

众数是指一组数据中出现次数最多的那个数，众数可以是一个或多个。

**中位数** 是指把一组数据从小到大排列，最中间的那个数，如果这组数据的个数是奇数，那么中间那个数就是中位数。如果这组数据的个数是偶数，那就把中间的两个数之和除以2，所得的结果就是中位数。

查找型数轴于无度的众数开组或一个组的数轴, 求该数轴的中位数。

輸入	10 11 21 19 21 17 21 16 21 18 15
輸出	21
輸入	2 1 5 3 3 9 2 7 6 2 1 5 4 2 4
輸出	3
輸入	5 1 5 3 5 2 3 5 7 6 5 7 1 7 6 6 7 9 9 6 5 17 5 15 9 7 39
輸出	7

```

1 import java.util.ArrayList;
2 import java.util.HashMap;
3 import java.util.List;
4 import java.util.Map;
5 import java.util.PriorityQueue;
6
7 public class Solution {
8     public int minCost(int[][] roads, int[][] sources,
9         int[][] targets, int[][] times, int k) {
10         // Build graph
11         Map<int, List<int[]>> graph = new HashMap<>();
12         for (int[] road : roads) {
13             int u = road[0], v = road[1], w = road[2];
14             graph.putIfAbsent(u, new ArrayList<>());
15             graph.putIfAbsent(v, new ArrayList<>());
16             graph.get(u).add(new int[] {v, w});
17             graph.get(v).add(new int[] {u, w});
18         }
19
20         // Dijkstra's algorithm with a priority queue
21         PriorityQueue<int[]> pq = new PriorityQueue<>();
22         pq.offer(new int[] {0, 0}); // (cost, node)
23
24         boolean[] visited = new boolean[nodes];
25
26         while (!pq.isEmpty()) {
27             int[] cur = pq.poll();
28             int cost = cur[0], node = cur[1];
29
30             if (visited[node]) continue;
31             visited[node] = true;
32
33             // Check if node is a source or target
34             for (int[] source : sources) {
35                 if (source[0] == node) return cost;
36             }
37             for (int[] target : targets) {
38                 if (target[0] == node) return cost;
39             }
40
41             // Explore neighbors
42             for (int[] neighbor : graph.get(node)) {
33                 int nextNode = neighbor[0];
44                 int nextCost = cost + neighbor[1];
45
46                 if (nextCost < pq.peek()[0]) {
47                     pq.offer(new int[] {nextCost, nextNode});
48                 }
49             }
50         }
51
52         return -1;
53     }
54 }

```

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      // 计算最大子序和
4      int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
5          // 计算最大子序和
6          int n = nums.size();
7          // 计算最大子序和
8          int maxSum = 0;
9          int curSum = 0;
10         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11             curSum += nums[i];
12             if (curSum < 0) {
13                 curSum = 0;
14             }
15             maxSum = max(maxSum, curSum);
16         }
17         return maxSum;
18     }
19 };

```

```

// 计算结果
return << 3344 * (1000000000LL * input() + 1000000000LL);
}

// 测试
int main() {
    // 测试数据
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
        cin.get() << input.getline(81, 1);

    // 计算结果
    cout.get() << result.getline(100);

    // 输出结果
    cout << result;

    // 结束
    return 0;
}

```