

# Problem I

## Intrinsic Interval

Submits: 42

Accepted: at least 1

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02:10:47

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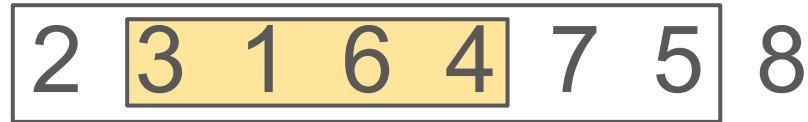
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2	3	1	6	4	7	5	8
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For a given subsequence we need to find the shortest enclosing interval.

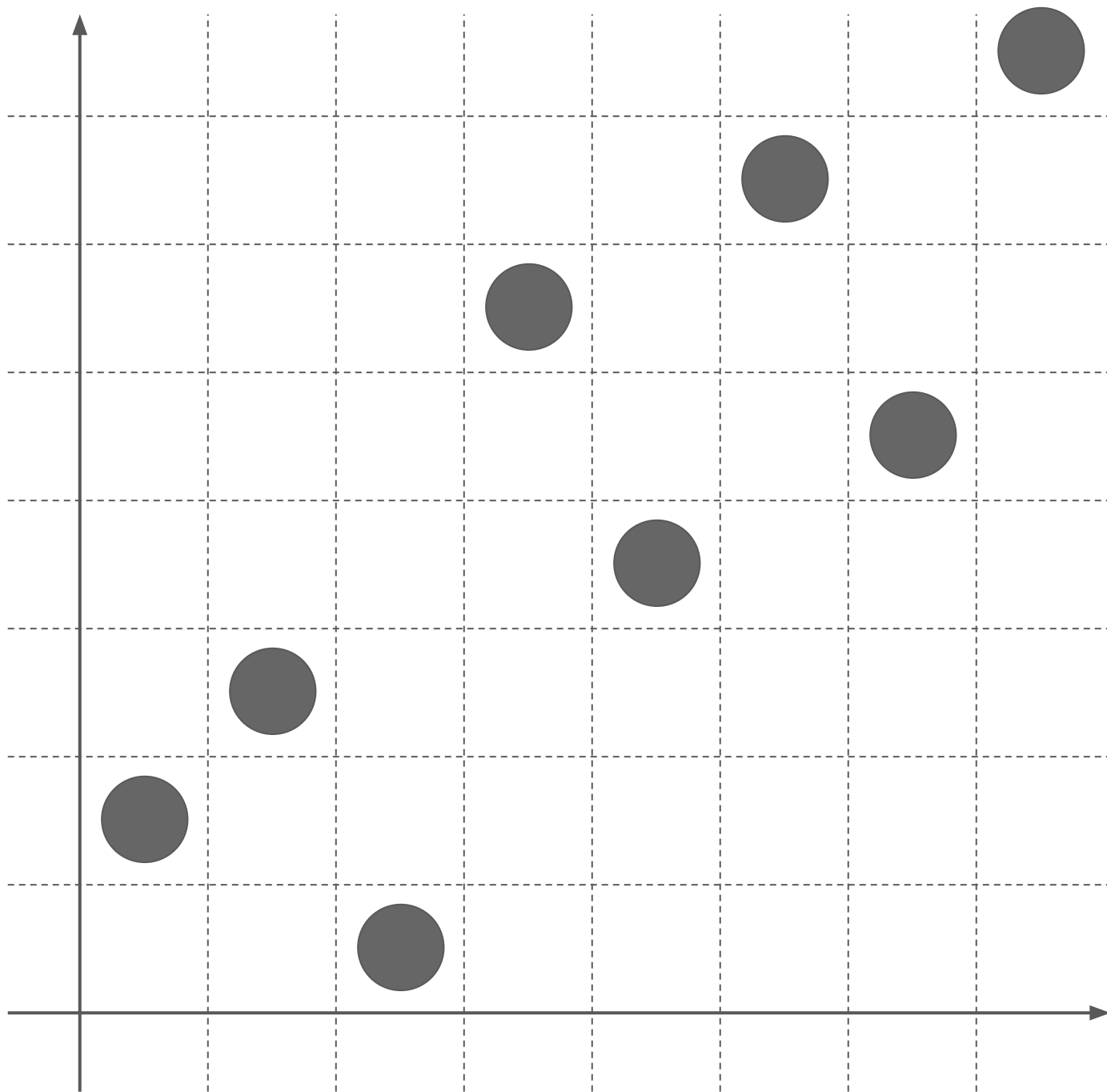


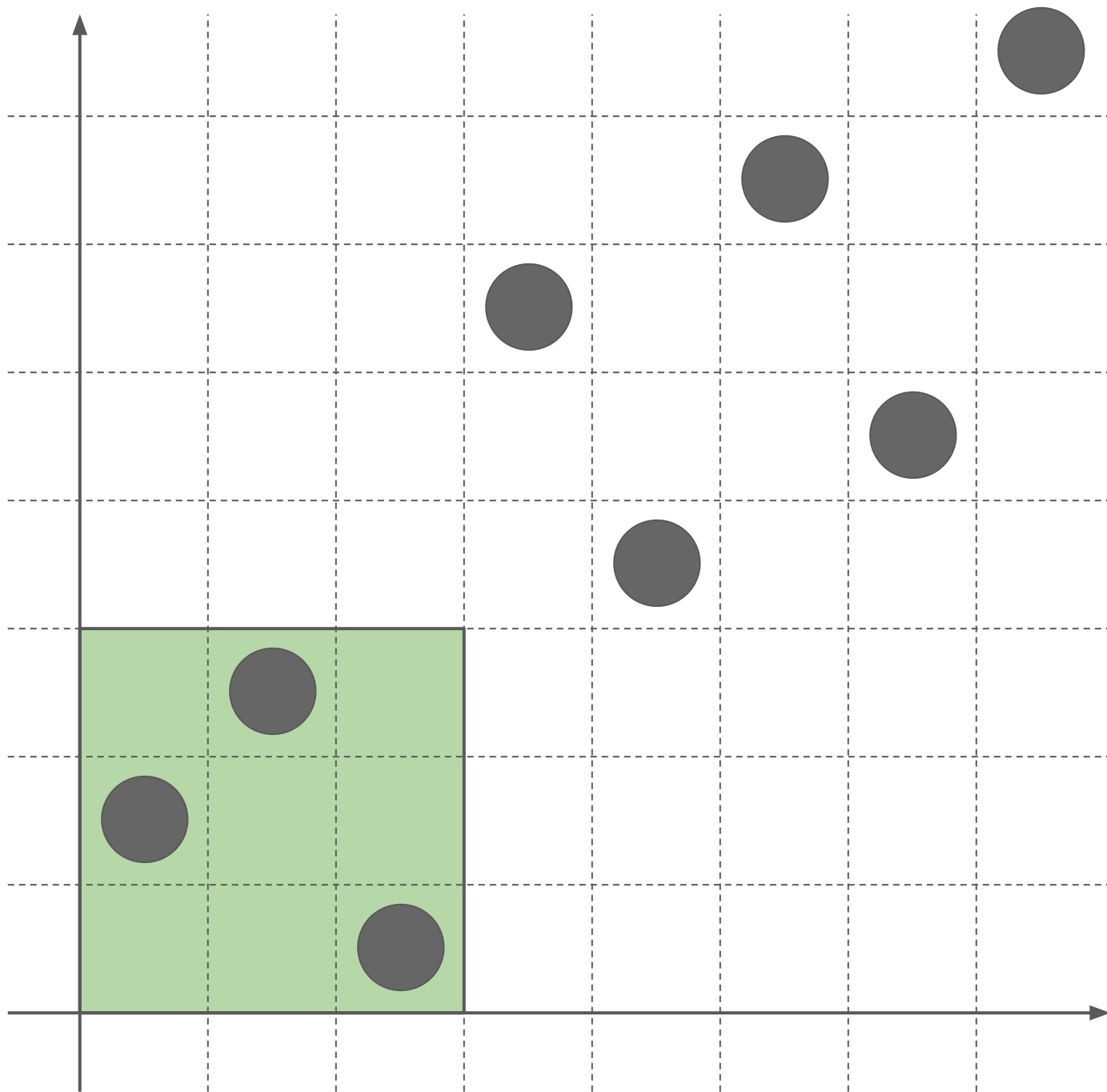
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