

# Freshmen Programming Contests 2024

Solutions presentation

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By the Freshmen Programming Contests 2024 jury for:

- AAPJE in Amsterdam
- FPC in Delft
- FYPC in Eindhoven
- GAPC in Groningen

May 4, 2024



# A: Annoying Alliterations

Problem Author: Maciek Sidor



- **Problem:** Given  $n$  words, find a pair such that after their common prefix is removed, the sum of lengths of the two resulting words is the greatest.



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- **Problem:** Given  $n$  words, find a pair such that after their common prefix is removed, the sum of lengths of the two resulting words is the greatest.
- **Naive solution:** Check every pair. Runs in  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ , too slow.
- **Claim:** For a given pair  $s, t$  and a third word  $v$  such that  $|v| \geq \max(|s|, |t|)$ , we can always replace one of the words and the score will not decrease.



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- **Claim:** For a given pair  $s, t$  and a third word  $v$  such that  $|v| \geq \max(|s|, |t|)$ , we can always replace one of the words and the score will not decrease.
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- Suppose  $g(s, t) > g(s, v)$  and  $g(s, t) > g(v, t)$ . Then:



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$$|s| + |t| - 2|p(s, t)| > |s| + |v| - 2|p(s, v)|$$

$$|t| - 2|p(s, t)| > |v| - 2|p(s, v)|$$

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$$|p(s, v)| > |p(s, t)|$$

- Similarly,  $|p(v, t)| > |p(s, t)|$ , but these two together give us a contradiction.  $\square$





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- **Therefore:** Any word of maximum length is part of a valid solution.
- **Solution:** Pick any word of maximum length and check it with every other word, take the maximum result.

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Statistics: 23 submissions, 1 accepted, 6 unknown

## B: Building Pyramids

Problem Author: Maarten Sijm



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- **Observation:** The pyramid consists of  $n$  equilateral triangles.  
The number of spheres in triangle  $t$  is  $T(t) = \sum_{i=1}^t i$ .

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- **Solution:** Simplify  $T(t) = \frac{t \cdot (t+1)}{2}$ . Now calculating  $P(n)$  runs in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ , accepted!

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Statistics: 53 submissions, 29 accepted, 2 unknown

# C: Curious Jury

Problem Author: Jeroen Op de Beek

- **Problem:** Given two types of penalty times for  $n$  teams ( $1 \leq l_i < s_i \leq n$ ), find out over all ways of choosing the type of penalty time for each team, how many fixed points the scoreboard contains in total.

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- **Observation 3:** Other teams form 3 groups:
  - **A** Teams with  $l_j < f, s_j < f$
  - **B** Teams with  $l_j < f, s_j \geq f$
  - **C** Teams with  $l_j \geq f, s_j \geq f$

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- Team  $j$  is in group **A** if  $s_j < f$ .
- Team  $j$  is in group **C** if  $l_j \geq f$ .
- Otherwise, team  $j$  is in **B**. By sorting the  $l_j$  and  $s_j$  arrays,  $|A|$  and  $|C|$  can be found by binary search.

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- Need to calculate  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  binomial coefficients  $\binom{a}{b}$ , with  $0 \leq a, b \leq n$ :  $\binom{a}{b} = \frac{a!}{b!(a-b)!}$  and  $2^a$  for  $0 \leq a \leq n$ , both mod  $(10^9 + 7)$

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- Can precalculate factorial[ $k$ ] and twopower[ $k$ ] in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .
- Can find inverse of factorial[ $n$ ] in  $\mathcal{O}(\log(MOD))$  (or if you don't know how to calculate a modular inverse, you can bruteforce it on your own computer).

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- Now fill the array invfactorial[ $k$ ] using  $\text{invfactorial}[k] = \text{invfactorial}[k + 1] \cdot (k + 1)$  in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .

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- Now fill the array invfactorial[ $k$ ] using invfactorial[ $k$ ] = invfactorial[ $k + 1$ ] · ( $k + 1$ ) in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .
- Complexity varying from  $\mathcal{O}(n(\log(n) + \log(MOD)))$  to  $\mathcal{O}(n + \log(MOD))$  depending on exact implementation.

