



排序與搜尋

Sorting and Searching



本課程由以下贊助商贊助辦理



DEVCORE





主題

- 排序
- 建表
- 二分搜
- 各種二分搜技巧
- 雙指針

排序

- Bubble sort
- Merge sort
- C++內建sort用法
- 例題

Bubble Sort

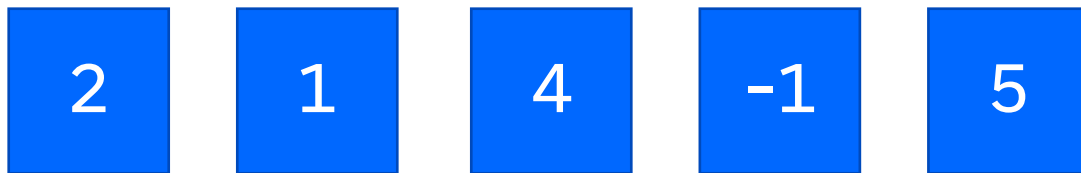
- 邊掃邊交換比較大的數字
- 當前最大的會被移動到最右邊
- 掃 $n-1$ 次

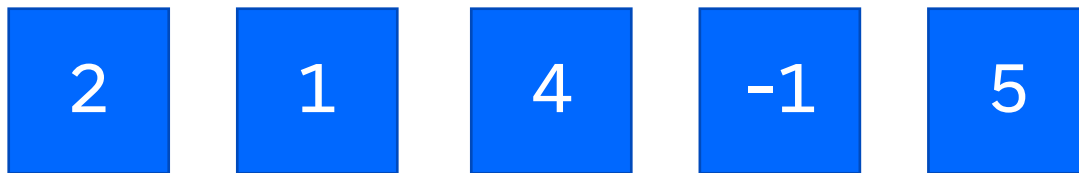


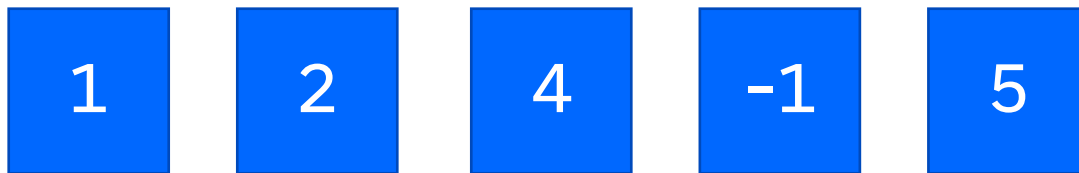


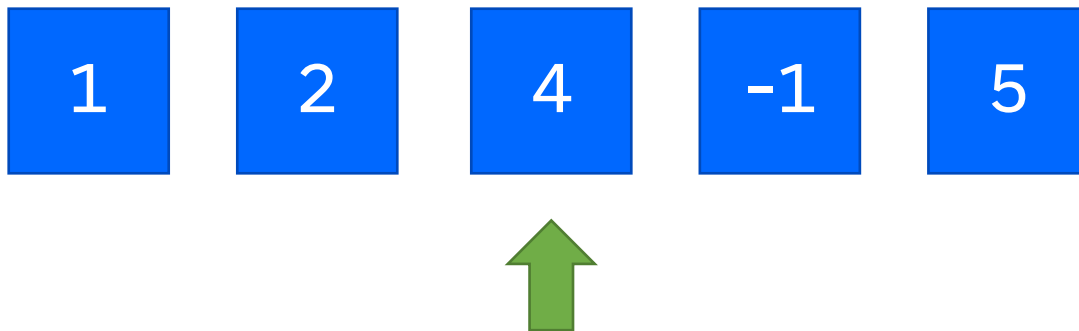












1 2 -1 4 5



1 2 -1 4 5



1 2 -1 4 5



1 -1 2 4 5





1	-1	2	4	5
---	----	---	---	---







Code

```
for (int j = 0; j < n - 1; j++) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1 - j; i++) {  
        if (a[i] > a[i + 1]) swap(a[i], a[i + 1]);  
    }  
}
```

Merge Sort

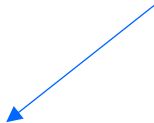
- 切一半，分別遞迴做排序
- 合併兩半



1	-1	5	4	2	-5
---	----	---	---	---	----



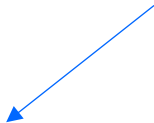
1	-1	5	4	2	-5
---	----	---	---	---	----




1	-1	5
---	----	---



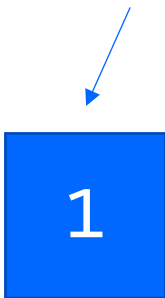
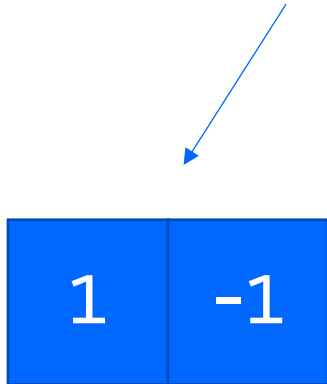
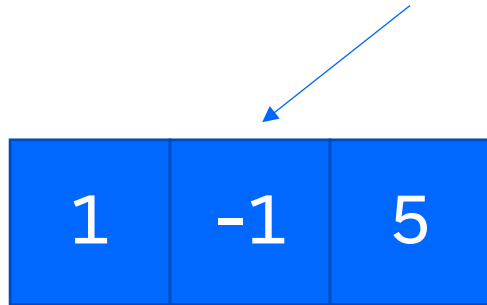
1	-1	5	4	2	-5
---	----	---	---	---	----



1	-1	5
---	----	---

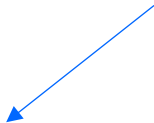


1	-1
---	----






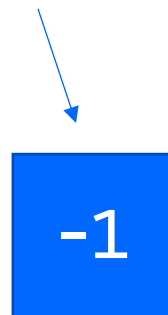
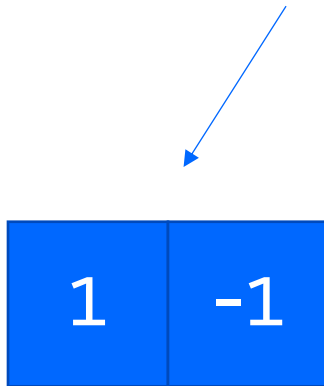
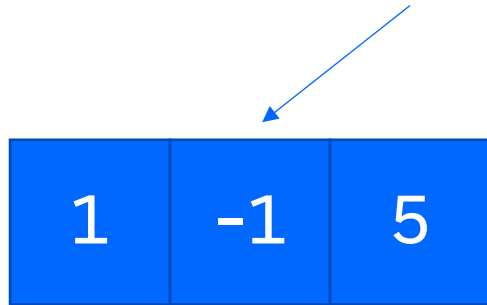
1	-1	5	4	2	-5
---	----	---	---	---	----



