

July 16 BinarySearchModels

```

1 // 非严格递增
2 // 模板1 f(a[pos]) <= target < f(a[pos + 1])
3 public int func(input...) {
4     // 经过分析, 将原问题转为
5     // 白板上的东西
6     T[] arr = new T[n];
7     G target = xxx;
8     int start = 0;
9     int end = n - 1;
10    int pos = -1;
11    while (start <= end) {
12        int mid = start + (end - start) / 2;
13        G midVal = g(mid);
14        if (midVal <= target) {
15            pos = mid;
16            start = mid + 1;
17        } else {
18            end = mid - 1;
19        }
20    }
21    return pos;
22 }

```

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1 // 非严格递增
2 // 模板3 f(a[pos - 1]) <= target < f(a[pos])
3 public int func(input...) {
4     // 经过分析, 将原问题转为
5     // 白板上的东西
6     T[] arr = new T[n];
7     G target = xxx;
8     int start = 0;
9     int end = n - 1;
10    int pos = n;
11    while (start <= end) {
12        int mid = start + (end - start) / 2;
13        G midVal = g(mid);
14        if (midVal > target) {
15            pos = mid;
16            end = mid - 1;
17        } else {
18            start = mid + 1;
19        }
20    }
21    return pos;
22 }

```

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1 // 非严格递减
2 // 模板5 f(a[pos]) >= target > f(a[pos + 1])
3 public int func(input...) {
4     // 经过分析, 将原问题转为
5     // 白板上的东西
6     T[] arr = new T[n];
7     G target = xxx;
8     int start = 0;
9     int end = n - 1;
10    int pos = -1;
11    while (start <= end) {
12        int mid = start + (end - start) / 2;
13        G midVal = g(mid);
14        if (midVal >= target) {
15            pos = mid;
16            start = mid + 1;
17        } else {
18            end = mid - 1;
19        }
20    }
21    return pos;
22 }

```

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1 // 非严格递增
2 // 模板2 f(a[pos]) < target <= f(a[pos + 1])
3 public int func(input...) {
4     // 经过分析, 将原问题转为
5     // 白板上的东西
6     T[] arr = new T[n];
7     G target = xxx;
8     int start = 0;
9     int end = n - 1;
10    int pos = -1;
11    while (start <= end) {
12        int mid = start + (end - start) / 2;
13        G midVal = g(mid);
14        if (midVal < target) {
15            pos = mid;
16            start = mid + 1;
17        } else {
18            end = mid - 1;
19        }
20    }
21    return pos;
22 }

```

```

1 // 非严格递减
2 // 模板4 f(a[pos - 1]) < target <= f(a[pos])
3 public int func(input...) {
4     // 经过分析, 将原问题转为
5     // 白板上的东西
6     T[] arr = new T[n];
7     G target = xxx;
8     int start = 0;
9     int end = n - 1;
10    int pos = n;
11    while (start <= end) {
12        int mid = start + (end - start) / 2;
13        G midVal = g(mid);
14        if (midVal >= target) {
15            pos = mid;
16            end = mid - 1;
17        } else {
18            start = mid + 1;
19        }
20    }
21    return pos;
22 }

```

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1 // 非严格递减
2 // 模板6 f(a[pos]) > target >= f(a[pos + 1])
3 public int func(input...) {
4     // 经过分析, 将原问题转为
5     // 白板上的东西
6     T[] arr = new T[n];
7     G target = xxx;
8     int start = 0;
9     int end = n - 1;
10    int pos = -1;
11    while (start <= end) {
12        int mid = start + (end - start) / 2;
13        G midVal = g(mid);
14        if (midVal > target) {
15            pos = mid;
16            start = mid + 1;
17        } else {
18            end = mid - 1;
19        }
20    }
21    return pos;
22 }

```

```

1 // 非严格递减
2 // 模板7 f(a[pos - 1]) >= target > f(a[pos])
3 public int func(input...) {
4     // 经过分析, 将原问题转为
5     // 白板上的东西
6     T[] arr = new T[n];
7     G target = xxx;
8     int start = 0;
9     int end = n - 1;
10    int pos = n;
11    while (start <= end) {
12        int mid = start + (end - start) / 2;
13        G midVal = g(mid);
14        if (midVal < target) {
15            pos = mid;
16            end = mid - 1;
17        } else {
18            start = mid + 1;
19        }
20    }
21    return pos;
22 }

```

```

1 // 非严格递减
2 // 模板8 f(a[pos - 1]) > target >= f(a[pos])
3 public int func(input...) {
4     // 经过分析, 将原问题转为
5     // 白板上的东西
6     T[] arr = new T[n];
7     G target = xxx;
8     int start = 0;
9     int end = n - 1;
10    int pos = n;
11    while (start <= end) {
12        int mid = start + (end - start) / 2;
13        G midVal = g(mid);
14        if (midVal <= target) {
15            pos = mid;
16            end = mid - 1;
17        } else {
18            start = mid + 1;
19        }
20    }
21    return pos;
22 }

```

八个模板如上, 递增情况下, 当midVal > target时, end = mid - 1; 砍掉后头到前面值更小的区间内找target, 当midVal < target时, 砍掉前头到后面值更大的区间内找target。递减情况下, 当midVal > target时, start = mid + 1, 砍掉前头到后面值更小的区间找target, 当midVal < target时, 砍掉后头到前面值更大的区间找target。pos的更新永远跟着if (condition) 后面走。

如有错误, 欢迎指正。谢谢大家。

binary_search

Updated 8 days ago by Chenhui Li and New Soft Valley

followup discussions for lingering questions and comments

☒ Resolved ☐ Unresolved



New Soft Valley 9 days ago

2, 3, 6, 7不对

```

if (condition) {
    pos = mid;
    调整start或者end
} else {
    调整start或者end
}

```

pos = mid永远发生在if里面。不会在else里面。



Chenhui Li 9 days ago 终于理解了, 还是昨晚说的那个问题, 把要求什么搞混了, 要求的是什么, if (condition) 就写什么, pos = mid不变, 然后start end根据砍前面还是后面来调整。



New Soft Valley 9 days ago 那快更新啊! 这么多双眼睛盯着你们的代码!



New Soft Valley 9 days ago 第5, 6的pos, 应该是-1

另外每个模板里,
把
T[] arr = new T[size];
改写成
T[] arr = new T[n];

把
int end = arr.length - 1;
改成
int end = n - 1;

会方便以后查看一些



Bre 8 days ago 所有模版都调对吗? 好像chenhui 还改了。



Chenhui Li 8 days ago 不好意思, 刚刚改完了。



New Soft Valley 8 days ago

Ship-it!

