```
Int[] arr = \{3,2,3,5,6\}
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++){
        SOP();
}
public int binary_search(int a[], int target){
        if(a == null || a.length = 0){}
                 return -1;
        }
        int left = 0;
        int right = a.length - 1;
        while(left <= right){</pre>
                 middle = left + (right - left) / 2;
                 if(a[mid] == target){
                          return mid;
                 }else if(a[mid] < target){</pre>
                          left = mid + 1;
                 }else{
                          right = mid - 1;
        }
        return -1;
}
if(a == null || a.length = 0){
        return -1;
}
int left = 0;
int right = a.length -1;
while(left <= right){</pre>
        if(left <= right){</pre>
                 mid = left + (right - left)/2;
                 if(a[mid] == target){
                          return mid;
                 }else if(a[mid] < target){</pre>
                          left = mid + 1;
                 }else{
                          right = mid -1;
                          }
        }
}
return -1;
```

```
L M R index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 array 1 2 3 6 7 8 9
```

target:4

Step1: 6 > 4; M > target; 需要向左边找; 把右边的切掉; R = M -1; mid 并不是我想要的元素, 所以我写了mid -1;

L M R index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 array 1 2 3 6 7 8 9

target:4

Step2:2<4; M < target; 需要往右边走; 把左边的切掉; L = M + 1;

LM R

index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 array 1 2 3 6 7 8 9

target:4

Step3:3<4; M < target; 需要往右边走; 把左边的切掉; L = M + 1;

LM R

index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 array 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9

target:4

记住:target 要是 小的话,一定往 左边移动,左边移动就得变 R;target要大的话,一定往右边移动,向右移动就得变 L;只看target;

theta,找不到最坏最好的

1, Class Binary Search

Question 1: Classical Binary Search

--- to find an element/number in an array, → sorted array.

Example: a[7] = 1 2 4 5 7 8 9 whether target == 4 is in this array or not.

L=M+1R = M-1

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A[7]	1	2	4	157	7/	8	9

Iteration 1: L = 0, R = 6, M = 3 A[M] == A[3] == 5 > target == 4, so R = M-1 = 2; **Iteration 2:** L = 0, R = 2, M = 1 A[M] == A[1] == 2 < target == 4, so L = M+1 = 2; **Iteration 3:** L = 2, R = 2, M = 2 A[M] == A[2] == 4 == target, so Done!!!

2, 为什么binary search 是 $log_2(n)$? $log_2(8) = 3$

因为binary search 实在sorted array上面折半查找,所以

所以log2_(n)

2a:为什么是logn?

$$n/2^K = 1$$
; 所以变为: $2^K = n$; 再用指数换对数的公式:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2^k = n; log2n = k; so k = logn;

2b: 为什么要mid+1or mid - 1; 直接是mid 不行么?看上图粉红色的提示; 2c: 什么时候L 和 R 就不需要再继续看了呢?应该是所有的口红的色号都看完了, 就不需要在看了:!= 什么时候循环结束:

3, while (left < right), 错的, 这样的话有一个元素的时候不能进while循环, 比如下面这个例子, left 和right都是0, 我难道这一个元素就不看了么?我还得进while循环, 继续, a[MID]: 5 <7; left = mid; 那我这个left 一直没有动啊, left永远等于0, 等于MIDDLE;根本走不出 代码里面的 else if 的代码;

index 0

$$I==R==0==M$$

target = 7

array 5

4, a[mid] < target

left = mid 如果没有mid+1, left就一直是0, 一直是0

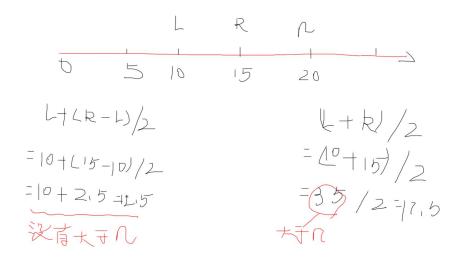
input = [5] target=6, 所以mid =
$$0+(1-0)/2 = 0+0=0$$

$$a[mid] < 6$$
, left = mid; left 根本就没有移动呀;那不是死循环了么?

