

- ① To implement the median algorithm ensures that ensures that you handle the worst-case time complexity efficiently while loop for finding the k^{th} smallest element in an unsorted array

(i) arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 19], $k=2$.

Given

arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 19], $k=2$

Arrange the array in ascending order = $[3, 5, 7, 12, 19]$

$$\text{median} = \frac{\text{low} + \text{high}}{2} = \frac{0 + 4}{2} = 2$$

Median = 7

As given $k=2$, the value of $(k-1)=5$

(ii) arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 4, 19, 26], $k=3$

Given arr = [12, 3, 5, 7, 4, 19, 26] $k=3$

Arrange the array in ascending order = $[4, 3, 5, 7, 12, 19, 26]$

$$\text{median} = \frac{\text{low} + \text{high}}{2} = \frac{0 + 6}{2} = 3$$

Median = 7

As given $k=2$,

The value of $(k-3)=5$

(iii) arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] $k=6$

Given

arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], $k=6$

Arrange the array in ascending order, it is already arranged = $[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]$

$$\text{median} = \frac{\text{low} + \text{high}}{2} = \frac{0 + 9}{2} = 4.5 \approx 5$$

$$\text{median} = 6$$

As, given $k=6$, The value of $(k=6) = 6$

- 2) To implement a function median of median(arr, k) that takes unsorted array arr and an integer k, and returns the kth smallest element in the array.

$$\text{arr} = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], k=6$$

Given

$$\text{arr} = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], k=6$$

Arrange it in ascending order, but it is already sorted

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ [1, & 2, & 3, & 4, & 5, & 6, & 7, & 8, & 9, & 10] \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{median} = \frac{0+9}{2} = 4.5 \approx 5$$

$$\text{Median} = 6$$

As given $k=6$, the value of $(k=6) = 6$.

$$(ii) \text{ arr} = [23, 17, 31, 44, 55, 21, 20, 18, 19, 27] \quad k=5$$

Arrange the order in ascending order.

$$= \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ [17, & 18, & 19, & 20, & 21, & 23, & 27, & 31, & 44, & 55] \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Median} = \frac{\text{low} + \text{high}}{2} = \frac{0+9}{2} = 4.5 \approx 5$$

$$4.5 \approx 4$$

As given $k=5$, the given value of $(k=5) = 21$.

Closest pair of points

- 1) Given an array of points where points $[i] = (x_i, y_i)$ represents point on the x-y plane and an integer k, return the k-closest pair to the origin $(0,0)$.

As the arrangement of points should be done in a such a way that are close to origin

$$\therefore k=2$$

$$[3, 3], [-2, 4].$$

4) Given four lists A, B, C, D of integer values, write a program to compute how many tuples (i, j, k, l) There are such that $A[i] + B[j] + C[k] + D[l]$ is zero.

$$A = [1, 2], B = [-2, -1], C = [-1, 2], D = [0, 2]$$

from collections import defaultdict

def fourlists (A, B, C, D):

AB-sum-counts = defaultdict(int)

for a in A:

for b in B:

AB-sum-counts[a+b] += 1

count = 0

for c in C:

for d in D:

complement = -(c+d)

if complement in AB-sum-counts: count +=

AB-sum-counts[complement]

return count

$$A = [1, 2]$$

$$B = [-3, -1]$$

$$C = [-1, 2]$$

$$D = [0, 2]$$

print(four-sum-count(A, B, C, D)).

(i) points = $[(1, 3), (-2, 2), (5, 8), (0, 1)]$, $k=2$

Given

points = $[(1, 3), (-2, 2), (5, 8), (0, 1)]$.

$$\text{distance} = x^2 + y^2$$

$$[1, 3] = 1^2 + 3^2 = 10$$

$$[5, 8] = [5^2 + 8^2]$$

$$[0, 1] = 0^2 + 1^2 = 1$$

$$[-2, 2] = (-2)^2 + (2)^2 = 8$$

$$= 24 + 64 = 89$$

$$\text{Distance} = [8, 89, 10, 1]$$

Now arrange the points in that order, close to origin

$$[(0, 1), (-2, 2), (1, 3), (5, 8)]$$

At the value $k=2$

consider first 2 points, so the closest pair = $[(0, 1), (-2, 2)]$

(ii) points = $[(1, 3), (-2, 2)]$, $k=1$

$$[1, 3] = 1^2 + 3^2 = 10$$

$$[-2, 2] = (-2)^2 + (2)^2 = 4 + 4 = 8$$

$$\text{Distance} = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\text{Distance} = [10, 8]$$

Arrange the points in such order that are close to the origin by considering distance = $[(1, 3), (-2, 2)]$

$$k=1$$

$$[-2, 2]$$

(iii) points $[(3, 3), (5, -1), (-3, 4)]$, $k=2$

$$\text{Distance } x^2 + y^2$$

$$[3, 3] = [9 + 9] = 18$$

$$[5, -1] = [25 + 1] = 26$$

$$[-3, 4] = [9 + 16] = 20.$$

i) $A=[0]$, $B=[0]$, $C=[0]$, $D=[0]$

for collections import defaultdict

def four-sum-count(A, B, C, D):

AB-sum-counts = defaultdict(int)

for a in A:

for b in B:

AB-sum-counts[a+b] += 1

count = 0

for c in C:

for d in D:

complement = -(c+d)

if complement in AB-sum-counts[complement]:

return count