

# 1 Tesla

**Problem:** You are given a list of  $n$  charging stations, and at each station  $i$  you can charge your car to travel a distance  $a_i$ . The stations are arranged in a circle and you can travel from station  $i$  to  $i + 1$  (where  $n + 1 = 1$ ) at a distance of 10. Furthermore  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 10n$ . Find a station from which you can complete a loop without running out of charge.

**Solution:** Start at point 1 and simulate the process of going around the circuit, keeping track of the remaining charge  $c$  and the starting station  $s$ . At each station set  $c := c + a_i - 10$ . If  $c$  becomes negative at station  $i$ , restart the simulation starting at the next station  $s := i + 1$ . As soon as you have completed a loop, the result is  $s$ .

This will take at most 2 trips around the circle, thus having a complexity of  $O(2n)$ .

*Proof.* To prove the correctness of our solution, we will prove that from any starting point  $s$ , you will either complete a full loop without reaching a negative charge, or you will restart at a valid starting point for a loop.

Let a solution be  $r$  (the proof that a solution always exists is left to the reader). Starting from any station  $s$ , going around the loop (possibly reassigning  $s$ ), you will reach station  $r$ .

**Case 1.** *The remaining charge at  $r$  starting from  $s$  is negative.*

*You restart the simulation from  $r$ , which will result in a complete loop, yielding the correct answer.*

**Case 2.** *The remaining charge at  $r$  starting from  $s$  is zero.*

*In this case either  $r = s$  or both  $r$  and  $s$  are valid solutions. Note that the path from  $s$  to  $r$  is possible without reaching a negative charge. The loop from  $r$  to  $r$  is possible, so the path from  $r$  to  $s$  is possible. If  $s$  to  $r$  and  $r$  to  $s$  are possible, then the loop from  $s$  to  $s$  is possible.*

**Case 3.** *The remaining charge at  $r$  starting from  $s$  is positive.*

*The loop from  $r$  to  $r$  will result in a charge of 0, as the charge after a full loop is*

$$c = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - 10) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - 10n = 10n - 10n = 0$$

*So if the path from  $s$  to  $r$  results in a positive charge, then the path from  $r$  to  $s$  will be negative. But this is a contradiction, so this case will never occur.*

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