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Statistics: 3 submissions, 0 accepted, 3 unknown

# D: Dragged-out Duel

Problem Author: Wietze Koops



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  - Read the two lines character by character, increment a counter if player 1 wins and decrement it if player 2 wins.
  - Finally, print "victory" if the counter is positive, and "defeat" if it is negative.

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- **Complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .

Statistics: 50 submissions, 34 accepted, 3 unknown

# E: European Election

Problem Author: Veselin Mitev



- **Problem:** Given ranked-choice ballots, determine the candidate who beats all other candidates.

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- **Fun Fact:** This is also known as the *Condorcet* voting method.

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- **Problem:** Given ranked-choice ballots, determine the candidate who beats all other candidates.
- **Fun Fact:** This is also known as the *Condorcet* voting method.
- How to determine whether candidate A is better than B?
  - Go through all ballots – count how many times A appears before B, and vice-versa. Runs in  $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot k)$ .

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Problem Author: Veselin Mitev



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- How to determine whether candidate A is better than B?
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# E: European Election

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# E: European Election

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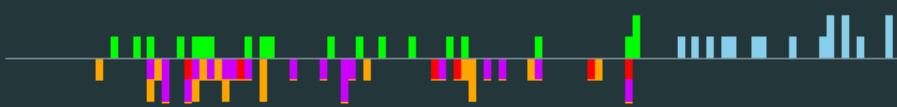


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Statistics: 29 submissions, 4 accepted, 9 unknown

# F: Flag Rotation

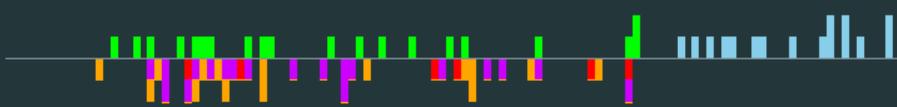
Problem Author: Jeroen Op de Beek



- **Problem:** Count how many cells will change when painting the flag rotated.

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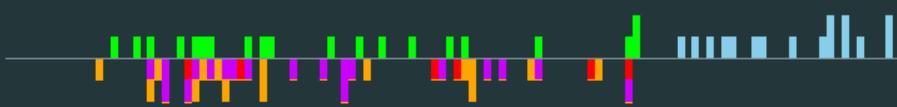
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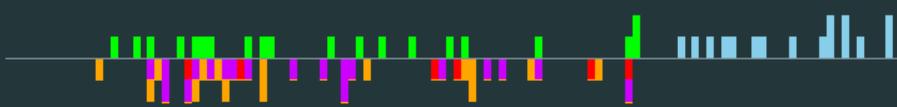
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- **Solution:** Count how many cells won't change.

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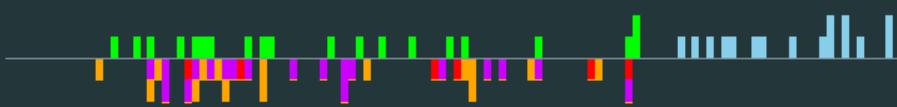
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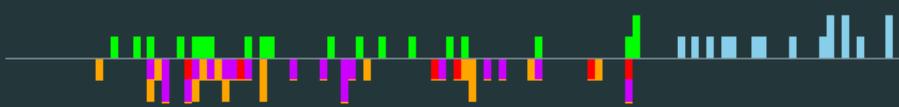
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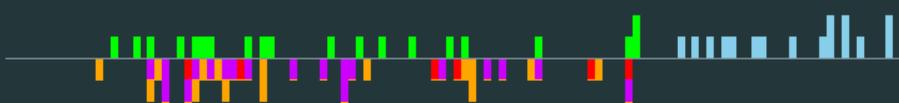
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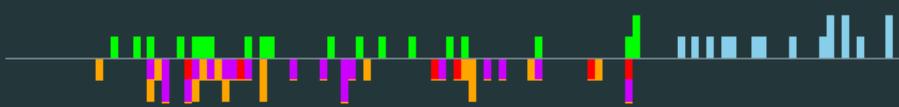
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Statistics: 76 submissions, 20 accepted, 16 unknown

# G: Galactic Expedition

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Problem Author: Veselin Mitev

- **Problem:** Navigate between wormholes to find the ancient relic, without running out of fuel.

