

# LintCode 参考程序

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2016 年 4 月 27 日



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# 第一章 入门 ( Naive )

## 1.1 Problem ID: 228 Middle of Linked List

### 1.1.1 Description

Find the middle node of a linked list.

### 1.1.2 Example

Given 1->2->3, return the node with value 2.

Given 1->2, return the node with value 1.

### 1.1.3 Code

C++

```
1  /**
2   * Definition of ListNode
3   * class ListNode {
4   * public:
5   *     int val;
6   *     ListNode *next;
7   *     ListNode(int val) {
8   *         this->val = val;
9   *         this->next = NULL;
10  *     }
11  * }
12  */
13  class Solution{
14  public:
15      /**
16       * @param head: the head of linked list.
17       * @return: a middle node of the linked list
18       */
19      ListNode *middleNode(ListNode *head) {
20          // Write your code here
21          if(head == NULL){
22              return NULL;
23          }
24          ListNode *fast = head;
25          ListNode *slow = head;
26          while(fast->next != NULL && fast->next->next != NULL){
27              slow = slow->next;
28              fast = fast->next->next;
29          }
30          return slow;
31      }
32  };
```



## Python

```
1  """
2  Definition of ListNode
3  class ListNode(object):
4
5  def __init__(self, val, next=None):
6  """
7  """
8  """
9
10 class Solution:
11     # @param head: the head of linked list.
12     # @return: a middle node of the linked list
13     def middleNode(self, head):
14         # Write your code here
15         if head is None:
16             return None
17         slow = head;
18         fast = head;
19         while fast.next is not None and fast.next.next is not None:
20             slow = slow.next
21             fast = fast.next.next
22         return slow
```

## 1.2 Problem ID: 366 Fibonacci

### 1.2.1 Description

Find the Nth number in Fibonacci sequence.

A Fibonacci sequence is defined as follow:

The first two numbers are 0 and 1.

The i th number is the sum of i-1 th number and i-2 th number.

The first ten numbers in Fibonacci sequence is:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34 ...

### 1.2.2 Example

Given 1, return 0

Given 2, return 1

Given 10, return 34

### 1.2.3 Code

#### C++

```
1  class Solution{
2  public:
3      /**
4       * @param n: an integer
5       * @return an integer f(n)
6       */
7      int fibonacci(int n) {
8          // write your code here
9          n--;
10         double sqrt5=sqrt((double)5);
11         return (pow((1+sqrt5),n)-pow((1-sqrt5),n))/(pow((double)2,n)*sqrt5);
12     }
13 };;
```

#### Python

```
1  class Solution:
2      # @param n: an integer
3      # @return an integer f(n)
4      def fibonacci(self, n):
5          # write your code here
6          a = 0;
```

```
7     b = 1;
8     for i in range(n - 1):
9         a, b = b, a + b
10    return a
```

## 1.3 Problem ID: 452 Remove Linked List Elements

### 1.3.1 Description

Remove all elements from a linked list of integers that have value val.

### 1.3.2 Example

Given 1->2->3->3->4->5->3, val = 3, you should return the list as 1->2->4->5

### 1.3.3 Code

C++

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * struct ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     ListNode *next;
6   *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL) {}
7   * };
8   */
9  class Solution {
10 public:
11     /**
12      * @param head a ListNode
13      * @param val an integer
14      * @return a ListNode
15      */
16     ListNode *removeElements(ListNode *head, int val) {
17         // Write your code here
18         ListNode dummy;
19         dummy.next = head;
20         head = &dummy;
21         while (head->next != NULL) {
22             if(head->next->val == val){
23                 head->next = head->next->next;
24             }
25             else{
26                 head = head->next;
27             }
28         }
29         return dummy.next;
30     }
31 };
```

**Python**