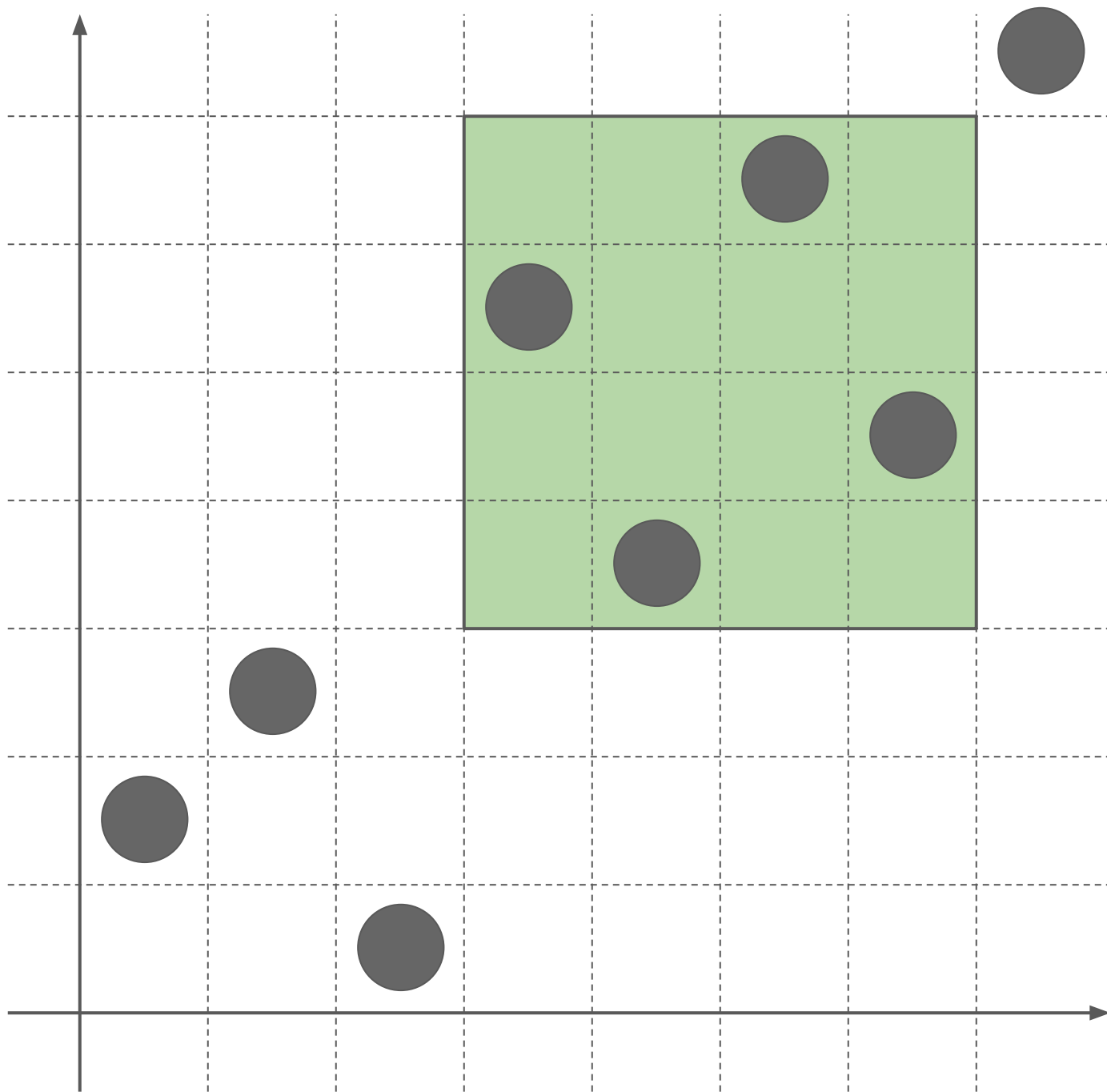
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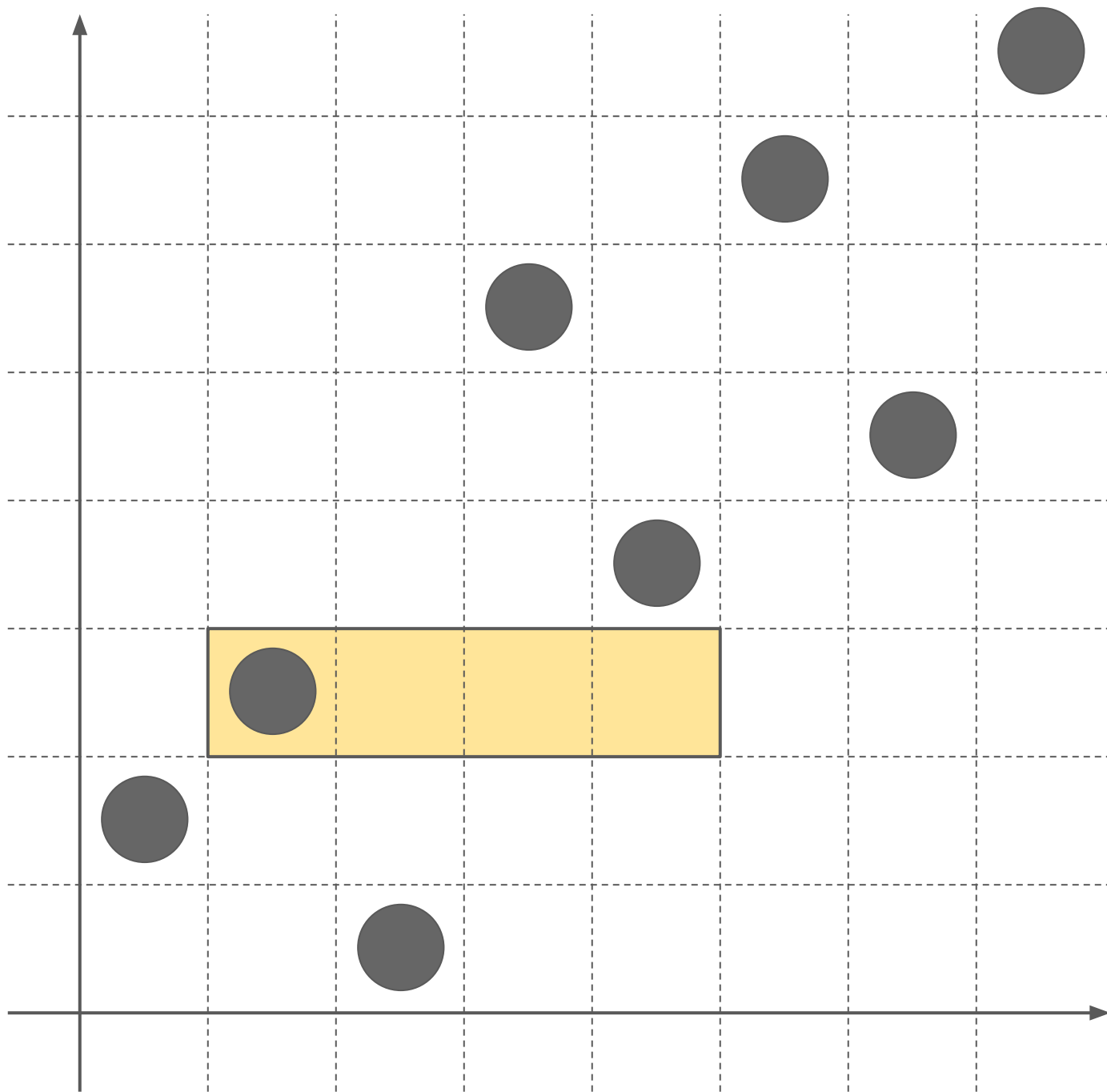
To see how we could expand the subsequence into the shortest enclosing interval, let's visualize the permutation in two dimensions.

