

Temporal Pincer - Eliminate KMI9 KMJ

In the temporal pincer solution, we left out one thing:

- Cleaning up the imperative array access code

We will revisit the temporal pincer, and remove random access.

Temporal Pincer Recap:

1) A list is good if any 'd' difference of consecutive elements is

$$1 \leq d \leq 3$$

Can we make a list 'good' by removing 1 element from it?

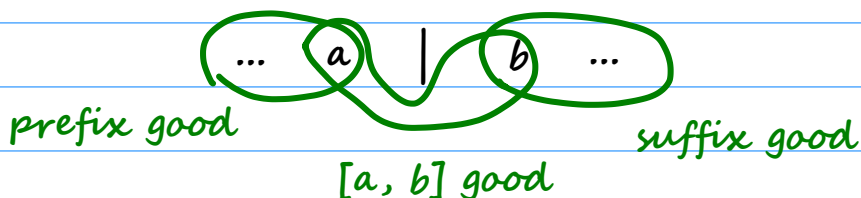
Example: 1 2 2 3 4

2) Calculate prefixes and suffixes

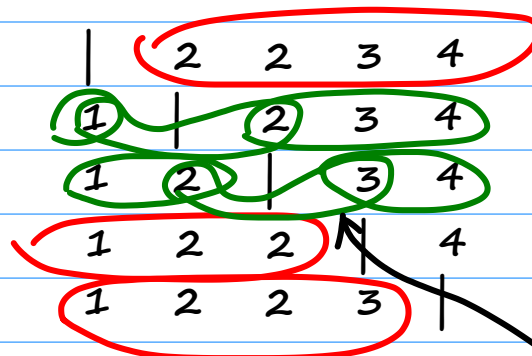
Example:

		2	2	3	4
1			2	3	4
1	2			3	4
1	2	2			4
1	2	2	3		

3) Find at least one prefix suffix such that:



Example:



And, of course, compute:

- prefix list in $O(N)$

- suffix list in $O(N)$

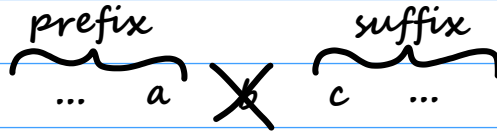
The original temporal pincer did the merge by array accessing... but we DO NOT want to do that in Haskell...

Temporal Pincer - Eliminate KMI9 KMJ

We want to get rid of C-style random array access.

So let's think: why are we doing it in the first place?!??!

After deleting 'b'



We want to 'merge' the prefix and suffix by checking 'a' 'c'



So, if we could produce:

- prefixes having 'a', and a boolean to tell if they are good
- suffixes having 'c', and a boolean to tell if they are good

Then we'd no longer need random access.

We will calculate prefixes/suffixes like this:

Prefixes			Suffixes		
	is good?	end element		is good?	end element
#0	True	Nothing		False	1
#1	True	1		False	2
#2	True	2		True	2
#3	False	2		True	3
#4	False	3		True	4
#5	False	4		True	Nothing

So we have:

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -)

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When $k = 0$ (no removal, aka Part A) we just zip these together

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -)

Search for candidates where both prefix and suffix are (T, ...)

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -)

And check whether for the $(_, a) (_, b)$ pair, $1 \leq b - a \leq 3$ holds

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -)


$$1 \leq 2 - 2 \leq 3$$

In this case, this list cannot be made good by

removing $k = 0$ consecutive elements

(aka, no removal is allowed, i.e. Part A of the problem)

When $k = 1$ (one removal, aka Part B) we shift the suffixes left

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -) ← shift by 1

Search for candidates where both prefix and suffix are (T, ...)

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -)

And check whether for the $(_, a) (_, b)$ pair, $1 \leq b - a \leq 3$ holds

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -)


$$1 \leq 2 - 1 \leq 3$$

$$1 \leq 3 - 2 \leq 3$$

In this case, this list can be made good in 2 ways by

removing $k = 1$ consecutive elements

(aka, one removal is allowed, i.e. Part B of the problem)

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The problem does NOT ask for it but let's see $k = 2$

When $k = 2$ (two removal) we shift the suffixes left

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -) ← shift by 2

Search for candidates where both prefix and suffix are (T, ...)

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -)

And check whether for the $(_, a) (_, b)$ pair, $1 \leq b - a \leq 3$ holds

prefixes (T, -) (T, 1) (T, 2) (F, 2) (F, 3) (F, 4)

suffixes (F, 1) (F, 2) (T, 2) (T, 3) (T, 4) (T, -)

A B C

A) 'a' is Nothing so prefix is empty

any good suffix merged with empty prefix is good

Aka: ~~1~~ ~~2~~ 2 3 4

B) $1 \leq 3 - 1 \leq 3$

Aka: 1 ~~2~~ ~~3~~ 3 4

C) $1 \leq 4 - 2 \leq 3$

Aka: 1 2 ~~3~~ ~~4~~ 4

And just out of curiosity... we had a 'bad' one, due to:

see the two consecutive 2s? prefix is bad :(

(F, 2) →

(T, -) →

1 2 2 ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ○

see suffix is empty? suffix is good :)

Summary:

We changed from array indexing to list zipping.

For runtime behaviour, see:

https://youtu.be/gbO6X_aCxDE?t=230