



Costly Intervals ☆

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Problem

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Given an array, your goal is to find, for each element, the largest subarray containing it whose cost is at least k .

Specifically, let $A = [A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n]$ be an array of length n , and let $A_{l..r} = [A_l, \dots, A_r]$ be the subarray from index l to index r . Also,

- Let $\text{MAX}(l, r)$ be the largest number in $A_{l..r}$.
- Let $\text{MIN}(l, r)$ be the smallest number in $A_{l..r}$.
- Let $\text{OR}(l, r)$ be the bitwise OR of the elements of $A_{l..r}$.
- Let $\text{AND}(l, r)$ be the bitwise AND of the elements of $A_{l..r}$.

The cost of $A_{l..r}$, denoted $\text{cost}(l, r)$, is defined as

$$\text{cost}(l, r) = (\text{OR}(l, r) - \text{AND}(l, r)) - (\text{MAX}(l, r) - \text{MIN}(l, r)).$$

The size of $A_{l..r}$ is defined as $r - l + 1$.

You are given the array A and an integer k . For each index i from 1 to n , your goal is to find the largest size of any subarray $A_{l..r}$ such that $1 \leq l \leq i \leq r \leq n$ and $\text{cost}(l, r) \geq k$.

Consider, array $A = [2, 4, 3, 1, 7]$ and $k = 6$. The possible sub-arrays and their costs would be as follows:

| l, r | $A_{(l..r)}$ | $\text{Cost}(l, r)$ | l, r | $A_{(l..r)}$ | $\text{Cost}(l, r)$ | l, r | $A_{(l..r)}$ | $\text{Cost}(l, r)$ |
|--------|--------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1,1 | [2] | 0 | 2,2 | [4] | 0 | 3,4 | [3,1] | 0 |
| 1,2 | [2,4] | 4 | 2,3 | [4,3] | 6 | 3,5 | [3,1,7] | 0 |
| 1,3 | [2,4,3] | 5 | 2,4 | [4,3,1] | 4 | 4,4 | [1] | 0 |
| 1,4 | [2,4,3,1] | 4 | 2,5 | [4,3,1,7] | 1 | 4,5 | [1,7] | 0 |
| 1,5 | [2,4,3,1,7] | 1 | 3,3 | [3] | 0 | 5,5 | [7] | 0 |

Complete the function `costlyIntervals` which takes two integers n and k as first line of input, and array A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n in the second line of input. Return an array of n integers, where the i^{th} element contains the answer for index i of the input array, $1 \leq i \leq n$. Every element of the output array denotes the largest size of a subarray containing i whose cost is at least k , or -1 if there is no such subarray.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $0 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$



- $0 \leq k \leq 10^9$

Subtasks

- For 5% of the maximum score, $n \leq 100$.
- For 15% of the maximum score, $n \leq 5 \cdot 10^3$.

Sample Input

$n = 5, k = 6$

$A = [2, 4, 3, 1, 7]$

Sample Output

$[-1, 2, 2, -1, -1]$

Explanation

In this example, we have $k = 6$. There is only one subarray whose cost is at least 6, and that is $A_{2..3} = [4, 3]$, since $cost(2, 3) = 6$. Its size is 2. Thus, for $i = 2$ and $i = 3$, the answer is 2, and for the others, -1.

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable)  

Java 7



```

1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.math.*;
3  import java.security.*;
4  import java.text.*;
5  import java.util.*;
6  import java.util.concurrent.*;
7  import java.util.regex.*;
8
9  public class Solution {
10
11      // Complete the costlyIntervals function below.
12      static int[] costlyIntervals(int n, int k, int[] A) {
13          // Return a list of length n consisting of the answers
14
15      }
16
17      private static final Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
18
19      public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
20          BufferedWriter bufferedWriter = new BufferedWriter(new
21          FileWriter(System.getenv("OUTPUT_PATH")));
22
23          String[] nk = scanner.nextLine().split(" ");
24
25          int n = Integer.parseInt(nk[0]);
26
27          int k = Integer.parseInt(nk[1]);
28
29          int[] A = new int[n];

```

```
29
30     String[] AItems = scanner.nextLine().split(" ");
31     scanner.skip("(\\r\\n|\\[\\n\\r\\u2028\\u2029\\u0085])?");
32
33     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
34         int AItem = Integer.parseInt(AItems[i]);
35         A[i] = AItem;
36     }
37
38     int[] result = costlyIntervals(n, k, A);
39
40     for (int i = 0; i < result.length; i++) {
41         bufferedWriter.write(String.valueOf(result[i]));
42
43         if (i != result.length - 1) {
44             bufferedWriter.write("\\n");
45         }
46     }
47
48     bufferedWriter.newLine();
49
50     bufferedWriter.close();
51
52     scanner.close();
53 }
54 }
55
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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