$t = 0$ $T \to 0$

first cust: $t = 5$ $T_{needed} \{1, 4\}$

$T += 4$: $t_{curr} - t_{prev} = 5 - 0 = 5$

$T \to 4$

second cust: $t = 7$ $T_{needed} \{4, 6\}$

$t_{curr} - t_{prev} = 2$

$T += 2$

$T \to 6$

third cust. $t = 10$ $T_{needed} \{9, 15\}$

$T += 3$ $t_{curr} - t_{prev} = 10 - 7 = 3$

T → 9

init $T_{min} = 0$ $T_{max} = 0$

first (t = 5) : $t_{cur} - t_{pre} = 5 - 0 = 5$

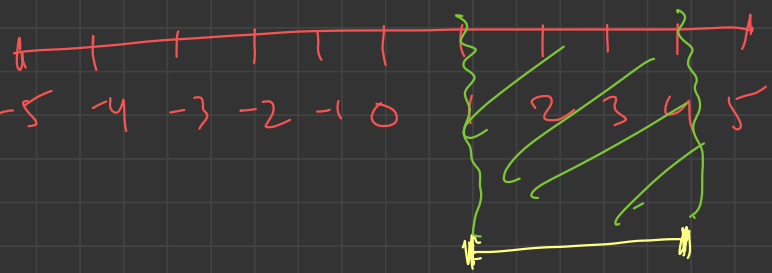
req {1, 4}

$\{ T_{min} = -5, \; T_{max} = 5 \}$ ∵ any temp. in this range is achievable

- if $\{T_{min}, T_{max}\}$ does not intersect with requirement, then not possible → NO

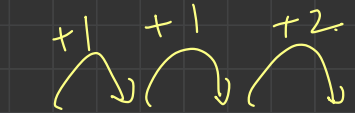
- otherwise it intersects at some range!

possible

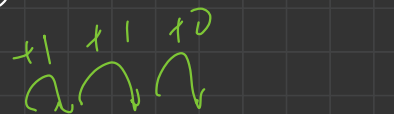


required.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} T_{min} = \max(T_{min}, req_{min}) \\ T_{max} = \min(T_{max}, req_{max}) \end{cases}$$



1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10



1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5

[1, 8] → 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

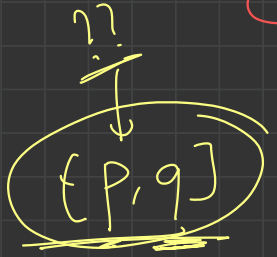
arr[i+1] = arr[i] + 1

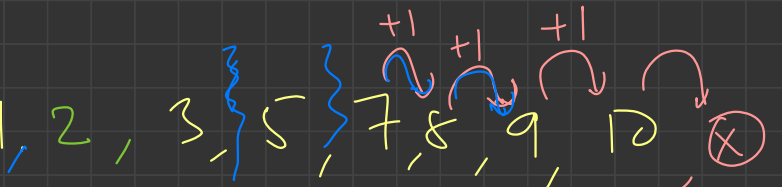
- if next value is ~~exactly one~~ not more than one more than current, include it in your range

- else, (arr[i+1] - arr[i] > 1)

① can't include arr[i+1] in your interval

② last interval is completed





p = 1
q = 3

p = 5
q = 5

p = 7
q = 10

[1, 3]

[5, 5]

[7, 10]

Output

1 → 3

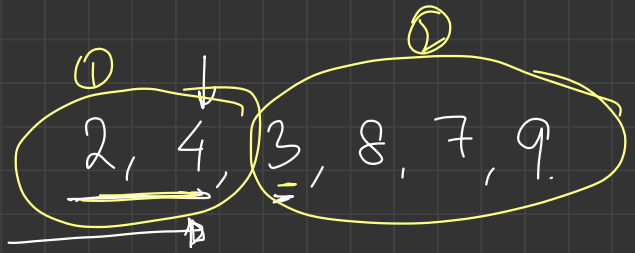
5 → 5

7 → 10

[p, q]