```
1 # Definition for singly-linked list.
2 # class ListNode:
3 #     def __init__(self, x):
4 #         self.val = x
5 #         self.next = None
6
7 class Solution:
8     # @param head, a ListNode
9     # @param val, an integer
10    # @return a ListNode
11    def removeElements(self, head, val):
12        # Write your code here
13        if head is None:
14            return head
15        dummy = ListNode(0)
16        dummy.next = head
17        head = dummy
18        while head.next is not None:
19            if head.next.val == val:
20                head.next = head.next.next
21            else:
22                head = head.next
23        return dummy.next
```



## 第二章 容易 ( Easy )

## 2.1 Problem ID: 1 A + B Problem

### 2.1.1 Description

Write a function that add two numbers A and B. You should not use + or any arithmetic operators.

### 2.1.2 Clarification

**Are a and b both 32-bit integers?**

Yes.

**Can I use bit operation?**

Sure you can.

### 2.1.3 Example

Given a=1 and b=2 return 3

### 2.1.4 Code

C++

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      /*
4       * @param a: The first integer
5       * @param b: The second integer
6       * @return: The sum of a and b
7       */
8      int aplusb(int a, int b) {
9          // write your code here, try to do it without arithmetic operators.
10         if(b == 0){
11             return a;
12         }
13         else{
14             aplusb(a ^ b, (a & b) << 1);
15         }
16     }
17 };
```

Python



```

1 class Solution:
2     """
3     @param a: The first integer
4     @param b: The second integer
5     @return: The sum of a and b
6     """
7
8     def aplusb(self, a, b):
9         # write your code here, try to do it without arithmetic operators.
10        return a + b

```

**Note:** Python version will be Updated in future.

## 2.2 Problem ID: 2 Trailing Zeros

### 2.2.1 Description

Write an algorithm which computes the number of trailing zeros in n factorial.

### 2.2.2 Example

$11! = 39916800$ , so the out should be 2

### 2.2.3 Code

**C++**

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     // param n : description of n
4     // return: description of return
5     long long trailingZeros(long long n) {
6         long long sum = 0;
7         while(n!=0){
8             sum += n / 5;
9             n = n / 5;
10        }
11        return sum;
12    }
13 };

```

## Python

```
1 class Solution:
2     # @param n a integer
3     # @return ans a integer
4     def trailingZeros(self, n):
5         sum = 0
6         while n != 0:
7             sum += n // 5
8             n = n // 5
9         return sum
```

## 2.3 Problem ID: 6 Merge Sorted Array II

### 2.3.1 Description

Merge two given sorted integer array A and B into a new sorted integer array.

### 2.3.2 Example

```
A=[1,2,3,4]
B=[2,4,5,6]
return [1,2,2,3,4,4,5,6]
```

### 2.3.3 Code

## C++

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     /**
4      * @param A and B: sorted integer array A and B.
5      * @return: A new sorted integer array
6      */
7     vector<int> mergeSortedArray(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B) {
8         // write your code here
9         vector<int> C;
10        int i = 0, j = 0;
11        while(i < A.size() && j < B.size()){
12            if(A[i] < B[j]){
13                C.push_back(A[i++]);
14            } else {
15                C.push_back(B[j++]);
```

```

16         }
17     }
18     while(i < A.size()){
19         C.push_back(A[i++]);
20     }
21     while(j < B.size()){
22         C.push_back(B[j++]);
23     }
24     return C;
25 }
26 };

```

## Python

```

1 class Solution:
2     #@param A and B: sorted integer array A and B.
3     #@return: A new sorted integer array
4     def mergeSortedArray(self, A, B):
5         # write your code here
6         C = []
7         i = 0
8         j = 0
9         while i < len(A) and j < len(B):
10             if A[i] < B[j]:
11                 C.append(A[i])
12                 i = i + 1
13             else:
14                 C.append(B[j])
15                 j = j + 1
16         if i < len(A):
17             C.extend(A[i:])
18         if j < len(B):
19             C.extend(B[j:])
20         return C

```

## 2.4 Problem ID: 8 Rotate String

### 2.4.1 Description

Given a string and an offset, rotate string by offset. (rotate from left to right)

### 2.4.2 Example

Given "abcdefg".

offset=0 => "abcdefg"

offset=1 => "gabcdef"

offset=2 => "fgabcde"

offset=3 => "efgabcd"

