

Maratona de Programação - Mini Curso

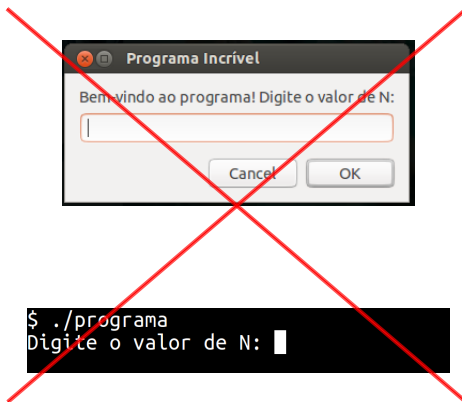
MEDITEC UTFPR

22 de Maio de 2013

Parte 1 - Como fazer

Parte 2 - O que fazer

Leitura



```
scanf("%d",&N);  
printf("%d\n",N*N);
```

Vários casos de teste

- ▶ Até $N = 0$

```
scanf("%d",&n);  
while (n != 0) {  
    ...  
    scanf("%d",&n);  
}
```

```
while (scanf("%d",&n) and n) {  
    ...  
}
```

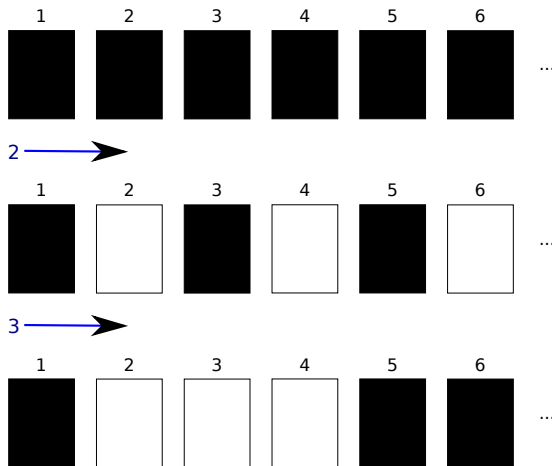
- ▶ Até EOF

```
while (scanf("%d",&n) != EOF) {  
    ...  
}
```

Complexidade esperada

- Linear em até $2 \times 10^7 = 2^{24}$;

N	Complexidade
10^{18}	$O(\log N)$
10^9	$O(\sqrt{N})$
10^7	$O(N)$
10^6	$O(N \log N)$
10^4	$O(N\sqrt{N})$
1000	$O(N^2)$
100	$O(N^3)$
20	$O(2^N)$
10	$O(N!)$



Solução 1

```
Para i de 1 a N:  
    estado[i] = 0;
```

```
Para i de 1 a N:  
    Para j de i a N, de i em i:  
        estado[j] = 1 - estado[j];
```

```
Para i de 1 a N:  
    Se estado[i] = 1 então  
        Imprime i;
```

Observação importante!

$D(4): \{1, 2, 4\}$

$D(6): \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$

$D(12): \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$

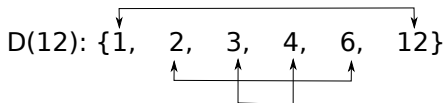
$D(25): \{1, 5, 25\}$

Solução 2

```
Para i de 1 a N:  
    Se NumeroDivisores(i) é impar então  
        Imprime i;
```

Outra Observação importante!

Se i divide N , então $\frac{N}{i}$ também divide!



- ▶ $12 = \frac{12}{1}$
- ▶ $6 = \frac{12}{2}$
- ▶ $4 = \frac{12}{3}$
- ▶ $2 = \frac{12}{6}$
- ▶ $1 = \frac{12}{12}$

Impar se há um inteiro i tal que

$$i = \frac{N}{i} \therefore$$

$$i^2 = N \therefore$$

$$i = \sqrt{N}$$

\sqrt{N} é inteiro $\rightarrow N$ é quadrado perfeito!