1	-1	5
---	----	---

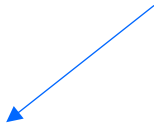


1	-1
---	----






1	-1	5	4	2	-5
---	----	---	---	---	----



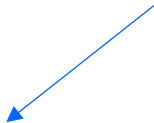
1	-1	5
---	----	---




1	-1
---	----



-1	1	5	4	2	-5
----	---	---	---	---	----



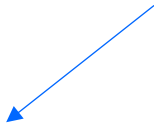
-1	1	5
----	---	---



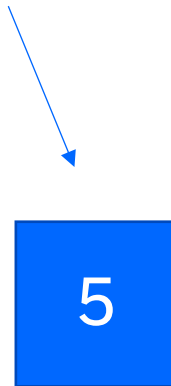
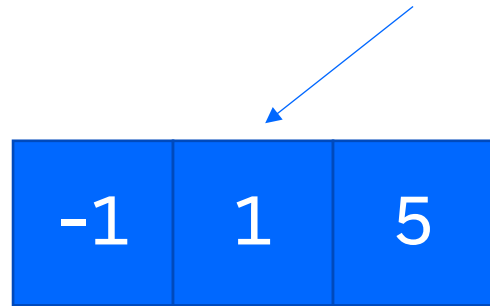
-1	1
----	---



-1	1	5	4	2	-5
----	---	---	---	---	----

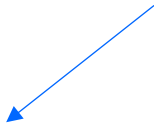


-1	1	5
----	---	---





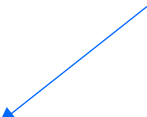
-1	1	5	4	2	-5
----	---	---	---	---	----



-1	1	5
----	---	---



-1	1	5	4	2	-5
----	---	---	---	---	----



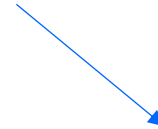
-1	1	5
----	---	---



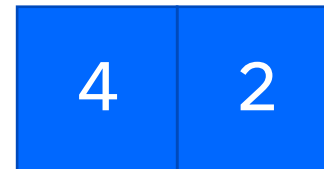
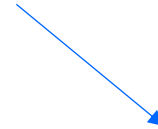
-1	1	5	4	2	-5
----	---	---	---	---	----

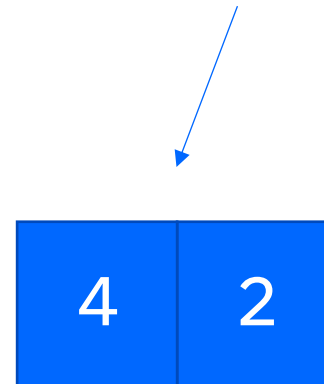
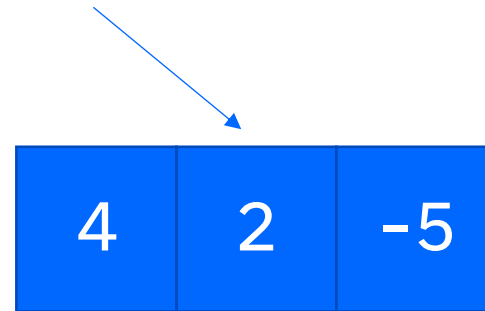


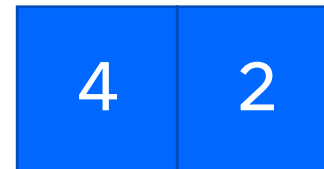
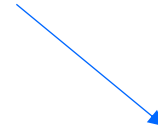
-1	1	5	4	2	-5
----	---	---	---	---	----

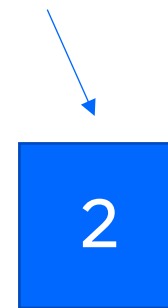
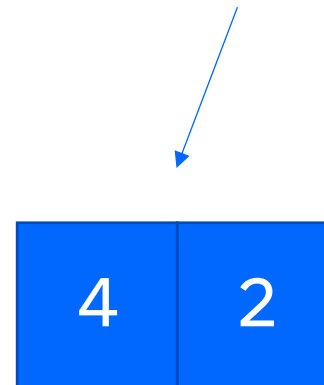
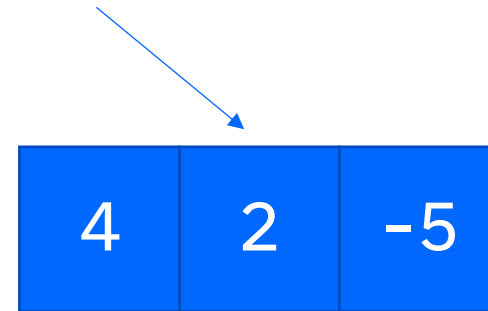


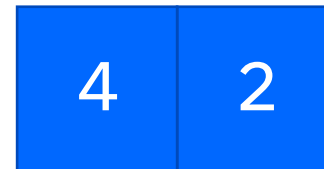
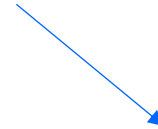
4	2	-5
---	---	----

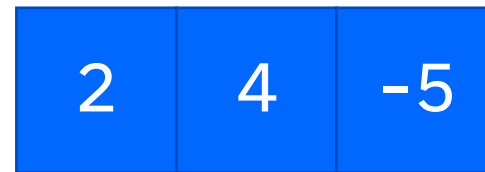
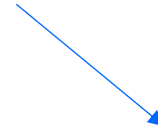






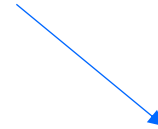




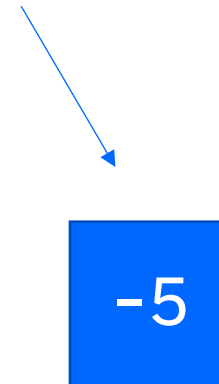
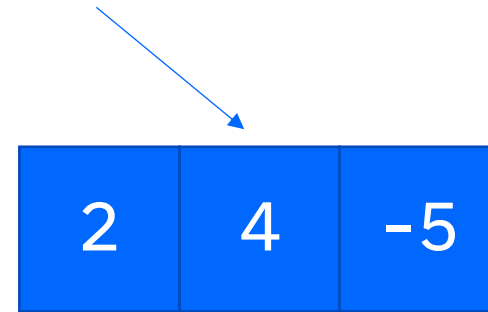




