Two Pointers

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\cup '	3, 33,,,,	0 A V	0.0			No.
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< **Question** >: Given an integer sorted array A and an integer K. Find any pair[i, j] such that A[i] + A[j] = K, [i!=j]

Example: A[] \rightarrow [-5 -2 1 8 10 12 15], $K = \underline{11}$

A(2) + A(4) = 11 Ars = true

Quiz: [-3 0 1 3 6 8 11 14 18 25], K = 12

A[2] + A[6] = 12 Ans = true

Bruteforce \rightarrow $\forall i,j$ check if A[i] + A[j] = K& $i \mid = j$. $TC = O(N^2)$ SC = O(1)

Birary Search \rightarrow Ali] + Alj] = $K \Rightarrow Alj$] = K-Ali]

Vi, search if K-Ali] is present in array

s.t i!=j. $TC = O(N \log_2(N))$ SC = O(1)

<u>Hashset</u>

TC = O(N) SC = O(N)

Two - pointer approach

1.
$$i = 0, j = 1$$
 | Same [-3 0 1 3 6 8 11 14 18 25],
2. $i = N-1, j = N-2$ | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$$-3 + 0 = -3 < 12$$

→ ircrease the sum

⇒incresse i or j

(no defined update) ⇒ X

$$A Li + A Li = K$$

A[N-1] + A[0] > K

car never be the ars.

```
[ -3 0 <mark>1</mark> 3 6 8 <mark>11</mark> 14 18 25 ],
                                      K = 12
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
A Li + A Lj = K
 -3 + 25 = 22 > 12, j--
 -3 + 18 = 15 > 12, j --
 -3 + 14 = 11 < 12, i++
 0 + 14 = 14 > 12 , 1 --
 0 + 11 = 11 < 12, i++
 1 + 11 = 12 = K Ans = true
  i = 0 j = N-1
  while (i < j) {
   if (A Li] + A Li] = = K return true ((Li, L))
   if (AliJ+AljJ > K) j--
  return false
                      TC = O(N) SC = O(1)
```

$$i = 0$$
 $j = N-1$ ent $= 0$
while $(i < j)$ &

if (A Li J + A Lj J = = K)// (i, j)

ert ++

```
Two Pointers // i++ OR j-- OR both \rightarrow distinct element
       3 4 (A[i] + A[j] > K) j--
      return ent
                               TC = O(N) SC = O(1)
  i = 0 j = N-1 are = 0
  while (i < j) of
      if (ALi] + ALj] == K) {
       x = ALi ert z = 0
       → while (i < j la Ali] = = x) { i++ crtx++}
       y = AGI enty = 0
       → while (i <= j && Aj: ] == y & j -- crty ++ 3
         if (x!=y) ars = ertx * erty
        else { t = crtx + erty
                      ext = 0 + 2 = 3 \qquad ext = 0
                   ars += t*(t-1)/2 ||^{t}C_{2}
     J if (Ali] + A[j] > K) j --
                           TC = O(N) SC = O(1)
```

< **Question** >: Given an integer sorted array A and an integer K. Find any pair[i,j] such that A[i] - A[j] = K, i!= j

$$arr[] \rightarrow [-5 -2 \ 1 \ 8 \ 10 \ 12 \ 15]$$

$$k = II$$

$$0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6$$

$$Ars = \underline{true}$$

Bruteforce
$$\rightarrow$$
 TC = $O(N^2)$ SC = $O(I)$
Binary Search \rightarrow TC = $O(N\log_2(N))$ SC = $O(I)$
Hash Set \rightarrow TC = $O(N)$ SC = $O(N)$

A
$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $K = 10$

$$\uparrow A \downarrow j 7 - A \downarrow i \uparrow \downarrow = K$$

$$12 - 1 = |1| > 10 \Rightarrow decrease \Rightarrow j -- OR i ++$$

$$A \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \qquad K = 10$$

$$A[j] - A[i] = K$$

$$2 - 1 = 1 < 10 \Rightarrow increase \Rightarrow j++$$

$$4 - 1 = 3 < 10 \Rightarrow j++$$

$$5 - 1 = 4 < 10 \Rightarrow j++$$

$$|2-1=11>10 \Rightarrow i++$$

$$i = 0$$
 $j = 1$

while (j < N && i < N) {

$$\frac{3}{2}$$
 return false $TC = O(N)$ $SC = O(1)$

$$TC = O(N)$$
 $SC = O(I)$

H.W → Lovert of pairs s.t A/j?-A/i?=K, i!=j.

