## Minimum removals from array to make max – min <= K

给定数组arr(长度N)与整数K,求需要从数组中移除的数的最小个数,使得移除后的数组满足MAX-MIN ≤ K

dp[i][j]表示使得arr[j] - arr[i]  $\leq$  K所需要移除的元素数量,(i, ...,j)表示移除元素后的剩余元素的索引minRemoves函数返回使得(i,...,j)满足arr[j] - arr[i]  $\leq$  K所需要移除的元素的数量对于dp[i][j]来说,有两种途径:

- 1. 移除arr[i],则剩余元素为(i + 1, ...,j)
- 2. 移除arr[j],则剩余元素为(i, ..., j 1)

取两者之间的最小值并+1

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
vector<vector<int>> dp(100, vector<int>(100, -1));
int minRemoves(vector<int> &arr, int i, int j, int K) {
    if (i \ge j \mid \mid arr[j] - arr[i] \le K) return 0;
    if (dp[i][j] != -1) return dp[i][j];
    else if (arr[j] - arr[i] > K) {
        dp[i][j] = 1 + min(minRemoves(arr, i + 1, j, K), minRemoves(arr, i, j - 1, K));
    return dp[i][j];
}
int main() {
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--) {
        int N, K;
        scanf("%d %d", &N, &K);
        vector<int> arr(N);
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
        sort(arr.begin(), arr.end());
        printf("%d\n", minRemoves(arr, 0, N - 1, K));
}
```

## O(nlogn)

采用双指针法

(i,j)维护满足arr[j] - arr[i] ≤ K的关系,而maxLen保存最长的(i,j)

最终返回arr.size() - maxLen即为要移除的元素个数

```
scanf("%d", &T);
while (T--) {
    int N, K;
    scanf("%d %d", &N, &K);
    vector<int> arr(N);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    sort(arr.begin(), arr.end());
    printf("%d\n", minRemoves(arr, K));
}
</pre>
```