-1	1	5	2	4	-5
----	---	---	---	---	----

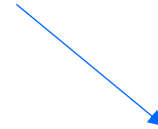


2	4	-5
---	---	----





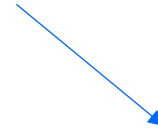
-1	1	5	2	4	-5
----	---	---	---	---	----



2	4	-5
---	---	----





-1	1	5	-5	2	4
----	---	---	----	---	---



-5	2	4
----	---	---



-1	1	5	-5	2	4
----	---	---	----	---	---



-5	-1	1	2	4	5
----	----	---	---	---	---

合併(Merge)

- 每次找當前左半邊或右半邊最小的數字加入到tmp陣列
- 複製tmp陣列回原本的陣列

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---



右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

--	--	--	--	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---



右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5					
----	--	--	--	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---



右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5					
----	--	--	--	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---



右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1				
----	----	--	--	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1				
----	----	--	--	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1	1			
----	----	---	--	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1	1			
----	----	---	--	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1	1	2		
----	----	---	---	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1	1	2		
----	----	---	---	--	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1	1	2	4	
----	----	---	---	---	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1	1	2	4	
----	----	---	---	---	--

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1	1	2	4	5
----	----	---	---	---	---

左半邊

-1	1	5
----	---	---

右半邊

-5	2	4
----	---	---



tmp陣列

-5	-1	1	2	4	5
----	----	---	---	---	---

Code

```
void merge_sort(int l, int r) {
    if (l == r) return;

    int mid = (l + r) / 2;

    merge_sort(l, mid);
    merge_sort(mid + 1, r);

    int pl = l, pr = mid + 1, idx = l;
    while (pl <= mid && pr <= r) {
        if (a[pl] < a[pr]) { // 左半邊
            tmp[idx++] = a[pl];
            pl++;
        } else { // 右半邊
            tmp[idx++] = a[pr];
            pr++;
        }
    }
    while (pl <= mid) tmp[idx++] = a[pl++];
    while (pr <= r) tmp[idx++] = a[pr++];
    for (int i = l; i <= r; i++) a[i] = tmp[i];
}
```


C++內建sort()

```
vector<int> a(10);  
sort(a.begin(), a.end());  
sort(a.begin(), a.begin() + 5);  
int b[10];  
sort(b, b + 10);
```

Compare Function

```
bool cmp(int a, int b) {  
    return a > b;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    vector<int> a(10);  
    sort(a.begin(), a.end(), cmp);  
}
```

Compare Function

```
sort(a.begin(), a.end(), greater<int>());  
sort(a.begin(), a.end(), less<int>()); //預設
```

stable_sort()

- 如元素相同，相對位置不變
- C++ Sort : $n \leq 16$: insert sort(元素保持stable)
 $n > 16$: quick sort(元素不一定會stable)

```
stable_sort(a.begin(), a.end());  
stable_sort(a.begin(), a.end(), cmp);
```

進階用法

```
sort(a.begin(),a.end(), [&](int i,int j){  
    return i>j;  
});
```

例題-ZJ a737

- 給一堆一維坐標，你可以選擇一個點，使得該點和所有給定座標距離總和最小，問距離總和為多少。

- [2 8 6 4]

選擇7，距離總和為： $|2 - 7| + |8 - 7| + |6 - 7| + |4 - 7| = 10$

選擇5，距離總和為： $|2 - 5| + |8 - 5| + |6 - 5| + |4 - 5| = 8$ （最小值）

中位數

- 性質：中位數和其他點的距離總和會最小
- 排序
- 中位數求法
 - 奇數：最中間的數字
 - 偶數：最中間的兩個數字相加再除以2

Code

```
void solve() {  
    int n, mid;  
    cin >> n;  
    vector<int> a(n);  
    for (auto &i : a) cin >> i;  
  
    sort(all(a));  
  
    if (n % 2 == 0) //偶數  
        mid = (a[n / 2] + a[n / 2 - 1]) / 2;  
    else // 奇數  
        mid = a[n / 2];  
  
    int ans = 0;  
    for (auto i : a) ans += abs(mid - i);  
    cout << ans << '\n';  
}
```