index 0 1

LM R

5, 避免溢出:



```
public int binary_search(int [] a, int target){
        if (a == null || a.length == 0)
               return -1;
        int left = 0;
        int right = a.length -1;
                                                     // bug 1 右边必须是length -1 否则 bounddary
        while(left <= right){</pre>
                                                    // bug 2
            int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
            if (a[mid] == target){
                return mid;
           } else if (a[mid] < target){
                left = mid + 1;
                                                     // buy 3,4
           }
           else {
               right = mid -1;
                                                     // bug 5
           }
     }
```

```
return -1;
}
时间复杂度: Log(n)
空间复杂度是: O(1)
```

面试的时候需要和面试官交流的东西:

- 1. Clarification
 - a. 给女朋友找口红的问题, color? int
 - b. 口红是sorted么? sorted? ascending?
 - c. duplicate? why?
- 2. Examples
- 3. Solutions
 - a. Assumptions
 - i. not in the array: -1
 - b. Input/output
 - i. input: int []
 - ii. output: int index
 - c. Corner Case
 - i. empty, null
 - d. Algorithm
 - i. binary search
 - e. Time/space complexity
 - i. time: lognii. space: O1
- 4. Coding
- 5. Test
 - a. Test corner cases: null, empty, 1, 2 elements
 - b. Test general cases

```
[0][0]
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 index = [2][3]
target:6;
N : row = 3
M: col = 4
             m*n - 1 = 3*4 - 1 = 11 \uparrow index;
1. 怎么样拉成丝?
left = 0 ; right = M * N - 1 ;
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 array
0123 4 5 6789 10 11 index
1
         m
                           M = 0 + 11/2 = 5.5 = 5
2, 这个mid = 5, 对应的是 二位空间里的 哪行哪列?
row: 5/\text{col} = 5/4 = 1
col: 5%col = 5% 4 = 1, 所以找到的mid应该是1行1列,不就是6么?
这个题目用method2: convert 2d to 1d array and do binary search
int cols = matrix[0].length;//?
这个是什么意思
1) 在定义变量的时候要定义rows 和 cols
2) row = mid/cols:
  col = mid % cols:
3) 时间复杂度是: O(log m * n);空间复杂度: O(1)
public class Solution {
public int[] search(int[][] matrix, int target) {
   // Write your solution here
   if( matrix.length == 0 || matrix[0].length == 0) {
```

2, Binary Search in sorted 2d array I

```
return new int[] {-1,-1};
  int left = 0;
  int right = rows * cols -1;
  int rows = matrix.length;
  int cols = matrix[0].length;//?
     while(left <= right) {</pre>
      int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
      //convert 2d to 1d to the col and row
      int row = mid / cols;
      int col = mid % cols;
       if (matrix[row] [col] == target) {
           return new int[] {row, col};
      }else if(matrix[row][col] < target){</pre>
          left = mid + 1;
      }else{
          right = mid - 1;
  return new int[] {-1,-1};
}
```

Question 3: Closest Elements to target

```
1 5 7 9 11 12 T:2
L M R

1 5 7 9 11 12 T:2
L M R

1 5 7 9 11 12 T:2
L M R
```

b: 如果是left = right -1; 像上面的这个 1, 5的例子,会出现什么情况?通过跑代码,array[mid] < target; left = mid;发现每次 return的都是mid; 1<2; left = mid;不能让left 和mid 在同一个位置,or right 和mid 在同一个位置,这样会死循环;所以要写 left < right -1; 还剩2个数的时候跳出来;因为会mid不会缩小,会死循环;

- 1) 一定是left 在Mid 左边,left < right 1; 当里面的元素,少于2个或等于2个的时候,要提前停下来。why要提前一步停下来? 如果不提前停下来,会有dead loop;
- 2) 还有post-processing: 如果left < right 的绝对值, return left
- 3) 时间复杂度是:?

Variant 1.1 how to find an element in the array that is closest to the target number?