Solução Aceita

```
i=1;  
Enquanto i*i <= N:  
    Imprime i*i;  
    i = i+1;
```

STL

- ▶ `#include <algorithm>`

```
int v[1024], N;
```

```
sort(v, v+N);
```

ordena o vetor v em $O(N \log N)$

- ▶ `if (binary_search(v, v+n, t))`
o elemento t está no vetor (em $O(\log N)$).
- ▶ <http://www.cppreference.com>

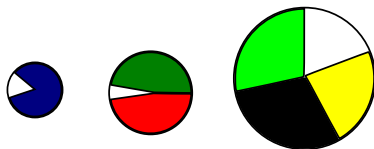
Debug is on the table!

- ▶ GDB
- ▶ (gcc,g++) -o programa programa.(c,cpp) **-ggdb**
 - ▶ **b** / - breakpoint na linha /
 - ▶ **r** - roda o programa
 - ▶ **n** - próxima linha
 - ▶ **p** *var* - imprime o valor de *var*

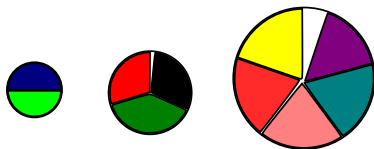
Caderno

- ▶ Leve **qualquer** material impresso;
- ▶ Códigos prontos de algoritmos frequentes;
- ▶ Cópia e digitação dos códigos “no olho” (sem *Ctrl + C + V!*)