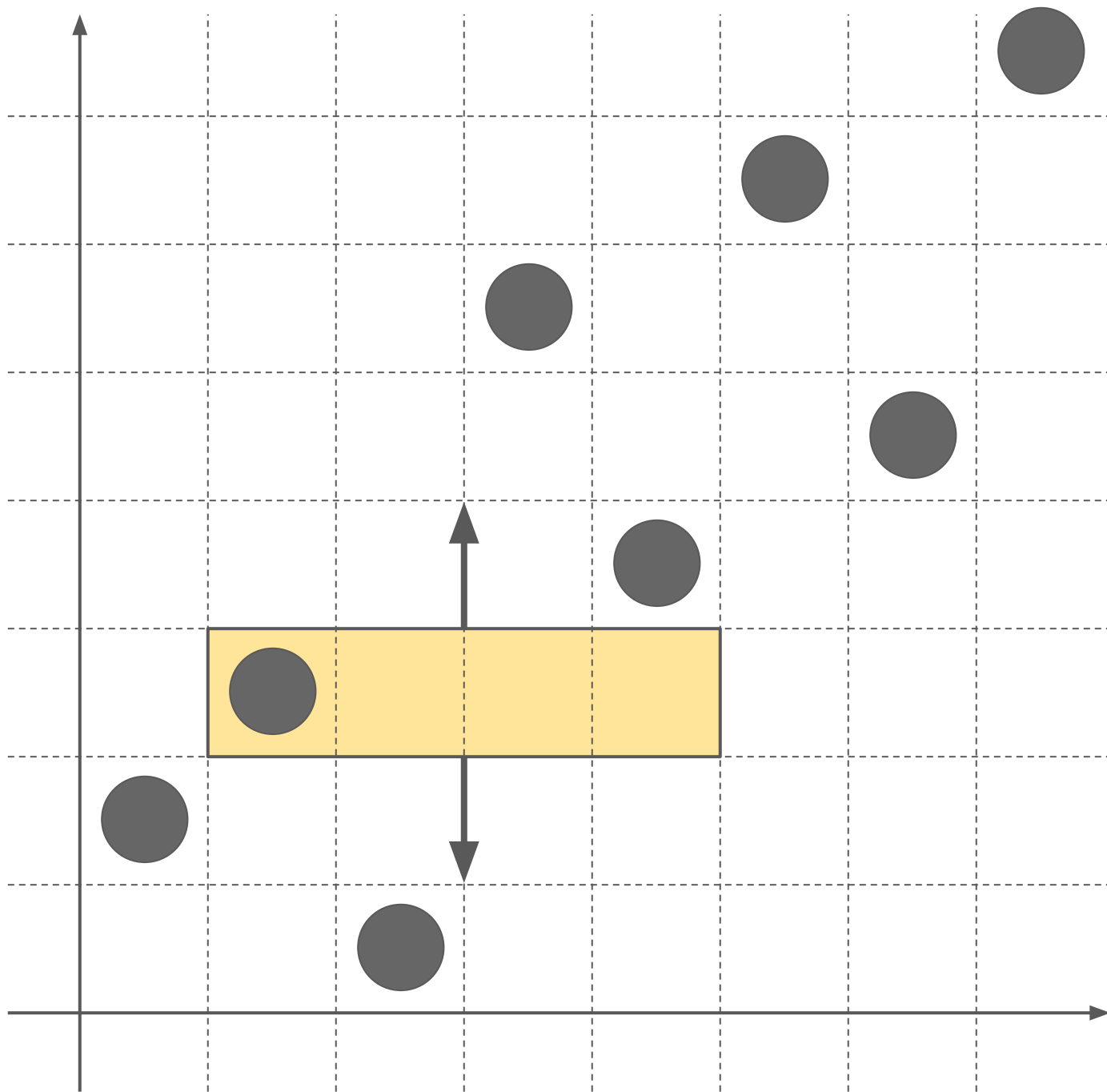


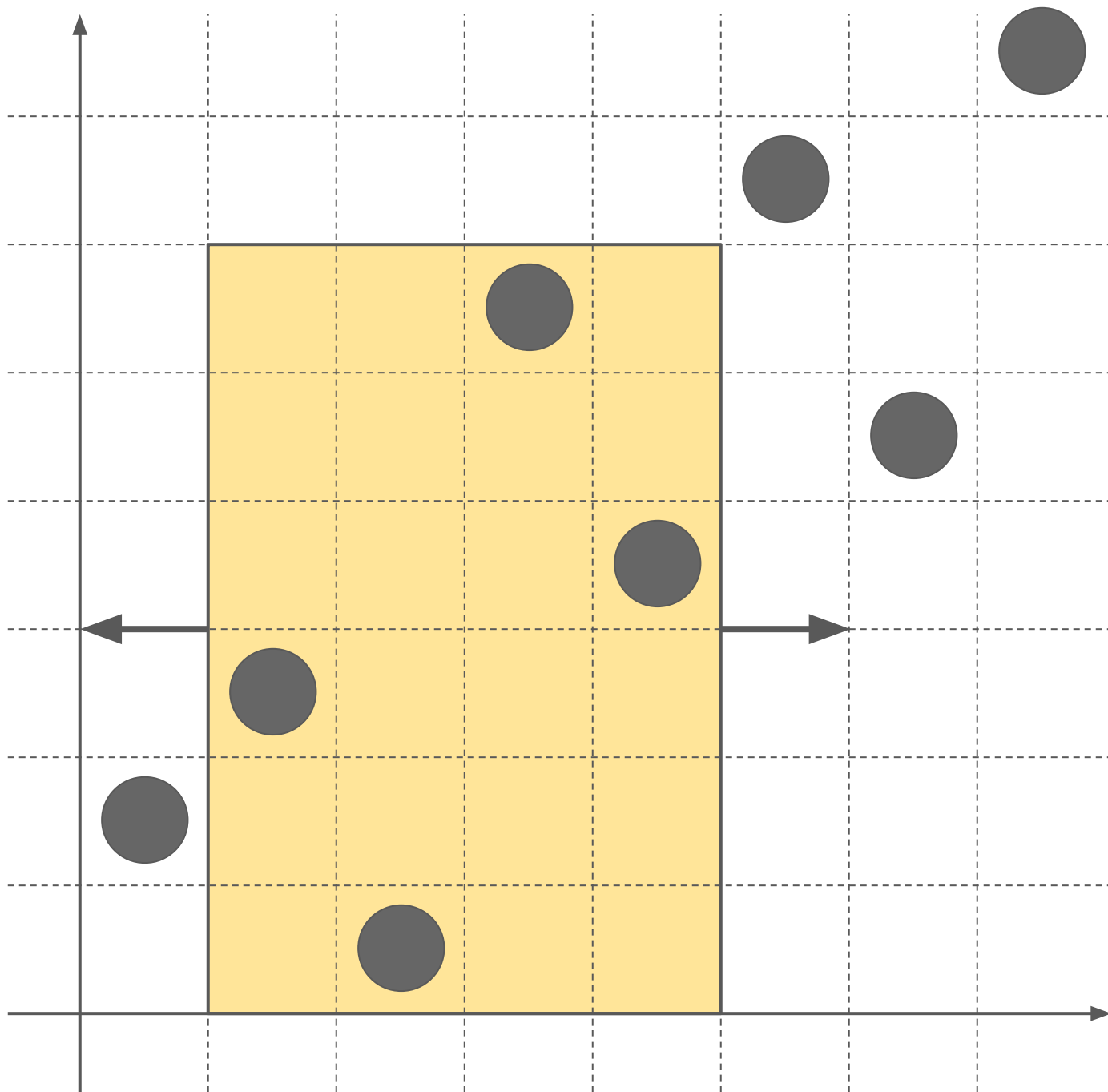


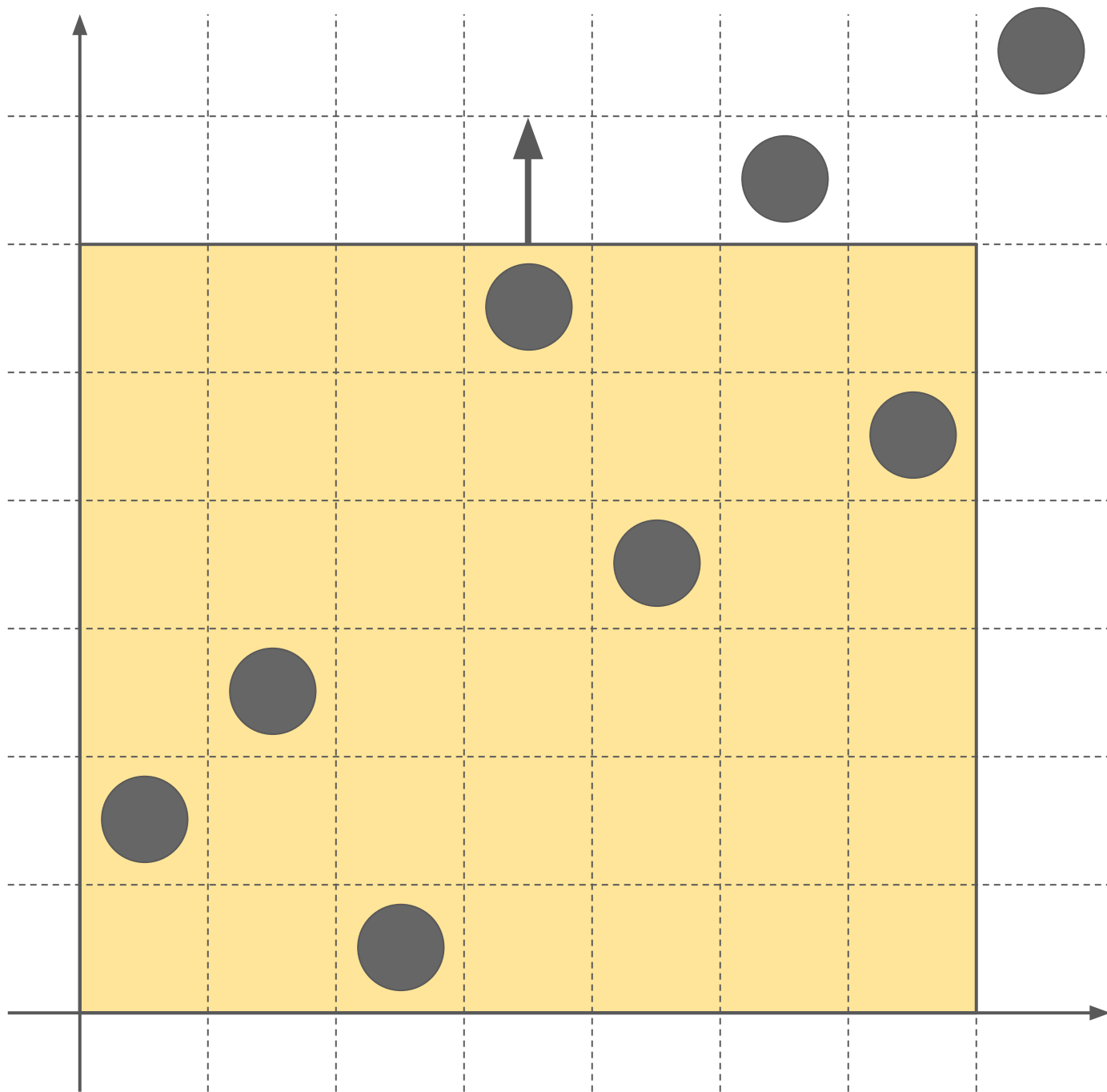


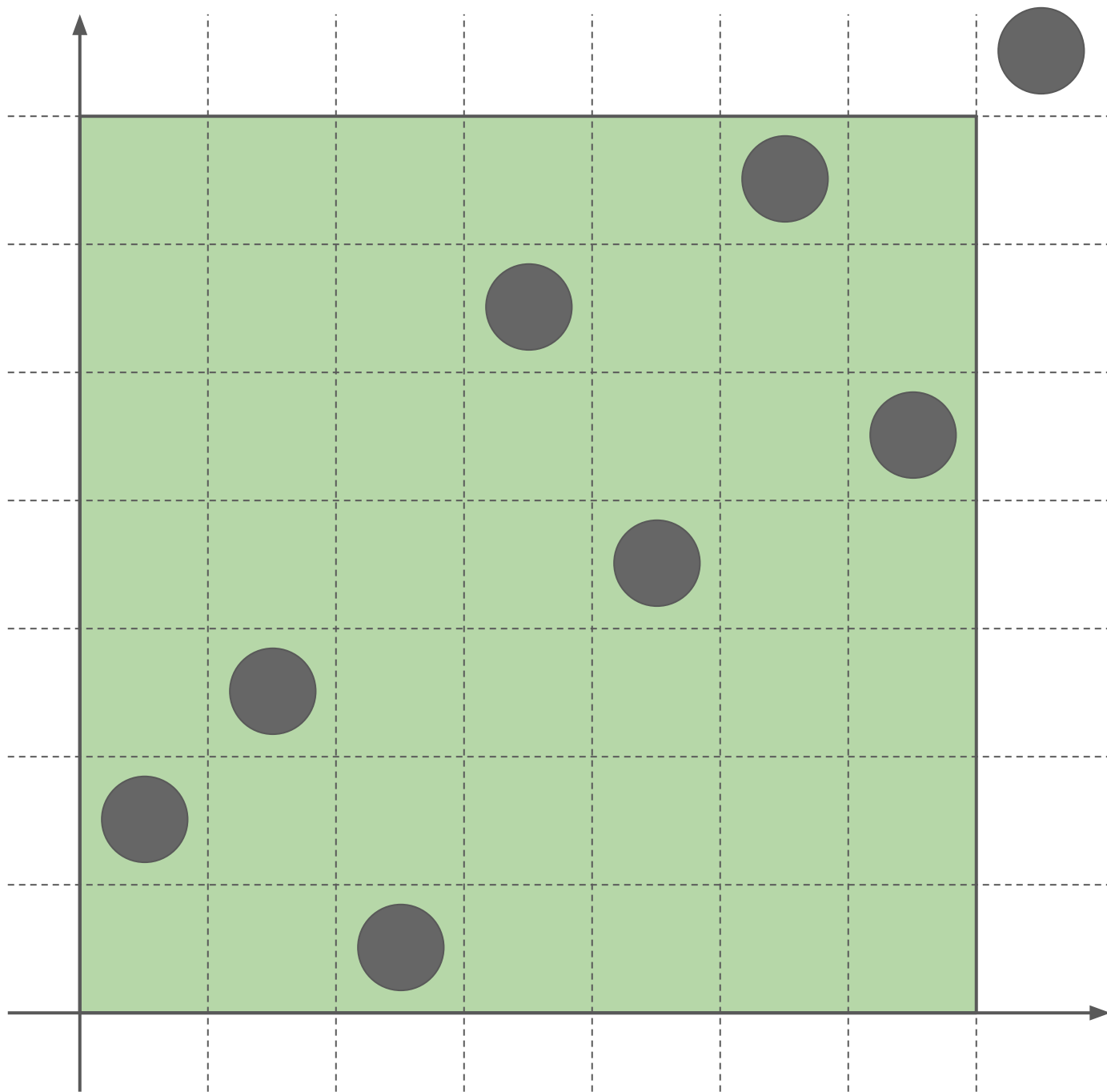














With careful implementation of the algorithm, it is possible to expand a subsequence  $[a, b]$  to an enclosing interval  $[x, y]$  in  $O(|y - x| - |b - a|)$ .