4)

- 5) Target == 4; L = 0 M=2 R=4
- 6) index 0 1 2 3 4
- 7) // e.g. int a[5] = $\{1, 2, 3,4,8,9\}$;
- 8) 在这里a[m] < target; left = mid;应该往右找;变成下方
- 9) index 0 1 2 3 4
- 10) // e.g. int a[5] = {1, 2, 3,4 8, 9}; 不能把3给ruleout 掉 a[m] > target, right = mid;

lm r

// e.g. int a[5] = $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9\}$; 到现在为止,还是a[m] > target; 如果还是做 right = mid; 那么Imr都挤到3 都上去了,根本没有把2遍的差值计算一下,所以需要 post-processing,在还有2个元素的时候,停下来,不要进while 循环,分别做abs.3-4 和abs.8-4,谁小返回谁;

- 11) while (left< right -1)
- 12)
- 13)
- 14)
- 15)
- 16) L M R
- 18)
- 19) L M R

```
21)
22)
                      L
                           MR
24)
25)
                      LM R
27)
28)
                        LR
30) 搜索范围不断缩小,提前一步停下来,可以看到left = right,就可以找到相邻的元素,当
  找到相邻的元素,一定可以找到4夹在相邻的3, 和 4 中间
31)
32) int BinarySearch (int a[], int left, int right, int target) {
33) int mid;
34) while (left < right - 1){ // left == right - 1, 等于的时候意味着相邻,所以<小一位可以
  继续
35)
      mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
36)
      if (a[mid] == target){
37)
       return mid;
38)
       }else if (a[mid] < target){</pre>
39)
       left = mid;
                        // mid + 1 both are not ok
40)
       }else{
41)
       right = mid;
                     // mid - 1 wrong, but why? 因为不想相互错过
42)
       }
43)
44) // post processing
45)
    if (Math.abs(array[left] - target) <= Math.abs(array[right] - target)){
46)
    return left;
47) }else{
48)
   return right;
49) }
50)
51) 这个例子找到最为接近的数,不能马上排除,不能太agreesive,而上一个例子是找到具
  体的元素
52) xxxxxxxxx 3 _ xxxxxxxxx
```

- 53) 4
- 54) m L+1 就错过了3
- 55)
- 56)

Question 4: First Target

- 1) right = mid; 对的;因为我也不知道现在的这个mid是不是第一个5;
- 2) left = mid 和left + 1 都是对的, 因为我现在还没有找到5, 可以继续右面找
- 3) post-processing, 先check左边的, 如果左边是5那就return了

L M R index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 array 2 2 2 3 6 7 8 9

target: 第一个2

step1: M > target; 3 > 2; target 比较 小,应该向左边移动,r = mid - 1; mid - 1 和mid 都work,但是r = mid 用的更多,没有那么agressive

LmR

index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 array 2 **2** 2 3 6 7 8 9

target: 第一个2

step2: M = target; 2 = 2; return mid; 但这个并不是第一个2, 所以我们把while 缩小到了 <=2; 在post-processing check 一下;

为什么是a[mid] == target, right = mid;

1,我们求的是first occurance,是在最左边,当while执行的条件是有LMR,左右两边加一个元素;当我们想要第一个2的时候,我们应该R=M;再往左边去一点;也可以这么理解:while 马上要终止的条件是LMR;while再往下就不能执行了,必须是left 和right中间夹一个元素,到这时我们就要post-processing check 了;

Question 5: Last Target

```
Variant 1.2
                                                     Variant 1.3
// return the index of the first occurrence of an
                                                     // return the last occurrence of an element
element, say 5
                                                     // eg int a[6] = \{4,5,5,5,5,5,5\};
                                                     // if target == 5; then index 5 is returned;
                                                     // if target == 10; then -1 is returned;
                                                     int BinarySearch (int a[], int left, int right, int
int BinarySearch (int a[], int left, int right, int
                                                     target) {
target) {
                                                          int mid;
    int mid;
                                                          while(left < right -1){
    while(left < right -1){
                                                             mid = left - (right - left) / 2;
        mid = left + (right - left ) / 2;
                                                             if (a[mid] == target){
        if (a[mid] == target){
                                                                 left =mid;
            right = mid;
                                                             }else if(a[mid] < target){</pre>
        }else if(a[mid] < target){</pre>
                                                                left = mid;// left = mid + 1 both are
            left = mid; // left = mid + 1 both
                                                     ok
are ok
       }else{
                                                             }else{
           right = mid;// right = mid - 1 both
                                                                right = mid;// right = mid - 1 both are
are ok
                                                     ok
        }
}
                                                             }
     if(a(left) == target)
        return left;
                                                         if(a[right] == target)
     if(a(right) == target)
                                                             return right;
        return right;
                                                         if(a[left] == target)
  return -1;
                                                             return left;
}
                                                          return -1;
                                                     }
```