### 2.4.3 Code

#### C++

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      /**
4       * @param str: a string
5       * @param offset: an integer
6       * @return: nothing
7       */
8      void rotateString(string &str, int offset){
9          //wirte your code here
10         if (str.size() == 0){
11
12         }else{
13             offset = offset % str.size();
14             str = str.substr(str.size() - offset, offset) +
15                 str.substr(0, str.size() - offset);
16         }
17     }
18 };
```

#### Python

```
1  class Solution:
2      # @param s: a list of char
3      # @param offset: an integer
4      # @return: nothing
5      def rotateString(self, s, offset):
6          # write you code here
7          if len(s) != 0:
8              offset = offset % len(s)
9              s[:] = s[-offset:] + s[:-offset]
```

## 2.5 Problem ID: 9 Fizz Buzz

### 2.5.1 Description

Given number n. Print number from 1 to n. But:  
when number is divided by 3, print "fizz".

when number is divided by 5, print "buzz".

when number is divided by both 3 and 5, print "fizz buzz".

### 2.5.2 Example

If  $n = 15$ , you should return:

```
[  
  "1", "2", "fizz",  
  "4", "buzz", "fizz",  
  "7", "8", "fizz",  
  "buzz", "11", "fizz",  
  "13", "14", "fizz buzz"  
]
```

### 2.5.3 Code

#### C++

```
1  class Solution {  
2  public:  
3      /**  
4       * param n: As description.  
5       * return: A list of strings.  
6       */  
7      vector<string> fizzBuzz(int n) {  
8          vector<string> results;  
9          for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {  
10             if (i % 15 == 0) {  
11                 results.push_back("fizz_buzz");  
12             } else if (i % 5 == 0) {  
13                 results.push_back("buzz");  
14             } else if (i % 3 == 0) {  
15                 results.push_back("fizz");  
16             } else {  
17                 results.push_back(to_string(i));  
18             }  
19         }  
20         return results;  
21     }  
22 };
```

#### Python

```

1 class Solution:
2     """
3     @param n: An integer as description
4     @return: A list of strings.
5     For example, if n = 7, your code should return
6     ["1", "2", "fizz", "4", "buzz", "fizz", "7"]
7     """
8     def fizzBuzz(self, n):
9         results = []
10        for i in range(1, n+1):
11            if i % 15 == 0:
12                results.append("fizz_buzz")
13            elif i % 5 == 0:
14                results.append("buzz")
15            elif i % 3 == 0:
16                results.append("fizz")
17            else:
18                results.append(str(i))
19        return results

```

## 2.6 Problem ID: 13 strStr

### 2.6.1 Description

For a given source string and a target string, you should output the first index(from 0) of target string in source string.

If target does not exist in source, just return -1.

### 2.6.2 Clarification

Do I need to implement KMP Algorithm in a real interview?

Not necessary. When you meet this problem in a real interview, the interviewer may just want to test your basic implementation ability. But make sure your confirm with the interviewer first.

### 2.6.3 Example

If source = "source" and target = "target", return -1.

If source = "abcdabcdefg" and target = "bcd", return 1.

## 2.6.4 Code

### C++

```
1  #include <cstring>
2  #include <iostream>
3  using namespace std;
4  class Solution {
5  public:
6      /**
7       * Returns a index to the first occurrence of target in source,
8       * or -1 if target is not part of source.
9       * @param source string to be scanned.
10      * @param target string containing the sequence of characters to match.
11      */
12     int strStr(const char *source, const char *target) {
13         // write your code here
14         if (source == NULL || target == NULL){
15             return -1;
16         }
17         int size_source = strlen(source);
18         int size_target = strlen(target);
19         int i, j;
20         for (i = 0; i < size_source - size_target + 1; i++){
21             for(j = 0; j < size_target; j++){
22                 if(source[i + j] != target[j]){
23                     break;
24                 }
25             }
26             if(j == size_target){
27                 return i;
28             }
29         }
30         return -1;
31     }
32 };
```

### Python

```
1  class Solution:
2      def strStr(self, source, target):
3          # write your code here
4          if source is None or target is None:
5              return -1
6          return source.find(target)
```

## 2.7 Problem ID: 14 First Position of Target

### 2.7.1 Description

For a given sorted array (ascending order) and a target number, find the first index of this number in  $O(\log n)$  time complexity.

If the target number does not exist in the array, return -1.

### 2.7.2 Example

If the array is [1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 10], for given target 3, return 2.

### 2.7.3 Code

C++

