

(A) Take  $a$  as 1

if  $a$  is not equal to  $b$  take  $b$  as 1

else take  $b$  as  $a/2$  as  $a/2$  &  $a/2$  are unequal  
(given in (B))

(B) Obviously the greatest no. is one of  $x$  &  $y$ .  
Let greatest no. be  $x$

**If** If the second greatest no. is a divisor of ~~greater~~  $x$   
Then if it only exists once, it can't be  $y$  as  
it has to exist twice  $\rightarrow$   
 $\rightarrow$  Once as a divisor of  $x$   
 $\rightarrow$  Once as ~~itself~~ divisor of itself

**Else** If the second greatest no. is not a divisor of  $x$  then  
it is surely  $y$ .

So  $y$  is  $\rightarrow$

1) either a divisor of  $x$  & twice in the list

Or 2) not a divisor

We find the largest no. which fulfills ~~at least~~  
one of these conditions.

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② There can be  $3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6$  possible combinations of BRG.

Now one of these has to repeat to create a pattern where same color lamps are at a distance of 3 from each other.

For each 1 of these 6 patterns to repeat we find the number of changes in the current garland & output their minimum.

③ Let the color array be  $x$

if  ~~$x(i) = x(i+1) = x(i+2)$~~   $x(i) = x(i+1) = x(i+2)$   
then it is best to  ~~$x(i+1)$~~   $x(i+1)$  as  
it will only cost one operation.

However, if  $x(i) = x(i+1)$  then we should change  $x(i)$  as we don't know about  $x(i+2)$  and  $x(i+1)$ 's change could have an effect on it while  $x(i)$  will not.

So we change  $x(i)$  to the colour except  $x(i)$  &  $x(i-1)$



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(E1) If we would include both maximum & minimum in a range decreasing them both would have no effect on their difference.

Decreasing the maximum anyway does not make sense.

So for each element  $i$  we assume it to be maximum & execute the ranges that do not include it.

Then we find the minimum element after these operations.

The maximum being  $a[i]$

We find the maximum difference & save the ranges taken for that element & that will be our answer.