

The 2009 ACM North Western European Regional Contest Friedrich-Alexander-University, Nuremberg, Germany

NWERC Jury

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NWERC Jury

The 2009 ACM North Western European Reg

jury sample solutions

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- generate all possible numbers
- use backtracking or next_permutation
- test primality by trial division or sieve of eratosthenes





- parse expression (recursive descent)
- find equal subtrees



Common Subexpression Elimination

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- time $O(n \cdot \log n)$ and space O(n)





- naive $O(n^2)$ solution times out
- instead, compute partial sums modulo d
- if two partial sums have the same remainder, their difference is divisible by *d*
- for each remainder, save the number of corresponding partial sums
- time O(n+d), space O(d)





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- For each depth, iterate over the line segments until you pass the fraction *f*.
- Then rotate and scale your basis and proceed with the next depth.
- Note: using complex numbers (e.g. C++'s complex<double>) is convenient to represent coordinates for scaling/rotating.
- time $O(n \cdot d)$

- Sort incoming cars into two lists: left-goers and right-goers
- dynamic programming: find the optimal time when *a* left-goers and *b* right-goers have passed and the last car was of type *A* or *B*
- try to send 1, 2, 3, . . . cars at a time
- time $O(n^3)$, space $O(n^2)$



Moving to Nuremberg

- For each v, want sum of distances D(v) from v to every other node (weighted by their frequencies)
- Easy to compute contribution to D(v) from nodes in subtree rooted at v
- Find formula for remaining part in terms of D(parent)
- Propagate down from the root
- greedy optimisation of convex function

• time O(n)



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- valid room assignment is perfect matching



Room assignments

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- for each person: connect his two rooms directly
- for each connected component of size m, the number of edges must be $\leq m$
- each connected component must contain at most one cycle



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- bipartite graph: persons vs rooms
- valid room assignment is perfect matching
- for each person: connect his two rooms directly
- for each connected component of size *m*, the number of edges must be ≤ *m*
- each connected component must contain at most one cycle
- one tree component, additional components with exactly one cycle



• Distinguish 3 cases:

- one component with more than cycle: impossible
- only one component: choose the two nodes with highest rating
- more components: choose room with highest rating from tree component second room either from tree (same rating) or from

cyclic component

• time O(n), space O(n)





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- time O(n) using precomputation





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- time O(n) using precomputation
- How to represent a hexagonal lattice?
- How to simulate the spiral?
- Good exercise for solving ad hoc problems and finding easy to code representations.

























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This gives an $\mathcal{O}(n^4)$ algorithm.



