



Competitive  
Programming and  
Mathematics  
Society

# **Programming Workshop #0**

## Introduction to Programming Problems

**Isaiah Iliffe**

- There will be a programming workshop every two weeks.
- Each workshop will run for up to two hours.
- Each workshop (including this one) will have an accompanying problem set, where you can practise what has been taught.
- The workshops will be recorded and uploaded, but only the presenter's video, screen and audio will be included.
- Please feel free to ask questions at any time.

# Today's Workshop

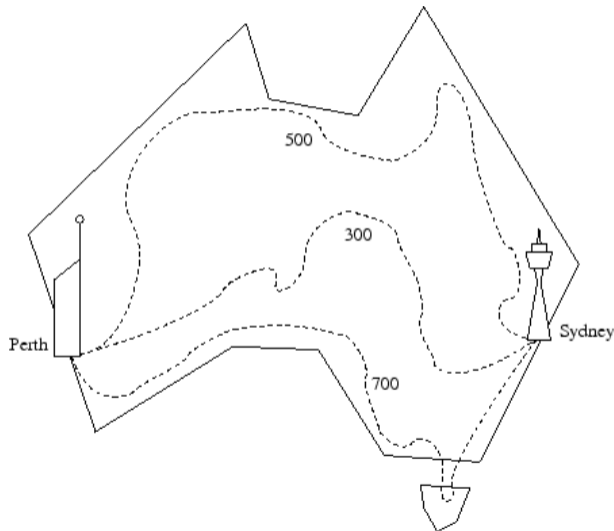
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# What is a programming problem?

In this scenario, there are three different routes between Perth and Sydney.

Each route has a different number of customers who will buy your encyclopedias.

You are planning a round trip from Perth to Sydney to Perth. What is the greatest number of different customers you can reach along the way?



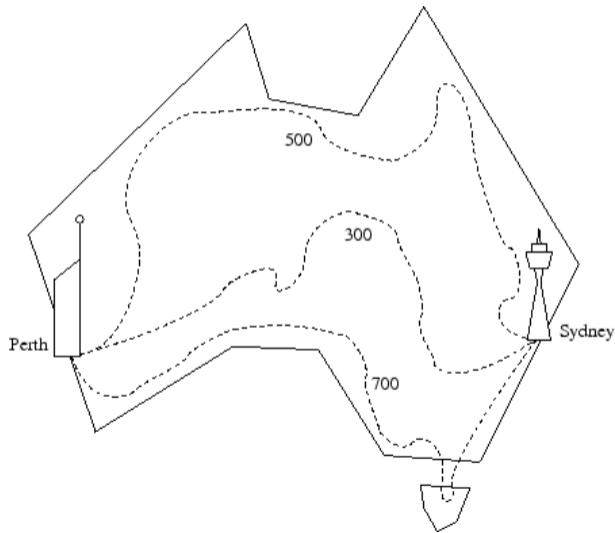
Source: AIO 2009

# What is a programming problem?

That was a long way of saying: given 3 numbers, find the sum of the 2 largest ones.

Our task is to write a program that does this for any 3 numbers given to it.

In a competition, we submit this program and a judge checks whether for a bunch of hidden inputs, your code outputs the right answer. From this, the judge will have a pretty good idea about whether your program works.



# Why solve problems?

- To learn, practise and enjoy problem solving, algorithms and data structures
- To practise your implementation and general programming skills
- To prepare for programming competitions and technical interviews

- International Collegiate Programming Contest
  - Divisionals/Regionals/World Finals
  - ANZAC League
- Big Companies
  - Google Code Jam/Kickstart
  - Facebook Hacker Cup
  - Amzalgo
- Society Competitions
  - CSESoc + Industry sponsors
  - CPMSoc (hopefully)
- Online platforms (for training and/or regular contests)
  - AtCoder
  - Codeforces
  - Topcoder
  - CodeChef
  - ORAC
  - USACO
  - Project Euler
  - HackerRank
  - LeetCode
  - Probably more...

- **Statement** Dallas and Jeffrey want to buy pizza for a CPMSoc event, but they have no money. Tom lends  $A$  dollars to Dallas and  $B$  dollars to Jeffrey from the fat stacks of cash he makes as a front end developer. How much did Tom lend in total?
- **Input** Two integers,  $A$  and  $B$  ( $0 \leq A, B \leq 10$ ).
- **Output** A single integer, the total amount Tom lent to Dallas and Jeffrey in dollars.



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- **Input** Two integers,  $A$  and  $B$  ( $0 \leq A, B \leq 10$ ).
- **Output** A single integer, the total amount Tom lent to Dallas and Jeffrey in dollars.
  
- **What is the question asking?** Print  $A + B$ , given  $A$  and  $B$ .

