# COMP4128 Week 01 Tutorial

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## About me

- Year 1 PhD student, studying the field of logic & general game playing
- Finished CS Honour year in 2022 (Uni Medalist)
- Did this course in 2019 (course prize winner)

Div 14th 
$$\xrightarrow{COMP4128}$$
 Region 2nd  $\rightarrow$  Region 2nd 2019 2020 2021

## Due dates

- Contest 1 (this weekend)
- Problem Set 1 (end of the term)

## **Outline**

- What to expect in COMP4128
- Structure of my tutorial sessions
- Problem solving

# More information about COMP4128

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#### What COMP4128 is **not** about

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#### What you might take away from COMP4128

- Be smarter?
- Smash interview?
- More advanced DS & algorithms
- Practice problem solving in general

# About COMP4128 (cont.)

#### How to do well

- Don't practice leetcode hard problems
- Solve every problem set problems individually
- Solve similar problems on Codeforces
- You can email me for problem recommendations

### Warning

- Don't copy solutions directly
- Use contest 1 to "predict" your success rate

# **Tutorial Structure**

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#### Lab

- 1~2 additional related problems
- Q & A
- Marking journals

### Please read all problems before coming!

Give a string of length N ( $N \le 50,000$ ), the string is nice if there exists a substring of length 26 where each letter of 'A' to 'Z' appears exactly once. You are given a string where some of its letters are missing (represented with '?'). Is it possible to fill in the missing letters with 'A' to 'Z' so that the resulting string is nice? If yes, find an example.

### Example

input: ABC??FGHIJK???OPQR?TUVWXY? output: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

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- Can we make it faster?
- Yes, sliding windows!
- Maintain a window of size 26, and dynamically maintain (#distinct letters, #letters), and check they are equal. Time complexity O(N).

How to complete the string to be nice?

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- Detect the missing letters
- Replace the '?' with the missing letters
- Don't forget about '?' in other substrings.
- Just fill it with 'A'.

You are given a set of points  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$  on the number line. Two points i and j can be matched with each other if the following conditions hold:

- neither i nor j is matched with any other point;
- $\bullet |X_i X_i| \geq Z.$

What is the maximum number of pairs of points you can match with each other?

•  $2 \le n \le 200,000$  and  $1 \le z \le 10^9$ 

<sup>1</sup>https://codeforces.com/contest/1156/problem/C

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### Example

$$n = 4, z = 2$$
  
  $x = [1, 3, 3, 7]$ 

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### Can we do greedy matching?

- Obvious first step is sorting
- Iterate from the largest  $x_n$ , match it with the largest  $x_i$  such that  $|x_n x_i| \ge z$ ?
- Wrong answer!
- N = 6, Z = 9
- 1 2 3 10 13 19
- But a better solution is 1 2 3 10 13 19

#### A Modified Problem

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- If there is a match of size K, can we find a match of size K-1?
- Binary search to find the maximum K!