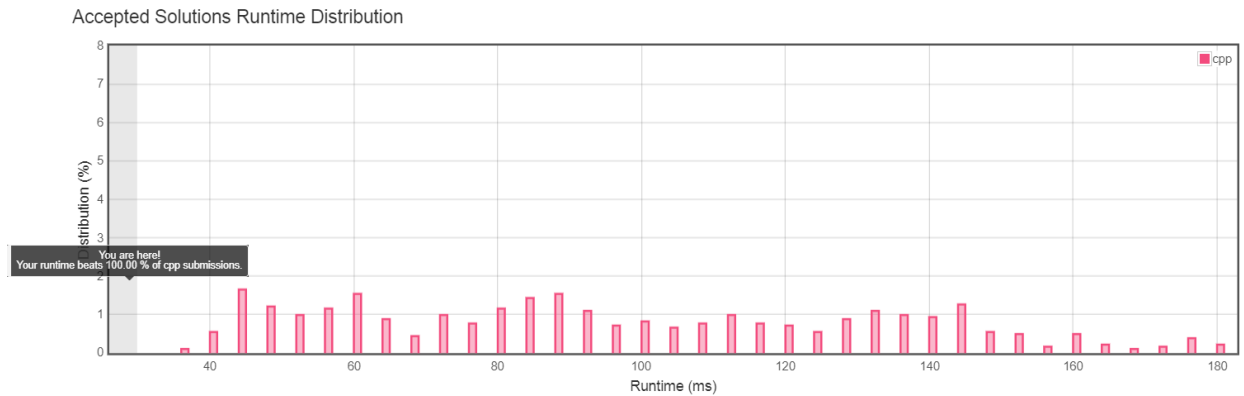


sort according to height in decreasing order in  $O(\text{sort}(n))$ , then insert people one by one, according to  $k$ . trivially this takes  $O(n \log n)$ .

we can reduce to the list indexing problem [2] and solve in  $O(n \frac{\log n}{\log \log n})$ .

in the offline setting we can also reduce to dynamic selection, by inserting people according to height in increasing order, initially insert  $1, \dots, n$  in the set, each time query the  $k$ -th smallest element in the set and delete it. the running time is  $O(n\sqrt{\log n} \log^{\frac{1}{4}} \log n)$  [1].

37 / 37 test cases passed.	Status: <b>Accepted</b>
Runtime: 28 ms	Submitted: 0 minutes ago
Memory Usage: 12 MB	



## References

- [1] Timothy M Chan and Mihai Pătraşcu. Counting inversions, offline orthogonal range counting, and related problems. In *Proceedings of the twenty-first annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete Algorithms*, pages 161–173. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 2010.
- [2] Paul F Dietz. Optimal algorithms for list indexing and subset rank. In *Workshop on Algorithms and Data Structures*, pages 39–46. Springer, 1989.