```
1  #include <cstring>
2  #include <iostream>
3  using namespace std;
4  class Solution {
5  public:
6      /**
7       * Returns a index to the first occurrence of target in source,
8       * or -1 if target is not part of source.
9       * @param source string to be scanned.
10      * @param target string containing the sequence of characters to match.
11      */
12     int strStr(const char *source, const char *target) {
13         // write your code here
14         if (source == NULL || target == NULL){
15             return -1;
16         }
17         int size_source = strlen(source);
18         int size_target = strlen(target);
19         int i, j;
20         for (i = 0; i < size_source - size_target + 1; i++){
21             for(j = 0; j < size_target; j++){
22                 if(source[i + j] != target[j]){
23                     break;
24                 }
25             }
26             if(j == size_target){
27                 return i;
28             }
29         }
30         return -1;
31     }
32 };
```



## Python

```
1 class Solution:
2     # @param nums: The integer array
3     # @param target: Target number to find
4     # @return the first position of target in nums, position start from 0
5     def binarySearch(self, nums, target):
6         # write your code here
7         start = 0
8         end = len(nums) - 1
9         while start + 1 < end:
10             mid = (start + end) >> 1
11             if nums[mid] < target:
12                 start = mid
13             else:
14                 end = mid
15         if nums[start] == target:
16             return start
17         if nums[end] == target:
18             return end
19         return -1
```

## 2.8 Problem ID: 82 Single Number

### 2.8.1 Description

Given  $2*n + 1$  numbers, every numbers occurs twice except one, find it.

### 2.8.2 Example

Given  $[1,2,2,1,3,4,3]$ , return 4

### 2.8.3 Code

#### C++

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     /**
4      * @param A: Array of integers.
5      * return: The single number.
6      */
```

```

7      int singleNumber(vector<int> &A) {
8          // write your code here
9          int x;
10         for(int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++){
11             x ^= A[i];
12         }
13         return x;
14     }
15 };

```

## Python

```

1  class Solution:
2      """
3      @param A: an integer array
4      @return: an integer
5      """
6      def singleNumber(self, A):
7          # write your code here
8          x = 0
9          for a in A:
10             x ^= a
11         return x

```

## 2.9 Problem ID: 496 Toy Factory

### 2.9.1 Description

Factory is a design pattern in common usage. Please implement a ToyFactory which can generate proper toy based on the given type.

### 2.9.2 Example

```

1  ToyFactory tf = ToyFactory();
2  Toy toy = tf.getToy('Dog');
3  toy.talk();
4  >> Wow
5
6  toy = tf.getToy('Cat');
7  toy.talk();
8  >> Meow

```

### 2.9.3 Code

#### C++

```

1  /**
2   * Your object will be instantiated and called as such:
3   * ToyFactory* tf = new ToyFactory();
4   * Toy* toy = tf->getToy(type);
5   * toy->talk();
6   */
7  class Toy {
8  public:
9      virtual void talk() const=0;
10 };
11
12 class Dog: public Toy {
13     // Write your code here
14     void talk() const{
15         cout << "Wow" << endl;
16     }
17 };
18
19 class Cat: public Toy {
20     // Write your code here
21     void talk() const{
22         cout << "Meow" << endl;
23     }
24 };
25
26 class ToyFactory {
27 public:
28     /**
29     * @param type a string
30     * @return Get object of the type
31     */
32     Toy* getToy(string& type) {
33         // Write your code here
34         if(type == "Dog"){
35             return new Dog();
36         }
37         if(type == "Cat"){
38             return new Cat();
39         }
40         return NULL;
41     }
42 };

