





ref=nb\_npl)





# 5959. Minimum Operations to Make the Array K-Increasing

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You are given a **0-indexed** array arr consisting of n positive integers, and a positive integer k.

The array arr is called **K-increasing** if  $arr[i-k] \le arr[i]$  holds for every index i, where  $k \le i \le n-1$ 1.

- For example, arr = [4, 1, 5, 2, 6, 2] is K-increasing for k = 2 because:
  - o arr[0] <= arr[2] (4 <= 5)</pre>
  - o arr[1] <= arr[3] (1 <= 2)</pre>
  - o arr[2] <= arr[4] (5 <= 6)</pre>
  - o arr[3] <= arr[5] (2 <= 2)</pre>
- However, the same arr is not K-increasing for k = 1 (because arr[0] > arr[1]) or k = 3 (because arr[0] > arr[3]).



In one **operation**, you can choose an index i and **change** arr[i] into **any** positive integer.

Return the *minimum number of operations* required to make the array K-increasing for the given k.

### Example 1:

```
Input: arr = [5,4,3,2,1], k = 1
Output: 4
Explanation:
For k = 1, the resultant array has to be non-decreasing.
Some of the K-increasing arrays that can be formed are [5,\underline{6},\underline{7},\underline{8},\underline{9}], [\underline{1},\underline{1},\underline{1},\underline{1},\underline{1},1], [\underline{2},\underline{2},\underline{3},\underline{4},\underline{4}]. All of them require 4 operations
It is suboptimal to change the array to, for example, [\underline{6,7,8,9,10}] because it would take 5 operations.
It can be shown that we cannot make the array K-increasing in less than 4 operations.
```

### Example 2:

```
Input: arr = [4,1,5,2,6,2], k = 2
Output: 0
Explanation:
This is the same example as the one in the problem description.
Here, for every index i where 2 \le i \le 5, arr[i-2] \le arr[i].
Since the given array is already K-increasing, we do not need to perform any operations.
```

## Example 3:

```
Input: arr = [4,1,5,2,6,2], k = 3
Output: 2
Explanation:
Indices 3 and 5 are the only ones not satisfying arr[i-3] \leftarrow arr[i] for 3 \leftarrow i \leftarrow 5.
One of the ways we can make the array K-increasing is by changing arr[3] to 4 and arr[5] to 5.
The array will now be [4,1,5,\underline{4},6,\underline{5}].
Note that there can be other ways to make the array K-increasing, but none of them require less than 2 operations.
```

### **Constraints:**

- 1 <= arr.length <= 10<sup>5</sup>
- 1 <= arr[i], k <= arr.length



```
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
 7 ▼
        function bisect_right(a, x, lo = 0, hi = null) { // > upper_bound
             if (lo < 0) throw new Error('lo must be non-negative');</pre>
 8
 9
             if (hi == null) hi = a.length;
10 •
             while (lo < hi) {
11
                 let mid = parseInt((lo + hi) / 2);
12
                 x < a[mid] ? hi = mid : lo = mid + 1;
13
             }
14
             return lo;
15
16 •
        function insort_left(a, x, lo = 0, hi = null) {
17
             lo = bisect_left(a, x, lo, hi);
18
             a.splice(lo, 0, x);
19
        function bisect_left(a, x, lo = 0, hi = null) { // >= lower\_bound
20 ▼
21
             if (lo < 0) throw new Error('lo must be non-negative');</pre>
             if (hi == null) hi = a.length;
22
23 ▼
             while (lo < hi) {
                 let mid = parseInt((lo + hi) / 2);
24
25
                 a[mid] < x ? lo = mid + 1 : hi = mid;
26
27
             return lo;
28
        }
29
    }
30
31 \star const kIncreasing = (A, k) => {
32
        let n = A.length;
33
        let res = 0, t = Math.ceil(n / k);
        // pr(n, k, "t", t);
34
35
        let d = [];
36 ▼
        for (let start = 0; start < k; start++) {</pre>
             let re = [], i;
37
             for (i = start; i + k < n; i += k) re.push(A[i]);
38
39
             re.push(A[i])
40
             d.push(re);
41
42
        // pr(d);
43
        for (const a of d) res += LIS(a);
44
        return n - res;
45
    };
46
    const LIS = (a) \Rightarrow \{
47 ▼
48
        // pr(a);
49
        let bi = new Bisect(), dp = [], n = a.length;
50 ▼
        for (const x of a) {
             let idx = bi.bisect_right(dp, x);
51
52 ▼
             if (idx == n) {
53
                 dp.push(x);
54 ▼
             } else {
55
                 dp[idx] = x;
56
57
58
        // pr(dp);
59
        return dp.length;
60
    };
```

☐ Custom Testcase

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