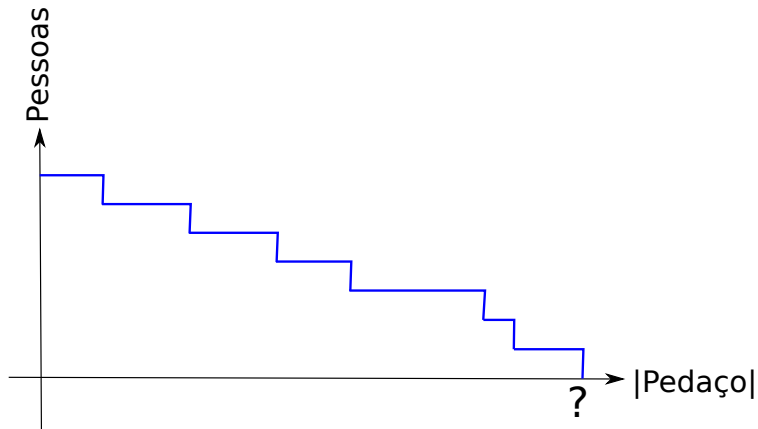
Proporcional

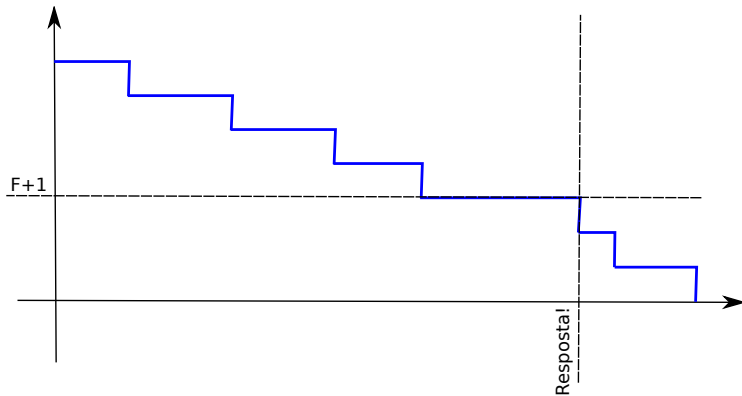


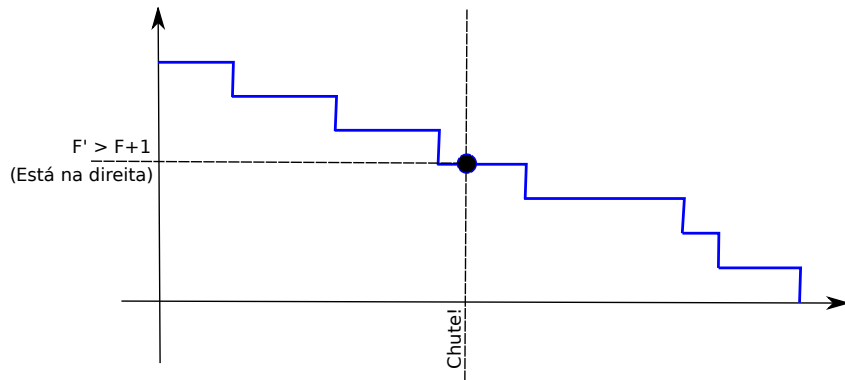
= 6 pessoas

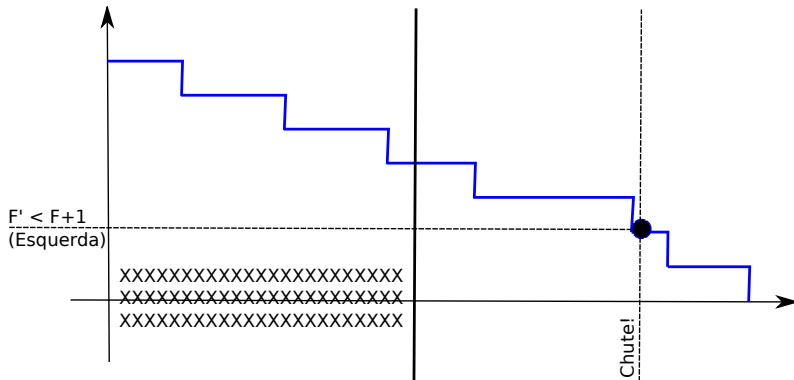


= 10 pessoas

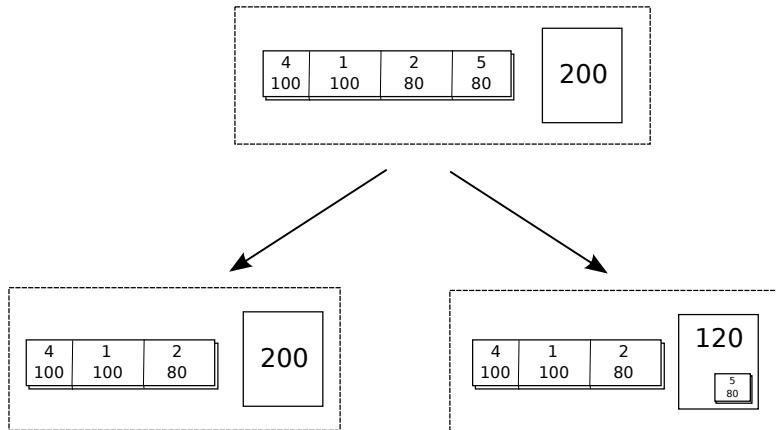






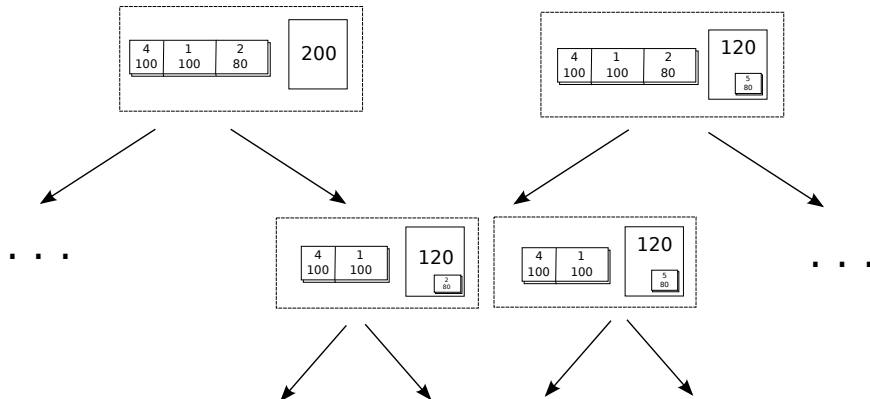


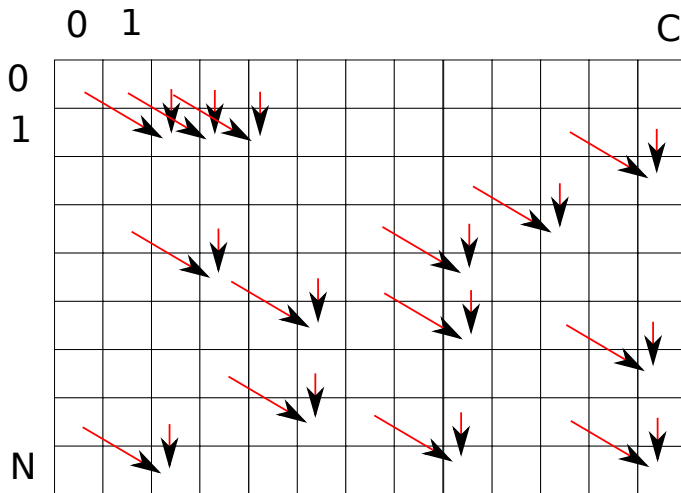
Força bruta



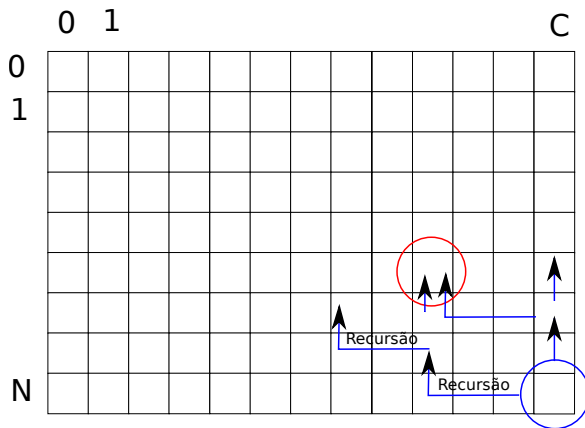
Recorrência