Question 6: Closet K Elements

Variant 1.4 how to find K elements in the array that is closest to the target number?

step 1: binary search to find the L and R that are adjacent to each other. closet element step 2: 中心开花, 谁小谁移动 expanded from both left and right, move the pointer to the closest to the target

Time = O(log(n) + k)

- 1) 先把这个加单的数找到, 是4, 也就是之前讲的找到最近的算法
- 2) 谁最近移谁 (中心开花, 谁小移谁)

Target == 4;

3) Time: step 1: 1st closest log(n)

step2: O(k)

Total time: log(n) + k

空间:不算输出是O1

4) 如果K 接近于n,会出现: log (n) + n = O (n) 因为取worst case 是O (n) 嘛

, 怎么办?5分钟之后揭晓?哪一个

```
public class Solution {
  public int[] kClosest(int[] array, int target, int k) {
    // Write your solution here
    if(array == null || array.length == 0) {
```

```
return array;
   if (k == 0) { //corner case check, k最好不要为0;
       return new int[0];
   int left = largestSmallEqual(array, target);
   int right = left + 1;
   int [] result = new int[k]; // 新建一个array来存最近的几个元素
   for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
//注意越界问题,left 和right 一直在--,++ 很有可能会越界对吧;left 很有可能变为-1;
       if(right >= array.length ||
 (left >= 0 && Math.abs(array[left]-target) <= Math.abs(array[right]-target))){</pre>
           result[i] = array[left--];
       }else{
           result[i] = array[right++];
   return result;
private int largestSmallEqual(int[] array, int target){
   int left = 0;
   int right = array.length - 1;
   while(left < right - 1){</pre>
       int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
       if(array[mid] == target){
           return mid;
       }else if(array[mid] < target){</pre>
            left = mid;
       }else{
           right = mid;
```

```
if(Math.abs(array[left] - target) <= Math.abs(array[right] - target)){</pre>
         return left;
    }else{
         return right;
       看一下这个图上的,中心开花谁小移动谁的判断越界的条件怎么来的:
         int smaller = closet(nums, target);
         int larger = smaller + 1;
         int i = 0;
         while (i < k) {
              if (smaller < 0) {
                 res[i++] = nums[larger];
                 larger++;
             } else (larger >= nums.length) {
                 res[i++] = nums[smaller];
                 smaller--;
             } elsa if (larger >= nums.length || (smaller >= 0 &&
     Math.abs(target - nums[smaller]) <= Math.abs(target - num[larger])) {</pre>
                 res[i++] = nums[smaller];
                 smaller--;
             } else {
                 res[i++] = nums[larger];
                 larger++;
             }
         }
         return res:
     }
}如果smaller跑到负数那边,就越界了,我们就得移动larger;同理larger 越界,我们就移动smaller;合并条件的时候是把
larger>num.length 和 math.abs(left-target)<right - target;因为他们的条件都是移动
}smaller; 但是在写larger>num.length || math.abs(left-target)<right - target时, 还要考虑smaller是否
越界,所以把smaller>=0 写在了or 后面的语句了,而or后面的语句是small>=0&& Math.abs;即 A || (smaller>=0
🔐 B); A larger越界,移动smaller; B 是Math越界,移动smaller,无论谁为ture,都会移动smaller;
 Debug 老师的版本:
 public int[] kclosest(int[] nums, int target, int k) {
        if (k > nums.length) {
        int[] res = new int[k];
```

int smaller = closet(nums, target);