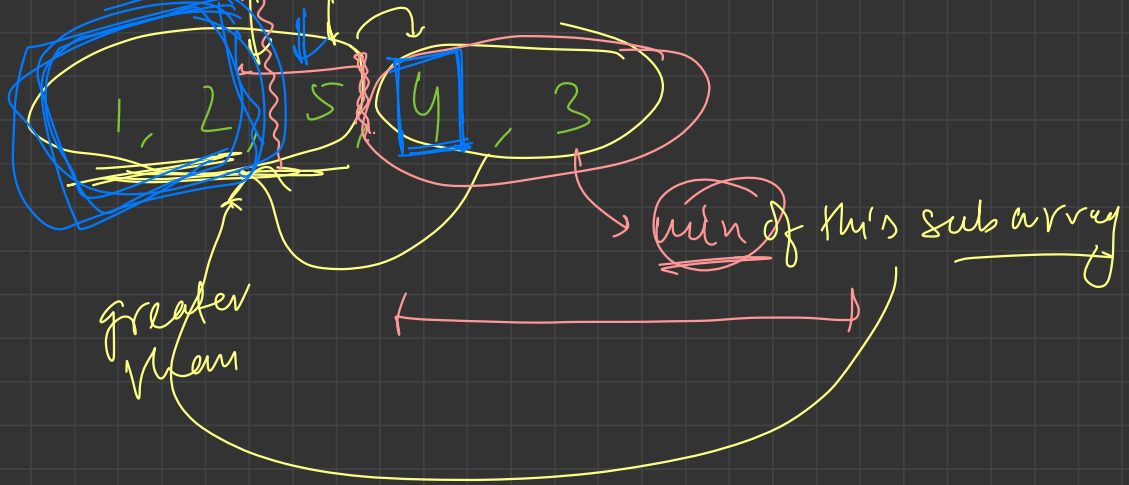
if (p == q) "p"

else "p → q"

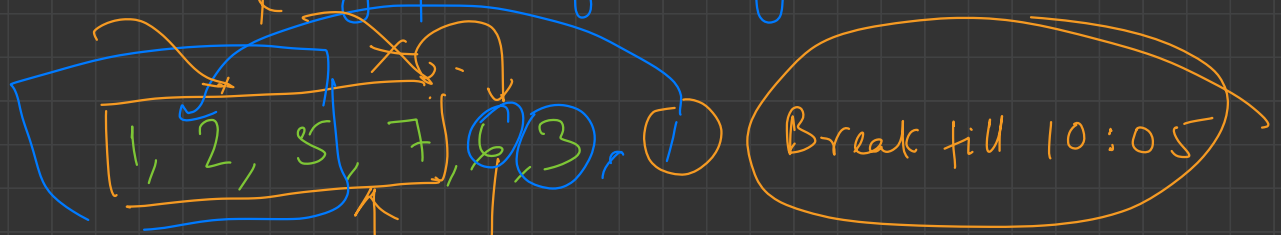


① first find the index upto all elements are increasing from start

② find minimum in the rest of the array.



