

```
63
         while(digit>=0)
64
         {
65
             if(dividend>=divisor)
67
                res += 1<<digit:
                dividend -= divisor;
68
69
70
            divisor >>= 1;
            digit--;
         return isNeg?-res:res;
74
     }
     The gray code is a binary numeral system where two successive values differ in only one bit.
76
     Given a non-negative integer n representing the total number of bits in the code,
78
     rint the sequence of gray code. A gray code sequence must begin with 0.
79
80
     For example, given n = 2, return [0,1,3,2]. Its gray code sequence is:
81
82
     00 - 0
83
     11 - 3
84
     10 - 2
85
86
     Note:
87
     For a given n, a gray code sequence is not uniquely defined.
     For example, [0,2,3,1] is also a valid gray code sequence according to the above definition.
22
      // Binary to grey code
89
     class Solution {
90
91
     public:
        vector<int> grayCode(int n) {
92
93
            vector<int> res;
            for (int i = 0; i < pow(2,n); ++i) {
94
95
                res.push_back((i >> 1) ^ i);
96
97
             return res;
98
        }
99
     };
100
     可以看到n位的格雷码由两部分构成,一部分是n-1位格雷码,再加上 1<<(n-1)和n-1位格雷码的逆序
101
      (整个格雷码逆序0132变成2310这种)的和。
102
103
104
     1位格雷码有两个码字
     (n+1)位格雷码中的前2^n个码字等于n位格雷码的码字,按顺序书写,加前缀0
105
106
     (n+1)位格雷码中的后2^n个码字等于n位格雷码的码字,按逆序书写,加前缀1。
107
     由于是二进制,在最高位加0跟原来的数本质没有改变,所以取得上一位算出的格雷码结果,再加上逆序添1的方法就是当前这位格雷码的结果了。
108
109
     n = 0时, [0]
110
     n = 1时, [0,1]
114
     n = 2时, [00,01,11,10]
     n = 3时, [000,001,011,010,110,111,101,100]
116
     当n=1时, 0, 1
118
119
     当n=2时, 原来的list 0, 1不变, 只是前面形式上加了个0变成00, 01。然后加数是1<<1为10, 依次: 10+1=11 10+0=10。结果为: 00 01 11 10
120
     当n=3时,原来的list 00,01,11,10 (倒序为: 10,11,01,00)。加数1<<2为100。倒序相加为: 100+10=110, 100+11=111,100+01=101, 100+00= 100。
123
     最终结果为000 001 011 010 110 111 101 100
124
126
     public ArrayList<Integer> grayCode(int n) {
            if(n==0) {
                ArrayList<Integer> result = new ArrayList<Integer>();
                result.add(0);
130
                return result;
            }
            ArrayList<Integer> result = grayCode(n-1);
134
            int addNumber = 1 << (n-1);</pre>
             int originalsize=result.size();
             for(int i=originalsize-1;i>=0;i--) {
                result.add(addNumber + result.get(i));
139
             }
             return result;
140
         }
141
142
```

```
143
     Number of 1 Bits 位1的个数
144
     check whether a bit is 1 we need to use (n & 1) to plus
     class Solution {
146
147
     public:
        int hammingWeight(uint32 t n) {
148
149
           int res = 0:
            for (int i = 0; i < 32; ++i) {
               res += (n \& 1);
               n = n \gg 1;
            }
154
            return res;
        }
     };
156
     对于这道题,我们只需要把要翻转的数从右向左一位位的取出来,然后加到新生成的数的最低位即可,代码如下:
158
     class Solution {
159
160
     public:
        uint32_t reverseBits(uint32_t n) {
162
            uint32_t res = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < 32; ++i) {
164
               if (n & 1 == 1) {
                  res = (res << 1) + 1;
               } else {
167
                  res = res << 1:
168
169
170
               n = n \gg 1;
            }
            return res;
        }
174
     };
176
178
     Given an array of integers, every element appears twice except for one.
179
     Find that single one.
180
181
     Your algorithm should have a linear runtime complexity. Could you implement it without using extra memory?
182
     本来是一道非常简单的题,但是由于加上了时间复杂度必须是O(n),并且空间复杂度为O(1),
183
     使得不能用排序方法,也不能使用map数据结构。那么只能另辟蹊径,需要用位操作Bit Operation来解此题,
     这个解法如果让我想,肯定想不出来,因为谁会想到用逻辑异或来解题呢。逻辑异或的真值表为:
185
186
     由于数字在计算机是以二进制存储的,每位上都是0或1,如果我们把两个相同的数字异或,0与0异或是0,
     1与1异或也是0,那么我们会得到0。根据这个特点,我们把数组中所有的数字都异或起来,
187
     则每对相同的数字都会得0,然后最后剩下来的数字就是那个只有1次的数字。
188
189
     class Solution {
190
191
     public:
        int singleNumber(int A[], int n) {
193
            int res = A[0];
            for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
                  res ^= A[i];
195
            }
197
            return res;
        }
198
199
200
201
     Given an array of integers, every element appears three times except for one. Find that single one.
202
203
     Your algorithm should have a linear runtime complexity. Could you implement it without using extra memory?
204
     用3个整数来表示INT的各位的出现次数情况,one表示出现了1次,two表示出现了2次。当出现3次的时候该位清零。最后答案就是one的值。
205
206
     ones 代表第ith 位只出现一次的掩码变量
207
208
     twos 代表第ith 位只出现两次次的掩码变量
     threes 代表第ith 位只出现三次的掩码变量
209
210
     class Solution {
     public:
        int singleNumber(int A[], int n) {
           int one = 0, two = 0, three = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
214
               two |= one & A[i];
               one ^= A[i];
               three = one & two;
               one &= ~three;
               two &= ~three;
219
            }
            return one;
```

```
};
224
     Given an array containing n distinct numbers taken from 0, 1, 2, ..., n, find the one that is missing from the array.
226
     For example,
228
     Given nums = [0, 1, 3] return 2.
229
230
     Your algorithm should run in linear runtime complexity. Could you implement it using only constant extra space complexity?
     这题还有一种解法,使用位操作Bit Manipulation来解的,用到了异或操作的特性,
     相似的题目有Single Number 单独的数字, Single Number II 单独的数字之二和Single Number III
234
235
     单独的数字之三。那么思路是既然@到n之间少了一个数,我们将这个少了一个数的数组 & @到n之间完整的数组
     异或一下,那么相同的数字都变为0了,剩下的就是少了的那个数字了,参加代码如下:
236
     take this missing array ^ the complete array
238
239
     the remaining result is the missing one because all equal ones are \boldsymbol{\theta}
240
     class Solution {
241
     public:
242
       int missingNumber(vector<int>& nums) {
243
244
            int res = 0;
            //because res is already 0
245
            //even if it is missing 0 we could return 0
246
            //so we just directly (i+1) ^ nums[i] make the complete array start i+1
247
248
            for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); ++i) {</pre>
                res = res ^ (i + 1) ^ nums[i];
249
250
            }
            return res;
        }
     };
```

© 2016 GitHub, Inc. Terms Privacy Security Contact Help



Status API Training Shop Blog About Pricing