$$\begin{aligned} \text{resp}(N, C) = \\ \max \begin{cases} \text{resp}(N-1, C) \\ \text{valor}_N + \text{resp}(N-1, C - \text{peso}_N) \text{ se } \text{peso}_N \leq C \end{cases} \\ \text{resp}(0, C) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



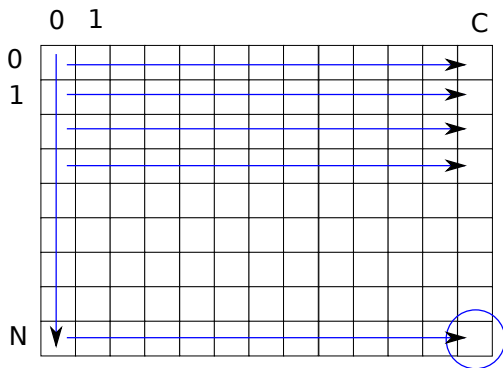


Memorização



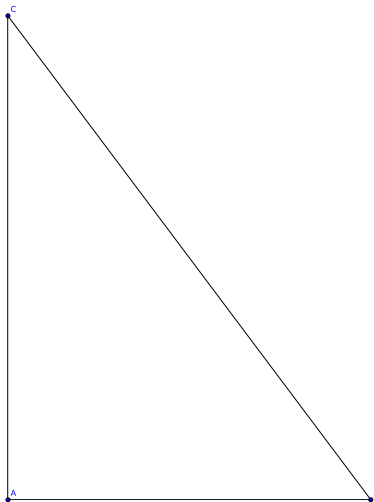
Se já calculado, **retorna**
Se não, **recurso**

