

CONTENTS IN DETAIL

| | |
|--|--------------|
| FOREWORD | xix |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS | xxi |
| INTRODUCTION | xxiii |
| What We'll Do | xxiii |
| New to the Second Edition | xxiv |
| Who This Book Is For | xxv |
| Our Programming Language..... | xxvi |
| Why Use C? | xxvi |
| Static Keyword | xxvi |
| Include Files | xxvii |
| Freeing Memory | xxvii |
| Topic Selection | xxvii |
| Programming Judges..... | xxviii |
| Anatomy of a Problem Description | xxx |
| Starter Problem: Food Lines..... | xxxi |
| The Problem | xxxi |
| Solving the Problem | xxxii |
| Online Resources | xxxiv |
| Notes | xxxiv |
| 1 HASH TABLES | 1 |
| Problem 1: Unique Snowflakes | 1 |
| The Problem | 2 |
| Simplifying the Problem..... | 4 |
| Solving the Core Problem | 5 |
| Solution 1: Pairwise Comparisons | 8 |
| Solution 2: Doing Less Work | 12 |
| Hash Tables | 17 |
| Hash Table Design | 17 |
| Why Use Hash Tables? | 20 |
| Problem 2: Login Mayhem | 20 |
| The Problem | 20 |
| Solution 1: Looking at All Passwords | 21 |
| Solution 2: Using a Hash Table | 23 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Problem 3: Spelling Check | 29 |
| The Problem | 29 |
| Thinking About Hash Tables..... | 30 |
| An Ad Hoc Solution | 32 |
| Summary | 35 |
| Notes | 35 |

2 TREES AND RECURSION 37

| | |
|---|----|
| Problem 1: Halloween Haul | 37 |
| The Problem | 38 |
| Binary Trees | 39 |
| Solving the Sample Instance..... | 41 |
| Representing Binary Trees..... | 41 |
| Collecting All the Candy | 46 |
| A Completely Different Solution..... | 51 |
| Walking the Minimum Number of Streets | 56 |
| Reading the Input | 59 |
| Why Use Recursion? | 65 |
| Problem 2: Descendant Distance | 66 |
| The Problem | 66 |
| Reading the Input | 68 |
| Number of Descendants from One Node | 72 |
| Number of Descendants from All Nodes..... | 73 |
| Sorting Nodes | 74 |
| Outputting the Information | 75 |
| The main Function | 75 |
| Summary | 76 |
| Notes | 76 |

3 MEMOIZATION AND DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING 77

| | |
|---|----|
| Problem 1: Burger Fervor | 78 |
| The Problem | 78 |
| Forming a Plan | 78 |
| Characterizing Optimal Solutions..... | 80 |
| Solution 1: Recursion..... | 81 |
| Solution 2: Memoization | 86 |
| Solution 3: Dynamic Programming..... | 91 |
| Memoization and Dynamic Programming | 94 |
| Step 1: Structure of Optimal Solutions..... | 95 |
| Step 2: Recursive Solution | 96 |
| Step 3: Memoization..... | 96 |
| Step 4: Dynamic Programming | 97 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Problem 2: Moneygrubbers | 98 |
| The Problem | 98 |
| Characterizing Optimal Solutions | 99 |
| Solution 1: Recursion | 101 |
| The main Function | 105 |
| Solution 2: Memoization | 106 |
| Problem 3: Hockey Rivalry | 108 |
| The Problem | 109 |
| About Rivalries | 110 |
| Characterizing Optimal Solutions | 111 |
| Solution 1: Recursion | 114 |
| Solution 2: Memoization | 117 |
| Solution 3: Dynamic Programming | 119 |
| A Space Optimization | 122 |
| Summary | 123 |
| Notes | 123 |

4 ADVANCED MEMOIZATION AND DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING 125

| | |
|---|-----|
| Problem 1: The Jumper | 125 |
| The Problem | 126 |
| Working Through an Example | 127 |
| Solution 1: Backward Formulation | 128 |
| Solution 2: Forward Formulation | 133 |
| Problem 2: Ways to Build | 137 |
| The Problem | 138 |
| Working Through an Example | 139 |
| Solution 1: Using “Exactly” Subproblems | 140 |
| Solution 2: Adding More Subproblems | 144 |
| Summary | 149 |
| Notes | 149 |

5 GRAPHS AND BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH 151

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Problem 1: Knight Chase | 151 |
| The Problem | 152 |
| Moving Optimally | 153 |
| Best Knight Outcome | 163 |
| The Knight Flip-Flop | 165 |
| A Time Optimization | 168 |
| Graphs and BFS | 169 |
| What Are Graphs? | 169 |
| Graphs vs. Trees | 170 |
| BFS on Graphs | 172 |
| Graphs vs. Dynamic Programming | 173 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Problem 2: Rope Climb | 173 |
| The Problem | 173 |
| Solution 1: Finding the Moves | 174 |
| Solution 2: A Remodel | 179 |
| Problem 3: Book Translation | 187 |
| The Problem | 187 |
| Reading the Language Names | 188 |
| Building the Graph | 189 |
| The BFS | 192 |
| The Total Cost | 194 |
| Summary | 195 |
| Notes | 195 |

6 SHORTEST PATHS IN WEIGHTED GRAPHS 197

| | |
|---|-----|
| Problem 1: Mice Maze | 198 |
| The Problem | 198 |
| Moving On from BFS | 199 |
| Finding Shortest Paths in Weighted Graphs | 200 |
| Building the Graph | 203 |
| Implementing Dijkstra's Algorithm | 205 |
| Two Optimizations | 207 |
| Dijkstra's Algorithm | 210 |
| Runtime of Dijkstra's Algorithm | 210 |
| Negative-Weight Edges | 211 |
| Problem 2: Grandma Planner | 213 |
| The Problem | 213 |
| Adjacency Matrix | 214 |
| Building the Graph | 215 |
| Working Through a Weird Test Case | 217 |
| Task 1: Shortest Paths | 219 |
| Task 2: Number of Shortest Paths | 222 |
| Summary | 228 |
| Notes | 229 |