if (larger >= nums.length || (smaller >= 0 &&
Math.abs(target - nums[smaller]) <= Math.abs(target - num[larger])) {</pre>

int larger = smaller + 1;

int i = 0;

while (i < k) {

```
res[i++] = nums[smaller];
                   smaller--;
             } else {
                    res[i++] = nums[larger];
                   larger++;
             }
      }
      return res;
}
public int closet(int[] nums, int target) {
      //corner case
      if (nums==null || nums.length==0) return -1;
      //binary search
      int left=0, right=nums.length-1;
      while (left < right -1) {    //only remain 1/2 element</pre>
             int mid = left + (right-left)/2;
             if ( nums[mid] == target) {
                   return mid;
             }
             if ( nums[mid] < target) {</pre>
                   left =mid;
             } else {
                   right = mid;
             }
      }
      if (nums[right] <= target) {</pre>
             return right;
      }
      if (nums[left] <= target) {</pre>
             return left;
```

```
}
return -1;
}
老师的版本,在找最近的元素的method 的时,用的不是先找最近的那个元素,再中心开花,谁小移动谁;老师的版本不要求掌握,把1 找最近的元素,2 中心开花谁小移动谁掌握就好
```

Question 7: Smallest Element that is Larger than Target

How to find the smallest element that is larger than a target number?

$$input[N] = \{1,3,4,5,8,9\}$$
 target = 7; return 8 的index

7

这个题和哪个题目相似?我觉得是closest target像,但其实是个Last Target相似 Analysis:

L

是不是就找 找b里面最左侧的B呀?步骤是先找到b,要想找到b就得用Last Target,然后把 post-processing 改为left or right > target就行了 int binarySearch(int [] a, int left, int right, int target){

```
int mid;
while(left < right - 1) {
    mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
    if(a[mid] <= target) {
        left = mid;
    } else if (a[mid] > target) {
        right = mid;
    }
```

```
}

//post-processing

if(a[left] > target){
    return left;
}

if(a[right] > target){
    return right;
}

return -1;
}
```

Question 8 : K-th Smallest in Two Sorted Arrays

2个sorted array怎么可以找到k个最小的

$$A[] = \{2,5,7,10,13\}$$

$$B[] = \{1,3,4,13,20,29\}$$

$$k = 5$$
output = 5

```
Solution 1:
```

$$A[] = \{2,5,7,10,13\}$$

$$i$$

$$B[] = \{1,3,4,13,20,29\}$$

$$j$$

result: [1,2,....]

2个指针谁小移动谁,时间复杂度太大了,是O(k) ,如果k是n的话,都linear了太慢;

不行

Solutions 2:

2个array, 每次都从头上找, 然后依次递减

只看A和B的前500个数,谁小就把谁抛弃掉,不放入solution

2个sorted Array run binary search,并不是从中间折半查找,而是从头上开始往后跳

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20

 $k \Rightarrow k/2 \Rightarrow k/4 \Rightarrow k/8$

k/2 + k/4 + ... = k-1

(High Level) 核心思想是什么: 把A[N]和前B[M]的各自前k/2比较,以每次删除k/2。
(Details) How to delete k/2? A[k/2 - 1] 和 B[k/2 - 1]<mark>谁小就删谁</mark>的前k/2
(Proof) Why is it correct? Because result (=k-th smallest) cannot be among A[0] -- A[k/2 -1] and A[k/2 - 1] must be smaller than the k-th smallest element

Time: O (logk)

1:如果A < B,那么A 里面的前500个都可以把他们放到solution里面去;

