数组

• 下标从0开始,在内存空间上是连续的

704 (https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-search/) 二分查找 ¶

默认数组是有序数组(升序),且数组中无重复元素。(这两个条件是二分查找的前置条件,有他们就要想到二分查找)

只要提供的数组是有序的,就要想到二分查找

第一种写法:

- 定义target在[left,right]区间
- whiel(left<=right),因为left==fight是有意义的,所以使用<=
- if(nums[middle]>target) right要赋值为middle-1

```
class Solution {
public:
   int search(vector int nums, int target) {
       int left = 0:
       int right = nums. size()-1;
       while (left <= right) {
           int middle = left + (right-left)/2; // middle-定在while中定义, 因为每次mid
dle都不一样
           if (nums[middle]>target) {
              right = middle-1; // right可以取到, middle已经判断为不是目标值, 所以是m
iddle-1,如果是middle会死循环
           } else if(nums[middle]<target){</pre>
              left = middle+1:
           } else {
              return middle:
       return -1;
   }
};
```

- 时间复杂度: O (logn)
- 空间复杂度: O(1)

第二种写法

- 定义target在[left,right)
- while(left<right),因为left==right是没有意义的
- if(nums[middle]>target),right更新为middle,下一个区间[left,millde)不包含middle

```
class Solution {
public:
    int search(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
        int left = 0;
        int right = nums.size(); // 这里不同
        while(left<right){ // 这里不同
            int middle = left + (right-left)/2; // 等同于 int middle = left + ((right-left))>>1;

        if (nums[middle]>target) {
            right = middle; // 这里不同
        } else if (nums[middle]<target) {
            left = middle+1;
        } else {
            return middle;
        }
```

相关题目

35 (https://leetcode.cn/problems/search-insert-position/) 搜索插入位置

```
/*
   *给定一个排序数组和一个目标值,在数组中找到目标值,并返回其索引
   *如果目标值不存在于数组中,返回它将会被按顺序插入的位置
   *nums中无重复元素
   *思路:
   *在数组中插入目标值一共有四种情况:
   * 1. 目标值在数组所有元素之后
   * 2. 目标值在数组所有元素之前
   * 3. 目标值插入数组中的位置
   * 4. 目标值等于数组中的某一个元素
// 暴力解法
class Solution {
public:
   int searchInsert(vector int \& nums, int target) {
       for (decltype (nums. size()) i = 0; i! = nums. size(); ++i) {
          if (nums[i]>= target) { // 包含2.3.4三种情况
             return i;
      return nums. size();
};
// 二分法1 ([left, right])
class Solution {
public:
   int searchInsert(vector(int)& nums, int target) {
      int left = 0;
      int right = nums. size()-1; //dd
      while (left <= right) { // dd
          int middle = left + (right-left)/2;
          if (nums[middle]>target) {
             right = middle-1; // dd
          } else if (nums[middle] < target) {</pre>
             left = middle+1;
          } else {
             return middle;
      //分别考虑四种情况
       //加里日标值笔干数组由的基一个元表 版同middla
```

34 (https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-first-and-last-position-of-element-in-sorted-array/). 在排序数组中查找元素的第一个和最后一个位置,没有目标值返回[-1,-1]

```
/*
   *情况一: target在数组两端之外,返回{-1,-1}
   *情况三: target在数组范围内,且数组中存在target,返回左右边界
   *情况二: target在数组范围内,且数组中不存在target,返回{-1.-1}
class Solution {
public:
   vector<int> searchRange(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
       int leftBorder = getLeftBorder(nums, target);
       int rightBorder = getRightBorder(nums, target);
       if (leftBorder==-2 | rightBorder ==-2) { // 这种情况表明目标值在两端之外
           return \{-1, -1\};
       } else if((rightBorder-leftBorder)>1) {
           return {leftBorder+1, rightBorder-1};
       } else{
          return \{-1, -1\};
       // 下面的写法错误
       // if((rightBorder-leftBorder)>1) {
       // return {leftBorder+1, rightBorder-1};
       // }
       // \text{ return } \{-1, -1\};
private:
   int getRightBorder(vector int \&nums, int target) {
       int rightBorder = -2;
       int left = 0:
       int right = nums. size()-1;
       while (left <= right) {
           int middle = left + (right-left)/2;
           if (nums[middle]>target) {
              right = middle-1;
           } else { // 当遇到nums[middle] == target后,从左向右逼近就不可能有nums[midd
le] < target,除非==,否则下面的语句不执行
              left = middle+1;
              rightBorder = left; // rightBorder比真实的右边界大1
       return rightBorder;
   }
   int getLeftBorder(vector(int)&nums, int target) {
       int leftBorder = -2;
       int left = 0;
       int right = nums. size()-1;
       while (left <= right) {
           int middle = left + (right-left)/2;
           if (nums[middle]>=target) { // 遇到nums[middle]==target后,从右向左逼近就不会
有nums[middle]>target,除非==,否则下面的语句块不执行,leftBoard不会更新
              right = middle-1;
```

```
leftBorder = right; // leftBorder比真实左边界小1
} else {
    left = middle+1;
}
```

69.x的平方根

```
class Solution {
public:
   int mySqrt(int x) {
       int left = 0;
       int right = x;
       int result = 0;
       while (left<=right) {
           int middle = left + (right - left)/2;
           if((long long)middle*middle <= x){</pre>
               result = middle; // 注意这里可不是在找右边界
               left = middle+1;
           } else {
               right = middle -1;
           }
       return result;
  }
};
```

367.判断一个数是否是完全平方数 (可以写成某个整数的平方)

```
class Solution {
public:
   bool isPerfectSquare(int num) { // 1 的完全平方数就是1,选择[]的写法
   int left = 0;
```

Type *Markdown* and LaTeX: $\alpha^{\,\,2}$