INTRO TO COMPETITIVE PROGRAMMING



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Competitive Programming

Programming with a flavour of competitiveness!





Competitive Programming

CODEFORCES







Competitive Programming

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100





100 Doors!

- → There are 100 doors, initially all closed
- → The 1st person opens all doors
- → 2nd person closes all doors in multiples of 2 i.e. 2nd, 4th, 6th... 100th door
- → 3rd person toggles all doors in multiples of 3
- → and so on...





Stone Game!

- → Alice and Bob play a game by taking turns
- \rightarrow They start with a pile of *N* stones
- → In each move, the player can remove 1 or 2 stones
- → The person to remove the last stone wins the game





N = 1: Win N = 2: Win N = 3: LoseN = 4: Win N = 5: Win N = 6: Lose

Egg Drop!

- → There is a 100 floors tall skyscraper
- → You must determine the highest floor from which an egg can be dropped without breaking in the least tries
- → If the egg breaks from a floor, it will also break from all floors higher



Some Other Problems!

1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9





Technique to measure algorithmic efficiency

- → Compare various approaches to solve problems
- → Estimate run-time of a code

H HackerRank





Input size	Expected time complexity				
$n \leq 10$	$\mathcal{O}(n!)$				
$n\leq 20$	$\mathcal{O}(2^n)$				
$n \leq 500$	$\mathcal{O}(n^3)$				
$n \leq 5000$	$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$				
$n \leq 10^6$	$\mathcal{O}(nlogn)$ or $\mathcal{O}(n)$				
n is large	$\mathcal{O}(logn)$ or $\mathcal{O}(1)$				






```
1 int sum = 0
2 for (int i = 1; sum < n; i++) {
3     sum += i;
4 }</pre>
```



•••

```
2 int l = 0, r = n - 1;
  while (l < r) {
  int sum = a[l] + a[r];
     if (sum = target) {
      break;
  } else if (sum < target) {</pre>
       l++;
  } else {
         r--;
```



That's all folks!