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- **Observation:** You can refuel more than enough times to simply explore all wormholes, until you find a way to reach the relic.
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Statistics: 0 submissions, 0 accepted

# H: Horrendous Mistake

Problem Author: Jeroen Op de Beek



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- **Pitfall:** Beware of `int` overflow, be sure to use 64-bit integers!

# H: Horrendous Mistake

Problem Author: Jeroen Op de Beek



- **Problem:** Calculate the value of the function `sum`, which uses values instead of indices.
- **Naive solution:** Simply run the function after every update. This takes  $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot q)$  time, too slow!
- **Observation:** To be fast enough, every query must be processed in  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ .
- **Solution:** Do some extra bookkeeping:
  - Count how often every value occurs in the initial array ( $= c_x$  for every  $0 \leq x < n$ ).
  - Calculate the value of `sum` for the initial array and store this.
  - For every update  $(x, v)$  (let the old value in the array be  $v_{old}$ ):
    - Decrement  $c_{v_{old}}$ .
    - Subtract  $c_x \cdot v_{old} + a_{v_{old}}$  and add  $c_x \cdot v + a_v$  to the stored value of `sum`.
    - Increment  $c_v$ .
    - Update the value in the array.
- **Complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(n + q)$ .
- **Pitfall:** Beware of `int` overflow, be sure to use 64-bit integers!

Statistics: 59 submissions, 6 accepted, 9 unknown

# I: Intelligence Exploration

Problem Author: Makar Kuleshov



- **Problem:** Calculate the value of the implication  $a_l \rightarrow a_{l+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow a_r$  for many subarrays.

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If  $k$  is even then the result equals 1.

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Statistics: 76 submissions, 3 accepted, 33 unknown

# J: Jailbreak

Problem Author: Wietze Koops



- **Problem:** Escape from a  $w \times h$  grid jail where you can go up only if you have a ladder. Ladders can be carried to a different place on the same storey.

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Statistics: 18 submissions, 0 accepted, 16 unknown

# K: Kangaroo Race

Problem Author: Leon van der Waal



- **Problem:** A kangaroo jumps from  $x$  to  $x + x(x - 1) = x^2$  in one step. How many steps until it reaches 1?

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- So after  $i$  jumps, the kangaroo is in segment  $x^{2^i} \pmod n$ .

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- So after  $i$  jumps, the kangaroo is in segment  $x^{2^i} \pmod n$ .
- Therefore we need to determine the first  $i$  such that  $x^{2^i} \equiv 1 \pmod n$ .

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- Notice that the powers of  $x$  repeat every  $r$ -th power:

$$1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^{r-1}, x^r = 1, x^{r+1} = x, x^2, x^3, \dots$$

