

Majority element -02

↗ N is size of array

A majority element is having a frequency $> \frac{N}{3}$

* We use same approach - "Boyer's moore voting algo"

(But with additional components)

* previously if two distinct elements occurred, we cancelled them

* Now, if three distinct elements occurs, we will cancel them

Let's split the solution in 2 phases

① Identifying potential candidates

② Verifying the candidates

① Identifying potential candidates

* Use 2 variables to store potential Candidates & their counts

* Traverse the array

① If one counter is zero, update it with current element and set freq to 1

② If current element matches with one of the candidates increment its count

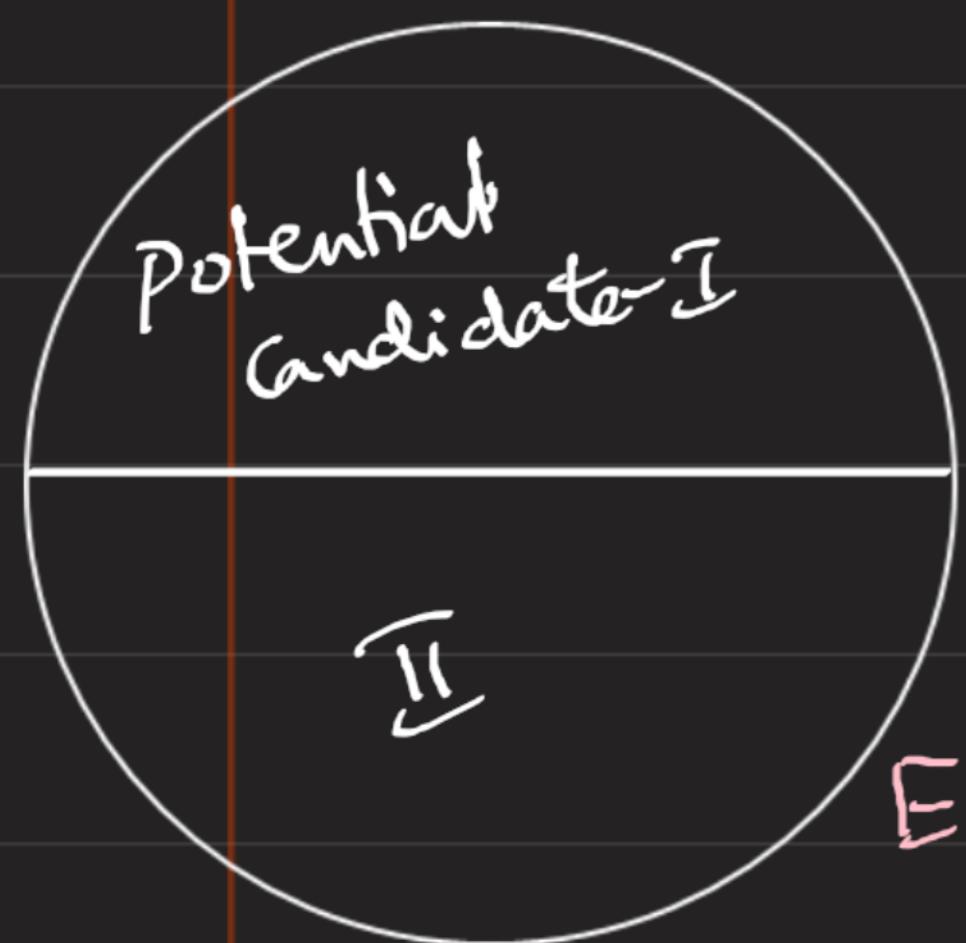
③ Otherwise, decrement both candidates counts