```

#### Python

```

1  """
2  Your object will be instantiated and called as such:
3  ty = ToyFactory()

```

```

4 toy = ty.getToy(type)
5 toy.talk()
6 """
7 class Toy:
8     def talk(self):
9         raise NotImplementedError('This method should have implemented.')
10
11 class Dog(Toy):
12     # Write your code here
13     def talk(self):
14         print "Wow"
15
16 class Cat(Toy):
17     # Write your code here
18     def talk(self):
19         print "Meow"
20
21
22 class ToyFactory:
23     # @param {string} shapeType a string
24     # @return {Toy} Get object of the type
25     def getToy(self, type):
26         # Write your code here
27         if type == "Dog":
28             return Dog()
29         if type == "Cat":
30             return Cat()
31         return None

```

## 2.10 Problem ID: 497 Shape Factory

### 2.10.1 Description

Factory is design pattern in common usage. Implement a ShapeFactory that can generate correct shape.

### 2.10.2 Example

```

1 ShapeFactory sf = new ShapeFactory();
2 Shape shape = sf.getShape("Square");
3 shape.draw();
4 >>  ——
5 >> |    |
6 >> |    |
7 >>  ——
8
9 shape = sf.getShape("Triangle");

```

```

10 shape.draw();
11 >>  /\
12 >> /  \
13 >> /____\
14
15 shape = sf.getShape("Rectangle");
16 shape.draw();
17 >>  _____
18 >> |         |
19 >>  _____

```

### 2.10.3 Code

#### C++

```

1  /**
2   * Your object will be instantiated and called as such:
3   * ShapeFactory* sf = new ShapeFactory();
4   * Shape* shape = sf->getShape(shapeType);
5   * shape->draw();
6   */
7  class Shape {
8  public:
9      virtual void draw() const=0;
10 };
11
12 class Rectangle: public Shape {
13     // Write your code here
14     void draw() const{
15         cout << "_____" << endl << "|    |" << endl << "_____" << endl;
16     }
17 };
18
19 class Square: public Shape {
20     // Write your code here
21     void draw() const{
22         cout << "_____" << endl << "|    |" << endl
23         << "|    |" << endl << "_____" << endl;
24     }
25 };
26
27 class Triangle: public Shape {
28     // Write your code here
29     void draw() const{
30         cout << "  /\\" << endl << " /  \\" << endl << "/____\\" << endl;
31     }
32 };
33
34 class ShapeFactory {
35 public:
36     /**
37      * @param shapeType a string

```

```

38     * @return Get object of type Shape
39     */
40     Shape* getShape(string& shapeType) {
41         // Write your code here
42         if(shapeType == "Square"){
43             return new Square();
44         }
45         if(shapeType == "Rectangle"){
46             return new Rectangle();
47         }
48         if(shapeType == "Triangle"){
49             return new Triangle();
50         }
51         return NULL;
52     }
53 };

```

## Python

```

1  """
2  Your object will be instantiated and called as such:
3  sf = ShapeFactory()
4  shape = sf.getShape(shapeType)
5  shape.draw()
6  """
7  class Shape:
8      def draw(self):
9          raise NotImplementedError('This method should have implemented.')
10
11  class Triangle(Shape):
12      # Write your code here.
13      def draw(self):
14          print "  /\\"
15          print "/  /\\"
16          print "/___\\"
17
18  class Rectangle(Shape):
19      # Write your code here
20      def draw(self):
21          print "  _"
22          print "|   |"
23          print "  _"
24
25  class Square(Shape):
26      # Write your code here
27      def draw(self):
28          print "  _"
29          print "|   |"
30          print "|   |"
31          print "  _"
32
33  class ShapeFactory:

```

```
34     # @param {string} shapeType a string
35     # @return {Shape} Get object of type Shape
36     def getShape(self, shapeType):
37         # Write your code here
38         if shapeType == "Square":
39             return Square()
40         if shapeType == "Triangle":
41             return Triangle()
42         if shapeType == "Rectangle":
43             return Rectangle()
44         return None
```





### 第三章 中等 ( Medium )

## 3.1 Problem ID: 3 Digit Counts

### 3.1.1 Description

Count the number of k's between 0 and n. k can be 0 - 9.