2:在MA 后面数出250个元素,MB 中数出250个元素,比较A 和B,假设这次A>B,那么把第二部里面蓝色的y都放到solution里面

3: 再算125. 逐次缩小空间

Kth Smallest of Two Sorted Arrays

1. Problem: There are two sorted arrays **nums1** and **nums2** of size m and n respectively. Find the kth smallest of the two sorted arrays. You may assume **nums1** and **nums2** cannot be both empty.

```
Example 1:
nums1 = [1, 2]
nums2 = [3, 4], k = 2
return 2
2. Algorithm Analysis
1) High-level Idea:
two sorted array
                                 ===>
from left to right, find the kth smallest by two pointers
advance the pointer with smaller values
Time O(k) Space O(1)
                                 ===>
Divide & Conquer
k-size problem ---> k/2-size problem ---> k==1 problem O(1)
how to reduce the problem size by k/2?
remove the part with k/2 elements ===>
A<k/2th> <= B<k/2th>, A<0~k/2th> cannot include the kth smallest
A< k/2th > B< k/2th >, B< 0~k/2th > cannot include the kth smallest
6 \leftarrow A \leftarrow k/2 > k/2-1 k/2 + k/2 -1 == k - 1
guess:
<===
1) pos of kth \langle k/2 pos === \rangle t (pos in A) + k/2 \langle k
2) pos of kth == k/2 pos ===> t + k/2 == k
A < k/2 th > < B < k/2 th > ===> # of ele(<= kth) in B < k/2
# of ele <= Y in A(k/2) + # of ele <= Y in B(??k/2) == k
A<k/2th> <= B<k/2th>
```

```
private int kth(int[] a, int aleft, int[] b, int bleft, int k) {
   // base cases
   if (aleft >= a.length) {
    return b[bleft + k - 1];
   if (bleft >= b.length) {
    return a[aleft + k - 1];
   if (k == 1) {
    return Math.min(a[aleft], b[bleft]);
   // Since index starts from Left,
   // the k/2-the element should be Left + k/2 - 1
   int amid = aleft + k / 2 - 1;
   int bmid = bleft + k / 2 - 1;
   // why is correct?
   // if a.size too small, then remove elements from b first.
   int aval = amid >= a.length ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : a[amid];
   int bval = bmid >= b.length ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : b[bmid];
   if (aval <= bval) {</pre>
    return kth(a, amid + 1, b, bleft, k - k / 2);
    return kth(a, aleft, b, bmid + 1, k - k / 2);
  }
 2) Implementation Trick
i. k/2th element index
mid = binary search starting index + k / 2 - 1(k is 1-based)
ii. index out of bound for one array A
kth smallest
A: ---
                           k = 1000 500
                     - 3
B: ----- 10000
A<k/2> >= B<k/2>
the kth element must be in the left part of A and the right part of B
===>
val == Max value if out of bound : real val
ii. base case
- k == 1, only one, pick the smaller one
- A run out of elements, directly find the k-th element in B
/*
assumption:
A, B sorted ascending order
```

A empty, find kth in B

```
B empty, find kth in A
corner case
k <= 0, or input == null --> exception
solution 1: one by one checking
time O(k) space O(1)
solution 2: divide and conquer
time O(logk) space O(logk)
* */
class Solution {
  public int kth(int[] A, int[] B, int k) {
    if (A == null | B == null | k <= 0) {
      throw new IllegalStateException("Invalid Input");
    }
    return recurKth(A, 0, B, 0, k);
  //start from a, b find kth smallest
  private int recurKth(int[] A, int a, int[] B, int b, int k) {
    //corner cases
    if (a >= A.length) return B[b + k - 1];
    if (b >= B.length) return A[a + k - 1];
    //base case
    if (k == 1) return Math.min(A[a], B[b]);
    //divide part
    int aMid = a + k / 2 - 1, bMid = b + k / 2 - 1;
    //corner case: run out of elements
    int aVal = aMid >= A.length ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : A[aMid];
    int bVal = bMid >= B.length ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : B[bMid];
    if (aVal <= bVal) {</pre>
      return recurKth(A, aMid + 1, B, b, k - k / 2);
    } else {
      return recurKth(A, a, B, bMid + 1, k - k / 2);
    }
  }
}
A: -----
          amid amid+1
B: -----------(k/2)
   b
```

```
private int kth(int[] a, int aleft, int[] b, int bleft, int k) {
 // base cases
 if (aleft >= a.length) {
    return b[bleft + k - 1];
 if (bleft >= b.length) {
    return a[aleft + k - 1];
 }
 if (k == 1) {
    return Math.min(a[aleft], b[bleft]);
 }
 // Since index starts from Left,
 // the k/2-the element should be left + k/2 - 1
 int amid = aleft + k / 2 - 1;
 int bmid = bleft + k / 2 - 1;
 // why is correct?
 // if a.size too small, then remove elements from b first.
 int aval = amid >= a.length ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : a[amid];
 int bval = bmid >= b.length ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : b[bmid];
 if (aval <= bval) {
   return kth(a, amid + 1, b, bleft, k - k / 2);
    return kth(a, aleft, b, bmid + 1, k - k / 2);
 }
```

