

# Plan for Fri & Sunday

## Friday-

① consecutive no. sum

{ ~~②~~ Add string  
~~③~~ Multiply strings } → In array-linked list

~~DP~~ ~~④~~ Max sum of two non overlapping subarray

~~⑤~~ Trapping rain water

~~⑥~~ Sliding window Max → In Stack

## Sunday-

① Meeting Room

② Meeting Room 2

③ Merge Intervals

④ Interval List Intersection

⑤ Insert Intervals

⑥ Car fleet

Garudi  
Jayanti

on  
2<sup>nd</sup>

October





# Consecutive Number Sum

Friday, 1 October 2021 6:38 PM

Number = 15

$$\underline{15} = \textcircled{5}$$

Max count of consecutive no. is 5

ie. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

- ① 15  $\rightarrow$  15
- ② 7+8  $\rightarrow$  15
- ③ 4+5+6  $\rightarrow$  15
- ④ 1+2+3+4+5  $\rightarrow$  15

No. of ways = 4 Ans

Pick k Numbers  $\rightarrow$

k=1	$\rightarrow$	True	✓
k=2	$\rightarrow$	True	✓
3	$\rightarrow$	True	✓
4	$\rightarrow$	False	✗
5	$\rightarrow$	True	✓
⋮			
Kmax			

15

7+8

4+5+6

1+2+3+4+5

- conclusion
- ① How to figure out Kmax?
  - ② How to know, if it is possible to make sum equal to target with selection of k consecutive no.

4 No. of ways



How to find  $K_{max} \rightarrow$

Generic Example  $\rightarrow$

$$\underbrace{x + x+1 + x+2 + x+3 + \dots + [x+(k-1)]}_{\text{K terms}} = N$$

$K$  terms  $\rightarrow$  Suppose it is max

$$Kx + [0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (k-1)] = N$$

$$Kx + \frac{K(K-1)}{2} = N$$

$$\boxed{Kx = N - \frac{K(K-1)}{2}}$$

$\rightarrow$  Equation of line

we can find

coordinates

$k=1, 2, 3, \dots, k_{max}$

linear Equation in two variables ' $x$ ' & ' $K$ '

$$\sum n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\sum (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$kx = N - \frac{k(k-1)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{N}{k} - \left(\frac{k-1}{2}\right),$$

No. are +ve Integer.

$$\Rightarrow x > 0 \quad [\text{for +ve Integer}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N}{k} - \left(\frac{k-1}{2}\right) > 0$$

$$\frac{N}{k} > \frac{k-1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{2N > k(k-1)}$$

Condition b/w  $N$  &  $k$

$\hookrightarrow$  In terms of order  $\approx O(\sqrt{N})$

for  $k$ , it is from  $k=1$  to

$$\underline{\underline{2N > k(k-1)}}. \quad k \text{ increment by } 1$$



How to find if it is possible to make target sum with  $k$ -numbers.

$$kx = N - \frac{k(k-1)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2N - k(k-1)}{2k}$$

for 'x'.

$$\underline{k=2} \text{ put}$$

$x$  is an integer

if 'x' must be an integer.

$$\text{if } (2N - k(k-1)) \% 2k == 0 \}$$

$x$  is an integer.

