



HUST

ĐẠI HỌC BÁCH KHOA HÀ NỘI
HANOI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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Applied Algorithm Lab

Max-distance Sub-sequence

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Max-distance sub-sequence

- Given a sequence a_1, \dots, a_N
- Consider a subset of the sequence

The distance of the subset is defined to be the minimum distance between two elements

- Find the subset of N given elements containing exactly C elements such that the distance is maximal.
- Example

stdin	stdout
1 5 3 1 2 8 4 9	3

Max-distance sub-sequence

- Idea to solve: Sort a_1, \dots, a_N in increasing order
- The max-distance must be $\leq \frac{a_N - a_1}{c-1}$
- Find max-distance: traverse from $d = \frac{a_N - a_1}{c-1}$ down to 1:
 - check(d): Check if we can find a sub-sequence with distance $\geq d$: Greedy
 - Add a_1 into subsequence, use an auxiliary variable **last**
 - for $i=2, i \leq n; i++$:
 - if $a[i] - \text{last} \geq d$ then we add $a[i]$ to the subsequence and update **last**
 - otherwise continue
 - If the subsequence has C elements then d is max-distance. Print d
 - Complexity: $O(n^2)$

Max-distance sub-sequence

- Idea to solve: Sort a_1, \dots, a_N in increasing order
- The max-distance must be $\leq \frac{a_N - a_1}{c - 1}$
- Find max-distance from $d = \frac{a_N - a_1}{c - 1}$ down to 1: **this can be improved**
 - **Binary search for d**
 - Complexity: $O(n \log n)$

Max-distance sub-sequence - Implementation

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  #define N 100001
4  int n, C, T, x[N];
5  void input() {
6      cin >> n >> C;
7      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
8          cin >> x[i];
9      }
10 }
11 bool check(int d) {
12     // Kiem tra xem co the lay tap con C voi khoang cach d
13     int nb = 1;
14     int last = x[1];
15     for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
16         if (x[i] - last >= d) {
17             last = x[i];
18             nb++;
19             if (nb == C)
20                 break;
21         }
22     }
23     return nb >= C;
24 }
```

Max-distance sub-sequence - Implementation

```
26  int findD() { // Tim kiem nhi phan cho khoang cach lon nhat
27      int l = 1, r = (x[n] - x[1]) / (C - 1);
28      while (l < r) {
29          int mid = (l + r + 1) / 2;
30          if (check(mid)) {
31              l = mid;
32          } else {
33              r = mid - 1;
34          }
35      }
36      return l;
37  }
38
39  int main(){
40      cin >> T;
41      for (int i=1; i <= T; i++) {
42          input();
43          sort(x+1, x+n+1);
44          cout << findD() << endl;
45      }
46      return 0;
47  }
```

A large graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a dark blue background with a circular pattern of red dots of varying sizes, creating a sense of depth and movement. The word "HUST" is centered within this pattern in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

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THANK YOU !