

# **Data Structures and Algorithms**

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## **1 Introduction**

These seminar notes contain my overview of the Data Structures and Algorithms course held at University of Bucharest. Because the course is based on heavy theoretic lectures, I tried a more practical approach to present some of the notions by discussing problems which arise natural from the main course.

Most of the problems come from a romanian website specialized on programming contests as well as codeforces or topcoder [1–3]. Of course, there are more interesting problems to tackle, but unfortunately I limit to the course material although sometimes I will talk about some ad-hoc problems.

## **2 Seminar I**

Synthesise first 2 courses:

- Basic notions of time and memory complexity.
- Stacks and Queues.

### **2.1 Sketch**

What is an algorithm? How can we measure the time complexity of a program? Examples (Choosing every pair of elements and erathosthene sieve). Introduction to stacks and queues. Details about their implementation and a short tutorial in STL. Can also talk about circular queues and double ended queues.

### **2.2 Partial Sums without subtracting**

### **2.3 Checking if an expression has brackets in right order**

### **2.4 Emulate a queue using 2 stacks**

### **2.5 Editor [4]**

### **2.6 Alee [5]**

### **2.7 Trompeta [6]**

Given N digits, find the maximum number with K digits such that the digits preserve the initial order.

## 2.8 Tsunami [7]

Given a matrix  $N \times M$  with digits less than a value  $K (K \leq 10)$ . Find the number of cells with value less than a threshold  $T (T \leq K)$  such that when you start from 0 you always go up to digits  $\leq T$ .

## 2.9 Add or Multiply

Take a number  $X$ . You can add, subtract, multiply it by numbers in a set  $S$ . Find the shortest number of steps required to reach from  $X$  to  $Y$ .

## 2.10 Take-Out [8]

$N$  blocks, each black or white. You can remove at a time  $k$  white blocks and 1 black block such that there is no gap between the removed blocks.

## 2.11 Devices

You are given a row of  $n$  devices, each consuming some subset of  $k_i=8$  different resources when turned on, and producing some amount of energy when turned on. For each  $l$  from 1 to  $n$  you need to find the smallest  $r$  such that it's possible to turn on some devices from the segment  $[l;r]$  such that no two devices turned on consume the same resource, and that the total energy of the devices turned on is at least  $z$  [9].

# 3 Seminar II

- Divide and conquer, merge-sort, estimating complexity

## 3.1 Inv [10]

## 3.2 Stergeri [11]

## 3.3 Muzeu [12]

## 3.4 Binar [13]

# 4 Seminar III

Binary search. Fast exponentiation.  $K$ 'th element. Time complexity proofs (at least sketches).

#### 4.1 Classic Task [14]

#### 4.2 Nrtri [15]

#### 4.3 Sdo [16]

As a further challenge, consider that you can't store  $O(N)$  elements. Can you do dynamic medians?

#### 4.4 Loto [17]

### 5 Seminar IV

Heaps. Binary Heaps. Fibonacci Heaps.

Basic heap operations (Insert, Extract-Min, Merge).

Time, space complexity analysis. Heap reconstruction in  $O(N)$ .

#### 5.1 Sdo [16]

Can you find the median using heaps? Can you do this dynamically?

#### 5.2 Merge $K$ lists [18]

You have  $K$  sorted arrays. Can you merge them quickly?

#### 5.3 Sort using heaps

Classic sort algorithm, this time using heaps. Almost sorted list, can you sort it more efficiently than classic?

### 6 Back-up problems

#### 6.1 Secv6 [19]

#### 6.2 Dynamic GCD [20]

#### 6.3 Matrice 2 [21]

#### 6.4 Cabane [22]

#### 6.5 Minim2 [23]

## References

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