未找到 洛谷 未找到

D. Locked Out

time limit per test: 2 seconds

memory limit per test: 512 megabytes

Who's a good array? You're a good array! (c)

An array b is *good* if there do not exist indices $1 \leq i < j \leq |b|$ such that $b_j - b_i = 1$.

You are given an integer. array $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$. Determine the **minimum number of elements** that need to be removed from the given array so that it becomes a good array.

有道 翻译

谁是好阵容？你们是一个很好的组合！(c)

如果不存在索引 $1 \leq i < j \leq |b|$ 这样的索引 $b_j - b_i = 1$ ，则数组 b 是好的。

给你一个整数。数组 $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ 。确定需要从给定数组中删除的最小元素数量，以使其成为一个好的数组。

Input

Pinely Round 5 (Div. 1 + Div. 2)

比赛进行中

02:39:43

Contestant

→ 提交?

语言: GNU G++17 7.3.0

选择文件: 选择文件 未选择文件

Be careful: there is 50 points penalty for submission which fails the pretests or resubmission (except failure on the first test, denial of judgement or similar verdicts). "Passed pretests" submission verdict doesn't guarantee that the solution is absolutely correct and it will pass system tests.

提交

→ 评分表

	Score
Problem A	491

Each test contains multiple test cases. The first line contains the number of test cases t ($1 \le t \le 6 \cdot 10^4$). The description of the test cases follows.

The first line of each test case contains an integer n ($1 \le n \le 3 \cdot 10^5$) — the number of elements in the array.

The second line of each test case contains n integers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ ($1 \le a_i \le n$) — the elements of the array.

It is guaranteed that the sum of n over all test cases does not exceed $3 \cdot 10^5$.

有道 翻译

输入** **

每个测试包含多个测试用例。第一行包含测试用例的数量 t （ $1 \le t \le 6 \cdot 10^4$ ）。下面是测试用例的描述。

每个测试用例的第一行包含一个整数 n （ $1 \le n \le 3 \cdot 10^5$ ）——数组中的元素数量。

每个测试用例的第二行包含 n 整数 a_1 、 a_2 、 $\ldots$ 、 a_n （ $1 \le a_i \le n$ ）——数组的元素。

保证所有测试用例 n 的和不超过 $3 \cdot 10^5$ 。

Output

For each test case, print a single integer — the minimum number of elements that need to be removed from the array to make it a good array.

有道 翻译

** **输出

对于每个测试用例，打印一个整数—需要从数组中删除的最小元素数量，以使其成为一个好的数组。

Example

input Copy

```
6
1
1
5
```

Problem B	982
Problem C	1718
Problem D	2208
Problem E	2944
Problem F	3190
Problem G	3680
Problem H	4907
Successful hack	100
Unsuccessful hack	-50
Unsuccessful submission	-50
Resubmission	-50

* If you solve problem on 00:07 from the first attempt

```
1 2 3 4 5
5
5 4 3 2 1
5
5 5 5 4 4
7
1 7 1 2 5 7 1
6
1 2 5 6 5 5
```

output Copy

```
0
2
0
0
1
2
```

Note

In the first test case, the array is good from the very beginning, so nothing needs to be removed from it.

In the second test case, the optimal solution is to remove the second and fourth elements of the array, which will result in 1, 3, 5 array.

In the third test case, the array is good from the very beginning.

In the fourth test case, the array is good from the very beginning.

In the fifth test case, the optimal solution is to remove the fourth element of the array, which will result in 1, 7, 1, 5, 7, 1 array.

In the sixth test case, one of the optimal solutions is to remove the first and fourth elements of the array, which will result in 2, 5, 5, 5 array.