建表

- 費式數列
- 質數篩法
- 例題

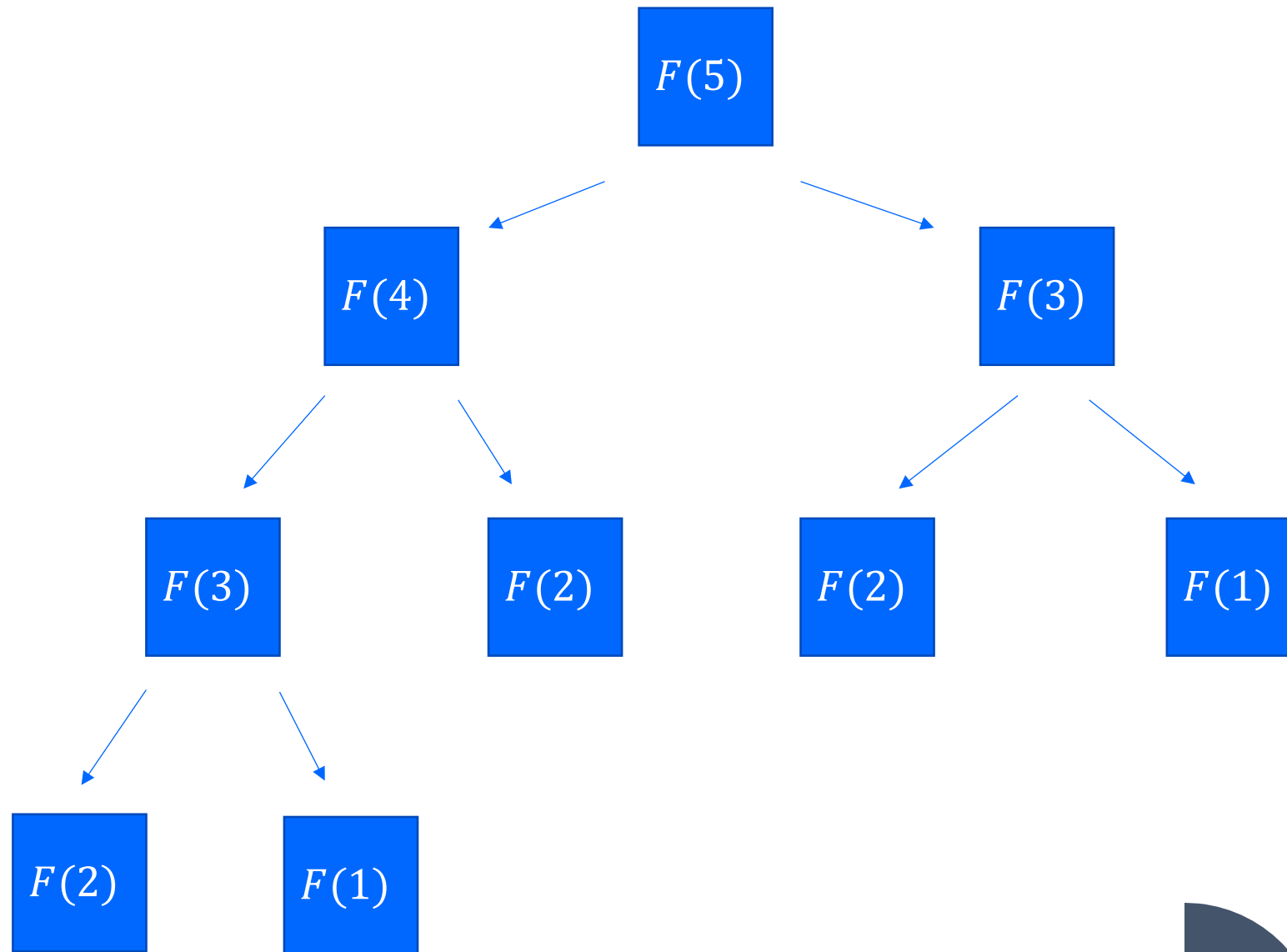
優點與使用時機

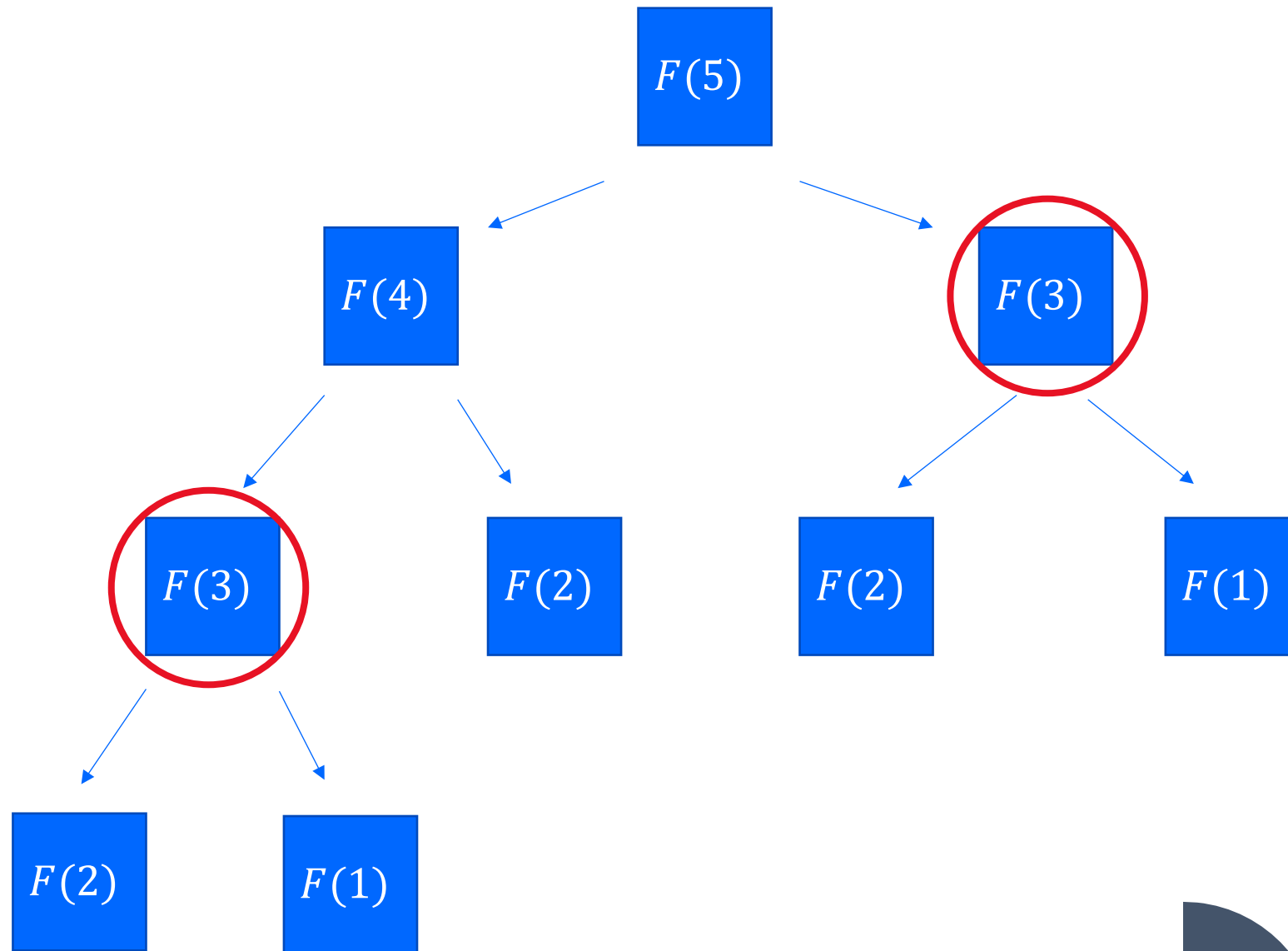
- 預處理
- 查詢 $O(1)$
- 多組詢問
- 值域範圍 $\leq 1e6$

費式數列定義

- $F(n) = f(n - 1) + f(n - 2)$

```
int f(int n) {  
    if(n == 1) return 1;  
    if(n == 2) return 1;  
  
    return f(n - 1) + f(n - 2);  
}
```





Code

```
int f(int n) {  
    if(n == 1) return 1;  
    if(n == 2) return 1;  
    if(ans[n] != -1) return ans[n];  
  
    ans[n] = f(n - 1) + f(n - 2);  
    return ans[n];  
}
```

改寫一下

```
fi[1] = 1;  
fi[2] = 1;  
for (int i = 3; i < N; i++) {  
    fi[i] = fi[i - 1] + fi[i - 2];  
}
```

質數

- 定義：只能被1和自己整除

```
bool isPrime(int n) {  
    if (n < 2) return false;  
    if (n == 2) return true;  
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {  
        if (n % i == 0) return false;  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```


質數建表－埃式篩法

- 當遇到質數時，把它的倍數都篩掉
- $12=2*2*3=2*6$

Code

