常用代码模板1——基础算法

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算法基础课相关代码模板

void quick_sort(int q[], int l, int r)

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● 活动链接 —— 算法基础课 (https://www.acwing.com/activity/content/11/)



快速排序算法模板 —— 模板题 AcWing 785. 快速排序 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/787/)

```
\rightarrow
332
```

```
if (l >= r) return;
int i = l - 1, j = r + 1, x = q[l + r >> 1];
```

```
while (i < j)
  do i ++ ; while (q[i] < x);
  do j --; while (q[j] > x);
  if (i < j) swap(q[i], q[j]);
quick_sort(q, l, j), quick_sort(q, j + 1, r);
```

归并排序算法模板 —— 模板题 AcWing 787. 归并排序 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/789/)

```
void merge_sort(int q[], int l, int r)
  if (l >= r) return;
  int mid = l + r >> 1;
  merge_sort(q, l, mid);
  merge\_sort(q, mid + 1, r);
  int k = 0, i = l, j = mid + 1;
  while (i \le mid \&\& j \le r)
    if (q[i] < q[j]) tmp[k ++] = q[i ++];
    else tmp[k ++ ] = q[j ++ ];
  while (i \le mid) tmp[k ++ ] = q[i ++ ];
  while (j \le r) \text{ tmp}[k ++] = q[j ++];
  for (i = l, j = 0; i \le r; i ++, j ++) q[i] = tmp[j];
```

整数二分算法模板 —— 模板题 AcWing 789. 数的范围 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/791/)

```
bool check(int x) {/* ... */} // 检查x是否满足某种性质

// 区间[l, r]被划分成[l, mid]和[mid + 1, r]时使用:
int bsearch_1(int l, int r)
{
    while (l < r)
{
        int mid = l + r >> 1;
        if (check(mid)) r = mid; // check()判断mid是否满足性质
        else l = mid + 1;
}
    return l;
}

// 区间[l, r]被划分成[l, mid - 1]和[mid, r]时使用:
int bsearch_2(int l, int r)
{
    while (l < r)
{
        int mid = l + r + 1 >> 1;
        if (check(mid)) l = mid;
        else r = mid - 1;
}
    return l;
}
```

浮点数二分算法模板 —— 模板题 AcWing 790. 数的三次方根 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/792/)

```
bool check(double x) {/* ... */} // 检查x是否满足某种性质

double bsearch_3(double l, double r)
{
    const double eps = 1e-6; // eps 表示精度,取决于题目对精度的要求
    while (r - l > eps)
    {
        double mid = (l + r) / 2;
        if (check(mid)) r = mid;
        else l = mid;
    }
    return l;
}
```

高精度加法 —— 模板题 AcWing 791. 高精度加法 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/793/)

```
// C = A + B, A >= 0, B >= 0
vector<int> add(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B)
{
    if (A.size() < B.size()) return add(B, A);

    vector<int> C;
    int t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ )
    {
        t += A[i];
        if (i < B.size()) t += B[i];
        C.push_back(t % 10);
        t /= 10;
    }

    if (t) C.push_back(t);
    return C;
}</pre>
```

```
// C = A - B, 满足A >= B, A >= 0
vector<int> sub(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B)
{
    vector(int) C;
    for (int i = 0, t = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ )
    {
        t = A[i] - t;
        if (i < B.size()) t -= B[i];
        C.push_back((t + 10) % 10);
        if (t < 0) t = 1;
        else t = 0;
    }

    while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
```

高精度乘低精度 —— 模板题 AcWing 793. 高精度乘法 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/795/)

```
// C = A * b, A >= 0, b > 0
vector<int> mul(vector<int> &A, int b)
{
    vector<int> C;
    int t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.size() || t; i ++ )
    {
        if (i < A.size()) t += A[i] * b;
        C.push_back(t % 10);
        t /= 10;
    }
    while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
```

高精度除以低精度 —— 模板题 AcWing 794. 高精度除法 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/796/)

```
// A / b = C ... r, A >= 0, b > 0
vector<int> div(vector<int> &A, int b, int &r)
{
    vector<int> C;
    r = 0;
    for (int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- )
    {
        r = r * 10 + A[i];
        C.push_back(r / b);
        r %= b;
    }
    reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
    while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
```