② Verifying the candidates

* Initialize count for the assumed two potential candidates

* Traverse array to count every candidate occurrence

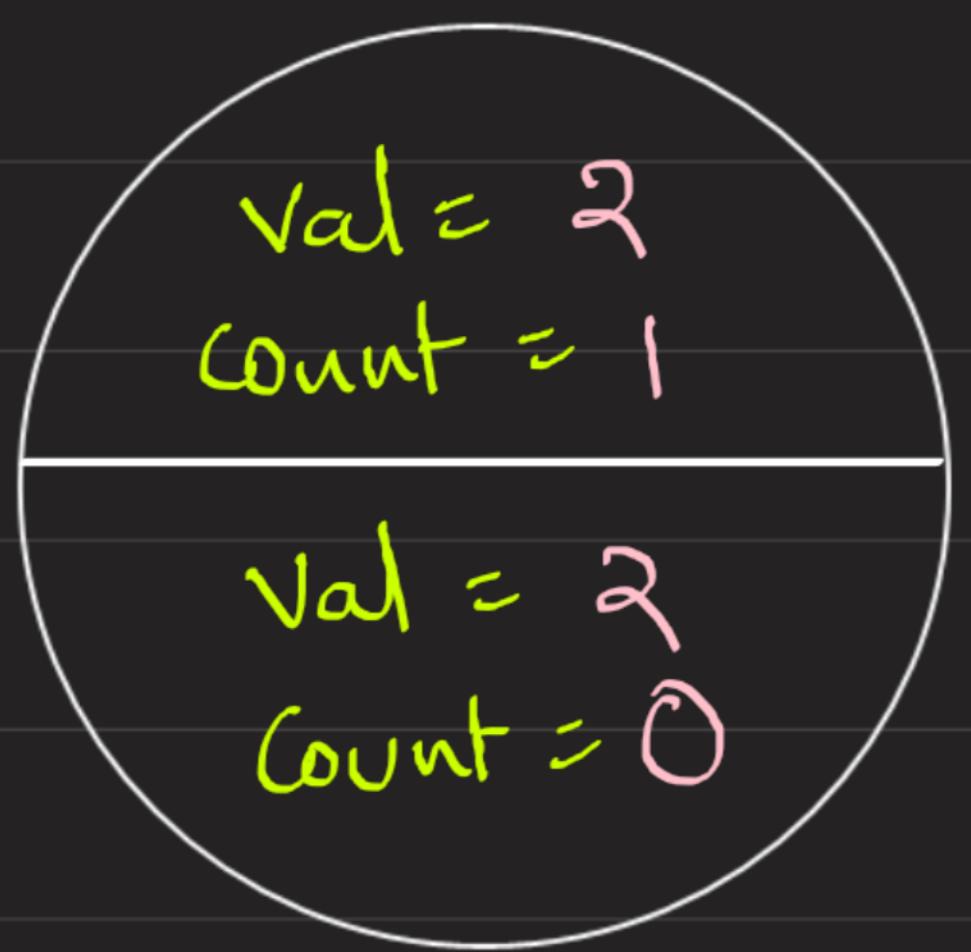
* Check if any of those 2 candidates count is $> \frac{n}{3}$



Ex: arr[11] = (2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 4)