```
vector<bool> isprime(N+1, true);
isprime[0] = false;
isprime[1] = false;
for (int i = 2; i <= N; i++) {
    if (isprime[i]) {
        for (int j = i * 2; j <= N; j += i) {
            isprime[j] = false;
        }
    }
}
```

C. Gunjyo 與骰子 (Gunjyo and dice)

- 給 target ，將三個數字(1~100)相乘或相加
- 問有幾種湊法
- 有 $Q(2e5)$ 組詢問
- Target=2 ，有5種湊法： $\{1 \cdot 1 + 1\}, \{1 + 1 \cdot 1\}, \{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1\}, \{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1\}, \{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2\}$

Code

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 100; i++) {  
    for (int j = 1; j <= 100; j++) {  
        for (int k = 1; k <= 100; k++) {  
            ans[i * j * k]++;  
            ans[i + j + k]++;  
            ans[i * j + k]++;  
            ans[i + j * k]++;  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
int Q, N;  
cin >> Q;  
while (Q--) {  
    cin >> N;  
    cout << ans[N] << '\n';  
}
```

二分搜

- 原理
- 實作
- 複雜度計算

二分搜原理

- 排序
- 分成兩半，每次往左半或右半繼續搜尋
- 注意無窮迴圈

在序列中找到target

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 1$ $R = 9$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	↑								↑	

Target : 4

The diagram shows a horizontal array of 9 blue boxes containing the numbers 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, and 20. Below the boxes are indices 1 through 9. A green arrow points up to index 1, and another green arrow points up to index 9. The box containing the number 9 at index 5 is highlighted with a yellow border. To the right of the array, the text $L = 1$ and $R = 9$ is displayed.

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

$L = 1$
 $R = 9$

$$mid = \frac{1 + 9}{2} = 5, array[5] = 9$$

Target : 4

The diagram shows a horizontal array of 9 blue boxes containing the numbers 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, and 20. Below the boxes are indices 1 through 9. A green arrow points up to index 1, and another green arrow points up to index 9. The box containing the number 9 at index 5 is highlighted with a yellow border. To the right of the array, the text $L = 1$ and $R = 9$ is displayed.

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

$L = 1$
 $R = 9$

$$mid = \frac{1 + 9}{2} = 5, array[5] = 9$$

因為 $\text{target}(4) < \text{array}[\text{mid}]$ (9)，所以往左邊搜， $R = \text{mid} - 1 = 4$

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 1$ $R = 4$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

↑ ↑

$$mid = \frac{1 + 9}{2} = 5, array[5] = 9$$

因為 $target(4) < array[mid] (9)$, 所以往左邊搜 , $R = mid - 1 = 4$

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 1$ $R = 4$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	↑			↑						

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 1$ $R = 4$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	↑			↑						

$$mid = \frac{1 + 4}{2} = 2, array[2] = 2$$

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 1$ $R = 4$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	↑			↑						

$$mid = \frac{1 + 4}{2} = 2, array[2] = 2$$

因為 $array[mid] (2) < target(4)$, 所以往右邊搜 , $L = mid + 1 = 3$

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 3$ $R = 4$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			↑	↑						

$$mid = \frac{1 + 4}{2} = 2, array[2] = 2$$

因為 $array[mid] (2) < target(4)$, 所以往右邊搜 , $L = mid + 1 = 3$

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 3$ $R = 4$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			↑	↑						

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 3$ $R = 4$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			↑	↑						

$$mid = \frac{3 + 4}{2} = 3, array[3] = 4$$

Target : 4

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 3$ $R = 4$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			↑	↑						

$$mid = \frac{3 + 4}{2} = 3, array[3] = 4$$

array[mid](4) = target(4), 找到了！！

Code

```
int binary_search(int target) {
    int l = 0, r = n - 1;
    while (l <= r) {
        int mid = (l + r) / 2;
        if (a[mid] == target) {
            return mid;
        } else if (target < a[mid]) { // 往左搜
            r = mid - 1;
        } else { // 往右搜
            l = mid + 1;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
```

序列中找 $\leq \text{target}$ 最大的數

注意

- $mid = \frac{L+R+1}{2} = \text{ceil}(\frac{L+R}{2})$ ，要取高位
- 否則會變成無窮迴圈

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 1$ $R = 9$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	↑								↑	

Target : 11

array

1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

index

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$L = 1$
 $R = 9$

$$mid = \frac{1 + 9 + 1}{2} = 5, array[5] = 9$$

Target : 11

array

1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

index

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$L = 1$
 $R = 9$

$$mid = \frac{1 + 9 + 1}{2} = 5, array[5] = 9$$

因為 `array[mid]` (9) < `target`(11)，右邊可能會有更好的解， $L = mid = 5$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 5$ $R = 9$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

$$mid = \frac{1 + 9 + 1}{2} = 5, array[5] = 9$$

因為 $array[mid] (9) < target(11)$ ，右邊可能會有更好的解， $L = mid = 5$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 5$ $R = 9$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
					↑				↑	

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 5$ $R = 9$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Diagram illustrating the initial state of the array and the search range for the number 12. The array contains the values [1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20]. The search range is defined by $L = 5$ and $R = 9$. The element 12 is highlighted in the array, and green arrows point to the indices 5 and 9.

$$mid = \frac{5 + 9 + 1}{2} = 7, array[7] = 12$$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 5$ $R = 9$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Diagram illustrating the initial state of the array and the search range for the number 12. The array contains the values [1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20]. The search range is defined by $L = 5$ and $R = 9$. The element 12 is highlighted, and green arrows point to the indices 5 and 9.

$$mid = \frac{5 + 9 + 1}{2} = 7, array[7] = 12$$

因為 $\text{target}(11) < \text{array}[\text{mid}]$ (12)，解一定在左邊， $R = \text{mid} - 1 = 6$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 5$ $R = 6$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

↑ ↑

$$mid = \frac{5 + 9 + 1}{2} = 7, array[7] = 12$$

因為 $target(11) < array[mid] (12)$ ，解一定在左邊， $R = mid - 1 = 6$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 5$ $R = 6$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
					↑	↑				

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 5$ $R = 6$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

↑ ↑

$$mid = \frac{5 + 6 + 1}{2} = 6, array[6] = 10$$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 5$ $R = 6$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