< Question > : Given an arr[N] of positive integers and an integer K. Check if there exists a subarray with sum = K.

K > 0

 $arr[] \rightarrow [1 2 5 4 3], K = 9$

Ans = true

 $ce \rightarrow \forall subservey, check if sum = K.$

 $TC = O(N^3) \longrightarrow O(N^2)$ (corry forward)

 $A = [1 \ 3 \ 15 \ 10 \ 20 \ 3 \ 23 \ 33 \ 43]$

K = 33

sum i - j = K

1 < 33, increase > j++

Ali] posetive => x + Ali] > x

4 < 33 ⇒ j++

19 < 33 ⇒ j++

29 < 33 → j++

49 >33 ⇒ i++

48 >33 ⇒ j++

 $45 > 33 \Rightarrow i++$

sum for empty suray = 0

30 < 33 ⇒ j++

33 = K ⇒ Ans = true

$$i=0$$
 $j=0$ sum = $A(0)$

while $(j < N)$ {

if $(sum == K)$ return true $||i-j|$

if $(sum > K)$ { sum -= $A[i]$ $i++3$

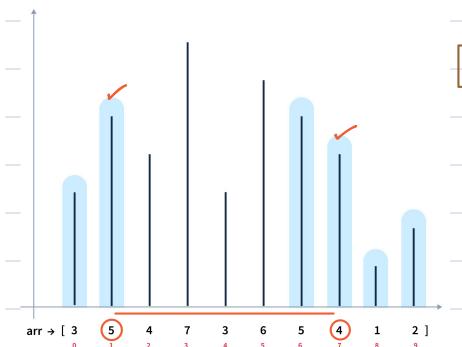
else { $j++$ sum += $A[j]$ }

return false
$$TC = O(N)$$
 $SC = O(I)$

$$TC = O(N)$$
 $SC = O(I)$

Container with most water

< Question >: Given an arr[N] where every element represents height of walls. You need to pick any two walls such that water accumulated is maximum.

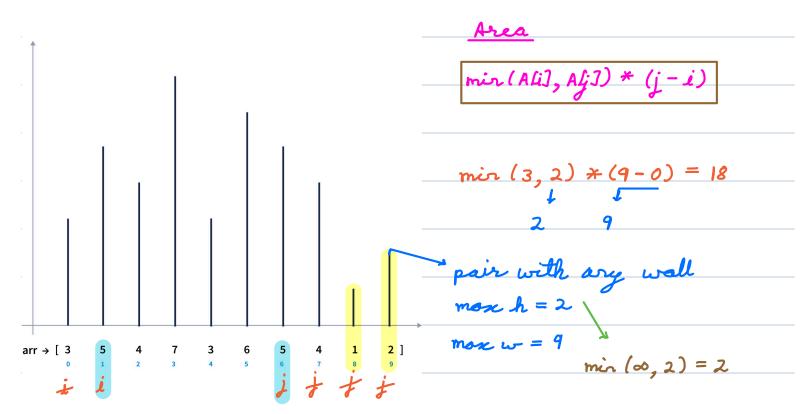


$$\omega = 6$$
 $h = 4$

Area = 24

Bruteforce $\rightarrow \forall i, j$ calculate area & take mox. $TC = O(N^2)$ SC = O(I)

Two Pointers



_ i _	j	Area mir (AGI) * (j - i)	Ans
	9	mir(3,2)*(9-0)=18	18
0	8	mir (3,1) * (8-0) = 8	
0	7	min $(3,4) \times (7-0) = 21$	21
	7	min $(5,4) * (7-1) = 24$	24
	6	min $(5,5) * (6-1) = 25$	25
2	S		

$$i = 0$$
 $j = N-1$ and $j = 0$

while (i < j) &

else $\{i++j--\}$

J

$$TC = O(N) \qquad SC = O(I)$$