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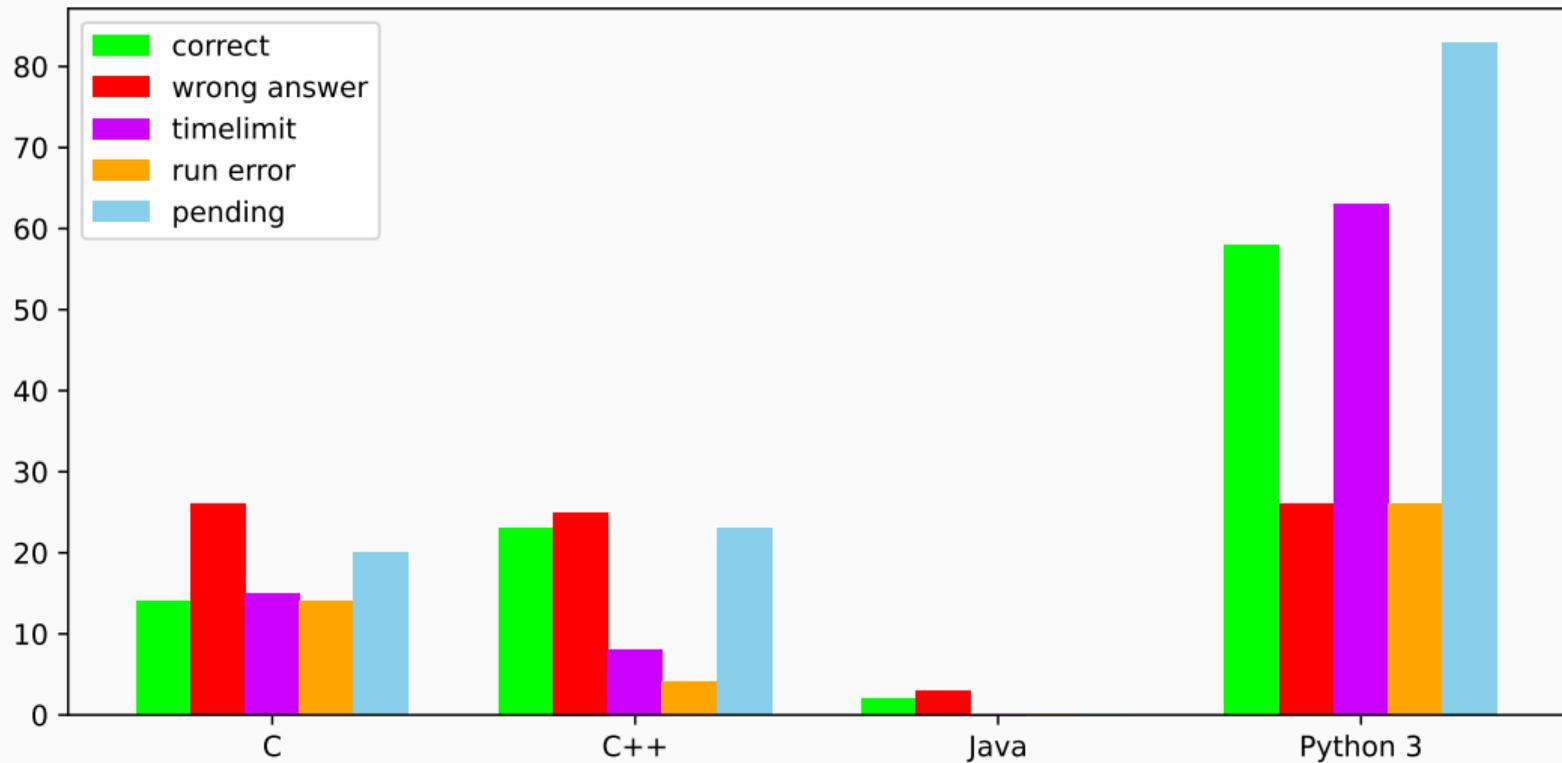
Statistics: 49 submissions, 0 accepted, 29 unknown

Want to solve the problems you could not finish?  
Or have friends that like to solve algorithmic problems?

<https://fpcs2024.bapc.eu/>

Friday 10 May 2024 13:00–17:00

## Language stats



### Jury work

- 447 commits (last year: 361)

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<sup>1</sup>After codegolfing

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- The minimum<sup>1</sup> number of lines the jury needed to solve all problems is

$$2 + 1 + 11 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 22 + 5 + 3 + 11 + 4 = 66$$

On average 6.0 lines per problem, down from 6.4 last year

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## Thanks to the proofreaders:

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- Mylène Martodihardjo (VU Amsterdam)
- Nicky Gerritsen  
(TU Eindhoven / DOMjudge)
- Pavel Kunyavskiy  
(JetBrains Amsterdam, 📍 Kotlin Hero 📍)
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- Sièna van Schaick (Radboud Nijmegen)
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- Vitor Greati (RU Groningen)
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