## 寻找众数

• 这个题首先很同意想到先将其排序后直接遍历就可很容易找到众数,而我们一般采用的快排时间复杂度为O(N\*logN),所以再想时间复杂度小于O(N\*logN)的方法,而O(N)复杂度的方法在此题中我是想不出来了,所以直接快排得到。以下最重要的部分即为快排解法。

```
#include
using namespace std;
int a[100];
int midpart(int low, int hight) {
int index = a[low];
int j = low;
for (int i = low+1; i \le hight; i++) {
if (a[i] < index) {
j++;
if (j != i) {
int t = a[i];
a[i] = a[j];
a[j] = t;
}
}
}
a[low] = a[j];
a[j] = index;
return j;
void qsort(int low, int hight) {
if (hight > low) {
int pnext = midpart(low, hight);
qsort(low, pnext-1);
qsort(pnext+1, hight);
}
}
int main() {
int n;
cin >> n;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
```

cin >> a[i];

```
}
qsort(0, n-1);
int count = 0, max = 0;
int index = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++) {
if(a[i+1] == a[i]) {
count++;
continue;
}
else {
max = max>count? max : count;
index = max>count?index : i;
count = 0;
}
cout << a[index];
return 0;
d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5>cd "d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5\" && g++ test1.cpp -o test1 && "d:\algorith
1 1 1 2 3 3 3 1
d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5>cd "d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5\" && g++ test1.cpp -o test1 && "d:\algorith
d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5>
```

## x是否在矩阵M中

• 老提了,实际用二分也可以,但是比较麻烦,先说最一般的,这个题关键是要找到排查行列坐标的方向,究竟从哪儿开始找,分析这个矩阵特点,左上角最小,右下角最大,就按一般思路肯定也是从四个角中的一个作为起始坐标的,这四个坐标中我们可以看到,对于左上角(我们同一设起始值为  $a_0$ 其中

```
a_0 = a[0][0]|a[0][n-1]|a[n-1][0]|a[n-1][n-1],如果从左上角为a_0则若 a_0 < x它可能在同一行,也可能在同一列,或者别的地方,我们无法正常选则col++还是row++,同样的右下角也是这样,而如果选左下角,则若a_0 > x必不在这一行,如果a_0 < x必不在这一列,这样的话比较好根据行列关系择优选出适宜的行或列看代码
```

## #include

using namespace std;

```
int main() {
int n, x;
cin >> n >> x;
int M[n][n];
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
cin >> M[i][j];
}
}
int row = n-1, col = 0;
while (row >= 0 \&\& col <= n-1) {
if (M[row][col] == x) {
cout << "row:" << row << "col:" << col;
break;
}
else if (M[row][col] > x) row--;
else col++;
}
if (row < 0 || col > n-1)
cout << "No!";
return 0;
}
```

• 从这个代码非常直观的可以看出时间复杂度为O(n),(排除输入的循环 $\textcircled{\odot}$ ),算法while循环最多执行2n-2次即可确定。

```
d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5>cd "d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5\" && g++ mar.cpp -o mar && "d:\algorithm\Algotest\
5   18
1  2  3  4  5
6  7  8  9  10
11  12  13  14  15
16  17  18  19  20
21  22  23  24  25
row:3col:2
d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5>\]
```

## 逆序对数

• 这道题解法还原课件上讲的思想即归并排序,2n的数组a代表L和R两个根数组,merge\_sort是递归调用,关键处理函数是merge它判断L和R即两个子数组的逆序对数,遍历顺序按照课上讲的是从左至右,实际上从子数组末尾向前遍历仍然可以,这里用的是从左至右遍历,newmar是归并排序所必须的额外数组空间,merge一共三个同级的while循环,看while的条件很好理解,一次并不能全部排完,而剩下的未添加进newmar的必定是有序的。最终时间复杂度如课上所讲为O(nlogn),

```
#include
using namespace std;
int num = 0;
void merge(int a[], int low, int high) {
int i = low, mid = (low+high)/2, j = mid+1;
int newmar[high-low+1];
int ne = 0;
while (i <= mid && j <= high) {
if (a[i] < a[j]) {
newmar[ne++] = a[i++];
}
else {
newmar[ne++] = a[j++];
num += (mid-i+1);
}
}
while (i \le mid) newmar[ne++] = a[i++];
while (j \le high) newmar[ne++] = a[j++];
for (int i = low; i <= high; i++) {
a[i] = newmar[i-low];
}
}
void merge_sort(int a[], int low, int high) {
if (low < high) {
merge_sort(a, low, (low+high)/2);
merge_sort(a, (low+high)/2+1, high);
merge(a, low, high);
}
}
int main() {
int n;
cin >> n;
int a[2n];
for (int i = 0; i < 2n-1; i++)
{
cin >> a[i];
merge_sort(a, 0, 2n-1);
```

```
cout << num;
return 0;
}
d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5>cd "d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5\" && g++ merge.cpp -o merge && "d:\algorithm\Algotest
4
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
7
d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5>cd "d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5\" && g++ merge.cpp -o merge && "d:\algorithm\Algotest
10
1 4 5 6 9 10 3 2 0 7 13 11 20 21 25 14 17 8 2 31
72
d:\algorithm\Algotest\week5>
```