105. 快速选择算法.md 2021/11/26

给你输入一个无序的数组nums和一个正整数k,让你计算nums中第k大的元素。

解法一: 二叉堆解法, 给定一个小根堆, 保持其上只能有比个元素。 解法二: 快速选择:

首先复习快速排序:

```
#include <vector>
int partation(std::vector<int> &nums, int left, int right) {
 if (left == right) {
   return left;
  }
                                // 将起始位置作为需要比较的key
  int key = nums[left];
 int lo = left, hi = right + 1; // 先——在处理
 while (true) {
   // 保证nums[left ... lo]都小于key
   while (nums[++lo] < key) {</pre>
     if (lo == right) {
       break;
     }
    }
    // 保证nums[hi...right]都大于key
   while (nums[--hi] > key) {
     if (hi == left) {
       break;
     }
   }
    if (lo >= hi) {
     break;
    }
    // 此处一定存在nums[lo] > key, nums[hi] < key
    // 交换两个元素即可
    std::swap(nums[lo], nums[hi]);
  }
 std::swap(nums[left], nums[hi]); // 将key放知道正确位置
 return hi;
}
void quicksort(std::vector<int> &nums, int left, int right) {
  if (left >= right) {
   return;
  }
  int index = partation(nums, left, right);
  quicksort(nums, left, index - 1);
```

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```
quicksort(nums, index + 1, right);
}
```

快速选择有:

```
class Solution {
public:
  int findKthLargest(std::vector<int>& nums, int k) {
    int left = 0, right = nums.size() - 1;
    k--;
    while (left <= right) {</pre>
      int p = partation(nums, left, right);
      if (k == p) {
        return nums[p];
      } else if (p < k) {
        left = p + 1;
      } else {
        right = p - 1;
      }
    }
   return -1;
  }
private:
  int partation(std::vector<int>& nums, int left, int right) {
    if (left == right) {
     return left;
    }
    int key = nums[left];
    int low = left, high = right + 1;
    while (true) {
      while (nums[++low] > key) {
        if (low == right) {
          break;
        }
      }
      while (nums[--high] < key) {</pre>
        if (high == left) {
          break;
        }
      }
      if (low >= high) {
        break;
      std::swap(nums[low], nums[high]);
```

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```
std::swap(nums[left], nums[high]);

return high;
}
};
```