However, that's too slow for this problem.

Instead, we'll develop divide and conquer algorithm to answer all queries at once.

We initialize the result for each query with interval  $[1, n]$  and then we'll try to improve it.

Improve(queries, lo, hi) will try to improve each query in queries by considering intervals completely within [lo, hi] window.

Improve(queries, lo, hi):

if lo == hi: return

mid = (lo + hi) / 2

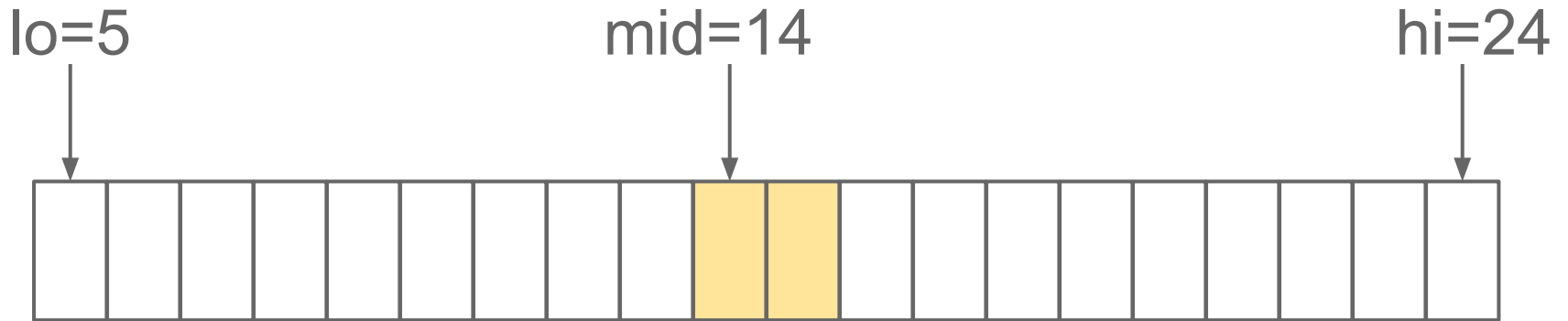
Improve([q in queries where q.b <= mid], lo, mid)

Improve([q in queries where q.a > mid], mid + 1, hi)

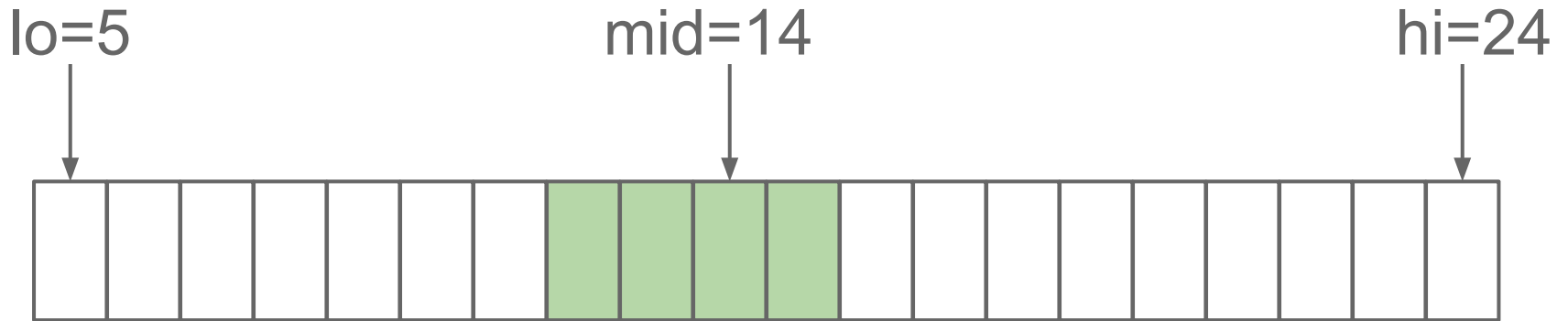
ImproveViaMid(queries, lo, mid, hi)

ImproveViaMid considers all intervals that contain [mid, mid + 1], and are within the [lo, hi] to improve provided queries.

A query participates in  $O(\log(N))$  ImproveViaMid calls.

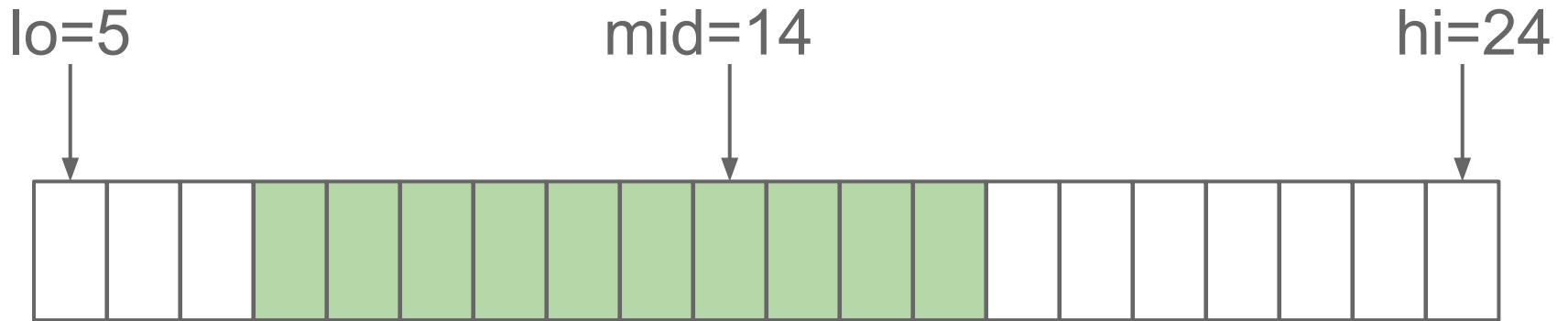


Starting from subsequence  $[mid, mid + 1]$ , we expand it to the left, storing all intervals we encounter until we exit the  $[lo, hi]$  window.