一维前缀和 —— 模板题 AcWing 795. 前缀和 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/797/)

```
S[i] = a[1] + a[2] + ... a[i]

a[l] + ... + a[r] = S[r] - S[l - 1]
```

二维前缀和 —— 模板题 AcWing 796. 子矩阵的和 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/798/)

```
S[i, j] = 第i行j列格子左上部分所有元素的和
以(x1, y1)为左上角,(x2, y2)为右下角的子矩阵的和为:
S[x2, y2] - S[x1 - 1, y2] - S[x2, y1 - 1] + S[x1 - 1, y1 - 1]
```

一维差分 —— 模板题 AcWing 797. 差分 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/799/)

给区间[l, r]中的每个数加上c: B[l] += c, B[r + 1] -= c

二维差分 —— 模板题 AcWing 798. 差分矩阵 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/800/)

```
给以(x1, y1)为左上角,(x2, y2)为右下角的子矩阵中的所有元素加上c:
S[x1, y1] += c, S[x2 + 1, y1] -= c, S[x1, y2 + 1] -= c, S[x2 + 1, y2 + 1] += c
```

位运算 —— 模板题 AcWing 801. 二进制中1的个数 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/803/)

```
求n的第k位数字: n >> k & 1
返回n的最后一位1: lowbit(n) = n & -n
```

双指针算法 —— 模板题 AcWIng 799. 最长连续不重复子序列 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/801/), AcWing 800. 数组元素的目标和 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/802/)

```
for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; i ++ )
{
    while (j < i && check(i, j)) j ++;

    // 具体问题的逻辑
}
常见问题分类:
(1) 对于一个序列,用两个指针维护一段区间
(2) 对于两个序列,维护某种次序,比如归并排序中合并两个有序序列的操作
```

离散化 —— 模板题 AcWing 802. 区间和 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/804/)

```
vector<int> alls; // 存储所有待离散化的值 sort(alls.begin(), alls.end()); // 将所有值排序 alls.erase(unique(alls.begin(), alls.end()), alls.end()); // 去掉重复元素 // 二分求出x对应的离散化的值 int find(int x) // 找到第一个大于等于x的位置 { int l = 0, r = alls.size() - 1; while (l < r) { if (alls[mid] >= x) r = mid; else l = mid + 1; } return r + 1; // 映射到1, 2, ...n }
```

区间合并 —— 模板题 AcWing 803. 区间合并 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/805/)

```
// 将所有存在交集的区间合并
void merge(vector<PII> &segs)
{
    vector<PII> res;
    sort(segs.begin(), segs.end());

    int st = -2e9, ed = -2e9;
    for (auto seg : segs)
        if (ed < seg.first)
        {
            if (st != -2e9) res.push_back({st, ed});
            st = seg.first, ed = seg.second;
        }
        else ed = max(ed, seg.second);

    if (st != -2e9) res.push_back({st, ed});
    segs = res;
}
```

评论列表:

在这里写评论...(支持MarkDown和Latex语法)

提交评论

bpink (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/33955/) 19天前 回复 请问一下,二分查找的两个模板中,这两个模版是应用于不同类型的题目划分的区间,还是只是对于同一种 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/33955/) 题目的两种解法呢

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 15天前 回复 (https://**粉烟道题间该两介模板都可以用**C可**过度**有//个模板更好写一点。
- bpink (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/33955/) 9天前 回复了 yxc 的评论 回 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/33955/) get! 谢谢y总~

jerryflymi (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/36946/) 21天前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/36946// 大于等于x的数放在了右边,但是并不能实现每一趟都把x放在它最终的位置上。

● yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 15天前 回复 (https://jime/w.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)

yanxie411 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/37386/) 1个月前 回复 y总给的快排的模版也适用于数组中有重复元素的情况吗,我试了一下,好像如果有重复元素的话就不行(https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/37386/) 了。能帮忙解答一下吗?

yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 1个月前 回复 (https://www.aw/mig是東色地方/斯特了ace/index/1/)

```
}
return l - 1;
}
```

- Arroganceの浓 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/29416/) 2个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/29416/)
- Ripple-zjw (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/36526/) 1个月前 回复了 (https://www.acwing.gipph/u函复myspace/index/36526/)

用你键盘左上角的 ,打六下,把代码放在前三个和后三个之间。然后前三个后面还可以写上你用的是什么语言,比如 cpp `。具体你可以看Markdown语法。

```
int bsearch(int l,int r)
{
    while(l<=r)
    {
        int mid = l+r >> 1;
        if(chekc(mid))r=mid-1;
        else l = mid + 1;
    }
    return l - 1;
}
```

- Ripple-zjw (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/36526/) 1个月前 回复了 (https://www.acwing.gcm/user/myspace/index/36526/)
 - 。。。那个点没显示出来,就是这个键~
- Arroganceの浓 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/29416/) 1个月前 回复了 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/29416/)

这样吗

Arroganceの浓 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/29416/) 1个月前 回复了 (https://www.jac的神経co向/复ser/myspace/index/29416/)

会了,多谢

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 1个月前 回复了 Arroganceの浓的评论 (https://回便w.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)
 - 二分模板有很多, 背一个经过验证的即可。

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熠丶 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13827/) 2个月前 回复

在高精度乘法的模板中 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13827/) vector[HTML_REMOVED] mul(vector[HTML_REMOVED] &A,int B)

为什么要加&? 我去掉&时也能ac 加上&有什么好处吗

- vsbf (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/9535/) 2个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/mysbat/编码检查9535//) 2个月前 回复
- minux (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/34840/) 2个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/34840/) 2个月前 回复
- 熠丶(https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13827/) 2个月前 回复了 minux 的评论 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13827/)

是不是时间换空间? 我用两种方法的话看测试数据加&时间会变长

minux (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/34840/) 2个月前 回复了熠丶的评论 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/34840/)

&仅仅是内存标签作为参数传过去和传地址类似, 但是值参数传递就是开辟一块空间将原来参数信息复制到这块空间中,效率上&会高一些

● yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 2个月前 回复了熠丶的评论 回复 (https:機**炒同於解释地不结**)/**us是阿姆换定**河京**标**题时间和空间都变小了。

lxxs (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/5870/) 4个月前 回复 用数组做离散化 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/5870/)

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 300010
#define For(i,l,r) for(int i = l;i<=r;i++)
using namespace std;
int all[N],allsi;int q[N];
int n,m;
struct node{
  int fir:
  int sec
}:
node add[N],que[N];int addsi,quesi;
int main(){
  cin>>n>>m;
  For(i,1,n){//存储操作并把点保存。
   int x.c:
   cin>>x>>c;
   add[++addsi].fir=x;add[addsi].sec=c;
    all[++allsi]=x;
  For(i,1,m){//存储查询的点
   int l,r;
    cin>>l>>r;
    que[++quesi].fir=l;que[quesi].sec=r;
    all[++allsi]=l;all[++allsi]=r;
  sort(all+1,all+allsi+1);//排序
  allsi=unique(all+1,all+allsi+1)-(all+1);//去重并获取最后一个数的下标
  For(i,1,n){//进行操作。【对离散化后的数组】
   int x = lower_bound(all+1,all+allsi+1,add[i].fir)-all;
    q[x]+=add[i].sec;
  For(i,1,allsi){//计算前缀和
    q[i]+=q[i-1];
  For(i,1,m){//查找离散化后的位置,输出答案
    l = lower_bound(all+1,all+allsi+1,que[i].fir)-all;
    r = lower_bound(all+1,all+allsi+1,que[i].sec)-all;
    cout << q[r]-q[l-1] << endl;
}
```

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 4个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)
- lxxs (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/5870/) 4个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 回复 (https:谢谢y总.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/5870/)

Ker (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/28372/) 4个月前 回复 可否请教一下高精、高精 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/28372/)

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 4个月前 回复 (https://www.physingles/https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 4个月前 回复
- Ker (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/28372/) 4个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 回 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/28372/) 好的,谢谢大佬
- - 只想AC一次 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/15362/) 6个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/15362/)
 - yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 6个月前 回复 (https://jimww.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)
- 发光二极管 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13176/) 6个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13176/) V