① find in increasing part of array from start

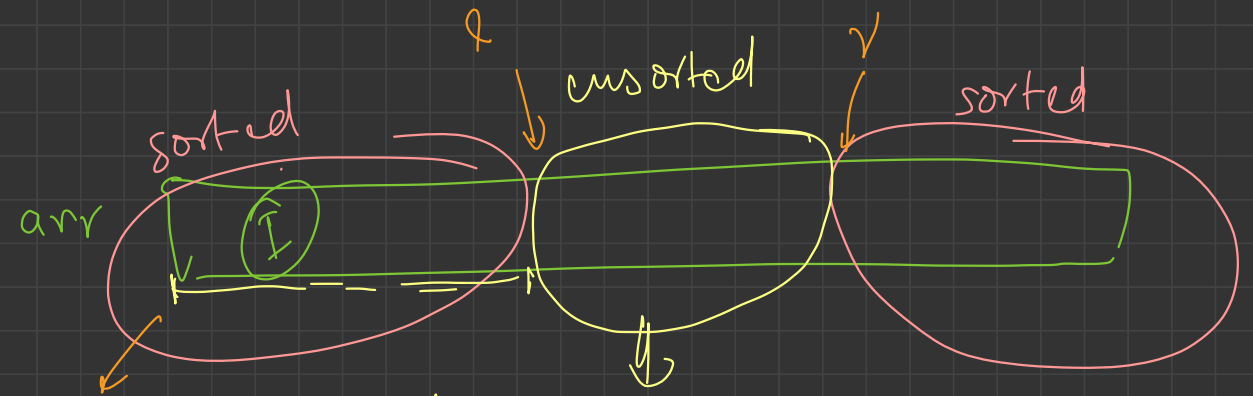


✗ 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7

l, r

maximize l

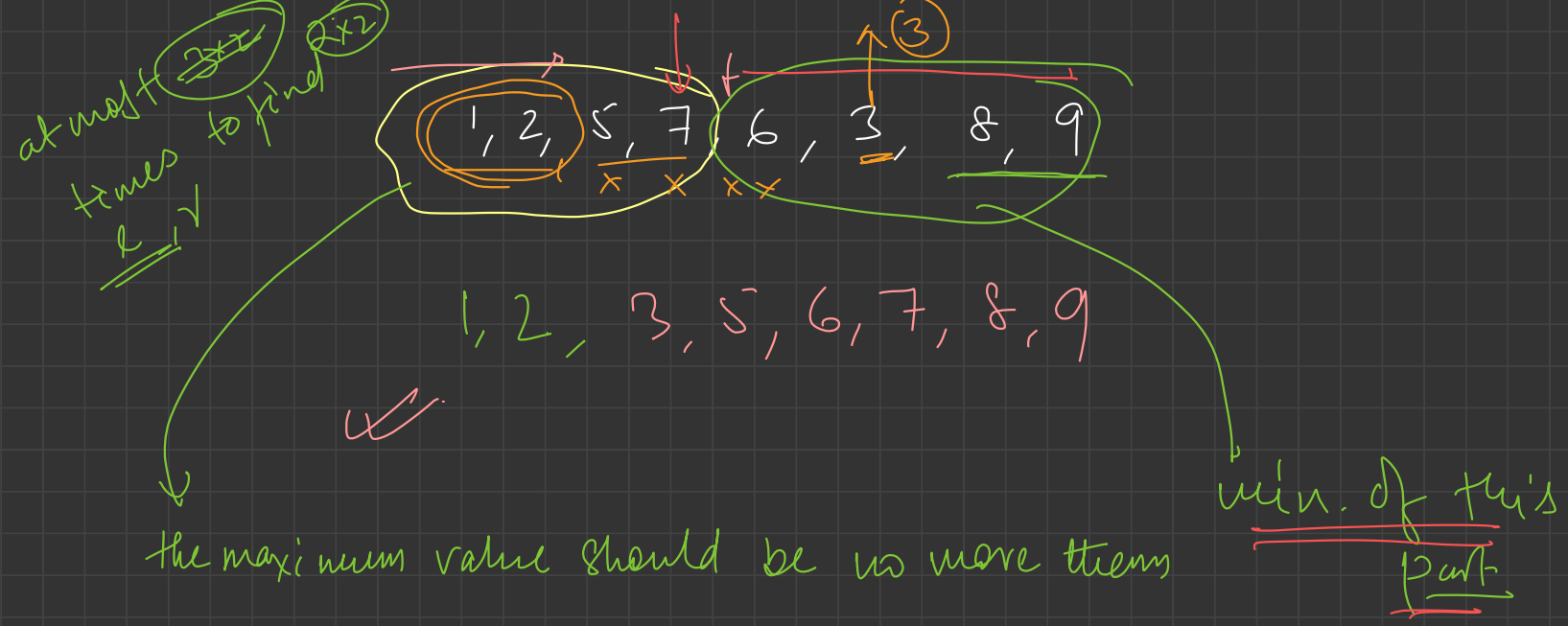
minimize r - (l-1)



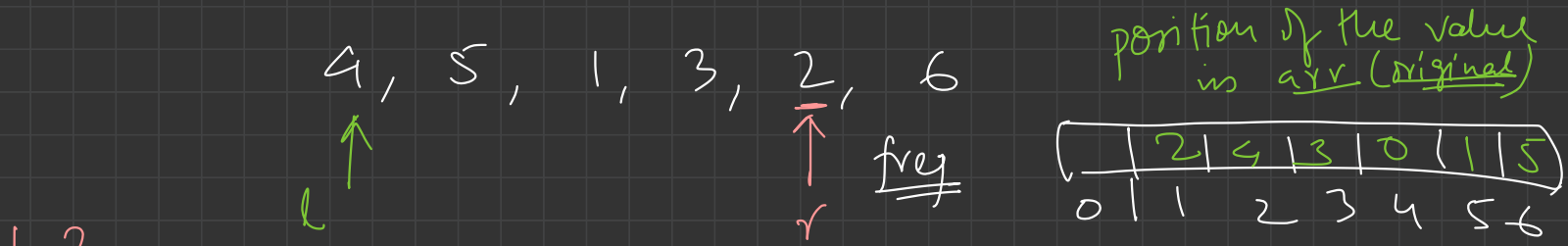
① sorted in itself → if the subarray is sorted

② sorted wrt the entire array

Sorting this will sort the entire array



① find longest increasing subs from start



1, 2

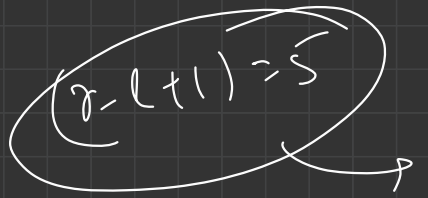
② $r-l+1 > 2$ → there are some greater elements

can't find sub_permutation of 2.

③ $(r-l+1) = 3$ ⇒ found sub_perm of 3

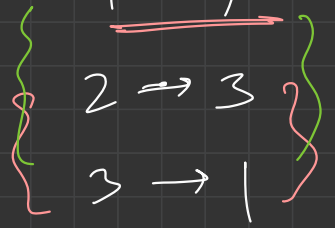
④ $(r-l+1) > 4$ → no sub_perm of 4

(5)



$\Rightarrow$ 1 found sub-perm of 5

(6)



minElement = 1

2 three 1's $^4C_3 + {}^5C_0$ rem = 1+4 = 5

↑

- two 1's $^4C_2 + {}^6C_1$ rem = 2+3+1 = 6

↑

- one 1's $^4C_1 + {}^7C_2$ rem = 3+3+1 = 7

Sort -