

- ## Arrays and Strings

- Linked Lists**
- According to our user survey data

- **Trees and Graphs** ▶
Tree is just a special case of graph

- Recursion

- ## Sorting and Searching

- ☐ **Dynamic Programming** ▶
It can be tricky to identify the

- Design** ▶
Google loves to ask lots of questions

- ☐ Others
- Here are other type of problems y

- **Discuss**
27 topics

 Discuss

27 topics

You may jump forward from index i to index j (with $i < j$) in the following way:

- A starting index is **good** if, starting from that index, you can reach the end of the array (index `arr.length - 1`) by jumping some number of times (possibly 0 or more than once).

Return the number of **good** starting indices.

Example 1:

Input: arr = [10,13,12,14,15]
Output: 2

From starting index $i = 0$ we can make our 1st jump to $i = 2$ (since $arr[2]$ is the smallest among $arr[1]$).
 From starting index $i = 1$ and $i = 2$, we can make our 1st jump to $i = 3$, then we cannot jump any more.
 From starting index $i = 3$, we can make our 1st jump to $i = 4$, so we have reached the end.

From starting index $i = 4$, we have reached the end already.
In total, there are 2 different starting indices $i = 3$ and $i = 4$, where we can reach the end with some jumps.

Example 2:

Input: arr = [2,3,1,1,4]

Explanation:

From starting index $i = 0$, we make jumps to $i = 1$, $i = 2$, $i = 3$:

During our 1st jump (odd-numbered), we first jump to $i = 1$ because $\text{arr}[1]$ is the smallest value in arr .

During our 2nd jump (even-numbered), we jump from $i = 1$ to $i = 2$ because $\text{arr}[2]$ is the largest value in arr .

During our 3rd jump (odd-numbered), we jump from $i = 2$ to $i = 3$ because `arr[3]` is the smallest value in `arr[2:]`. We can't jump from $i = 3$ to $i = 4$, so the starting index $i = 0$ is not good.

From starting index $i = 1$, we jump to $i = 4$, so we reach the end.
From starting index $i = 2$, we jump to $i = 3$, and then we can't jump anymore.

From starting index $i = 3$, we jump to $i = 4$, so we reach the end.
 From starting index $i = 4$, we are already at the end.
 In total, there are 3 different starting indices $i = 1$, $i = 3$, and $i = 4$, where we can reach the end with one jump.

number of jumps.

Example 3:

Input: arr = [5,1,3,4,2]

Output: 3