## 双指针 首侧 7 门对排信, 快排 0 对指针指向两个序列(归前) 日指向一个序列(快排)

```
for (i = 0, j = 0; i < n; i ++ )
{
    while (j < i && check(i, j)) j ++ ;
    // 每道题目的具体逻辑
}
```

最極思想:双尾临入X n²→2n→0(n²)→0(n²)→0(n)

## 村基做法出发 — 双指针 13到:最长不重复于序列

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int N = 1e5 + 10;
int a[N],s[N];
int n;
bool check(int i,int j)
  if(s[a[i]]>1) return true;
  else return false;
int main()
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++ ) scanf("%d",&a[i]);
  int res = 0;
  for (int i = 0, j=0; i < n; i ++ )
     s[a[i]] ++;
     while(j < n && check(i,j))
        s[a[j]]--;
       | ++;
     res = max(res,i-j+1);
  printf("%d",res);
  return 0;
```

常见操作:0n的二进制表示中,常长位是儿?

$$n = 15 = (1111)_{2}$$

 $n=15=(1111)_2$  43210a.休把簿上位物则最后一位 n=17k > n>>k&16. 新个位是~

何, 10的二进制:1010 10/07) 10 10/0 1 10/ 2 10 3 1

应用.统计》中(的个数:

```
#include <iostream>
              #include <cstring>
              #include <algorithm>
              using namespace std;
             const int N = 100010;
             int a;
             int main()
                scanf("%d", &n);
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++ )
                  scanf("%d", &a);
                  int icnt=0:
                  while(a)
                    a -=a&(-a);
                    icnt += 1;
                  printf("%d ",icnt);
                return 0;
X = 1010 .... 00 ...00
```

(a)  $\times 10^{10}$   $\times 10^{10}$ 

初る~\*\*

① OC了中有重复元事: 去重

○如何写出 叱问, 离散化后的<u>伤</u> [二分] →保存 (α-)下标)

去重常用化物: Sort(alls.begin),alls.end()); alls.ernse (unique(alls.beginc), alls.endu),alls.endu);

产款化6的位

育散发报前缀和一(上小) (上, 門) (上, 門) 以射成自然数

```
using namespace std;
typedef pair<int, int> PII;
const int N = 300010;
vector<PII> add,query;
vector<int> alls;
int a[N],s[N];
int find(int x)
  int I=0,r=alls.size()-1;
  while(I<r)
     int mid = (l+r+1) / 2;
     if(alls[mid]<=x) l=mid;
     else r = mid -1;
  return r+1;
int main()
  int n.m:
  scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
     int x,c;
     scanf("%d%d", &x, &c);
     add.push_back({x,c});
     alls.push_back(x);
  for (int i=0; i < m; i++)
     int l,r;
     scanf("%d%d", &I, &r);
     query.push_back({I,r});
     alls.push_back(I);
     alls.push_back(r);
  sort(alls.begin(),alls.end());
  alls.erase(unique(alls.begin(),alls.end()),alls.end());
  for(auto item: add)
     int x = find(item.first);
     a[x] += item.second;
  for (int i = 1; i \le alls.size(); i ++ ) s[i] = a[i]+s[i-1];
  for(auto item: query)
     int I = find(item.first);
     int r = find(item.second);
     cout<<s[r] -s[l-1]<<endl;
  return 0;
```

区间台并

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
typedef pair<int,int> PII;
vector<PII> itv;
vector<PII> merge(vector<PII>& itv)
  vector<PII> res;
  int st = -1e9-10, ed = -1e9-10;
  sort(itv.begin(),itv.end());
  for(auto i: itv)
     if(i.first > ed)
       if(st != -1e9-10) res.push_back({st,ed});
       st = i.first;
       ed = i.second;
     else
        ed = max(i.second,ed);
   res.push_back({st,ed});
  return res;
int main()
  int n;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
     int l,r;
     scanf("%d%d", &l, &r);
     itv.push_back({l,r});
  auto res = merge(itv);
  printf("%d",res.size());
  return 0;
```