| lmax=0 (lmax[l]) | rmay =0 (rmax[r]) |
|---------------------|--|
| J defin | lmax [i] = max(h[o] hci-i) r max [i] = max(h[i+1] hcn-1]) |
| | |
| 1-010 | \sim |

when we see

D lonax < rmax: Me know that ho matter how is the rmax[l],

min (lonax[l], rmax[l])

> Set lonax = max(lonax, h[l])

and lell

2 lmax > mox: We know that no matter how high is lmax[r],
min(lmax[r], rmax[r])
is bounded by rmax

I think why this problem can be so [ved by 2 ptrs is because by the above analysis.

It happens that l, r always move inward.

6 2 2 1 4