Count as

}

$$N=15, \underline{k=2}$$

$$\textcircled{x=2} \quad \frac{30 - 2}{4} = \frac{28}{4} = \textcircled{7}$$

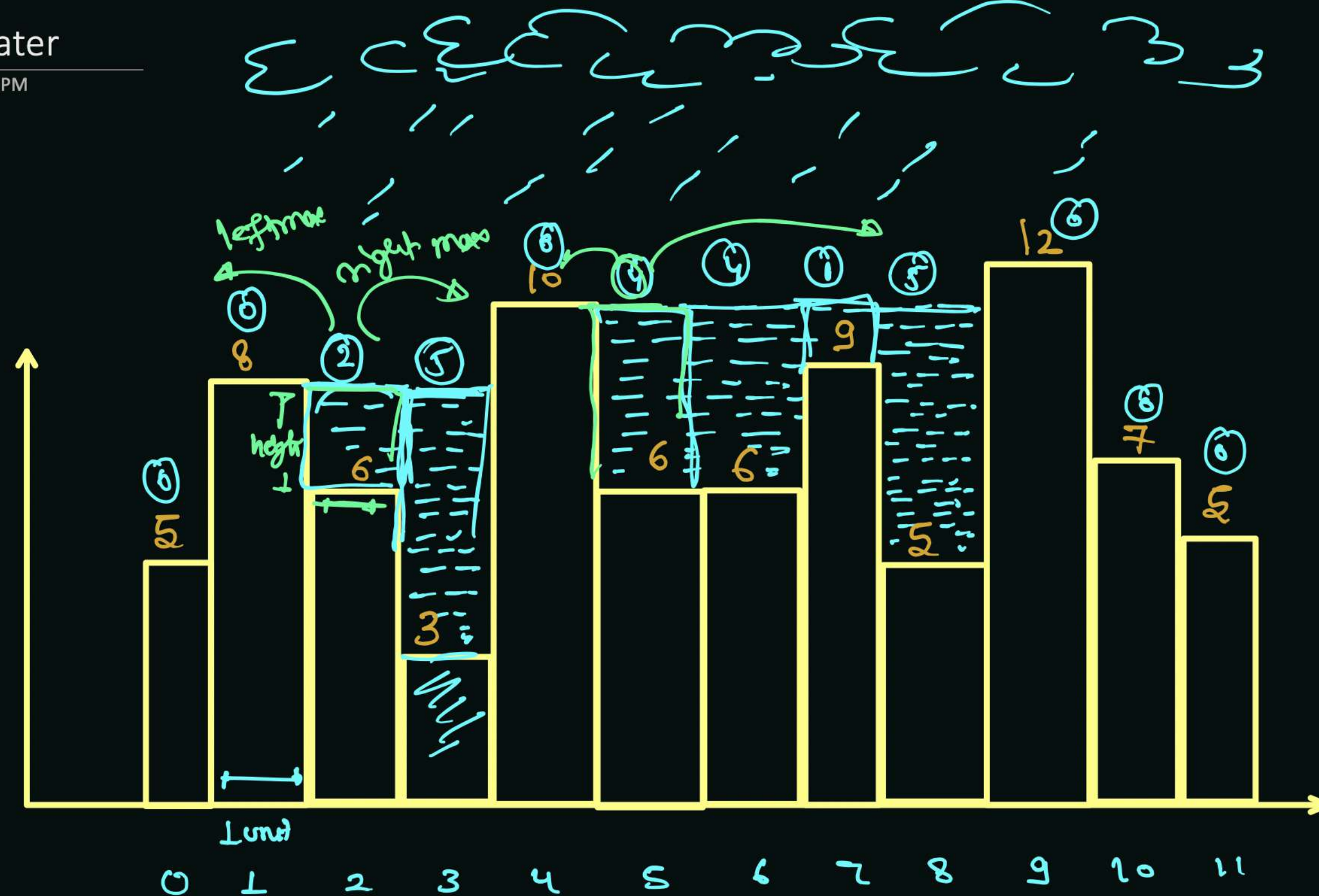
$$x = \frac{30 - 12}{8} = \frac{18}{8} = \text{this is not an integer}$$



