]:
 - DP[*][0]: tepat sebelumnya, berbeda dengan S₁
 - o DP[*][1]: tepat sebelumnya, ada setidaknya count₁ S₁
 - \circ DP[*][2]: tepat sebelumya, ada 1 S₁

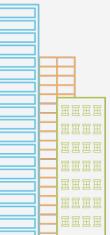








- Tricky case: karakternya sama semua
- DP[*][1] = 0 untuk case itu

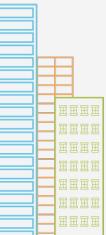








- Perhitungan bisa pakai perkalian dan prefix sum dari DP.
- Kompleksitas: O(N)
- Ada setidaknya 3 solusi berbeda, semua O(N)





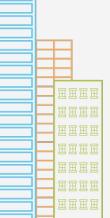




Author: M. Ayaz Dzulfikar

Tag: Binary Search, Sliding Window











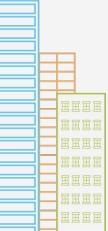
Jumlah AC:

Jumlah WA:

Jumlah TLE:

Jumlah RTE:

Jumlah CE:

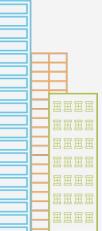






First Solve: Ainge WF (39')



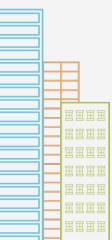








- check(array, x): cek apakah median array \leq x
- Yang nilainya \leq x ada \geq floor(|array| / 2) + 1

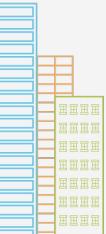








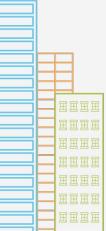
- Meriksa jawaban $\leq x$?
- Hitung banyak pasangan subarray yang nilai ≤ x-nya > K.
- Sliding Window + (Sort / Prefix Sum)







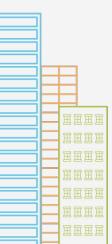
- Cari jawaban?
- Binary search the answer
- O(N log N log MAX_VAL)







Constraint asli soal: arraynya ada 3



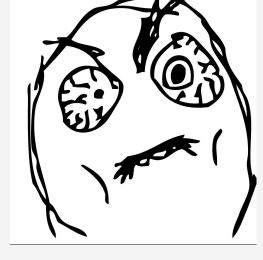




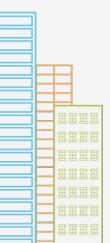
"Hard"



- F. Pasti Menang!
- G. Pertukaran Chanek



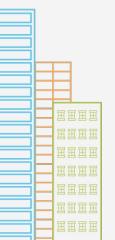








Author: M. Ayaz Dzulfikar Tag: Grundy, DP











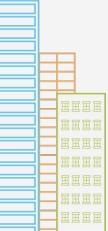
Jumlah AC:

Jumlah WA:

Jumlah TLE:

Jumlah RTE:

Jumlah CE:

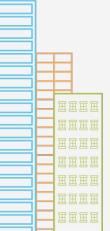






First Solve: ???











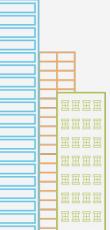
- Pasti DAG
- Nim-game
- Cari grundy number







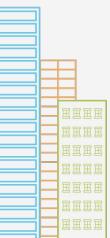
- K gede
- Bisa dianeh-anehin
- Nilai grundy max. berapa?







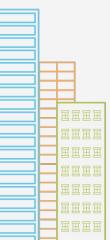
- $sqrt(2 * M) \approx 400$
- Grundy number terbesar untuk tiap state game: 511







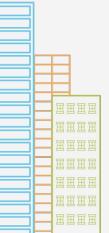
- DP matrix?
- Terlalu lambat, 512³ * log(K)







- Kayak-dp-matrix-tapi-bukan-dp-matrix
- Definisi: dp[x][y] = banyak peletakan 2^x bidak yang hasil xor grundy numbernya = y
- dp[0][*] <- hitung dari input

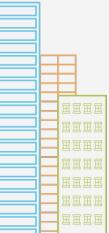








- $dp[x][y] = jumlah dp[x-1][z] * dp[x-1][y ^ z] untuk tiap z$
- Cara hitung jawaban?

