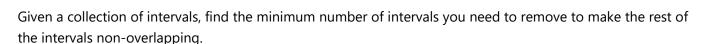
2020/12/31 My Notes - LeetCode

# 435. Non-overlapping Intervals



### **Example 1:**

Input: [[1,2],[2,3],[3,4],[1,3]]

Output: 1

**Explanation:** [1,3] can be removed and the rest of intervals are non-overlapping.

# Example 2:

Input: [[1,2],[1,2],[1,2]]

Output: 2

Explanation: You need to remove two [1,2] to make the rest of intervals non-overlapping

## Example 3:

Input: [[1,2],[2,3]]

Output: 0

Explanation: You don't need to remove any of the intervals since they're already non-ov

#### Note:

- 1. You may assume the interval's end point is always bigger than its start point.
- 2. Intervals like [1,2] and [2,3] have borders "touching" but they don't overlap each other.

# 移除重复区间的最少个数

# Greedy, Array, Interval

### acvtivity selection problem to compare the end and start

- 1. sort the 2D array by creating a comparator class that compares the second value of two arrays
- 2. select the first interval and initilize the end, therfore, iterate [1,size) to compare the start and end
- 3. if end is greater, count++, else update the end to current interval
- 4. return count;

https://leetcode.com/notes/

```
class arrayComparator implements Comparator<int[]> {
    public int compare(int[] arr1, int[] arr2) {
        return arr1[1] - arr2[1];
    }
}
```

https://leetcode.com/notes/