

1. Greedy, heap. $O(n \log n)$.
2. Sorting according to the right endpoint in increasing order, then for each interval, greedily place at the leftmost possible position. Two endpoints with distance at least n cannot affect each other, so we can wlog assume $U = O(n^2)$, and thus sorting takes $O(n \log n)$ time. Union find can be implemented in $O(n \log n)$ time in this case (deletion only, using bit packing) [1]. $O(n \log n)$.

42 / 42 test cases passed.

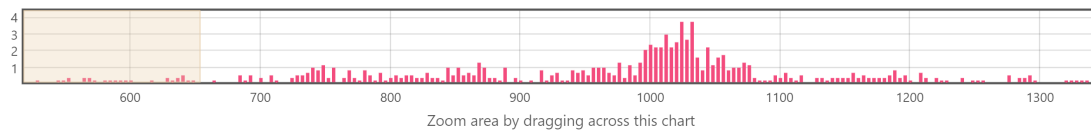
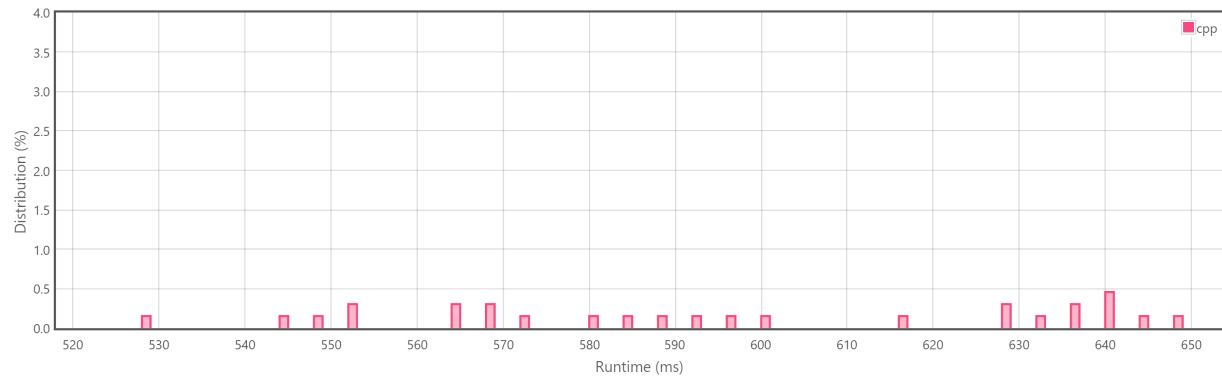
Runtime: 340 ms

Memory Usage: 71.1 MB

Status: **Accepted**

Submitted: 0 minutes ago

Accepted Solutions Runtime Distribution



Runtime: 340 ms, faster than 100.00% of C++ online submissions for Maximum Number of Events That Can Be Attended.

Memory Usage: 71.1 MB, less than 83.84% of C++ online submissions for Maximum Number of Events That Can Be Attended.

References

- [1] Harold N Gabow and Robert Endre Tarjan. A linear-time algorithm for a special case of disjoint set union. *Journal of computer and system sciences*, 30(2):209–221, 1985.