↑ ↑

$$mid = \frac{5 + 6 + 1}{2} = 6, array[6] = 10$$

因為 $array[mid] (10) < target(11)$ ，右邊可能會有更好的解， $L = mid = 6$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 6$ $R = 6$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

$$mid = \frac{5 + 6 + 1}{2} = 6, array[6] = 10$$

因為 $array[mid] (10) < target(11)$ ，右邊可能有更好的解， $L = mid = 6$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 6$ $R = 6$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	



Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 6$ $R = 6$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	



只剩一個數字，判斷是否符合條件： $\text{array}[6]=10 < \text{target}(11)$

Target : 11

array	1	2	4	7	9	10	12	15	20	$L = 6$ $R = 6$
index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	



只剩一個數字，判斷是否符合條件： $\text{array}[6]=10 < 11$

找到了！！答案：10

Code

```
int binary_search(int target) {
    int l = 0, r = n - 1;
    while (l < r) {
        int mid = (l + r + 1) / 2;
        if (a[mid] <= target) { // 往右搜
            l = mid;
        } else { // 往左搜
            r = mid - 1;
        }
    }
    if (a[l] <= target) {
        return a[l]; // 合法
    } else {
        return -1; // 找不到
    }
}
```

練習題

- Lower bound (\geq target中最小的數)
- Upper bound ($>$ target中最小的數)

Lower bound(\geq target中最小的數)

```
int l = 0, r = n - 1;
while (l < r) {
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    if (a[mid] < target) // 不合法
        l = mid + 1;
    else
        r = mid;
}

if (target <= a[l])
    cout << a[l] << '\n';
else
    cout << -1 << '\n';
```

Upper bound ($>$ target中最小的數)

```
int l = 0, r = n - 1;
while (l < r) {
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    if (a[mid] <= target) // 不合法
        l = mid + 1;
    else
        r = mid;
}

if (target < a[l])
    cout << a[l] << '\n';
else
    cout << -1 << '\n';
```


C++內建函式庫

- Vector

```
lower_bound(a.begin(), a.end(), value);  
upper_bound(a.begin(), a.end(), value);
```

- Set

```
s.lower_bound(value);  
s.upper_bound(value);
```

複雜度計算

- $O(\log_2(n))$, $\log_2(1e9)=29.897$
- Checker: $O(n * \log_2(n))$, $n=1e6$ 的話大約 $2e8$

各種二分搜技巧

- 跳躍式二分搜
- 二分搜保險寫法
- 二分搜經典題
- 二分搜答案

跳躍式二分搜

- 從0開始，dis為跳躍距離，每次判斷a[cur+dis]有沒有符合條件，有就跳，沒有就把dis減半，重複執行，直到dis=0。

```
int binary_search(int target) { //找<=target中最大的數
    int cur = 0;
    for (int dis = n - 1; dis > 0; dis /= 2) {
        while (cur + dis < n && a[cur + dis] <= target) { // 可以跳就跳
            cur += dis;
        }
    }
    if (a[cur] <= target) {
        return a[cur]; // 合法
    } else {
        return -1; // 找不到
    }
}
```

二分搜保險寫法

- 為了不要變成無窮迴圈，合法時直接更新答案，並把範圍縮小。

```
int binary_search(int target) { // 找<=target中最大的數
    int l = 0, r = n - 1, ans = -inf;
    while (l <= r) {
        int mid = (l + r) / 2;
        if (a[mid] <= target) { // 合法，往右搜
            ans = max(ans, a[mid]);
            l = mid + 1;
        } else { // 往左搜
            r = mid - 1;
        }
    }
    return ans == -inf ? -1 : ans;
}
```

二分搜經典題

- 找 \sqrt{n} 的整數
- Leetcode 33. Search in Rotated Sorted Array
- Leetcode 34. Find First and Last Position of Element in Sorted Array

找 \sqrt{n} 的整數

- 大數實作開根號

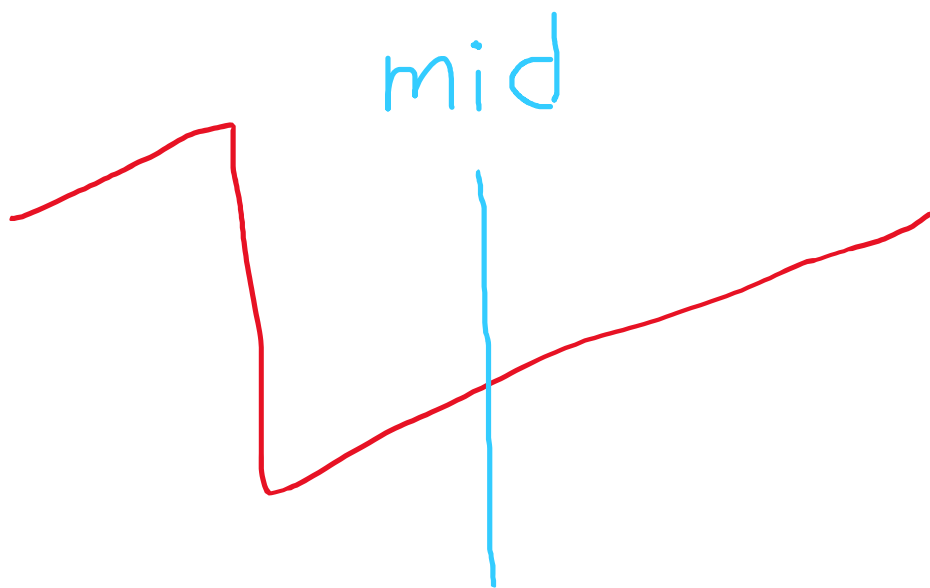
```
int l = 1, r = 1e9;
while (l < r) {
    int mid = (l + r + 1) / 2;
    if (mid * mid > n)
        r = mid - 1;
    else
        l = mid;
}
cout << l << '\n';
```

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

- 原本為排序好的陣列[1 2 3 4 5 6 7]
- 題目會隨機找一個地方進行旋轉 [5 6 7 1 2 3 4]
- 給一target
- 找出target的位置
- $O(\log n)$

觀察性質

- $[L, R]$ 遞增：正常二分搜判斷
- $[L, R]$ 有斷層：斷層在左半邊，右邊嚴格遞增 [5 6 0 1 2 3 4]
- $[L, R]$ 有斷層：斷層在右半邊，左邊嚴格遞增 [2 3 4 5 6 0 1]