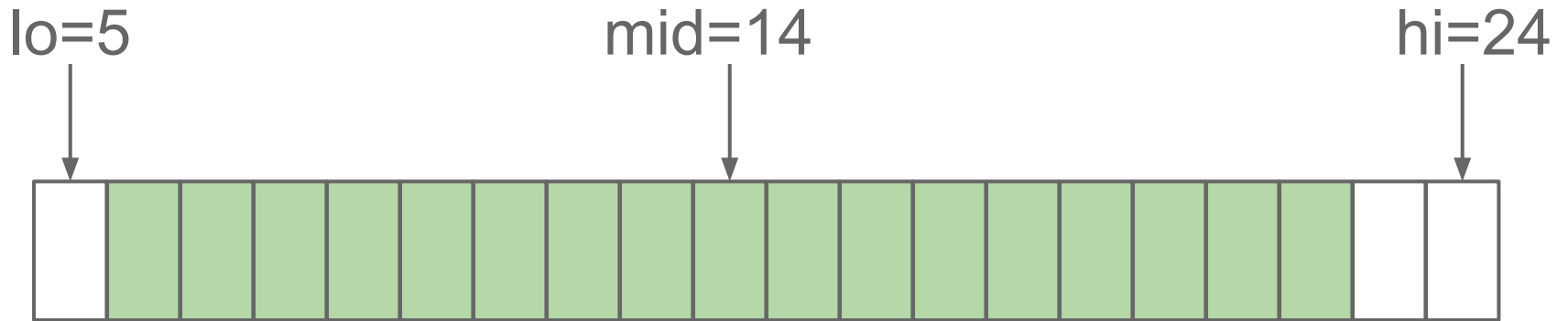
Left intervals: [12, 15]

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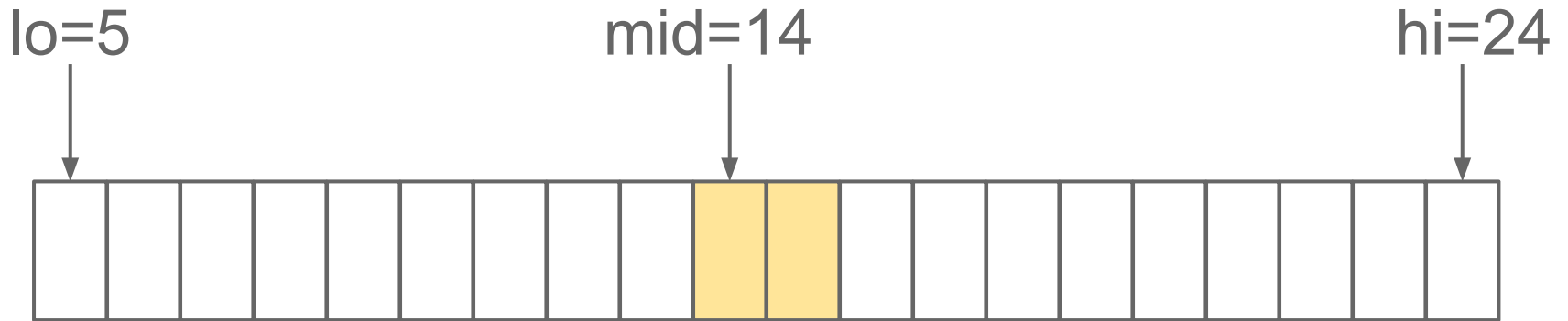
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Starting from subsequence [mid, mid + 1], we expand it to the left, storing all intervals we encounter until we exit the [lo, hi] window.



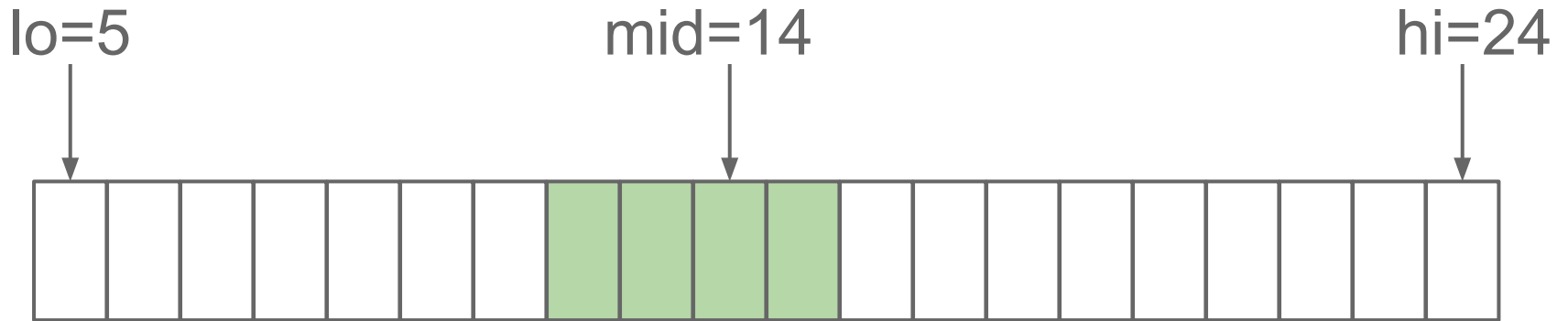
Left intervals: [12, 15], [8, 17], [6, 22]

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Left intervals: [12, 15], [8, 17], [6, 22]

Again, starting from subsequence [mid, mid + 1], we expand it to the right, storing all intervals we encounter until we exit the [lo, hi] window.

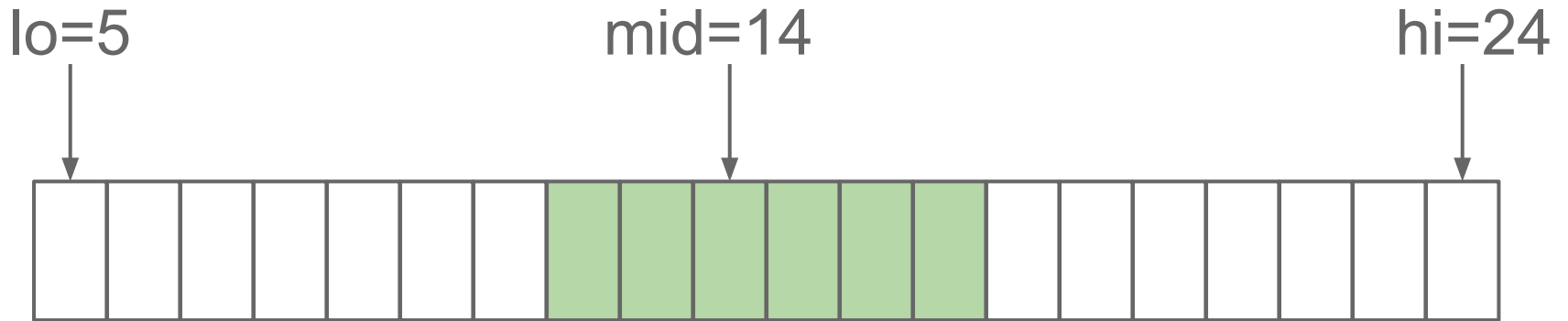


Left intervals: [12, 15], [8, 17], [6, 22]