有道 翻译

注意

在第一个测试用例中，数组从一开始就是好的，因此不需要从其中删除任何内容。

在第二个测试用例中，最优的解决方案是删除数组的第二和第四个元素，这将得到 1 ， 3 ， 5 数组。

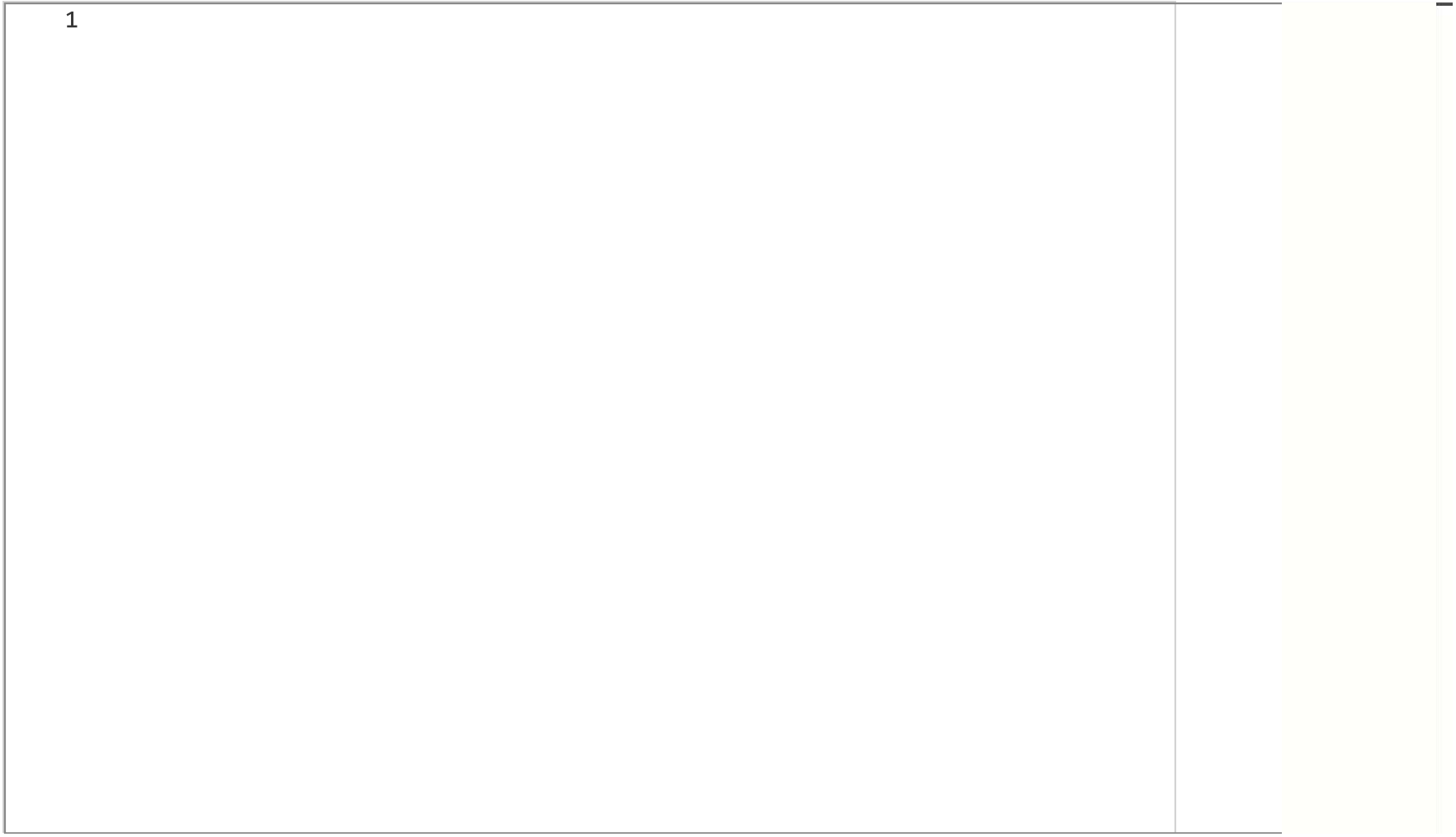
在第三个测试用例中，数组从一开始就是好的。

在第四个测试用例中，数组从一开始就是好的。

在第五个测试用例中，最优的解决方案是删除数组的第四个元素，这将得到 1 ， 7 ，1 ，5 ，7 ， 1 数组。

在第六个测试用例中，最优解决方案之一是删除数组的第一个和第四个元素，这将得到 2 ， 5 ，5 ，5 数组。

GNU G++17 7.3.0



▶ 自定义测试数据(自动保存)