```
void merge_sort(int nums[], int left, int right)
{
    if (left >= right) return;
    int mid = left + ((right - left) >> 1);
    merge_sort(nums, left, mid);
    merge_sort(nums, mid + 1, right);

    int k = left, l = left, r = mid + 1;
    while (k <= right)
{
        if ((r > right) || (l <= mid && nums[l] <= nums[r])) tmp[k++] = nums[l++];
        else tmp[k++] = nums[r++];
    }

    for (int i = left; i <= right; ++i) nums[i] = tmp[i];
}</pre>
```

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 6个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/jpd/数/4/) 种自己最习惯的就好。

hbhdhd (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/10118/) 7个月前 回复 为啥整数二分里区间[[,r]被划分成[l, mid-l]和[mid, r]时 mid = l+r+1>>1啊 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/10118/)

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 7个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.myspace/index/#/) 那么此时如果执行 I = mid 就死循环了。
- hbhdhd (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/10118/) 7个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 (https://回复w.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/10118/) 晓得了,谢谢大佬

WenQ (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13715/) 7个月前 回复 请问为什么在快排的子函数里,x = q[l]+ r ≥ 11/2, 时间正常;当我写成 x = q[l]的时候,会报超时错误呢,他 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13715/) 何在运行时间上有什么差别吗?

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 7个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 7个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/discussion/content/395/)。
- WenQ (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13715/) 7个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/13715/) 明白了,谢谢
- minux (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/34840/) 2个月前 回复 (https://www.fip.wyfip.com/user/myspace/index/34840/) 2个月前 回复 O(N^2),一般pivot选择选择用mid或者随机化方式降低退化的概率
- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 2个月前 回复了 minux 的评论 回复 (https://jimww.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)

Leonardo (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11157/) 8个月前 回复 浮点数二分法是不是-1到1没法算呀? (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11157/)

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 8个月前 回复 (https:**河以第始公场12条件是区间/长度**pa和120间底/印端点的具体取值无关。
- Leonardo (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11157/) 8个月前 回复了 yxc 的评 (https:浴w咽复acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11157/)

例如:求0.125的三次方根,结果应该是0.5。通过二分,mid越来越小,绝对值小于1的数乘方越来越小。

yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 8个月前 回复了 Leonardo 的评论 回 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)

如果 mid 的三次方小于0.5,就应该选择 [mid, r] 这个区间,否则选择 [l, mid] 这个区间,只要0.5在 [l, r] 中,就一定可以二分出来。

● Leonardo (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11157/) 8个月前 回复了 yxc 的评 (https:浴w咽氨acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11157/)

按照模板,求0.125的三次方根时, l=0, r=0.125,是不是mid无法取到大于0.125

yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 8个月前 回复了 Leonardo 的评论 回 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)

模板里没有说让r=0.125啊,需要自己根据题目来判断 l 和 r 的取值,要保证答案一定在 [l, r] 中。

Leonardo (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11157/) 8个月前 回复了 yxc 的评 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11157/) 现在明白了,谢谢。

bmdxyn0725 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11886/) 8个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11886/) 場外月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11886/)

eric08 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/10819/) 9个月前 回复为什么快排在 相等的情况下也要交换 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/10819/)

yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 8个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 8个月前 回复

AYX (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11058/) 9个月前 回复 关于快排的模板: (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11058/) inti=[-1,j=r+1,

左边指针i为啥要-1,如果l==0,那i岂不是变成-1了?同样,r为啥要+1?

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复 (https:楊次德代記念佛加亞所再判斷內阿祥公也是依據一一再判斷。
- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)
- AYX (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11058/) 9个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 回 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11058/)

明白了

另外发现了一个网站bug哈,在手机上打开没法回复~~期待啥时候搞个app,以方便大家利用碎片时间学习

● AYX (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11058/) 9个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 回 (https//www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11058/)

另外,还发现一个特别奇妙的地方,就是quick_sort(q, l, j), quick_sort(q, j + 1, r), 用j,j+1来划分,为啥这里不用i来划分?

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复了 AYX 的评论 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复了 AYX 的评论 回复
- AYX (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11058/) 9个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 回 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/11058/)

iOS,自带的safari

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复了 AYX 的评论 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)
- 寒星吻月 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/38498/) 1个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 (https://國慶w.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/38498/)
 这里应该是 q[l] > q[r] 才会无限递归。。
- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 18天前 回复了寒星吻月的评论 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/所以当归产生的原因是当区间长度为2时,划分成的两个区间的长度分别是0和2,就无限递归了。