Right intervals: [12, 15]

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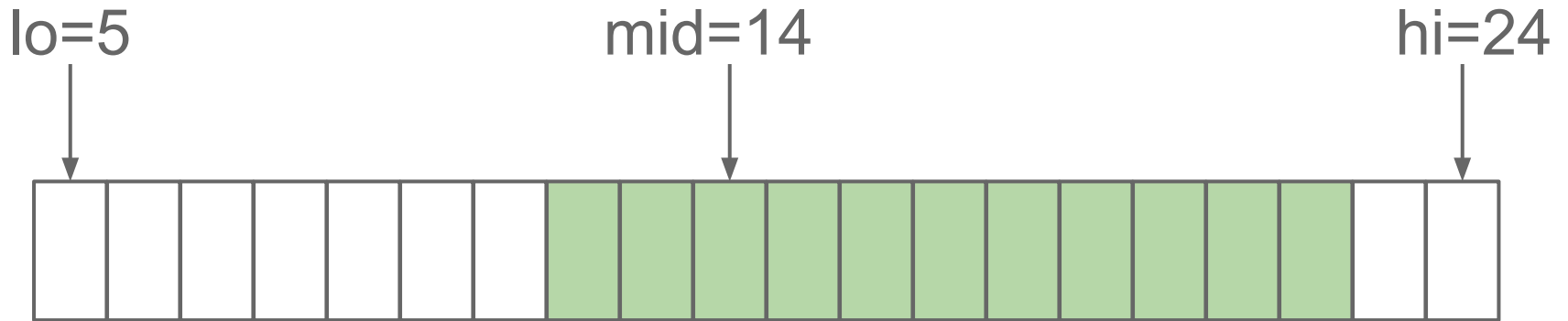




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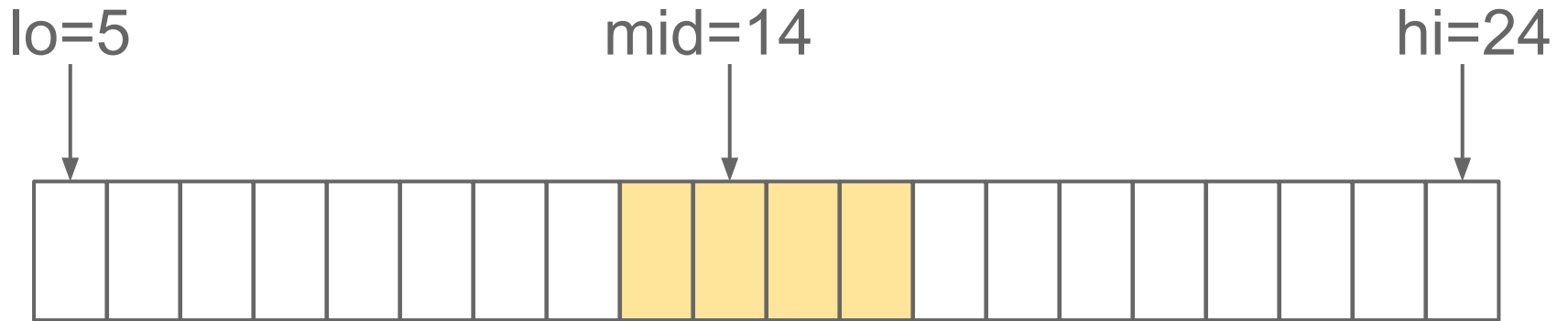
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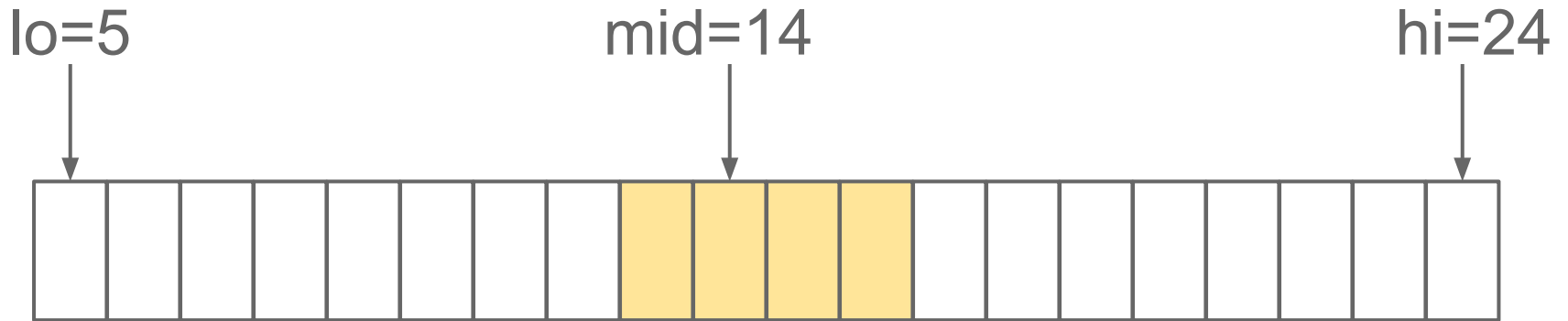
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Finally, for each query  $[a, b]$  we find the smallest left interval that contains it and the smallest right interval that contains it. The union of these two intervals is the smallest interval within  $[lo, hi]$  that contains the query.



Left intervals: [12, 15], [**8, 17**], [6, 22]

Right intervals: [12, 15], [**12, 17**], [12, 22]

We can implement `ImproveViaMid(queries, lo, mid, hi)` in  $O(|hi - lo| + queries.size())$ , for overall complexity of  $O((N + Q) \log N)$ .