### 3.1.2 Example

if n=12, k=1 in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12], we have FIVE 1's (1, 10, 11, 12)

### 3.1.3 Code

C++

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      /*
4       * param k : As description.
5       * param n : As description.
6       * return: How many k's between 0 and n.
7       */
8      int digitCounts(int k, int n) {
9          // write your code here
10         int count = 0;
11         for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++){
12             int j = i;
13             while(true){
14                 if(j % 10 == k){
15                     count++;
16                 }
17                 j = j / 10;
18                 if(j == 0){
19                     break;
20                 }
21             }
22         }
23         return count;
24     }
25 };
```

Python

```
1  class Solution:
2      # @param k & n  two integer
3      # @return ans a integer
4      def digitCounts(self, k, n):
```

```
5     assert(n >= 0 and 0 <= k <= 9)
6     count = 0
7     for i in range(n + 1):
8         j = i
9         while True:
10             if j % 10 == k:
11                 count = count + 1
12             j = j // 10
13             if j == 0:
14                 break
15     return count
```

## 3.2 Problem ID: 4 Ugly Number II

### 3.2.1 Description

Ugly number is a number that only have factors 2, 3 and 5.

Design an algorithm to find the nth ugly number. The first 10 ugly numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12...

**Notice** Note that 1 is typically treated as an ugly number.

### 3.2.2 Example

If n=9, return 10.

### 3.2.3 Code

C++

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     /*
4      * @param n an integer
5      * @return the nth prime number as description.
6      */
7     int nthUglyNumber(int n) {
8         // write your code here
9         int *uglys = new int[n];
10        uglys[0] = 1;
11        int next = 1;
12        int *p2 = uglys;
13        int *p3 = uglys;
14        int *p5 = uglys;
15        while(next < n){
16            int m = min(min(*p2 * 2, *p3 * 3), *p5 * 5);
17            uglys[next] = m;
18            while(*p2 * 2 <= uglys[next]){
19                p2++;
20            }
21            while(*p3 * 3 <= uglys[next]){
22                p3++;
23            }
24            while(*p5 * 5 <= uglys[next]){
25                p5++;
26            }
27            next++;
28        }
29        int uglyNum = uglys[n - 1];
30        delete[] uglys;
```

```
31         return uglyNum;
32     }
33 };
```

## Python

```
1  class Solution:
2      """
3      @param {int} n, an integer.
4      @return {int} the nth prime number as description.
5      """
6      def nthUglyNumber(self, n):
7          # write your code here
8          ugllys = []
9          ugllys.append(1)
10         p2 = 0
11         p3 = 0
12         p5 = 0
13         next = 1
14         while next < n:
15             m = min(ugllys[p2] * 2, ugllys[p3] * 3, ugllys[p5] * 5)
16             ugllys.append(m)
17             while ugllys[p2] * 2 <= ugllys[next]:
18                 p2 = p2 + 1
19             while ugllys[p3] * 3 <= ugllys[next]:
20                 p3 = p3 + 1
21             while ugllys[p5] * 5 <= ugllys[next]:
22                 p5 = p5 + 1
23             next = next + 1
24         return ugllys[n - 1]
```

## 3.3 Problem ID: 5 Kth Largest Element

### 3.3.1 Description

Find K-th largest element in an array.

### 3.3.2 Example

In array [9,3,2,4,8], the 3rd largest element is 4.

In array [1,2,3,4,5], the 1st largest element is 5, 2nd largest element is 4, 3rd largest element is 3 and etc.

### 3.3.3 Code

C++

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     /*
4      * param k : description of k
5      * param nums : description of array and index 0 ~ n-1
6      * return: description of return
7      */
8     int kthLargestElement(int k, vector<int> nums) {
9         // write your code here
10        sort(nums.rbegin(), nums.rend());
11        return nums[k-1];
12    }
13};
```

Python

