Lesson3

双指针算法

- 两类
 - 。 两个指针指向两个序列
 - 。 两个指针指向一个序列
- 一般写法

```
1 for (i=0, j=0; i<n; i++) {
2 while (j < i && check(i, j)) j++;
3 //每道题目具体逻辑
4 }
```

• 核心思想

对朴素算法进行优化(单调性),时间复杂度优化为O(n),常数为2,最坏情况下O(2n) 先想暴力算法,再通过单调性进行优化,O(n^2)->O(n)

• e1: 输出字符串中每个单词

```
1 #include <iostream>
 2
   #include <cstring>
    using namespace std;
 5
   int main(void) {
6
        char str[1000];
8
        cin.getline(str, 1010);
9
10
        for (int i=0; str[i]; i++) {
            if (str[i] == ' ') continue;
11
12
13
            int j = i;
            while (j < strlen(str) \&\& str[j]!=' ') j++;
14
15
16
            for (int k=i; k<j; k++) cout << str[k];</pre>
17
            puts("");
18
            i = j;
19
20
21
        return 0;
22 }
```

• e2: 最长不重复子序列

```
1
   #include <iostream>
 2
   using namespace std;
 5
   const int N = 1e5+10;
   int a[N], s[N], n;
8
   int res;
 9
10 int main(void) {
        scanf("%d", &n);
11
12
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++) scanf("%d", &a[i]);</pre>
13
14
15
        for (int i=0, j=0; i<n; i++) {
16
            s[a[i]]++;
17
18
            while (j \le i \& s[a[i]] > 1) {
19
                s[a[j]]--;
20
                j++;
21
22
23
            res = max(res, i-j+1);
24
        }
25
26
        cout << res;</pre>
27
28
        return 0;
29 }
```

位运算

- n的二进制表示中第k位是什么: n>>k&1
- 个位 (最后一位) 是第0位, 从个位开始
- 先把第k位移至最后一位(个位) (右移运算 n>>k)
- 求个位的值
- 结合1, 2步, 得公式**n>>k&1**

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(void) {
    int a = 10;

for (int i=31; i>=0; i--) cout << (a>>i&1);

return 0;
}
```

• lowbit (x) 返回x的最后一位 (最右边) 1的位置,主要用于树状数组

```
o x=1010, lowbit (x) =10
o x=101000, lowbit (x) =1000
o lowbit (x) = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x = x - x =
```

。 应用: 统计x中1的个数

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5
   int lowbit(int x) {
 6
       return x & -x;
7
   }
8
9
   int main(void) {
       int n;
10
11
       scanf("%d", &n);
12
13
       while (n--) {
14
          int x;
          scanf("%d", &x);
15
16
17
         int res = 0;
18
           while (x) x = lowbit(x), res++;
19
20
          printf("%d ", res);
21
       }
22
23
       return 0;
24 }
```

离散化 (整数离散化)

- 适用于值域大,个数少的序列,如值域0~10^9 ,个数10^5
- 重复元素的处理: **去重,库函数**all.erase(unique(all.begin(), all.end()), all.end())
- 如何算出a[i]中i离散化后的值是多少(二分)
- 对数组**下标**进行映射

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
   #include <vector>
   #include <algorithm>
5
   using namespace std;
7
   typedef pair<int, int> PII;
8
9
   const int N = 300010;
10
11 | int n, m;
12
   int a[N], s[N];
13
```

```
14 vector<int> all;
15
    vector<PII> add, query;
16
17
    //去重函数
18
    vector<int>::iterator unique(vector<int> &a) {
19
        int j = 0;
        for (int i=0; i<a.size(); i++)</pre>
20
21
            if (!i || a[i]!=a[i-1])
22
                a[j++] = a[i];
23
24
        return a.begin()+j;
25
   }
26
27
    //二分
28
    int find(int x) {
29
        int l = 0, r = all.size()-1;
30
        while (1 < r) {
31
            int mid = 1+r>>1;
32
            if (all[mid] >= x) r = mid;
33
            else l = mid+1;
34
        }
35
36
        return r+1;
37
   }
38
39
    int main(void) {
40
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
41
42
        while (n--) {
43
            int x, c;
44
            scanf("%d%d", &x, &c);
45
            add.push_back({x, c});
46
            all.push_back(x);
47
48
49
        while (m--) {
50
            int 1, r;
            scanf("%d%d", &1, &r);
51
52
            query.push_back({1, r});
53
            all.push_back(1), all.push_back(r);
54
        }
55
56
        sort(all.begin(), all.end());
57
        // all.erase(unique(all.begin(), all.end());
58
        all.erase(unique(all), all.end());
59
        //处理插入
60
61
        for (auto item: add) {
62
            int x = find(item.first);
63
            a[x] += item.second;
64
        }
65
66
        for (int i=1; i<=all.size(); i++) s[i] = s[i-1]+a[i];
67
68
69
        //处理查询
70
        for (auto item: query) {
71
            int 1 = find(item.first), r = find(item.second);
72
            printf("%d\n", s[r]-s[l-1]);
73
        }
74
75
        return 0;
76 }
```

区间 (大多数贪心) 合并

- 按区间左端点排序
- 扫描所有区间,把所有可能有交集的区间进行合并
 - o 维护两个端点st (start) , ed(end)
 - 。 3种情况
 - 包含
 - st, ed不变
 - 有交
 - 更新ed
 - 不包含

```
1 | #include <iostream>
    #include <vector>
 3
   #include <algorithm>
    using namespace std;
 6
7
   typedef pair<int, int> PII;
8
9
    const int N = 100010;
10
    int n;
11
12
    vector<PII> segs;
13
   void merge(vector<PII> &segs) {
14
15
        vector<PII> res;
16
17
        sort(segs.begin(), segs.end());
18
19
        int st = -2e9, ed = -2e9;
        for (auto seg: segs)
20
21
           if (ed < seg.first) {</pre>
               if (ed != -2e9) res.push_back({st, ed});
22
                st = seg.first, ed = seg.second;
23
24
25
           else ed = max(ed, seg.second);
26
27
        if (st != -2e9) res.push_back({st, ed});
28
29
        segs = res;
30 }
31
32
   int main(void) {
        scanf("%d", &n);
33
34
35
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
            int 1, r;
36
37
            scanf("%d%d", &1, &r);
38
            segs.push_back(\{1, r\});
39
        }
40
41
        merge(segs);
42
43
        cout << segs.size();</pre>
44
45
        return 0;
46 }
```