

1: 区间问题:

例题:

给定 N 个闭区间 $[a_i, b_i]$, 请你在数轴上选择尽量少的点, 使得每个区间内至少包含一个选出的点。

输出选择的点的最小数量。

位于区间端点上的点也算作区间内。

输入格式

第一行包含整数 N , 表示区间数。

接下来 N 行, 每行包含两个整数 a_i, b_i , 表示一个区间的两个端点。

输出格式

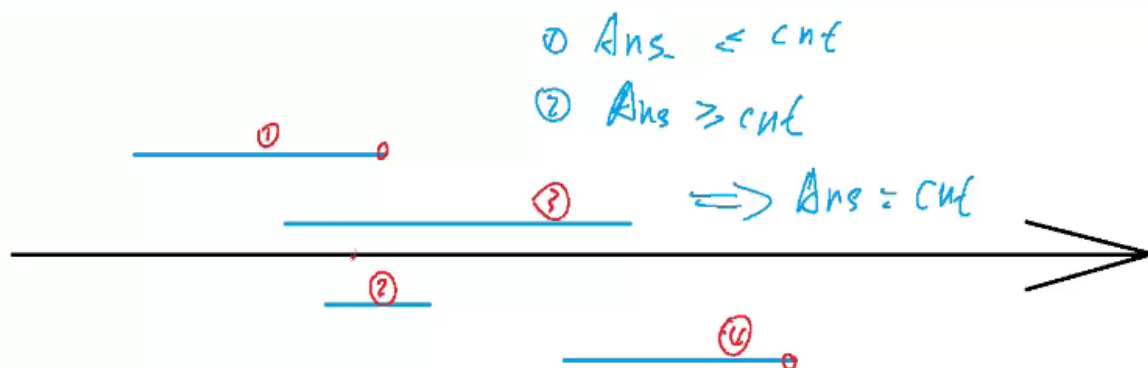
输出一个整数, 表示所需的点的最小数量。

输入样例:

```
3
-1 1
2 4
3 5
```

输出样例:

```
2
```



- 1 思路:
- 2 **1:** 将每个区间按右端点从小到大排序
- 3 **2:** 从前往后依次枚举每个区间
- 4 如果当前区间中已经包含该点, 则直接pass, 否则, 选择当前区间的右端点

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class Main{
3     public static int N = 100010;
4     public static int n;
```

```

5     public static int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
6     public static Range[] range = new Range[N];
7     public static void main(String[] args){
8         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
9         n = sc.nextInt();
10        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
11            int l = sc.nextInt();
12            int r = sc.nextInt();
13            range[i] = new Range(l, r);
14        }
15        Arrays.sort(range, 0, n);
16        int res = 0;
17        int ed = -INF;
18        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
19            if(range[i].l > ed){
20                res ++;
21                ed = range[i].r;
22            }
23        }
24        System.out.println(res);
25    }
26 }
27 class Range implements Comparable<Range>{
28     int l, r;
29     public Range(int l, int r){
30         this.l = l;
31         this.r = r;
32     }
33     public int compareTo(Range o){
34         return Integer.compare(r, o.r);
35     }
36 }

```

例题:

- 1 思路:
- 2 **1:**将所有区间接左端点从小到大排序
- 3 **2:** 从前往后处理每个区间:

- 4 判断能否将其放到某个现有的组中 $l[i] > \text{Max_r}$
- 5 **3:** 如果存在这样的组, 将其放进去, 并更新当前组的 Max_r , 如果不存在这样的组, 则开新组, 然后再将其放进去

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class Main{
3     public static int N = 100010;
4     public static int n;
5     public static Range[] range = new Range[N];
6     public static void main(String[] args){
7         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
8         n = sc.nextInt();
9         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
10             int l = sc.nextInt();
11             int r = sc.nextInt();
12             range[i] = new Range(l, r);
13         }
14         Arrays.sort(range, 0, n);
15         Queue<Integer> minheap = new PriorityQueue<>();
16         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
17             if(minheap.isEmpty() || minheap.peek() >= range[i].l){
18                 minheap.add(range[i].r);
19             }else{
20                 minheap.poll();
21                 minheap.add(range[i].r);
22             }
23         }
24         System.out.println(minheap.size());
25     }
26 }
27 class Range implements Comparable<Range>{
28     int l, r;
29     public Range(int l, int r){
30         this.l = l;
31         this.r = r;
32     }
33     public int compareTo(Range o){
34         return Integer.compare(l, o.l);
35     }
36 }
```

2: Huffman 树:

例题:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  public class Main{
3      public static void main(String[] args){
4          Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
5          int N = 100010;
6          int n = sc.nextInt();
7          Queue<Integer> minheap = new PriorityQueue<>();
8          for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
9              int x = sc.nextInt();
10             minheap.add(x);
11         }
12         int res = 0;
13         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
14             if(minheap.size() > 1){
15                 int a = minheap.poll();
16                 int b = minheap.poll();
17                 res += a + b;
18                 minheap.add(a + b);
19             }
20         }
21         System.out.println(res);
22     }
23 }
```

3: 排序不等式:

例题:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  public class Main{
3      public static void main(String[] args){
4          Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```

5      int N = 100010;
6      int[] w = new int[N];
7      int n = sc.nextInt();
8      for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
9          w[i] = sc.nextInt();
10     }
11     Arrays.sort(w, 0, n);
12     long res = 0;
13     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
14         res += w[i] * (n - 1 - i);
15     }
16     System.out.println(res);
17 }
18 }

```

4: 绝对值不等式:

$$|x - a| + |x - b| \geq |a - b|$$

例题:

```

1  import java.util.*;
2  public class Main{
3      public static void main(String[] args){
4          Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
5          int N = 100010;
6          int[] a = new int[N];
7          int n = sc.nextInt();
8          for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
9              a[i] = sc.nextInt();
10         }
11         Arrays.sort(a, 0, n);
12         int sum = 0;
13         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
14             sum += Math.abs(a[i] - a[n / 2]);
15         }
16         System.out.println(sum);
17     }
18 }

```

