숫자의 표현

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References

```
https://school.programmers.co.kr/learn/courses/30/lessons/12924#
```

References

1. Two Pointer, Java HashMap

1. Two Pointer, Java HashMap

1.1. Solution 1: 효율성 X

```
import java.util.HashMap;
class Solution {
    public int solution(int n) {
        HashMap<Integer, Integer> sumToIndex = new HashMap<>();
        HashMap<Integer, Integer> indexToSum = new HashMap<>();
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < n + 1; i ++) {
            sum += i;
            sumToIndex.put(sum, i);
            indexToSum.put(i, sum);
        }
        int cnt = 1;
        for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
            int end = indexToSum.get(i);
            if (end < n) {
                break;
            } else if (end == n) {
               cnt += 1;
                break;
            }
            if (sumToIndex.getOrDefault(end - n, 0) > 0) {
                cnt += 1;
```

숫자의 표현 1

```
}
return cnt;
}
}
```

1.2. Solution 2: 효율성 0

```
import java.util.HashMap;
class Solution {
    public int solution(int n) {
        HashMap<Integer, Integer> sumToIndex = new HashMap<>();
        int[] indexToSum = new int[n + 1];
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < n + 1; i ++) {
            sum += i;
            sumToIndex.put(sum, i);
            indexToSum[i] = sum;
        }
        int cnt = 1;
        for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
            int end = indexToSum[i];
            if (end < n) {
                break;
            } else if (end == n) {
                cnt += 1;
                break;
            }
            if (sumToIndex.getOrDefault(end - n, 0) > 0) {
                cnt += 1;
            }
        }
        return cnt;
   }
}
```

숫자의 표현 2