# Trapping Rain Water

Friday, 1 October 2021

9:17 PM



water is find in form of area

Total water = 21 unit

water height =

$\min(\text{leftmax}[i], \text{rightmax}[i]) - \text{ht}[i]$

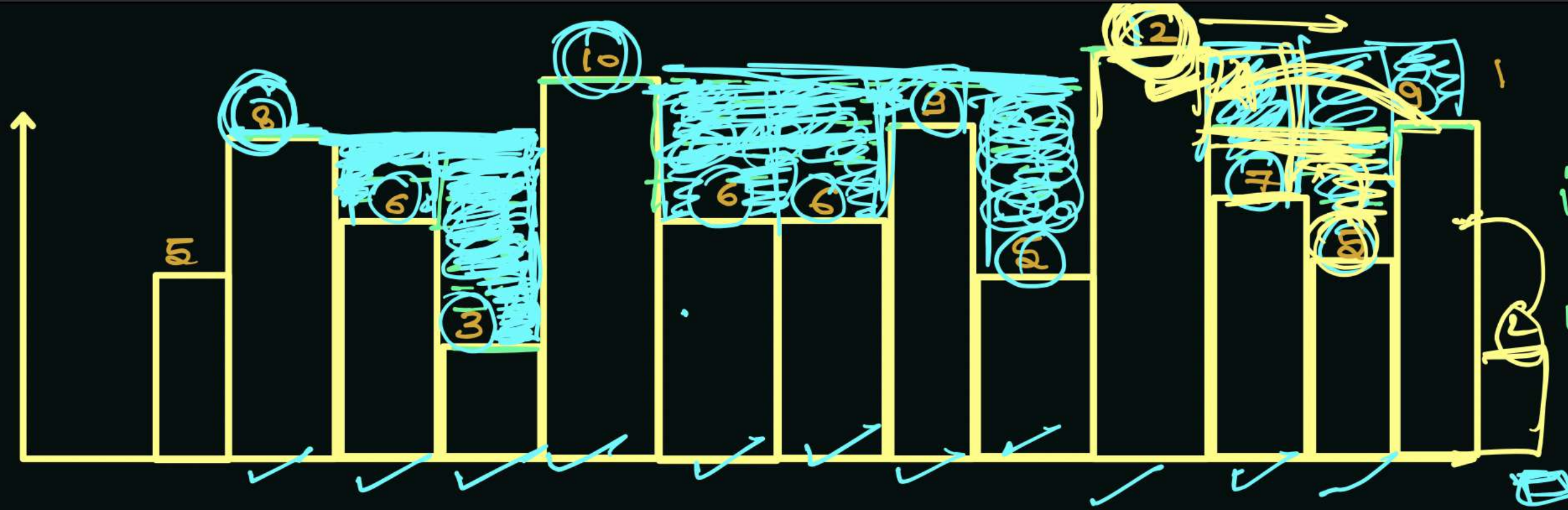
Space  $\rightarrow O(n)$

Time  $\rightarrow \underline{O(n)}$

ht $\rightarrow$	5	8	6	2	10	6	6	9	5	12	7	5
leftmax $\rightarrow$	5	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12
rightmax $\rightarrow$	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	7	5
water $\rightarrow$	0	0	2	5	0	-4	-4	-1	-5	0	0	0

add  $\rightarrow$  21 unit





int water = 0

int flow = 0

max index

int max = ht[0];

ht →  
 5 8 6 3 10 6 6 9 12 7 9

for(int i=1; i<hts.length; i++) {

ht = height[i];

water = ~~0~~ 21

flow = ~~0~~ ~~2~~ ~~7~~ ~~4~~ ~~8~~ ~~14~~ ~~0~~ ~~2~~ ~~12~~ ~~15~~ ]

max = ~~5~~ ~~8~~ 12

So the flow

max = ht[length-i];  
 flow = 0;

After one iteration → again move to

```

for (int i=length-2; i>=0; i--) {
  ht = height[i];
  if (max < ht) {
    water += flow;
    flow = 0;
    max = ht;
  }
  else {
    flow += (max - ht);
  }
}
  
```

~~ht = max~~

if (max < ht) {  
 water += flow;

flow = 0;

max = ht;

max =

else {

flow += (max - ht);