

Q2:

In order to assign the largest number of workers to the jobs according to the job requirement. One possible way is that we first assign the lowest x_i to the corresponding P entry-level job, which means, the lowest x_i worker will first get the smallest p_i job among all P entry level job. For senior job, it is similar as the entry level job, we assign the highest x_i worker to the highest q_i job, the sudo-code may show like below:

```

1  sort(N)
2  sort(P)
3  sort(Q)
4  let pointer_N1 = 0
5  let pointer_N2 = N.length - 1
6  let pointer_P = 0
7  let pointer_Q = Q.length - 1
8  let result = []
9
10 while (pointer_P < P.length){
11     if (P[pointer_N1] <= N[pointer_N1]) {
12         result.push(P[pointer_P])
13         pointer_P ++
14         pointer_N1 ++
15     } else {
16         pointer_P ++
17     }
18 }
19
20 while (pointer_Q > 0) {
21     if (Q[pointer_Q] >= N[pointer_N2]) {
22         result.push(Q[pointer_Q])
23         pointer_P --
24         pointer_N2 --
25     } else {
26         pointer_Q --
27     }
28 }
29
30

```

From line1-3, we first sort N, P, Q in ascending order, which the time complexity is $O(N\log N + P\log P + Q\log Q)$, from line 10 to 18, we maintain two pointer, to find the workers which satisfy the lowest P_i , the time complexity for this step is $O(P + N)$, which is the length of array N and P . similar for the line 20-28, we find the workers which satisfy the requirement Q , the time complexity is also $O(N + Q)$; Compare to the $N\log N + P\log P + Q\log Q$, the time complexity $2N + P + Q$ should not be consider according to the rules, therefore the total time complexity is $O(N\log N + P\log P + Q\log Q)$.