```
1 class Solution:
2     # @param k & A a integer and an array
3     # @return ans a integer
4     def kthLargestElement(self, k, A):
5         A = sorted(A, reverse = True)
6         return A[k-1]
```

**Note:** This problem will be update soon!

## 3.4 Problem ID: 394 Coins in a Line

### 3.4.1 Description

There are  $n$  coins in a line. Two players take turns to take one or two coins from right side until there are no more coins left. The player who take the last coin wins.

Could you please decide the first play will win or lose?

### 3.4.2 Example

$n = 1$ , return true.

$n = 2$ , return true.

$n = 3$ , return false.

$n = 4$ , return true.

$n = 5$ , return true.

### 3.4.3 Code

#### C++

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     /**
4      * @param n: an integer
5      * @return: a boolean which equals to true if the first player will win
6      */
7     bool firstWillWin(int n) {
8         // write your code here
9         if(n % 3 == 0){
10             return false;
11         }
12         return true;
13     }
14 };
```

#### Python

```
1 class Solution:
2     # @param n: an integer
3     # @return: a boolean which equals to True if the first player will win
4     def firstWillWin(self, n):
5         # write your code here
```

```
6     if n % 3 == 0:
7         return False
8     return True
```



## 3.5 Problem ID: 419 Roman to Integer

### 3.5.1 Description

Given a roman numeral, convert it to an integer.

The answer is guaranteed to be within the range from 1 to 3999.

### 3.5.2 Clarification

What is Roman Numeral?

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman\\_numerals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_numerals)

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%BD%97%E9%A9%AC%E6%95%B0%E5%AD%97>

<http://baike.baidu.com/view/42061.htm>

### 3.5.3 Example

IV -> 4

XII -> 12

XXI -> 21

XCIX -> 99

### 3.5.4 Code

C++

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     /**
4      * @param s Roman representation
5      * @return an integer
6      */
7     int romanToInt(string& s) {
8         // Write your code here
9         map<char, int> num;
10        num['I'] = 1;
11        num['V'] = 5;
12        num['X'] = 10;
13        num['L'] = 50;
14        num['C'] = 100;
15        num['D'] = 500;
16        num['M'] = 1000;
17        int ans = num[s[s.length() - 1]];
18        for (int i = s.length() - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
```

```
19         if (num[s[i]] < num[s[i + 1]]){
20             ans -= num[s[i]];
21         }
22         else{
23             ans += num[s[i]];
24         }
25     }
26     return ans;
27 }
28 };
```

## Python

```
1 class Solution:
2     # @param {string} s Roman representation
3     # @return {int} an integer
4     def romanToInt(self, s):
5         # Write your code here
6         if s == "":
7             return 0
8         roman = {'I':1, 'V':5, 'X':10, 'L':50, 'C':100, 'D':500, 'M':1000}
9         sum = roman[s[-1]]
10        i = len(s) - 2
11        while i >= 0:
12            if roman[s[i]] < roman[s[i + 1]]:
13                sum -= roman[s[i]]
14            else:
15                sum += roman[s[i]]
16            i -= 1
17        return sum
```

## 3.6 Problem ID: 428 Pow(x, n)

### 3.6.1 Description

Implement  $\text{pow}(x, n)$ .

### 3.6.2 Example

$\text{Pow}(2.1, 3) = 9.261$

$\text{Pow}(0, 1) = 0$

$\text{Pow}(1, 0) = 1$

### 3.6.3 Code

#### C++

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      /**
4       * @param x the base number
5       * @param n the power number
6       * @return the result
7       */
8      double myPow(double x, int n) {
9          // Write your code here
10         if(n < 0){
11             return 1.0 / myPow(x, -n);
12         }
13         if(n == 0){
14             return 1;
15         }
16         if(n % 2 == 0){
17             return myPow(x, n>>1) * myPow(x, n>>1);
18         }else{
19             return myPow(x, n>>1) * myPow(x, n>>1) * x;
20         }
21     }
22 };
```

#### Python

```
1  class Solution:
2      # @param {double} x the base number
3      # @param {int} n the power number
4      # @return {double} the result
5      def myPow(self, x, n):
```

```
6      # Write your code here
7      if n < 0:
8          return 1.0 / self.myPow(x, -n)
9      if n == 0:
10         return 1
11     if n % 2 == 0:
12         return self.myPow(x, n >> 1) * self.myPow(x, n >> 1)
13     else:
14         return self.myPow(x, n >> 1) * self.myPow(x, n >> 1) * x
```

## 第四章 困难 ( Hard )



## 第五章 超难 ( Super )