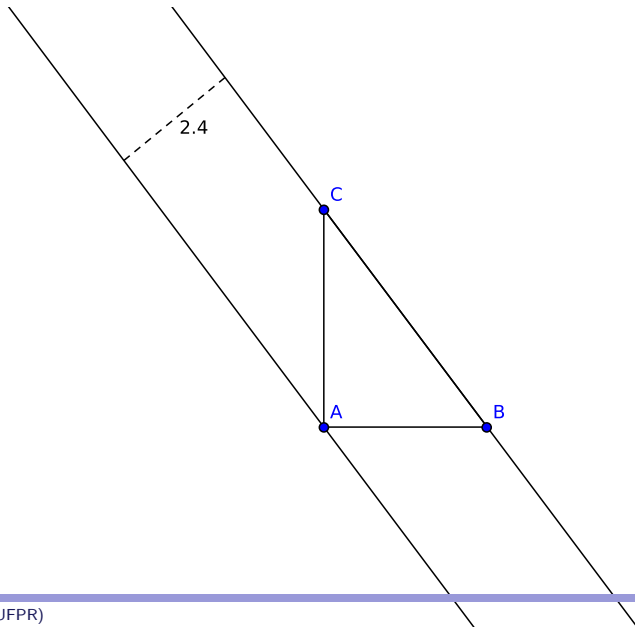
Programação Dinâmica

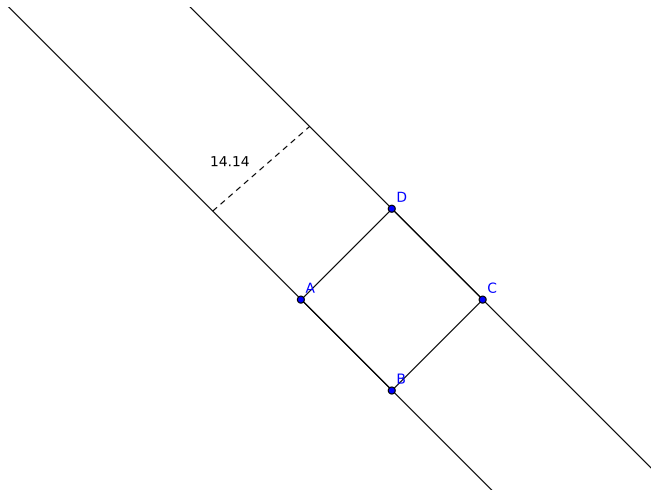


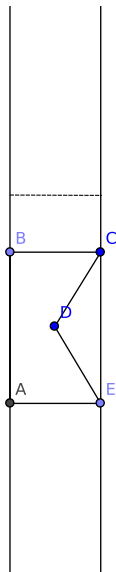
Para n de 0 a N :
Para c de 0 a C :
 $M[n][c] = \dots;$

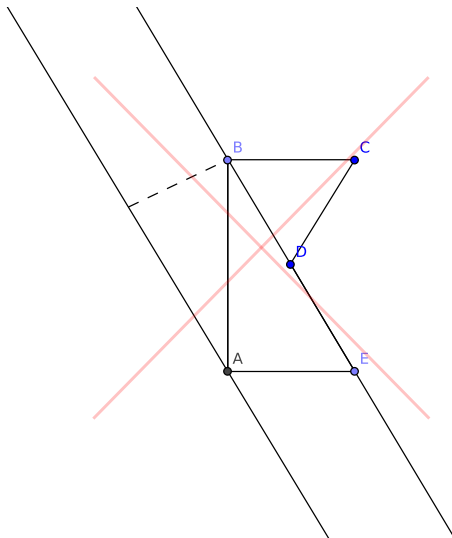
Figura



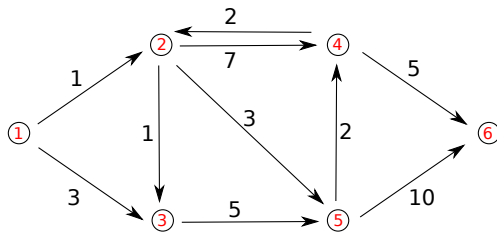








Grafos



	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	∞	1	3	∞	∞	∞
2	∞	∞	1	7	3	∞
3	∞	∞	∞	∞	5	∞
4	∞	2	∞	∞	∞	5
5	∞	∞	∞	2	∞	10
6	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞

Algoritmo de Dijkstra

Para i de 1 a N :

$\text{dist}[i] = \text{INF}$, $\text{fechado}[i] = \text{false}$;

$\text{dist}[\text{ini}] = 0$;

Faça N vezes:

