

## 1616 Split Two Strings to Make Palindrome

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```
1  bool isPalindrome(const string& s, int i, int j){
2      while(i < j && s[i] == s[j]){
3          i++;
4          j--;
5      }
6
7      return i >= j;
8  }
9
10 bool check(const string& a, const string& b){
11     int i = 0;
12     int j = a.length() - 1;
13     while(i < j && a[i] == b[j]){
14         i++;
15         j--;
16     }
17
18     return isPalindrome(a, i, j) || isPalindrome(b, i, j);
19 }
20
21 bool checkPalindromeFormation(string a, string b) {
22     return check(a, b) || check(b, a);
23 }
```

## 1642 Furthest Building You Can Reach

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```
1  /*
2      典型的贪心算法体现
```

```
3
4     因为 ladders 算作是无限的 bricks
5     那么就先用 ladders 顶替, 然后 发现哪里bricks 用的少, 就拿 bricks 补上
6 */
7 class Solution {
8 public:
9     int furthestBuilding(vector<int>& heights, int bricks, int ladders) {
10         priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> pq;
11
12         for(int i = 0; i < heights.size() - 1; i++){
13             int deltaHeight = heights[i + 1] - heights[i];
14             if(deltaHeight > 0){
15                 pq.push(deltaHeight);
16             }
17
18             if(pq.size() > ladders){
19                 bricks -= pq.top();
20                 pq.pop();
21             }
22
23             if(bricks < 0)
24                 return i;
25         }
26
27         return heights.size() - 1;
28     }
29 };
```