```
int partition(vector<int>& input, int l, int r) {
  int v = input[r];
  int s = l, e = r-1;
  while(s<=e) {
    while(s<=e && input[s]<=v) s++;
    while(s<=e && input[e]>=v) e--;
    if(s<=e) swap(input[s],input[e]);</pre>
  swap(input[s],input[r]);
  return s;
void quicksort(vector<int>&input, int l, int r) {
  if (l \ge r) return:
  int pivot = partition(input, l, r);
  //cout << pivot << endl;
  quicksort(input, l, pivot-1);
  quicksort(input, pivot+1, r);
  return;
```

这个虽然罗嗦感觉更适合面试使用。

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复 (https:#wwwb是可以的Mom/user/myspace/index/1/)
- 北极熊问企鹅为啥不去找它玩 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/14215/) 3个 (https://jinw回复wing.com/user) (https://index/14215/)

```
int partition(vector<int>& a, int l, int r)
{
  int v = a[l + r >> 1];
  swap(a[l + r >> 1], a[r]);
  int s = l, e = r - 1;
  while(s <= e)
{
    while(s <= e && a[s] <= v) s++;
    while(s <= e && a[e] >= v) e--;
    if(s <= e) swap(a[s], a[e]);
}
  swap(a[s], a[r]);
  return s;
}

void quicksort(vector<int>& a, int l, int r)
{
  if(l >= r) return;
  int p = partition(a, l, r);
  quicksort(a, l, p - 1);
  quicksort(a, p + 1, r);
}
```

按上面这位的写法,我把分界点变成了中点,可是还是要超时是怎么回事捏?

yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 3个月前 回复了 北极熊问企鹅为啥不去 (https://www.acwing.gom/user/myspace/index/1/)

这种写法当所有数均相同时会变成 $O(n^2)$ 的复杂度。

● 北极熊问企鹅为啥不去找它玩 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/14215/) 3个 (https://index/index/index/index/14215/)

啊对的! 大佬太喜欢你这回复的效率了!

- 北极熊问企鹅为啥不去找它玩 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/14215/) 3个 (https://jimw.dom/wse回复yspace/index/14215/)
 - 大佬所以你的写法在任何时候都不会变成O(n^2)是嘛?
- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 3个月前 回复了 北极熊问企鹅为啥不去 (https://www.ing.org/myspace/index/1/)

也是会的。不过被出题人卡的概率不大。

- Vodka编程菜菜 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/10353/) 9个月前 回复 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/10353/)
 - yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复

(https: 混的krkv.自己必最到惯的模板r,/r水是最好的模板/1/)

goontry (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/4652/) 9个月前 回复 aaa, y总快排中while循环内,缺少else。 (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/4652/)

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复 (https://www.defa.kg/do.jo/里给出的模板可以本网写。lse~
- goontry (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/4652/) 9个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 (https:面复ww.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/4652/)

不写else,会tle的。试了好久[jiong]

- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复了 goontry 的评论 回复 (https:你说的带起她的版本在哪er/myspace/index/1/)
- goontry (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/4652/) 9个月前 回复了 yxc 的评论 (https面复ww.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/4652/) hhaa, y总抱歉,我刚反应过来。又试了一下,发现是我代码写错了。
- yxc (https://www.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/) 9个月前 回复了 goontry 的评论 回复 (https奶奶.acwing.com/user/myspace/index/1/)

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