Code

```
int l = 0, r = nums.size() - 1;
while (l <= r) {
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    if (nums[mid] == target) return mid;

    if (nums[l] <= nums[r]) { // 遞增
        if (target < nums[mid])
            r = mid - 1;
        else
            l = mid + 1;
    } else if (nums[l] > nums[mid]) { // 斷層段在左邊
        if (nums[mid] <= target && target <= nums[r])
            l = mid + 1;
        else
            r = mid - 1;
    } else { // 斷層段在右邊
        if (nums[l] <= target && target <= nums[mid])
            r = mid - 1;
        else
            l = mid + 1;
    }
}
return -1;
```

Find First and Last Position of Element in Sorted Array

- 排序好的序列 [1 2 4 6 8 8 8 10]
- target 8
- 問target在序列中起始和結束的索引值 ans=(4, 6)
- $O(\log n)$

性質分析

一般二分搜判斷：

$\text{target} < \text{middle} : r = \text{mid} - 1$

$\text{middle} < \text{target} : l = \text{mid} + 1$

搜起始點：

$\text{middle} = \text{target}$ 時往左搜, $r = \text{mid}$

搜結束點：

$\text{middle} = \text{target}$ 時往右搜, $l = \text{mid}$

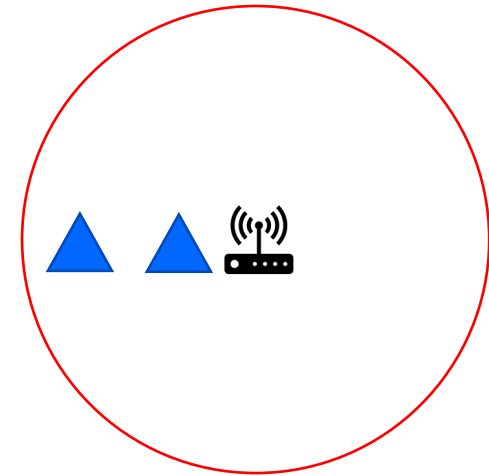
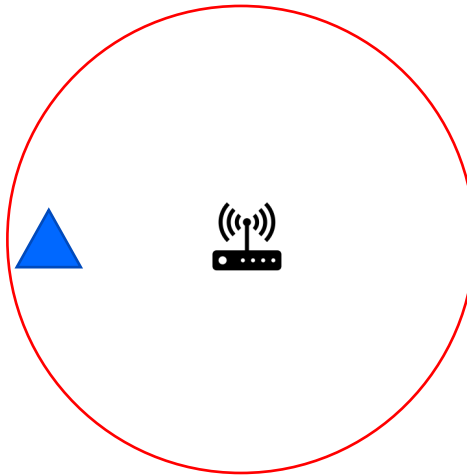
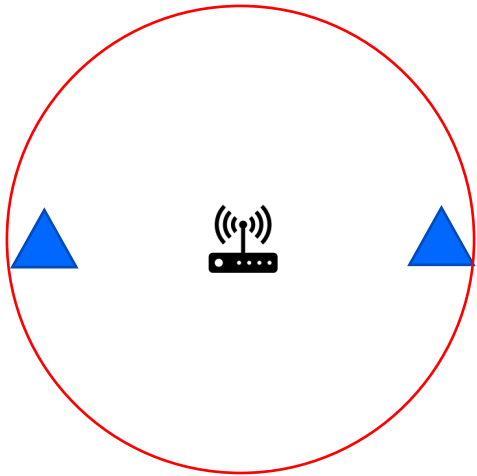
Code

```
int l = 0, r = nums.size() - 1;
while (l < r) { //find left bound
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    if (target == nums[mid])
        r = mid;
    else if (target < nums[mid])
        r = mid - 1;
    else
        l = mid + 1;
}
ansL = l;
l = 0, r = nums.size() - 1;
while (l < r) { //find right bound
    int mid = (l + r + 1) / 2;
    if (target == nums[mid])
        l = mid;
    else if (target < nums[mid])
        r = mid - 1;
    else
        l = mid + 1;
}
ansR = l;
```

二分搜答案

- 猜答案
- 枚舉答案：TLE
- 具備單調性：二分搜

例題：APCS基地台



▲ 客戶

⎓ 基地台

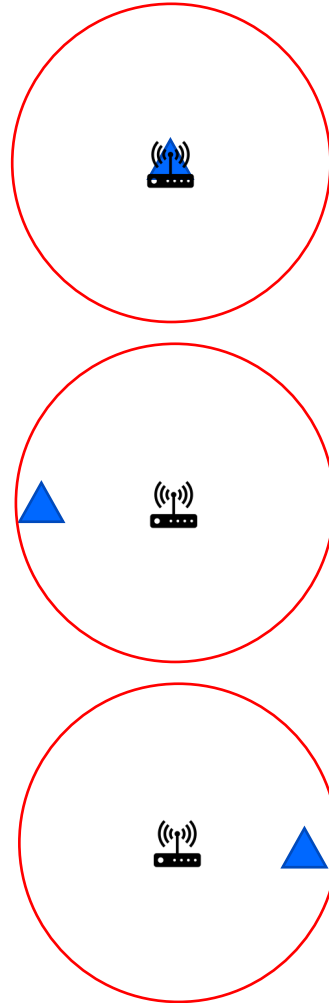
觀察答案

- $R = \infty$: 可行
- $R = 0$: 不可行
- 答案分佈 : 0000000011111
- 具備單調性 : 二分搜

```
while(l<r){  
    int mid=(l+r)/2;  
    if(check(mid)){  
        r=mid;  
    }else{  
        l=mid+1;  
    }  
}
```


判斷解是否可行-最少基地台數量

- 客戶位置
- 基地台半徑



Code

```
bool check(int R){  
    int right_bound=-1,cnt=0;  
    for(auto x:a){  
        if(x<=right_bound) continue;  
        right_bound=x+R;  
        cnt++;  
    }  
    return cnt<=k;  
}
```

練習時間

雙指針

- 字串翻轉
- 快慢指針
- 對撞指針
- 例題

字串翻轉



gindoC evoL I
I Love Coding

g n i d o C e v o L l



I n i d o C e v o L g



I n i d o C e v o L g



l i d o C e v o L n g



l i d o C e v o L n g



I L d o C e v o i n g



I L d o C e v o i n g



I L o o C e v d i n g



I L o o C e v d i n g



I L o v C e o d i n g



I L o v C e o d i n g



I Love Coding



I Love Coding



Code

```
int l = 0, r = s.length() - 1;
while (l < r) {
    swap(s[l], s[r]);
    l++, r--;
}
```

快慢指針-字串匹配

- 建立兩個指針，分別指向兩個陣列的開頭
- 遇到匹配的字母才一起動

s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



s: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis



t: ultra



Code

```
bool match(string s, string t) {  
    int ps = 0, pt = 0;  
    while (ps < s.length()) {  
        if (s[ps] == t[pt])  
            pt++;  
        else  
            pt = 0;  
        if (pt == t.length()) return true;  
        ps++;  
    }  
    return false;  
}
```