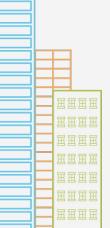








- result[512] <- [1, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0]
- Binary ascending (?)
- Kalikan dengan cara seperti nge-DP
- 555
- Profit!









- Jawaban: banyak peletakan yang grundy numbernya tidak
 0
- Kompleksitas: O(MAX_GRUNDY² log K)

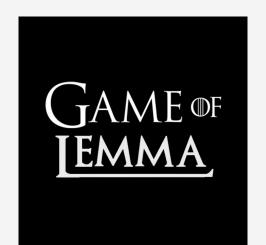




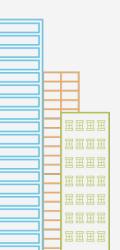




Author: M. Ayaz Dzulfikar Tag: Greedy, DS











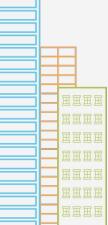
Jumlah AC:

Jumlah WA:

Jumlah TLE:

Jumlah RTE:

Jumlah CE:



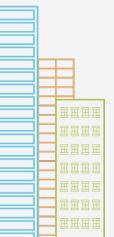






First Solve: ???



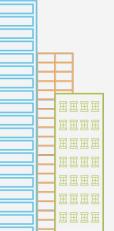








- 1. Salah satu solusi optimal pasti pilih 2 indeks a dan b, dan gerakin salah satu sampai ketemu dan untuk sisanya, swap dua indeks itu
- 2. a dan b pasti maksimum di rentang [a, b]; tidak ada c sehingga $A_c > min(A_a, A_b)$, atau tidak optimal

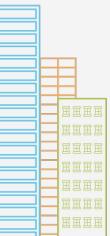








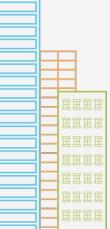
- Banyaknya (a, b) ada O(N)
- Cari pakai stack







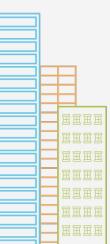
- Kerjakan secara offline
- Reduksi soal jadi range-max-query
- $O((N + Q) \log N)$







Beberapa lemma diskip agar tidak panjang







"Very Hard"



B. Bersama Waifu







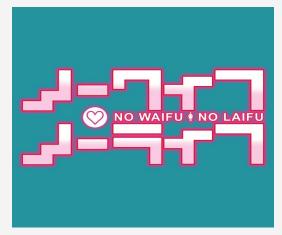




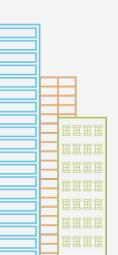
Author:

- Ammar Fathin S.
- M. Ayaz Dzulfikar

Tag: Geometry, Matching











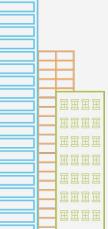
Jumlah AC:

Jumlah WA:

Jumlah TLE:

Jumlah RTE:

Jumlah CE:



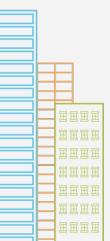






First Solve: ???



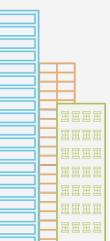








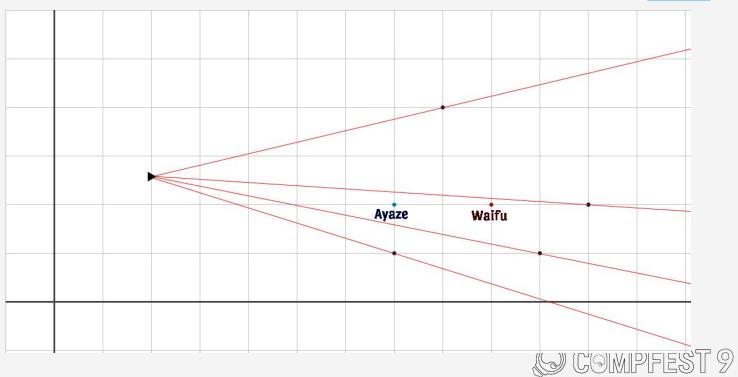
Solve untuk soal yang lebih mudah: cari YES/NO

