## **Grafos**

Fundamentos: problemas resolvidos

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- 2. Codeforces Round #464 (Div. 2) Problem A: Love Triangle

Rujia Liu?

**UVA 11991 – Easy Problem from** 

### **Problema**

"Though Rujia Liu usually sets hard problems for contests (for example, regional contests like Xi'an 2006, Beijing 2007 and Wuhan 2009, or UVa OJ contests like Rujia Liu's Presents 1 and 2), he occasionally sets easy problem (for example, 'the Coco-Cola Store' in UVa OJ), to encourage more people to solve his problems :D"

Given an array, your task is to find the k-th occurrence (from left to right) of an integer v. To make the problem more difficult (and interesting!), you'll have to answer m such queries.

### Entrada e saída

#### Input

There are several test cases. The first line of each test case contains two integers n,m  $(1 \leq n,m \leq 100,000)$ , the number of elements in the array, and the number of queries. The next line contains n positive integers not larger than 1,000,000. Each of the following m lines contains two integer k and v  $(1 \leq k \leq n, 1 \leq v \leq 1,000,000)$ . The input is terminated by end-of-file (EOF).

### Output

For each query, print the 1-based location of the occurrence. If there is no such element, output '0' instead.

## Exemplo de entradas e saídas

## Sample Input

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- 1 3
- 2 4
- 3 2
- 4 2

## Sample Output

- 2
- 0
- .
- 0

- ullet Cada query pode ser respondida em O(1), se o problema for interpretado como uma lista de adjacências
- Para tal, associe a um vértica cada número inteiro positivo de 1 a N e a cada valor distinto do vetor a
- Se o valor v ocorre na i-ésima posição do vetor a, adicione a aresta direcionada (a,i) ao grafo G
- A query (v,k) pode ser respondida em O(1) se o grafo G for representado por uma lista de adjacências, usando um vector para cada lista
- $\bullet$  Basta verificar o tamanho do vector associado ao vértice v: se ele tem k ou mais elementos, basta retornar o valor que ocupa a posição k-1
- Caso contrário, retorne zero

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++ h>
₃ using namespace std:
4 using ii = pair<int, int>;
6 const int MAX { 1000005 };
7 vector<int> vs[MAX]:
9 vector<int> solve(const vector<int>& xs, const vector<ii>& qs)
10 {
      for (int i = 0; i < MAX; ++i)
          vs[i].clear();
     for (size_t i = 0; i < xs.size(); ++i)</pre>
14
          vs[xs[i]].push_back(i + 1);
16
     vector<int> ans;
18
     for (const auto& q : qs)
19
20
          auto k = q.first, v = q.second;
```

```
ans.push_back(k <= (int) vs[v].size() ? vs[v][k-1] : 0);
24
25
      return ans;
26
27 }
28
29 int main()
30 {
      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
31
      int N, M;
34
      while (cin >> N >> M)
35
36
          vector<int> xs(N);
38
          for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
39
               cin >> xs[i];
40
41
          vector<ii> qs(M);
42
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < M; ++i)
44
               cin >> qs[i].first >> qs[i].second;
45
46
          auto ans = solve(xs, qs);
47
48
          for (const auto& x : ans)
49
               cout << x << '\n';
50
52
      return 0;
53
54 }
```

Codeforces Round #464 (Div.

2) - Problem A: Love Triangle

#### **Problema**

As you could know there are no male planes nor female planes. However, each plane on Earth likes some other plane. There are n planes on Earth, numbered from 1 to n, and the plane with number i likes the plane with number  $f_i$ , where  $1 \le f_i \le n$  and  $f_i \ne i$ .

We call a love triangle a situation in which plane A likes plane B, plane B likes plane C and plane C likes plane A. Find out if there is any love triangle on Earth.

#### Entrada e saída

#### Input

The first line contains a single integer  $n\ (2 \le n \le 5000)$  – the number of planes.

The second line contains n integers  $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n$   $(1 \le f_i \le n, f_i \ne i)$ , meaning that the i-th plane likes the  $f_i$ -th.

## Output

Output «YES» if there is a love triangle consisting of planes on Earth. Otherwise, output «NO».

## Exemplo de entradas e saídas

Sample Input	Sample Output
5 2 4 5 1 3	YES
5 5 5 5 5 1	NO

- ullet Considere que a cada plano seja associado um vértice u
- ullet De cada vértice u parte uma única aresta direcionada  $(u,f_u)$
- O problema consiste em verificar se o caminho

$$A \rightarrow (B = f_A) \rightarrow (C = f_B) \rightarrow (D = f_C)$$

 $\acute{\text{e}}$  um ciclo, isto,  $\acute{\text{e}}$ , se A=D

- Como o caminho tem apenas 3 arestas para qualquer vértices, o algoritmo é  ${\cal O}(N)$ 

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++ h>
3 using namespace std;
5 bool solve(int N, const vector<int>& fs)
6 {
      for (int A = 1; A \le N; ++A)
7
8
          auto B = fs[A];
9
          auto C = fs[B];
10
          if (fs[C] == A)
              return true;
14
      return false;
16
17 }
18
19 int main()
20 {
      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
```

```
22
      int N;
      cin >> N;
24
     vector<int> fs(N + 1);
26
      for (int i = 1; i \le N; ++i)
28
          cin >> fs[i];
29
30
      auto ans = solve(N, fs);
31
32
      cout << (ans ? "YES" : "NO") << '\n';
33
34
35
      return 0;
36 }
```

### Referências

- 1. 11991 Easy Problem from Rujia Liu?
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