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## CLPERM - Editorial

**PROBLEM LINK:**[Practice](#)[Contest](#)**Author:** [Sunny Aggarwal](#)**Tester:** [Shiplu Hawlader](#)**Editorialist:** [Lalit Kundu](#)**DIFFICULTY:**

MEDIUM

**PRE-REQUISITES:**

Maths

**PROBLEM:**

K numbers denoted by array **B** from set  $S = [1, 2, \dots, N]$  are removed. Find the minimum number X such that X cannot be formed by picking a set of numbers from S.

 $1 \leq N \leq 10^9$  $1 \leq K \leq 5 \cdot 10^5$ **EXPLANATION:**

If the minimum X is odd, second player wins, else first player wins.

So, we just need to find X.

If  $k == 0$ , then all numbers from 1 to  $(N * (N + 1)) / 2$  are possible to form.

Consider a special case,  $X = 1$  if 1 has been removed from set  $[1..N]$ .

Based on this observation, we can first sort the array **B** in ascending order.

**Fact:** Let's say all numbers from 1 to i are available, then we can form every number till  $(i * (i + 1)) / 2$ .

Let's consider last reachable number till now is M. So now we want to form numbers  $M + 1$ ,  $M + 2$  and so on.

We have generated all numbers till M now and now we want to generate  $M + 1$  and the new number that available number we get is say  $B_i + 1$ , we can't generate  $M + 1$ , if  $B_i + 1 > M + 1$ . In such a case X will be  $M + 1$ .

Or else, we know that all numbers between  $B_i + 1$  and  $B_{i+1} - 1$  (both inclusive) are available. So, we know that all numbers from  $M + 1$  to  $M + S$  are also available, where  $S = \text{sum of all numbers between } B_i + 1 \text{ and } B_{i+1} - 1$  (both inclusive).

We do this for all unavailable numbers in sorted traversal to get the maximum unachievable sum M.

Complexity:  $O(K \log K)$

You might want to read [this](#), for better clarity.

**SOLUTIONS:**[Setter's solution](#)[Tester's solution](#)[jan15](#) [maths](#) [medium](#) [clperm](#) [editorial](#)

This question is marked "community wiki".

edited 06 Feb, 01:35

asked 12 Jan, 16:02

[darkshadows](#) ♦♦

2.9k • 88 • 131 • 145

accept rate: 6%

Will the links to setter's and tester's solutions be updated ever?

[tijoforyou](#) (05 Feb, 11:07)

16 Answers:

[oldest](#) [newest](#) [most voted](#)[next »](#)<http://www.codechef.com/viewsolution/5717014> This problem can be solved with  $(\text{sqrt}(n))$  complexity too.**Follow this question****By Email:**

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Asked: 12 Jan, 16:02

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