## 

## 6113. Smallest Number in Infinite Set

My Submissions (/contest/weekly-contest-301/problems/smallest-number-in-infinite-set/submissions/) Back to Contest (/contest/weekly-contest-301/) You have a set which contains all positive integers [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...]. User Accepted: 0 Implement the SmallestInfiniteSet class: User Tried: 0 • SmallestInfiniteSet() Initializes the SmallestInfiniteSet object to contain all positive integers. • int popSmallest() Removes and returns the smallest integer contained in the infinite set. 0 Total Accepted: • void addBack(int num) Adds a positive integer num back into the infinite set, if it is not already in the infinite set. **Total Submissions:** 0 Difficulty: (Medium)

## Example 1:

```
["SmallestInfiniteSet", "addBack", "popSmallest", "popSmallest", "popSmallest", "addBack", "popSmallest", "popS
[[], [2], [], [], [], [1], [], [],
Output
[null, null, 1, 2, 3, null, 1, 4, 5]
Explanation
SmallestInfiniteSet smallestInfiniteSet = new SmallestInfiniteSet();
smallestInfiniteSet.addBack(2);  // 2 is already in the set, so no change is made.
smallestInfiniteSet.popSmallest(); // return 1, since 1 is the smallest number, and remove it from the set.
smallestInfiniteSet.popSmallest(); // return 2, and remove it from the set.
smallestInfiniteSet.popSmallest(); // return 3, and remove it from the set.
smallestInfiniteSet.addBack(1);
                                                                                                  // 1 is added back to the set.
smallestInfiniteSet.popSmallest(); // return 1, since 1 was added back to the set and
                                                                                                       // is the smallest number, and remove it from the set.
smallestInfiniteSet.popSmallest(); // return 4, and remove it from the set.
smallestInfiniteSet.popSmallest(); // return 5, and remove it from the set.
```

## **Constraints:**

- 1 <= num <= 1000
- At most 1000 calls will be made in total to popSmallest and addBack.

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                                       σĎ
                                                                                                                             \mathfrak{C}
 1 ▼ function Bisect() {
 2
         return { insort_right, insort_left, bisect_left, bisect_right }
 3 •
         function insort_right(a, x, lo = 0, hi = null) {
 4
             lo = bisect_right(a, x, lo, hi);
 5
             a.splice(lo, 0, x);
 6
         function bisect_right(a, x, lo = 0, hi = null) { // > upper\_bound
 7
 8
             if (lo < 0) throw new Error('lo must be non-negative');</pre>
 9
             if (hi == null) hi = a.length;
10 •
             while (lo < hi) {
11
                 let mid = parseInt((lo + hi) / 2);
12
                 a[mid] > x ? hi = mid : lo = mid + 1;
13
             }
14
             return lo:
15
16
         function insort_left(a, x, lo = 0, hi = null) {
             lo = bisect_left(a, x, lo, hi);
17
18
             a.splice(lo, 0, x);
19
20 •
         function bisect_left(a, x, lo = 0, hi = null) { // >= lower_bound
21
             if (lo < 0) throw new Error('lo must be non-negative');
22
             if (hi == null) hi = a.length;
23 •
             while (lo < hi) {
24
                 let mid = parseInt((lo + hi) / 2);
25
                 a[mid] < x ? lo = mid + 1 : hi = mid;
26
27
             return lo:
```

```
28
 29
    }
30
 31 ▼ function TreeSet(elements) {
 32
         let ts = [], se = new Set(), bisect = new Bisect();
33
         initialize();
 34
         return { add, first, last, poll, pollLast, floor, ceiling, lower, higher, remove, contains, size, clear, show };
 35 ▼
         function initialize() {
 36 ▼
             if (elements) {
37 ▼
                  for (const e of elements) {
38 ▼
                      if (!se.has(e)) {
 39
                          bisect.insort_right(ts, e);
40
                          se.add(e);
 41
42
                 }
43
             }
 44
45 •
         function add(e) {
 46 ▼
             if (!se.has(e)) {
 47
                 bisect.insort_right(ts, e);
48
                  se.add(e);
 49
 50
         }
 51 ▼
         function first() {
52
             return ts[0];
53
 54 ▼
         function last() {
 55
             return ts[ts.length - 1];
 56
 57 ▼
         function poll() {
 58
             let res = ts[0];
 59
             ts.splice(0, 1);
60
             se.delete(res);
61
             return res;
62
63 v
         function pollLast() {
 64
             let res = ts.pop();
65
             se.delete(res);
66
             return res;
67
         function ceiling(e) { // >= lower_bound
 68
 69
             let idx = bisect.bisect_right(ts, e);
 70
             let res = ts[idx - 1] == e ? e : ts[bisect.bisect_right(ts, e)];
             return res == undefined ? null : res;
 71
 72
         function higher(e) { // > upper_bound
 73 •
 74
             let idx = bisect.bisect_right(ts, e);
 75
             let res = ts[idx] > e ? ts[idx] : ts[bisect.bisect_right(ts, e) + 1];
 76
             return res == undefined ? null : res;
 77
 78 ▼
         function floor(e) { // <=</pre>
 79
             let idx = bisect.bisect_left(ts, e);
 80
             let res = ts[idx] == e ? e : ts[bisect.bisect_left(ts, e) - 1];
             return res == undefined ? null : res;
81
 82
83 •
         function lower(e) { // <</pre>
 84
             let idx = bisect.bisect_left(ts, e);
85
             let res = ts[idx] < e ? ts[idx] : ts[bisect.bisect_left(ts, e) - 1];</pre>
             return res == undefined ? null : res;
86
 87
88
         function remove(e) {
 89
             let idx = bisect.bisect_left(ts, e);
90
             if (ts[idx] == e) ts.splice(idx, 1);
91
             se.delete(e);
92
93 •
         function contains(e) {
94
             return se.has(e);
95
96 ▼
         function size() {
97
             return ts.length;
98
         function clear() {
99 •
100
             ts = [];
             se.clear();
101
102
103 •
         function show() {
104
```

```
105
         }
106
    }
107
108 ▼ function SmallestInfiniteSet() {
109
         let ts = new TreeSet();
110
         for (let i = 1; i \le 1000; i++) ts.add(i);
111
         return { popSmallest, addBack }
         function popSmallest() {
112 🔻
113
             return ts.poll();
114
115 •
         function addBack(x) {
116
             ts.add(x);
117
118
    }
```

☐ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

Run



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