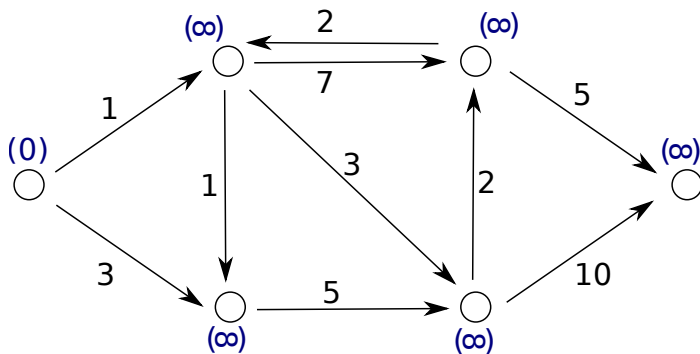
$i = \text{Vertice aberto de menor dist}$;

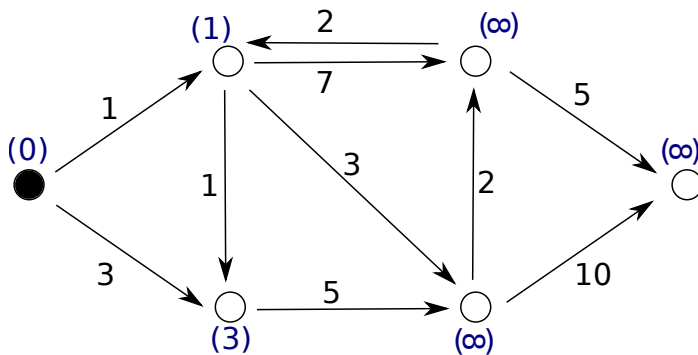
$\text{fechado}[i] = \text{true}$;

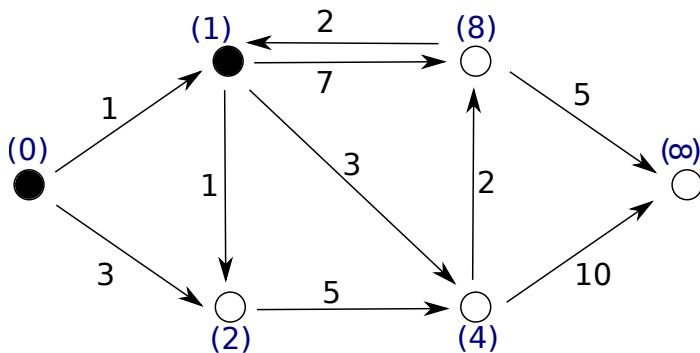
 Para cada vizinho j de i :

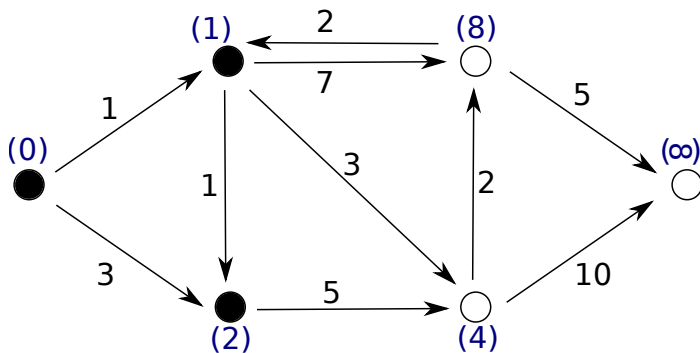
$\text{dist}[j] = \min(\text{dist}[j], \text{dist}[i] + M[i][j])$;

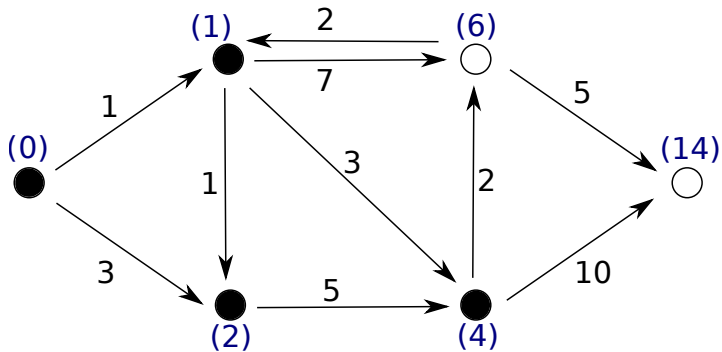
Imprima $\text{dist}[\text{fim}]$;

