### 强整数

给定两个正整数 x 和 y,如果某一整数等于  $x^i + y^j$ ,其中整数 i >= 0 且 j >= 0,那么我们认为该整数是一个*强整数*。

返回值小于或等于 bound 的所有强整数组成的列表。

你可以按任何顺序返回答案。在你的回答中,每个值最多出现一次。

```
示例 1:
```

```
输入: x = 2, y = 3, bound = 10
```

输出: [2,3,4,5,7,9,10]

#### 解释:

 $2 = 2^0 + 3^0$ 

 $3 = 2^1 + 3^0$ 

 $4 = 2^0 + 3^1$ 

 $5 = 2^1 + 3^1$ 

 $7 = 2^2 + 3^1$ 

 $9 = 2^3 + 3^0$ 

 $10 = 2^0 + 3^2$ 

### 示例 2:

输入: x = 3, y = 5, bound = 15

输出: [2,4,6,8,10,14]

## 解题思路:

# 暴力循环控制时间限制,通过条件约束减少循环次数

```
/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* powerfulIntegers(int x, int y, int bound, int* returnSize){
  int i, count = 0, j, k, flag = 1;
  int * res = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * bound);
```

```
int t;
if(x == 1 && y == 1)//先判断一下
    if(bound >= 2)
    {
        *returnSize = 1;
        res[0] = 2;
        return res;
    }
    else
    {
        *returnSize = 0;
        return res;
    }
}
if(x < y)//x 为较大值
    t = x;
    x = y;
    y = t;
}
for(i = 0;i <= bound;i++)</pre>
{
    for(j = 1; j < bound; j *= x)
    {
        flag = 0;
        for(k = 1;k < bound;k *= y)
            if(j + k == i)
            {
                res[count++] = i;
                flag = 1;
                break;
            }
            else if(j + k > i)
                break;
            else if(y == 1)
                break;
        if(flag == 1)
            break;
    }
}
*returnSize = count;
```

return res;
}