

Two - pointer approach.

i

j

1

2

3

4

5

Reach Target

Sample Input 0

6
-1 1 2 3 4 5
4

Sorted.
tar = 4

✓
-1 1 2 3 4 5
0 1 2 3 4 5

Sample Output 0

0 5 ✓
1 3 ✓

-1 + 5 = 4 tar

i < j

tar = 4

i j
-1 1 2 3 4 5
0 1 2 3 4 5

tar = 4

index → easy sort

0 5
1 3

↑ 1 < tar

tar = 6
 $i < j$
 ✓
 1 2 3 4 5
 0 1 2 3 4

⊙ 4
 1 3
 2 2

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int [] A = new int[n];
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
        A[i] = scn.nextInt();
    }

    int tar = scn.nextInt();

    //logic
    //Arrays is already sorted
    int i = 0;
    int j = n-1;

    while(i <= j){
        int s = A[i]+A[j];

        if(s == tar){
            System.out.println(i + " " + j);
            i++;
            j--;
        }
        else if(s > tar){
            j--;
        }
        else{
            // s < tar
            i++;
        }
    }
}
```

tar = 6
 $i < j$
 1 2 3 4 5 6
 0 1 2 3 4 5
 ⊙ 4
 1 3

Target Sum

tar = 8

Sample Input 0

4

3 3 5 5
8

Sample Output 0

3 5

val	idx	prev
✓	✓	X
✓	X	✓

3 5 ✓

3	5	5	3
	1	0	
	i	j	
3	3	5	5 ✓

s = tar

tar = 8

3 5 5 3 3 5 3 3

↓

1 → sort

	i	j
3	3	3
3	3	3
5	5	5

2 → 2 pointer

2.1.

sum.

- = tar → merge duplicates.
- > tar } j--
- < tar } i++

3 → print

```

//17. sort
Arrays.sort(A);

int i = 0;
int j = n-1;

while(i < j){
    int sum = A[i] + A[j];

    if(sum == tar){

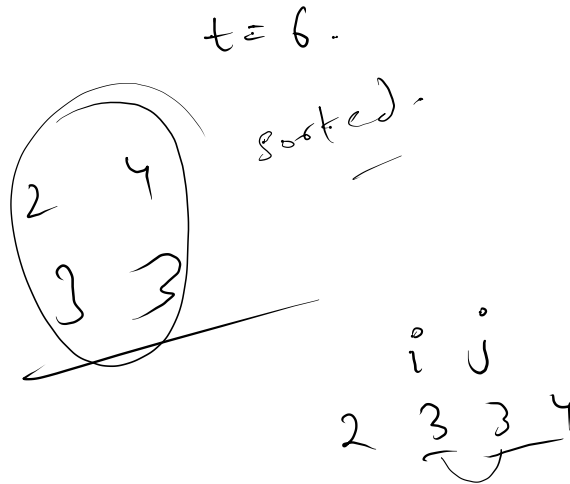
        //manage duplicates
        while(i+1 < j && A[i] == A[i+1]){
            i++;
        }

        while(j-1 > i && A[j] == A[j-1]){
            j--;
        }

        System.out.println(A[i] + " " + A[j]);
        i++;
        j--;

    }
    else if(sum > tar){
        j--;
    }
    else{
        //sum < tar
        i++;
    }
}

```



Boats to Save People

Example 1:

Input: people = [1,2], limit = 3

Output: 1

Explanation: 1 boat (1, 2)

Example 2:

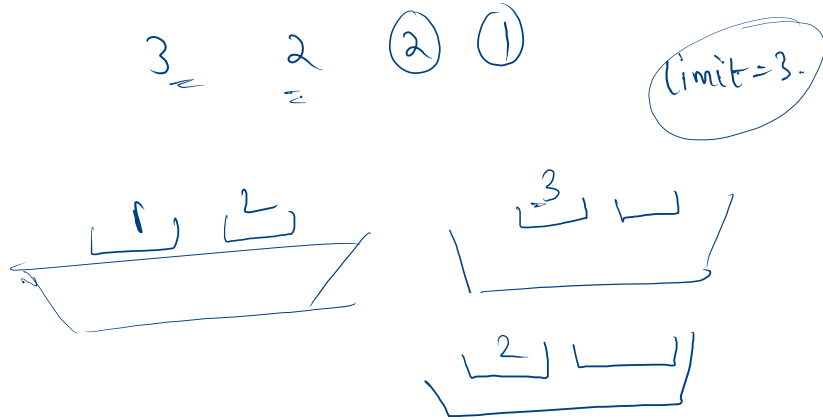
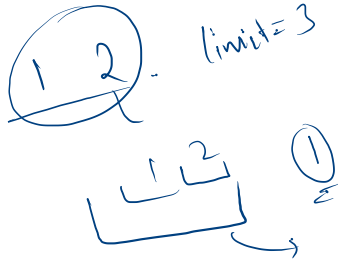
Input: people = [3,2,2,1], limit = 3

Output: 3

Explanation: 3 boats (1, 2), (2) and (3)

You are given an array `people` where `people[i]` is the weight of the i^{th} person, and an **infinite number of boats** where each boat can carry a maximum weight of `limit`. Each boat carries at most two people at the same time, provided the sum of the weight of those people is at most `limit`.

Return the minimum number of boats to carry every given person.



Input: people = [3,5,3,4], limit = 5

Output: 4

Explanation: 4 boats (3), (3), (4), (5)

limit = 5.

3

5

3

4



eg.

~~7~~ ~~7~~ ~~7~~ ~~1~~ ~~1~~
1 1 1 1 2

limit = 3



3



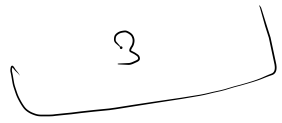
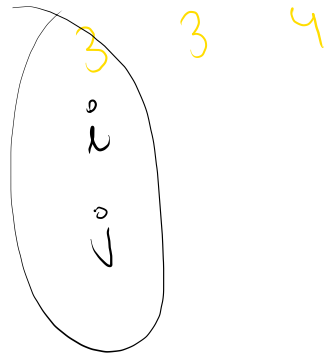
limit = 5

count = ~~0~~ / ~~2~~ / ~~3~~
4

5 greedy

6 > 5

3



$i \neq j$

limit = 5

(2) 3 3 5
0 1 2

~ 3

$C=1$

$5+2 > 5$

$5+3 > 5$

limit=3

$\begin{matrix} \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{3} \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \boxed{3} \\ \boxed{5} \end{matrix}$

```

public int numRescueBoats(int[] people, int limit) {
    int count = 0;
    int n = people.length;

    Arrays.sort(people);
    int i = 0;
    int j = n-1;

    while(i <= j){
        int sum = people[i] + people[j];
        if(sum <= limit){
            // carry 2 people
            i++;
            j--;
        }
        else{
            // carry just 1 person
            j--;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return count;
}

```

Greatest Till Me

$\max(A[i], PA[i-1])$
3, 16

1	16	3	2	88	10	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

!	16	16	16	88	88	88
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

7
1
88
3
2
16
10
9

Sample Output 0

1
88
88
88
88
88
88