if we observe 3 candidates are distinct, we reduce count

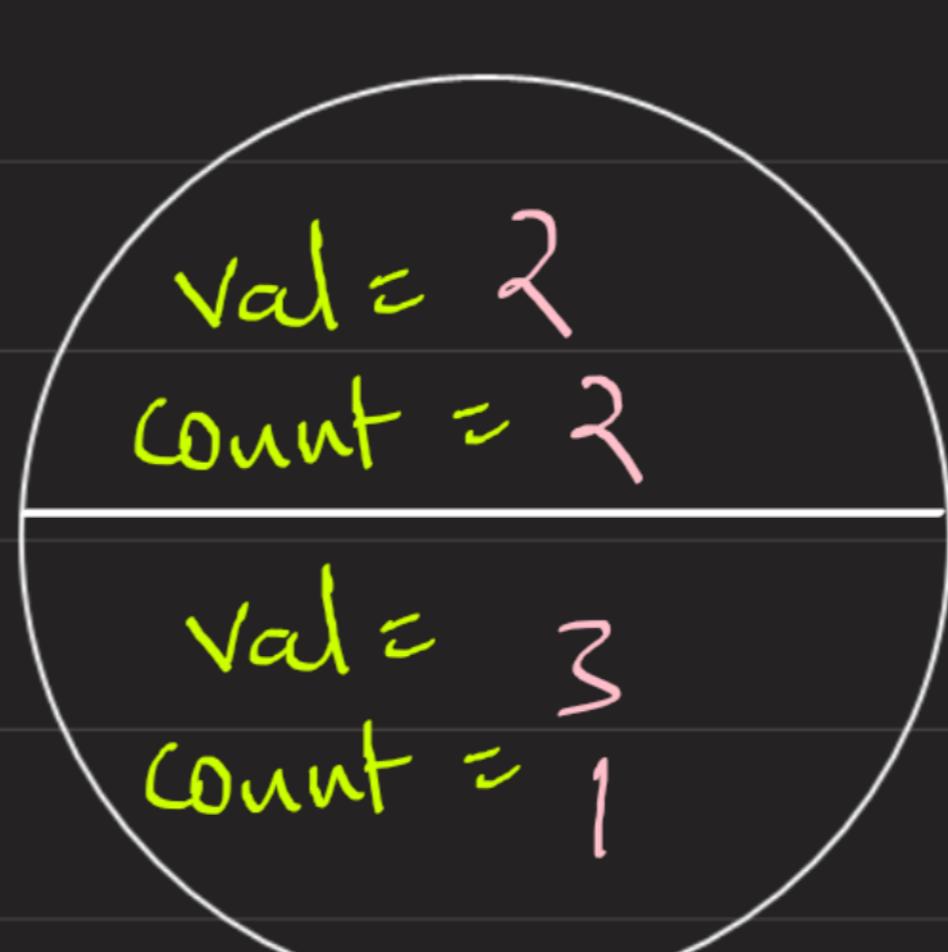
$i=0$



