

## Maximum Product Subarray

### 152. Maximum Product Subarray

Medium Topics Companies

Given an integer array `nums`, find a subarray that has the largest product, and return the product.

The test cases are generated so that the answer will fit in a 32-bit integer.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [2,3,-2,4]`

Output: 6

Explanation: `[2,3]` has the largest product 6.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [-2,0,-1]`

Output: 0

Explanation: The result cannot be 2, because `[-2,-1]` is not a subarray.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 2 \times 10^4$

$-10 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10$

The product of any prefix or suffix of `nums` is guaranteed to fit in a 32-bit integer.

Question is pretty straight forward

\* which ever Subarray gives you max product return the product value

### Observations

What if,

① all are +ves,

↳ product of whole array is our ans

② Even negatives, rest all are positives

↳ product of whole array is our ans

③ Odd negatives, rest all are positives

arr: `[2, 3, -2, 4]`

The possible answer be of left side of '-2' or right side of '-2'

∴ Answer can be from (2,3) (or) 4  
↓  
 $1 * 2 = (6, 4) \text{ max} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{6}}$

Ex2:  $\text{arr}[] = \{2, 3, 4, -5, 6, -2, 3, -1, 4, 3\}$

\* if we try to remove one negative  $\Rightarrow$  we can make the count of negatives as even  $\rightarrow$  so no problem will come in product

So, from which side you will remove that negative

- ① from front
- ② from Back
- ③ from middle

① From front

Ex2:  $arr[] = \{2, 2, 4, -5, 6, -2, 3, -1, 4, 3\}$

possible arrays are :  $\{2, 2, 4\}$  ,  $\{6, -2, 3, -1, 4, 3\}$   
 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
ans = 24 ans = 432

$$\text{Max}(\{2, 3, 4\}, \{6, -2, 3, -1, 4, 3\}) = \underline{\underline{432}}$$

② from Back

Ex2: arr[] = {2, 2, 4, -5, 6, -2, 3, ~~7~~, 4, 3}

possible arrays are:  $\{2, 3, 4, -5, 6, -2, 3\}$ ,  $\{4, 3\}$

③ from Middle

Ex2: arr[] = {2, 3, 4, -5, 6, ~~-2~~, 3, -1, 4, 3}

possible arrays are :  $\{2, 3, 4, -5, 6\}$  ,  $\{3, -1, 4, 1\}$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
negative ans                      negative ans

So, no Use

### Another example

Ex:  $arr[] = \{ 1, 2, -1, -3, 4, -2, 6, 2, -3, -5, -3, 2, 4, 6 \}$

from middle

arr[] = { 1, 2, -1, -3, 4, -2, 6, 2, -3, ~~-5~~, -3, 2, 4, 6 }

possible arrays are :  $\{1, 2, -1, -3, 4, -2, 6, 2, -3\}$   $\{-3, 2, 4, 6\}$

↑  
even negative  
OK

↑  
odd negative  
no use

So, Don't prefer going for removing negative from middle

Go with prefix (or) with suffix

Observation ④

if array contains zero (0)

Split the array, don't mix 0 with answer, rest everything & move on

Ex:  $\text{arr}[] = \{ 2, 3, -2, 4 \}$

↪ from last

<u>i</u>	<u>prefix Product [i]</u>	<u>Suffix Product [n-i-1]</u>	<u>Max</u>
0	2	4	$-\infty \nearrow 4$
1	$2 * 3 = 6$	$4 * -2 = -8$	$4 \nearrow 6$
2	$6 * -2 = -12$	$-8 * 3 = -24$	6
3	$-12 * 4 = -48$	$-24 * 2 = -48$	6

from prefix

So, from here on if you the problem "Max Product Subarray"

⇒ you think of prefix or suffix removal of negatives

Look at prefixproduct & suffixproduct → which gives max  
return it

//pseudo Code

```
for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
{ if (Prefixproduct == 0) Prefixproduct = 1;
  if (Suffixproduct == 0) Suffixproduct = 1; } resetting
```

```
prefixproduct = prefixproduct * arr[i];
```

```
Suffixproduct = suffixproduct * arr[n-i-1];
```

```
maxVal = max(maxVal, max(prefixproduct, suffixproduct));
```