對撞指針-兩數和問題

- 給一整數序列和一target，問哪兩個數相加會等於target

序列： 9 2 11 3 8 5 target=8

解答： 3+5=8

怎麼解

- 枚舉 $O(n^2)$: TLE
- 排序
- 雙指標

Target:8

2	3	5	9	11
---	---	---	---	----



Sum:13

Target:8

2	3	5	9	11
---	---	---	---	----



Sum:11

Target:8

2	3	5	9	11
---	---	---	---	----



Sum:7

Target:8

2	3	5	9	11
---	---	---	---	----

Sum:8



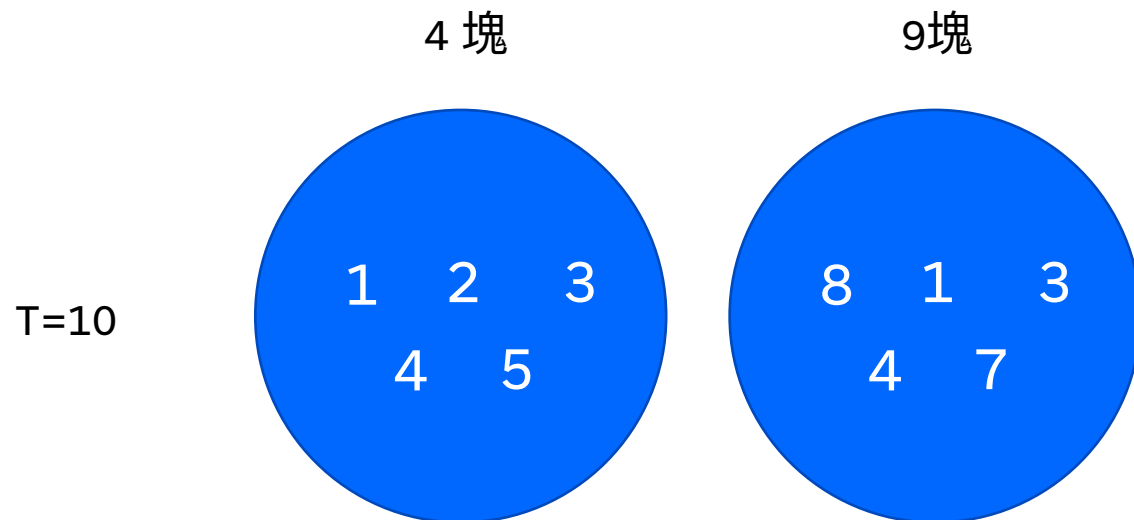
找到了！！

Code

```
sort(a, a + n);
int l = 0, r = n - 1;
while (l < r) {
    int sum = a[l] + a[r];
    if (sum == target) break;
    if (sum > target) r--;
    if (sum < target) l++;
}
cout << a[l] << ' ' << a[r] << '\n'; // 3 5
```

例題：Colten 與風原的餅乾大戰爭

- 有兩堆餅乾，每堆中餅乾的價錢都相同
- 每塊餅乾都有各自的滿意度
- 問最少花費得到至少 T 的滿意度



input				
5	4	9	10	
1	2	3	4	5
8	1	3	4	7
output				
12				

Code

```
int p1 = 0, p2 = 0, sum = 0, ans = inf;
while (p1 <= n) {
    while (p2 > 0 && sum - b[p2 - 1] >= t) sum -= b[--p2]; //多退
    while (p2 < n && sum < t) sum += b[p2++]; //少補

    if (sum >= t) ans = min(ans, p1 * c1 + p2 * c2);
    sum += a[p1++];
}
```

例題

<https://codeforces.com/edu/course/2/lesson/9/3/practice/contest/307094/problem/A>

<https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1084>

<https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1090>

例題-A. Looped Playlist

- 給一序列和 k
- 每次只能往右走(最後一個接第一個)，可重複走(繞一圈)
- 自己決定起點
- 問起點和最少要走多少步才能讓路徑上的數字總和 $\geq k$

input
9 10
1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1
output
3 3

input
5 6
3 1 1 1 4
output
5 2

input
3 100
10 10 10
output
1 10

想法

- 判斷要走起圈： K/sum ，剩餘 $K\%\text{sum}$
- 枚舉起點，判斷終點
- 環形 小訣竅：複製陣列接在後面

Code

```
int base = (k / sum) * n;
k %= sum;

int idx = 0, ans = inf;
for (int i = 1, cnt = 0, j = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    cnt -= a[i - 1]; //左界往右移一格
    while (j <= 2 * n && cnt < k) cnt += a[j++]; //總和不夠，往右拉數字進來
    if (cnt < k) break; //剩餘數字已經不夠用了，直接break
    if (j - i < ans) { //找到更短的
        ans = j - i;
        idx = i;
    }
}
cout << idx << ' ' << base + ans << '\n';
```


例題-Ferris Wheel

- N個小朋友要坐摩天輪，每個小朋友有不同的體重
- 一節車廂可坐1~2人，並且有承重限制
- 問最少需要多少節車廂才能讓所有人坐完

Input:

4 10

7 2 3 9

Output:

3

想法

- 考慮最大的，要馬自己做要馬跟別人做
- 最大的根誰配會最有可能成功？最小的
- 最大配最小
- 1 2 5 6 7 8, $k=10$

Code

```
sort(all(a));
int l = 0, r = n - 1, ans = 0;
while (l <= r) {
    ans++;
    if (l == r) break;

    if (a[l] + a[r] <= k)
        l++, r--;
    else
        r--;
}
```

例題-Apartments

- 給a b兩整數序列， a_i 和 b_i 可配對iff $a_i - k \leq b_i \leq a_i + k$
- 求最大配對數

Input:

```
4 3 5
60 45 80 60
30 60 75
```

Output:

```
2
```

想法

- 排序
- 貪心：由左往右掃，能配就配
- 考慮最左邊的 b_i ，拿越左邊 a_i 的來配越好，不要跟後面的搶

Code

```
sort(all(a));
sort(all(b));
int ans = 0;
for (int i = 0, j = 0; j < m; j++) { //枚舉bi
    while (i < n && a[i] + k < b[j]) i++; //找到一組合法的區間
    if (a[i] - k <= b[j] && b[j] <= a[i] + k) { //檢查有沒有在區間裡
        ans++;
        i++;
    }
}
```