## Implementation (C or C++)

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  int main() {
3      // Read input
4      int a, b;
5      scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
6
7      // Compute answer
8      int ans = a + b;
9
10     // Print output
11     printf("%d\n", ans);
12 }
```

## Running locally

- Compile: `g++ source.cpp`
- Run: `./a.out`
- Redirect input file to stdin:  
`./a.out < input.txt`

## Online shell

- Go to the website [cpp.sh](http://cpp.sh)

## Submitting

- Submit file or copy/paste code to the judging site.

# Prefix Sums

# Motivation

Bob has an array of  $n$  numbers.

Alice comes up to Bob and asks him lots of questions of the form: What is the sum of the values from index  $l$  to index  $r$ ?

Help Bob **quickly** deal with each of Alice's questions!

## Theorem (Fundamental Theorem of Prefix Sums)

For any sequence  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  and  $1 \leq l \leq r \leq n$  it holds that

$$\sum_{i=l}^r a_i = \sum_{i=1}^r a_i - \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} a_i.$$

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Proof.

By the associativity of addition,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{l-1} a_i + \sum_{i=l}^r a_i = \sum_{i=1}^r a_i.$$

The result follows upon rearrangement. ■

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  int N, A[100005], pre[100005], Q, l, r;
3  int main() {
4      // Read input
5      scanf("%d", &N);
6      for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
7          scanf("%d", &A[i]);
8      }
9      // Compute prefix sums
10     for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
11         pre[i] = pre[i-1] + A[i];
12     }
13     // Answer queries
14     scanf("%d", &Q);
15     for (int i = 1; i <= Q; i++) {
16         scanf("%d %d", &l, &r);
17         printf("%d\n", pre[r] - pre[l-1]);
18     } }
```

# Time Complexity



## Definition

- We say two algorithms have the same time complexity if, as the input parameters get large, the number of **operations** in one approaches a constant factor of the number of operations in the other.

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- We say two algorithms have the same time complexity if, as the input parameters get large, the number of **operations** in one approaches a constant factor of the number of operations in the other.
- This allows us to compare algorithms meaningfully, while preserving the useful ambiguity of what constitutes an "operation".
- We can denote time complexity with **big O** notation. For example,  $\frac{1}{2}n^2 + n = O(n^2)$ . Usually, we can just take the dominating term and remove any constant coefficient.
- We usually care about the time complexity in the **worst case**.

## Example

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**Exercise:** Design an algorithm to find the sum of the two largest values in an array (generalised version of today's first problem) in  $O(n)$ .
- Comparison based sorting can be performed in  $O(n \log n)$ .
- 3SUM can be solved in  $O(n^2)$ .  
**Exercise:** Is there an algorithm to solve the 3SUM problem in time  $O(n^{2-\epsilon})$ , for some  $\epsilon > 0$ ?



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Maximum $n$	Appropriate time complexity
10	$O(n!)$
20	$O(n \cdot 2^n)$
100	$O(n^3)$
$10^3$	$O(n^2)$
$10^5$	$O(n^{3/2})$ or $O(n \log^2 n)$
$10^6$	$O(n \log n)$
$10^7$	$O(n)$
$10^9+$	$O(\log n)$ or $O(1)$

# Problem – Bad Subarrays

You are given an array of  $N$  integers. Alice thinks the number 13 is bad. Determine how many distinct subarrays (a list of values  $a_l, a_{l+1}, a_{l+2}, \dots, a_r$ ) have a sum of 13.

First, solve this in  $O(N^3)$  or  $O(N^2)$ .

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Now, solve this in  $O(N)$ .

# Group Activity

# Group Activity Problem – Walkscotch

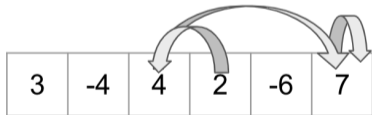
Bob is playing Walkscotch on a row of  $N$  squares, with the  $i$ th square having an integer point value of  $A_i$ .

He starts on square  $M$  with score 0. In one move, he walks to another square, or stays still. For each square between the start and finish square inclusive, the point value of that square is added to Bob's score.

Bob will perform  $K$  moves. Determine the maximum score he can achieve.

Constraints:  $1 \leq M \leq N \leq 10^5, K \leq 10^9, |A_i| \leq 10^4$

Sample Input/Output:



$N=6, M=4, K=3$

Answer =  $(2+4)+(4+2-6+7)+(7)=20$

Subtasks (easier versions of the problem if you get stuck):

(1)  $N = 1$  (2)  $M = 1$  and  $K = 1$  (3)  $K = 1$  (4) All  $A_i \geq 0$  (5) All  $A_i \leq 0$  (6)  $K = 2$  (7)  $M = 1$

- See the problem set at [vjudge.net/group/cpmsoc](https://vjudge.net/group/cpmsoc), so you can practise what has been taught.
  - Addition
  - Prefix sum queries
  - Good subarrays (similar to bad subarrays from today)
  - Ricehub (Extension)
- Feel free to ask for help or to discuss problems on the Discord.
- [Maths workshop](#) 6:30pm to 8:30pm on Thursday next week.