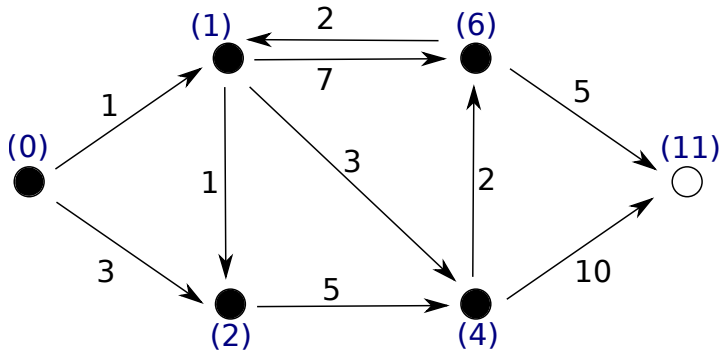


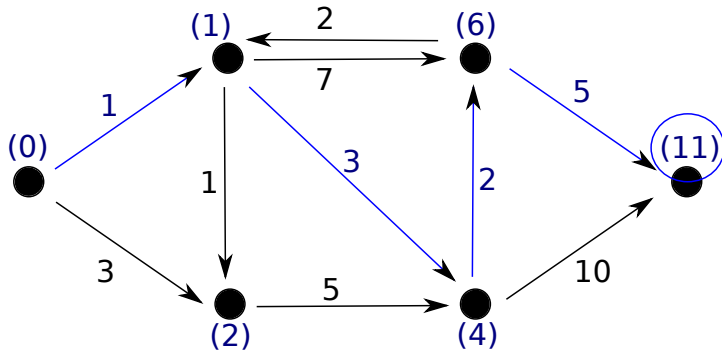












Algoritmo Simples

```
Igual(string S, string R):  
    Se |S| != |R| então retorna false;  
    Para i de 1 a |S| Faça  
        Se S[i] != R[i] então  
            retorna false;  
    retorna true;
```

```
Para i de 0 a |palheiro|-1 faça  
    Se Igual(agulha, palheiro:i) então  
        Imprime i
```

Hashing

- ▶ “Xunxo”
- ▶ String de tamanho linear \rightarrow número de tamanho constante
- ▶ “cano” = 90783
- ▶ *`#define hash unsigned long long int`*

Hashing

- ▶ $132 = 1 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 2 \times 10^0$
- ▶ $ana = a \times B^2 + n \times B^1 + a \times B^0$
- ▶ $a = 1, b = 2, \dots$
- ▶ Obrigatório: $B \geq 26$
- ▶ Recomendado: B ímpar/primo, $B = 31$

- ▶ $cano = c \times B^3 + a \times B^2 + n \times B^1 + o \times B^0$
- ▶ $= 3 \times 31^3 + 1 \times 31^2 + 14 \times 31 + 15 = 90783$

Vetor de prefixos

E	X	C	A	N	O	A
5	179	5552	172113	5335517	16540 1042	512743 2303

$$ex = e \times B + x$$

$$exc = ex \times B + c$$

...

Extraindo *substrings*

E	X	C	A	N	O	A
5	179	5552	172113	5335517	16540 1042	512743 2303

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{EXCANO} - \\
 \text{EX}0000 = \\
 \hline
 00\text{CANO}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 165401042 - 179 \times B^4 &= \\
 165401042 - 165310259 &= 90783
 \end{aligned}$$

Outros temas frequentes

- ▶ Árvore de Segmentos/BIT/Treaps
- ▶ Kruskal/Bellman/Fluxo/Matching/etc
- ▶ Vetor de Sufixos/KMP/Aho-Corasick/etc
- ▶ Fecho Convexo/Enclosing Circle/etc
- ▶ Busca Ternária
- ▶ Diversos outros