

# 双指针算法之同向双指针（下）

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课程版本 v7.0

# 滑动窗口求和

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<https://www.lintcode.com/problem/window-sum/description>

nums = [1,2,7,8,5], k = 3

求出数组中所有连续 k 个数之和

返回 [10,17,20]

套用模板, 唯一不同是  $j = 0$  作为初始

```
def winSum(self, nums, k):  
    if not nums or len(nums) < k:  
        return []  
  
    result = []  
    j, window_sum = 0, 0  
    for i in range(len(nums)):  
        while j < len(nums) and j - i < k:  
            window_sum += nums[j]  
            j += 1  
        if j - i == k:  
            result.append(window_sum)  
            window_sum -= nums[i]  
  
    return result
```

```
public int[] winSum(int[] nums, int k) {  
    if (nums == null || nums.length < k) {  
        return new int[]{};  
    }  
    if (k == 0) {  
        return new int[nums.length];  
    }  
  
    int[] results = new int[nums.length - k + 1];  
    int j = 0, sum = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {  
        while (j < nums.length && j - i < k) {  
            sum += nums[j];  
            j++;  
        }  
        if (j - i == k) {  
            results[i] = sum;  
        }  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
  
    return results;  
}
```

# k次替换后的最长重复字符

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<https://www.lintcode.com/problem/longest-repeating-character-replacement/>

允许替换字符串中的字符 K 次

问替换之后，最长的重复字符有多长

$s = ABABA, k = 2$

替换 B 到 A 可以获得长度为 5 的全A子串

```
def characterReplacement(self, s, k):
    counter = {}
    answer = 0
    j = 0
    max_freq = 0
    for i in range(len(s)):
        while j < len(s) and j - i - max_freq <= k:
            counter[s[j]] = counter.get(s[j], 0) + 1
            max_freq = max(max_freq, counter[s[j]])
            j += 1

        # update answer
        if j - i - max_freq > k:
            answer = max(answer, j - 1 - i)
        else:
            answer = max(answer, j - i)

        # update max_freq
        counter[s[i]] -= 1
        max_freq = max(counter.values())
    return answer
```

```
public int characterReplacement(String s, int k) {
    if (s == null) {
        return 0;
    }

    int j = 0, answer = 0, maxFreq = 0, count;
    HashMap<Character, Integer> counter = new HashMap<>();

    for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
        while (j < s.length() && j - i - maxFreq <= k) {
            count = counter.getOrDefault(s.charAt(j), 0) + 1;
            counter.put(s.charAt(j), count);
            maxFreq = Math.max(maxFreq, count);
            j++;
        }
        if (j - i - maxFreq > k) {
            answer = Math.max(answer, j - i - 1);
        } else {
            answer = Math.max(answer, j - i);
        }

        count = counter.get(s.charAt(i)) - 1;
        counter.put(s.charAt(i), count);
        maxFreq = getMaxFreq(counter);
    }

    return answer;
}
```

# 数组和字符串上的同向双指针总结

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数组和字符串的问题有很多题都是和双指针，特别是同向双指针有关

通常问题让我们求是一段子数组或者子字符串

所以遇到“子数组 SubArray”和“子字符串 SubString”就需要往同向双指针思考