Question 9: K-th cloest element(Q6 2nd Solutions) 用log(n)时间复杂度,也就是2个 array

How to find closest k elements in the array that is **closest** to a target number? k = 3

```
Target == 4; L=2 R=3 index 0 1 2 3 4 // e.g. int a[5] = \{1, 2, 3, 48, 9\}; \leftarrow L R \rightarrow
```

Step1: run binary search to place LR,也就是第6题找到closed element

Step2:在脑袋里面人工的把这个array给断开,如何在这2个array里面run binary search

呀?然后就是left half{3 2 1} right half{4, 5} run k/2, 也就是question 8 的步骤

时间复杂度:Log(n)正好回答了第六题的疑问

 $Log(n) + Log(k) \rightarrow Log(n)$

Question 10: given a sorted dictionary with unknown size, how to determine whether a word is in this dictionary or not:

Example: dictionary[x] = {1 3 5 9 ...10000 ...1000000000......}

target == 9999

Assumption if a[index] == Null then we know the size of dictionary is index;

```
Step1: 跳一步
step 2: 跳2步
step 3: 跳2^2 = 4
step 4: 跳 2^3
-
--
---
----
-----2^n -1
```

TIME: O(log_2(n)), 因为每次都是折半折半, 2倍的跳

Solution1:

Step1: do for loop to keep jumping 2ⁱ steps,until we jump out of the boundary

Step2: run binary search [0, 2^r] to find the solution log_2(n)

```
/*
 * interface Dictionary {
 * public Integer get(int index);
 * }
 */

// You do not need to implement the Dictionary interface.

// You can use it directly, the implementation is provided when testing your solution.
public class Solution {
 public int search(Dictionary dict, int target) {
    // Write your solution here
    if(dict == null) {
        return -1;
    }
    int left = 0;
```

```
int right = 1;
   //find the right boundary for binary serarch
   //extends untill we are sure the target is within in
[left, right] range.
   while(dict.get(right) != null && dict.get(right) < target) {//</pre>
只要是右边界小于target,我们就一直可以进whileloop,当while 条件不成立的
时候就代表, jump out of boudary 7,
       //move left to right
       //double right index
       left = right;
       right = 2 * right;
   return binarySearch(dict, target, left, right);
private int binarySearch (Dictionary dict, int target, int
left, int right) {
     //classical binary search
     while(left <= right) {</pre>
         int mid = left + (right - left)/2;
         if(dict.get(mid) == null || dict.get(mid) > target){
             right = mid -1;
         }else if (dict.get (mid) < target) {</pre>
             left = mid + 1;
         }else{
             return mid;
         }
     return -1;
 }
```

}

solution Follow up

jump by 2 times each time

how about jump by 10 times each time, 哪个好,为什么?

定性分析

1 to jump out, 10 times jump is better, 肯定找的快呀, 但是一点跳出去了, 在往回找的时候, 2倍的时间是不是好一点?能够更仔细的找到那个字

2 to jump in, 2 times jump is better, because the over-shot distance is shorter 定量分析

To jump in log_2(2n) log_2(10n) 往里跳永远是折半跳

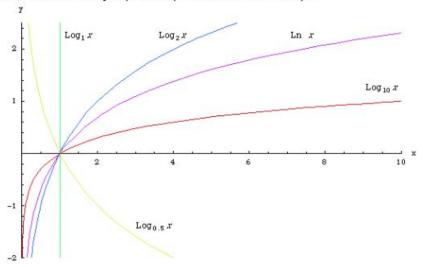
2 times - 10times =, <, >

10 times - 2 times =

$$(\log_{10}(n) + \log_{2}(10n)) - (\log_{2}(n) + \log_{2}(2n)) < 0$$

- $= log_10(n) log_2(n) + log_2(10n) log_2(2n)$
- = 通过看图应该是个负数 + log_2(5)
- = -10000 + 2.5 < 0
- = > 10times 2 times < 0
- => 10 times < 2 times
- 10倍的时间< 2倍的时间, 10倍的快

Conclusion: So jump 10 steps is faster than 2 steps!