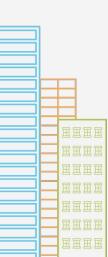




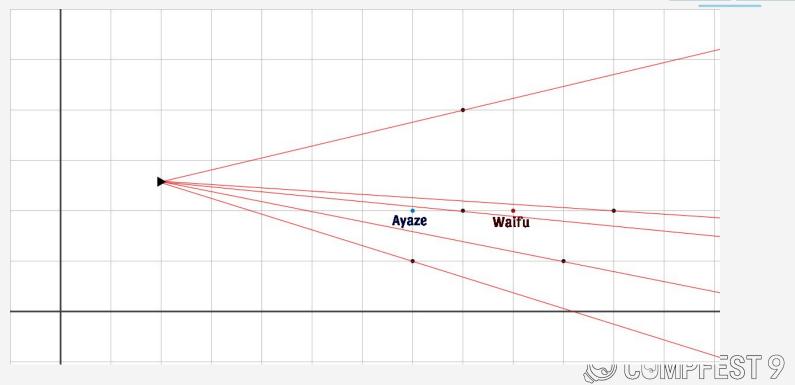


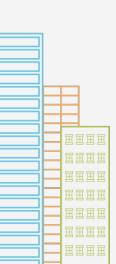








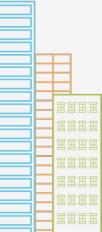








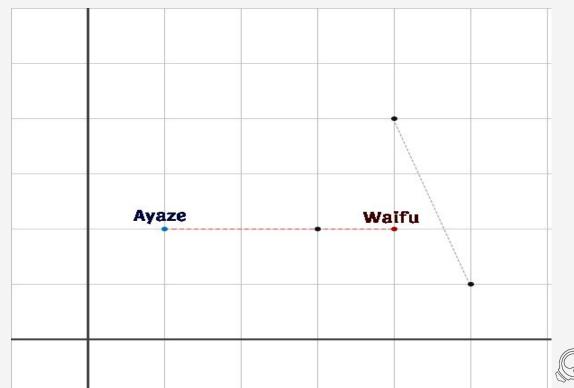
Ayaze	Wa <mark>i</mark> fu	

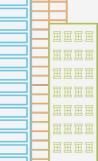


COMPFEST 9





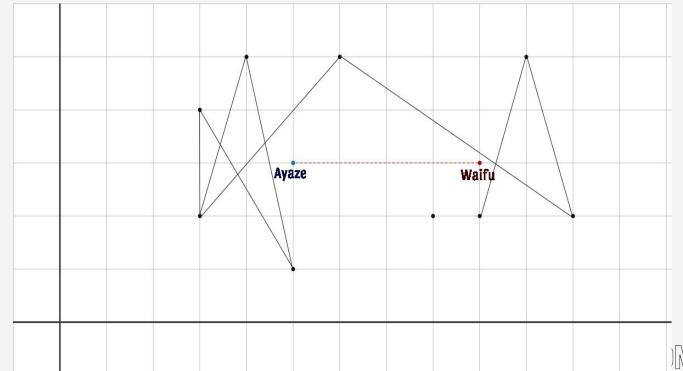




© COMPFEST 9

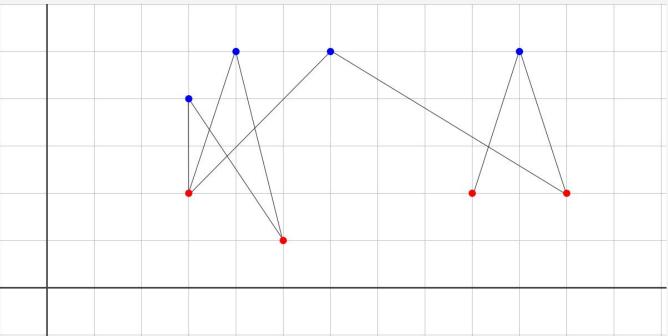


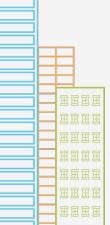




MPFEST 9













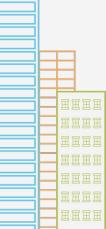
- Jawaban: min(in_segment, out_segment + MCBM)
- Kompleksitas: O(N³)





Awards







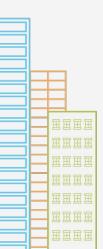
Awards - First Blood



GantengGantengKoder









Awards - Try Harder

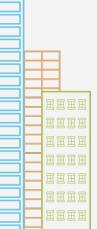


ps: lomba 5 jam, penalti {{kalo ac}} 12 jam ++

oathkeeper











Awards - SC yang kepake selain Ayaz



Usama