7 BINARY SEARCH 231

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Problem 1: Feeding Ants | 231 |
| The Problem | 232 |
| A New Flavor of Tree Problem | 233 |
| Reading the Input | 235 |
| Testing Feasibility | 237 |
| Searching for a Solution | 239 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Binary Search | 240 |
| Runtime of Binary Search | 241 |
| Determining Feasibility | 242 |
| Searching a Sorted Array | 242 |
| Problem 2: River Jump | 243 |
| The Problem | 243 |
| A Greedy Idea | 244 |
| Testing Feasibility | 246 |
| Searching for a Solution | 250 |
| Reading the Input | 253 |
| Problem 3: Living Quality | 254 |
| The Problem | 254 |
| Sorting Every Rectangle | 256 |
| Using Binary Search | 259 |
| Testing Feasibility | 260 |
| A Quicker Way to Test Feasibility | 261 |
| Problem 4: Cave Doors | 267 |
| The Problem | 267 |
| Solving a Subtask | 268 |
| Using Linear Search | 270 |
| Using Binary Search | 272 |
| Summary | 274 |
| Notes | 275 |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------|
| 8 | HEAPS AND SEGMENT TREES | 277 |
| Problem 1: Supermarket Promotion | 277 | |
| The Problem | 277 | |
| Solution 1: Maximum and Minimum in an Array | 278 | |
| Max-Heaps | 282 | |
| Min-Heaps | 293 | |
| Solution 2: Heaps | 295 | |
| Heaps | 298 | |
| Two More Applications | 298 | |
| Choosing a Data Structure | 300 | |
| Problem 2: Building Treaps | 300 | |
| The Problem | 300 | |
| Recursively Outputting Treaps | 302 | |
| Sorting by Label | 303 | |
| Solution 1: Recursion | 303 | |
| Range Maximum Queries | 307 | |
| Segment Trees | 308 | |
| Solution 2: Segment Trees | 316 | |
| Segment Trees | 317 | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Problem 3: Two Sum | 318 |
| The Problem | 318 |
| Filling the Segment Tree | 319 |
| Querying the Segment Tree | 323 |
| Updating the Segment Tree | 324 |
| The main Function | 328 |
| Summary | 329 |
| Notes | 329 |

9 UNION-FIND 331

| | |
|---|-----|
| Problem 1: Social Network | 332 |
| The Problem | 332 |
| Modeling as a Graph | 333 |
| Solution 1: BFS | 336 |
| Union-Find | 340 |
| Solution 2: Union-Find | 343 |
| Optimization 1: Union by Size | 346 |
| Optimization 2: Path Compression | 350 |
| Union-Find | 352 |
| Relationships: Three Requirements | 353 |
| Choosing Union-Find | 353 |
| Optimizations | 353 |
| Problem 2: Friends and Enemies | 354 |
| The Problem | 354 |
| Augmenting Union-Find | 355 |
| The main Function | 359 |
| Find and Union | 360 |
| SetFriends and SetEnemies | 361 |
| AreFriends and AreEnemies | 363 |
| Problem 3: Drawer Chore | 364 |
| The Problem | 364 |
| Equivalent Drawers | 365 |
| The main Function | 370 |
| Find and Union | 372 |
| Summary | 373 |
| Notes | 373 |

10 RANDOMIZATION 375

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Problem 1: Yōkan | 376 |
| The Problem | 376 |
| Randomly Choosing a Piece | 376 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Generating Random Numbers | 378 |
| Determining Number of Pieces | 379 |
| Guessing Flavors..... | 381 |
| How Many Attempts Do We Need? | 384 |
| Filling the Flavor Arrays..... | 385 |
| The main Function | 386 |
| Randomization | 387 |
| Monte Carlo Algorithms | 387 |
| Las Vegas Algorithms..... | 388 |
| Deterministic vs. Randomized Algorithms | 389 |
| Problem 2: Caps and Bottles | 390 |
| The Problem | 390 |
| Solving a Subtask | 391 |
| Solution 1: Recursion..... | 393 |
| Solution 2: Adding Randomization | 396 |
| Quicksort | 398 |
| Implementing Quicksort..... | 398 |
| Worst-Case and Expected Runtime..... | 400 |
| Summary | 402 |
| Notes | 402 |

AFTERWORD 403

| | |
|---|------------|
| A | |
| ALGORITHM RUNTIME | 405 |
| The Case for Timing ...and Something Else | 405 |
| Big O Notation | 407 |
| Linear Time..... | 407 |
| Constant Time | 408 |
| Another Example | 409 |
| Quadratic Time | 409 |
| Big O in This Book | 410 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| B | |
| BECAUSE I CAN'T RESIST | 411 |
| Unique Snowflakes: Implicit Linked Lists | 411 |
| Burger Fervor: Reconstructing a Solution | 414 |
| Knight Chase: Encoding Moves..... | 416 |
| Dijkstra's Algorithm: Using a Heap..... | 418 |
| Mice Maze: Tracing with Heaps | 418 |
| Mice Maze: Implementation with Heaps | 421 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Compressing Path Compression..... | 422 |
| Step 1: No More Ternary If | 423 |
| Step 2: Cleaner Assignment Operator | 423 |
| Step 3: Understand the Recursion..... | 424 |
| Caps and Bottles: In-Place Sorting | 424 |

C
PROBLEM CREDITS **427**

INDEX **431**