

Problem 2005: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

A

Fibonacci

tree is a binary tree created using the order function

order(n)

:

order(0)

is the empty tree.

order(1)

is a binary tree with only

one node

.

order(n)

is a binary tree that consists of a root node with the left subtree as

$\text{order}(n - 2)$

and the right subtree as

$\text{order}(n - 1)$

.

Alice and Bob are playing a game with a

Fibonacci

tree with Alice starting first. On each turn, a player selects a node and removes that node

and

its subtree. The player that is forced to delete

root

loses.

Given the integer

n

, return

true

if Alice wins the game or

false

if Bob wins, assuming both players play optimally.

A subtree of a binary tree

tree

is a tree that consists of a node in

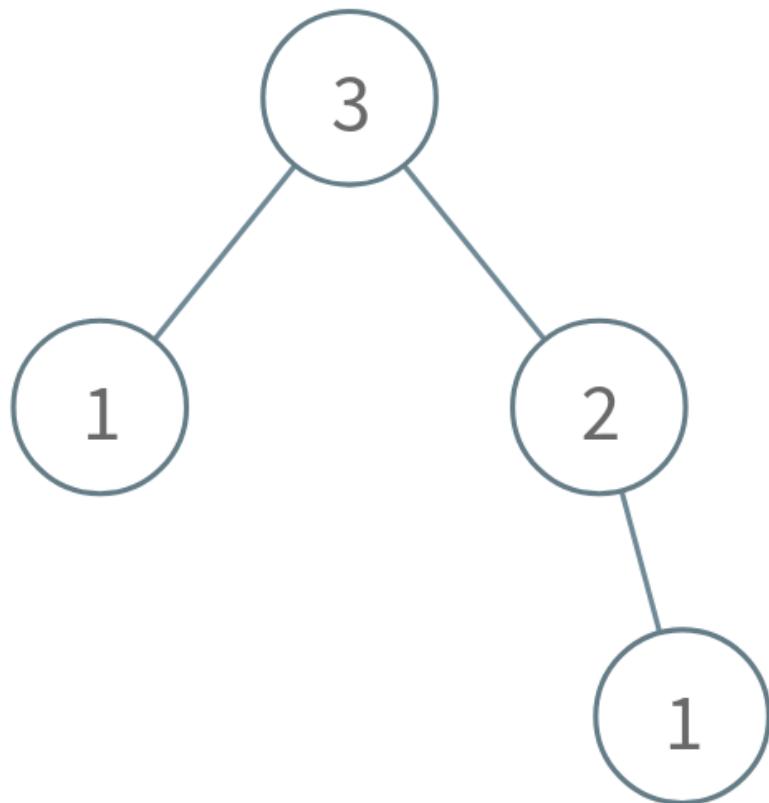
tree

and all of this node's descendants. The tree

tree

could also be considered as a subtree of itself.

Example 1:



Input:

$n = 3$

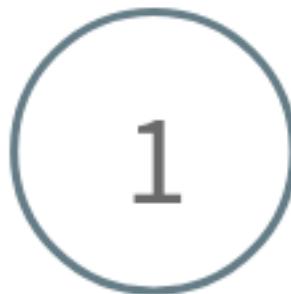
Output:

true

Explanation:

Alice takes the node 1 in the right subtree. Bob takes either the 1 in the left subtree or the 2 in the right subtree. Alice takes whichever node Bob doesn't take. Bob is forced to take the root node 3, so Bob will lose. Return true because Alice wins.

Example 2:



Input:

$n = 1$

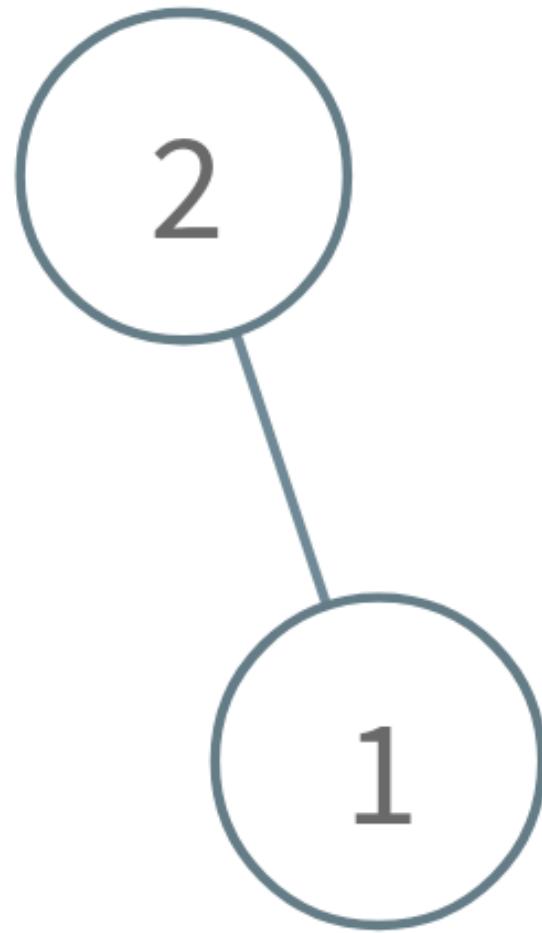
Output:

false

Explanation:

Alice is forced to take the root node 1, so Alice will lose. Return false because Alice loses.

Example 3:



Input:

$n = 2$

Output:

true

Explanation:

Alice takes the node 1. Bob is forced to take the root node 2, so Bob will lose. Return true because Alice wins.

Constraints:

$1 \leq n \leq 100$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    bool findGameWinner(int n) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public boolean findGameWinner(int n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def findGameWinner(self, n: int) -> bool:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def findGameWinner(self, n):  
        """  
        :type n: int  
        :rtype: bool  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number} n  
 * @return {boolean}  
 */  
var findGameWinner = function(n) {
```

```
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function findGameWinner(n: number): boolean {  
}  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public bool FindGameWinner(int n) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
bool findGameWinner(int n) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func findGameWinner(n int) bool {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun findGameWinner(n: Int): Boolean {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func findGameWinner(_ n: Int) -> Bool {  
        }  
    }
```

```
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {
    pub fn find_game_winner(n: i32) -> bool {
        }
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer} n
# @return {Boolean}
def find_game_winner(n)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer $n
     * @return Boolean
     */
    function findGameWinner($n) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
    bool findGameWinner(int n) {
        }
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def findGameWinner(n: Int): Boolean = {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec find_game_winner(n :: integer) :: boolean  
    def find_game_winner(n) do  
  
    end  
    end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec find_game_winner(N :: integer()) -> boolean().  
find_game_winner(N) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (find-game-winner n)  
  (-> exact-integer? boolean?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: tree, dp, math  
 *  
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
 */
```

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    bool findGameWinner(int n) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: tree, dp, math  
 *  
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
 */  
  
class Solution {  
public boolean findGameWinner(int n) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""  
Problem: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree  
Difficulty: Hard  
Tags: tree, dp, math  
  
Approach: DFS or BFS traversal  
Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes  
Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
"""  
  
class Solution:  
    def findGameWinner(self, n: int) -> bool:  
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution  
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def findGameWinner(self, n):
        """
        :type n: int
        :rtype: bool
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: tree, dp, math
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 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
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 */

var findGameWinner = function(n) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree
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 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
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 */

function findGameWinner(n: number): boolean {
```

```
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree
 * Difficulty: Hard
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 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
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 */

public class Solution {
    public bool FindGameWinner(int n) {

    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree
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 * Tags: tree, dp, math
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
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 */

bool findGameWinner(int n) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Subtree Removal Game with Fibonacci Tree
// Difficulty: Hard
```

```

// Tags: tree, dp, math
//
// Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
// Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

func findGameWinner(n int) bool {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun findGameWinner(n: Int): Boolean {
        return true
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func findGameWinner(_ n: Int) -> Bool {
        return true
    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

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// Difficulty: Hard
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impl Solution {
    pub fn find_game_winner(n: i32) -> bool {
        return true
    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} n
# @return {Boolean}
def find_game_winner(n)

end
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PHP Solution:

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class Solution {

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Dart Solution:

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end  
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