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"排序数组中的搜索问题,首先想到 二分法 解决,其次,双指针也是高频选
项。"
#二分法模板:
# left = 0
# right = len(nums)-1
# while left <= right:
   m = (left+right) // 2
#
   if nums[m] <= target:
#
     #!!!注意:这个等号是核心与灵魂所在,逼近最右边的target的值,
     # 然后返回>target的第一个值
     left = m+1
#
#
   # elif nums[m] > target:
#
   else:
#
     right = m-1
            #返回的值left为第一次出现的target的值
# return left
# resRight = left
*题目: LC-TZ52
统计一个数字在排序数组中出现的次数。
   输入: nums = [5,7,7,8,8,10], target = 8
   输出: 2
   输入: nums = [5,7,7,8,8,10], target = 6
   输出: 0
class Solution:
  def search(self, nums: List[int], target: int) -> int:
   ##法1:二分法
   ##二分法的拓展应用:此题的核心就在于寻找左右边界
   ##查找右边区间值:
   # left = 0
   # right = len(nums)-1
   # while left <= right:
       m = (left+right) // 2
    #
       if nums[m] <= target: #!!!注意: 这个等号是核心与灵魂所在, 逼近最右
边的target的值,然后返回>target的第一个值
         left = m+1
    #
    #
       elif nums[m] > target:
    #
       # else:
    #
         right = m-1
    # resRight = left
    ##查找左边区间值:
   \# left = 0
   # right = len(nums)-1
   ## right = resRight # 若是nums = [], right = 0而不是-1, 就会导致数组越界。
    # while left <= right:
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#
       m = (left+right) // 2
    #
       if nums[m] < target:
    #
         left = m+1
    #
       elif nums[m] >= target: #!!!注意:这个等号是核心与灵魂所在,逼近最
左边的值
    #
         right = m-1
    # resLeft = right
    ##返回结果:
    # res = resRight - resLeft-1
    # return res
    # #-----
    ##法1-2: 优化的解法
    ##自己的代码:
    # left = 0
    # right = len(nums)-1
    # while left <= right:
       m = (left+right) // 2
    #
       if nums[m] <= target: #!!!注意:这个等号是核心与灵魂所在,逼近最右
边的值
         left = m+1
    #
    #
       elif nums[m] > target:
    #
       # else:
    #
         right = m-1
    # resRight = left
    ##查找左边区间值:
    \# left = 0
    ##确定下一个查找区间的右边界,可缩小范围
    ##首先判断是否存在
    # # if right > 0 and nums[right] == target:
    ##
         pass
    # # else:
    ##
         return 0
    # if right >0 and nums[right] != target:
       return 0
    # while left <= right:
       m = (left+right) // 2
       if nums[m] < target:
    #
         left = m+1
    #
       elif nums[m] >= target: #!!!注意:这个等号是核心与灵魂所在,逼近最
左边的值
         right = m-1
    #
    # resLeft = right
    ##返回结果:
    # res = resRight - resLeft-1
    # return res
    # -----
```

```
##法2:闭包函数解法
# # 查找数字 target0 在数组 nums 中的 插入点(右边):
# def helper(target0):
#
    left = 0
#
    right = len(nums)-1
#
   while left <= right:
#
      m = (left+right) //2
#
      if nums[m] <= target0:
#
        left += 1
#
      else:
#
        right -=1
#
    resRight = left
#
    return resRight
## 寻找 小于targer的target0 的最有边界
\# target 2 = target - 1
# res = helper(target) - helper(target2)
# return res
##法2-2
# # 查找数字 target0 在数组 nums 中的 插入点(左边):
# def helper(target0):
#
    left = 0
#
    right = len(nums)-1
#
   while left <= right:
#
      m = (left+right) //2
#
      if nums[m] < target0:
#
        left += 1
#
      else:
#
        right -=1
#
    resLeft = right
#
    return resLeft
## 寻找大于targer的target0 的最左界
\# target 0 = target + 1
# res = helper(target0) - helper(target)
# return res
# -----
# 法3: 迭代法
# ---写了但是超时,没有留下记录
# 法4:双指针
#速度很慢,时间复杂度为O(n)
left = 0
right = len(nums)-1
# while left <= right: # 条件错误
if target not in nums:
```

```
return 0
while nums[left]!=target or nums[right] !=target:
# while nums[left]!=target or nums[right] !=target and left <= right:
# if nums[left] < target:
    if nums[left] != target:
        left += 1
    if nums[right] != target:
        # if nums[right] > target:
        right -= 1
return right-left+1
# if left <= right:
# return right-left+1
# else:
# return 0</pre>
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