Question 1, Class Binary Search

Question 2, Binary Search in sorted 2d array I

Question 3: Closest Elements to target : 1: 注意不能相互错过

Question 4: First Target

Question 5: Last Target

Question 6: Closet K Elements: 1: 先找到加单的数 2: 中心开花谁小移动谁

Question 7: Smallest Element that is Larger than Target: sssssssssss eeeee

Question 8: K-th Smallest in Two Sorted Arrays 1: 不会

Question 9: K-th cloest element(Q6 2nd Solutions) 用log(n)时间复杂度,也就是2个 array; Step1: run binary search to place LR,也就是第6题找到closed element Step2: 在脑袋里面人工的把这个array给断开,如何在这2个array里面run binary search 呀?然后就是left half{3 2 1} right half{4, 5} run k/2,也就是question 8 的步骤时间复杂度:Log(n)正好回答了第六题的疑问

Question 10: given a sorted dictionary with unknown size, how to determine whether a word is in this dictionary or not:

对于ListNode, LinkedList, newArray空间复杂度的理解:

1. recursion Linkedlist

时间: On

空间:heap:

stack:只要没有hit 到base case,压到栈里面的东西,还是存在的,一个栈是O1,那么我要压多少次?不是要压n次么?不就是On么?存100个元素的stack和10万个元素的stack当然不一样了;

2, ListNode node1 = new ListNode(11);

ListNode node2 = new ListNode(12);

ListNode node3 = new ListNode(13);

空间复杂度:3个 node嘛,

3, new ListNode 和newLinkedList 空间复杂度分别是多少?

Deque<Integer> q = new LinkedList<>();

在这里的 linkedlist 的空间复杂度是 O1,因为我有一个linkedlist,但里面什么都没有啊,是个空的; linkedlist是一个背包,背包里面什么都没有;但这个背包本身是存在的; LinkedList的空间复杂度取决于里面包含的元素个数,我刚new 出linkedlist的时候是空的... 没有东西呀... 所以空间是O1:

- 4, 同理可得 listNode, 当我new 出来一个listNode时, 我只是new 出来了一个结点, 一个结点就只占 O1的空间嘛;
- 5, array 在heap的空间复杂度是On, 因为array的特点是, size不能change, 一开始长度定下来了, 这个array就包含这么多东西, 比如, 一个array, size 是n, 一开始这个array就默认有n个元素, 这n个元素的初始值默认为0; reference 初始值是null; 无论哪一个, 这个array要占用这么多空间嘛, 我要new 的时候, 我要指定它的大小嘛, 要制定array所占用

的空间嘛;但是我在 creat 一个arrayList or LinkedList 的时候,一开始是空的呀,空的就可以理解为,只有很小的空间耗用,O1,它里面没有任何元素;

- 6, new array的空间复杂度之所以是n, 是因为这个size, 我们在new 一个array的时候, 这个array 本身的属性就有size, 而这个size 里面具体有多少个元素要看题目, 一般都是给 int n, 也就是n个元素;这样来说的话, 我只要new array, 这个array 本身属性有带有了n个元素, 所以是On;
- 7, 简单来说, new ListNode, new linkedlist, new arraylist, 空间都是O1, 因为我new出来的东西是空的,只占很小的一部分空间;而new array时,根据array本身size不能改变的属性,当我new 一个array时,这个array就已经划分好了元素的size,不管有n个还是2个,只要new array,他就在heap里面划分好区域来存储array size了,0或者null,这个array并不是空的,所以时间复杂度是On;
- 8, reference 是指向 下一个结点, 而不是++;