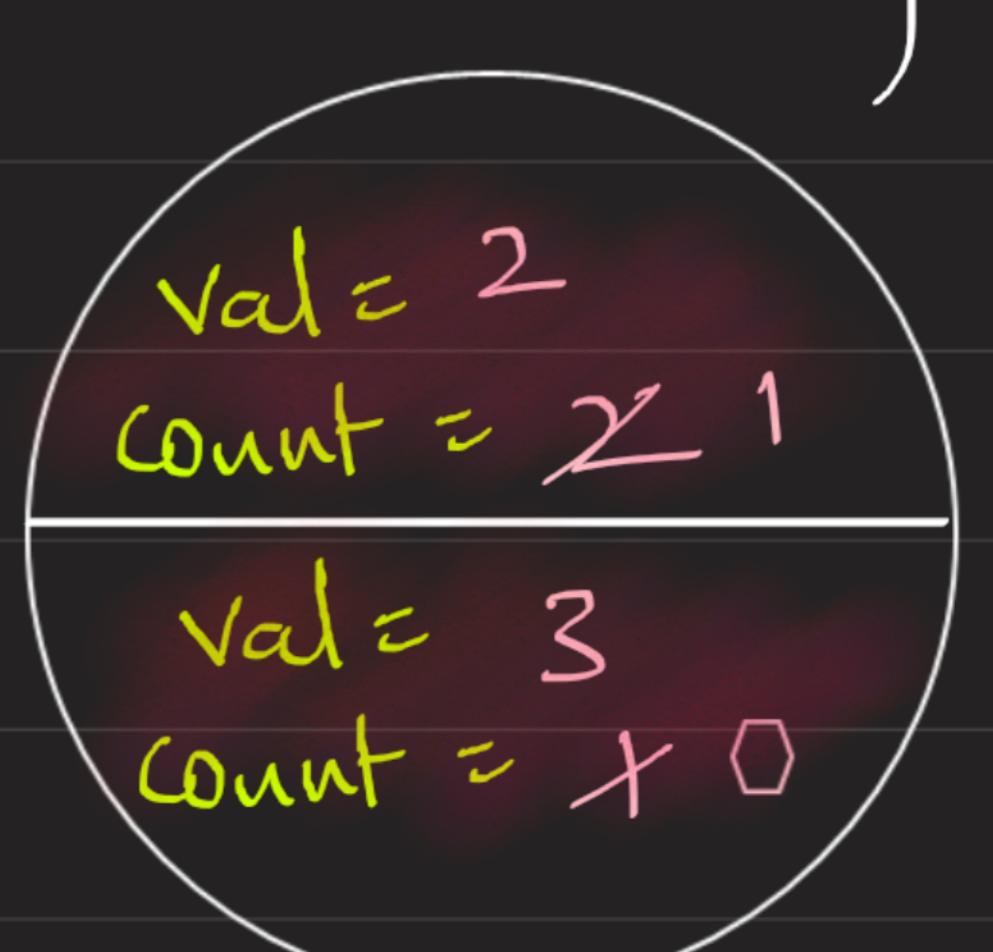
$i=1$



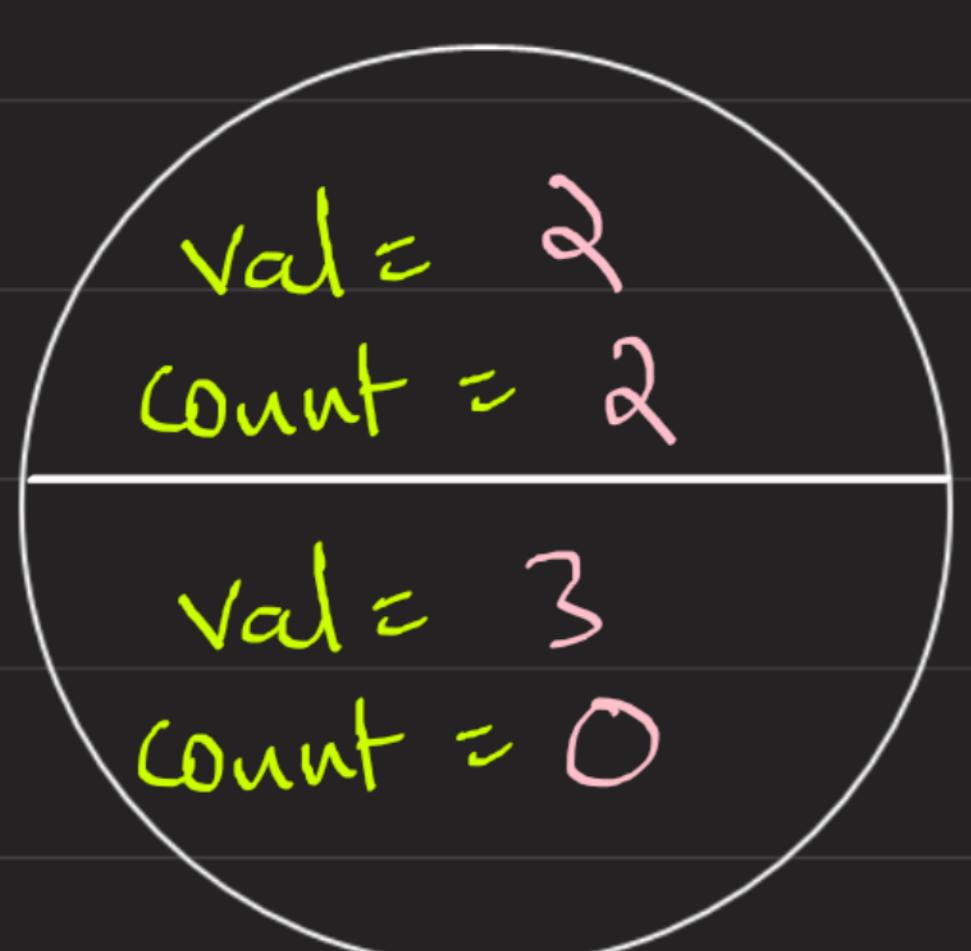
$i=2$



$i=3$



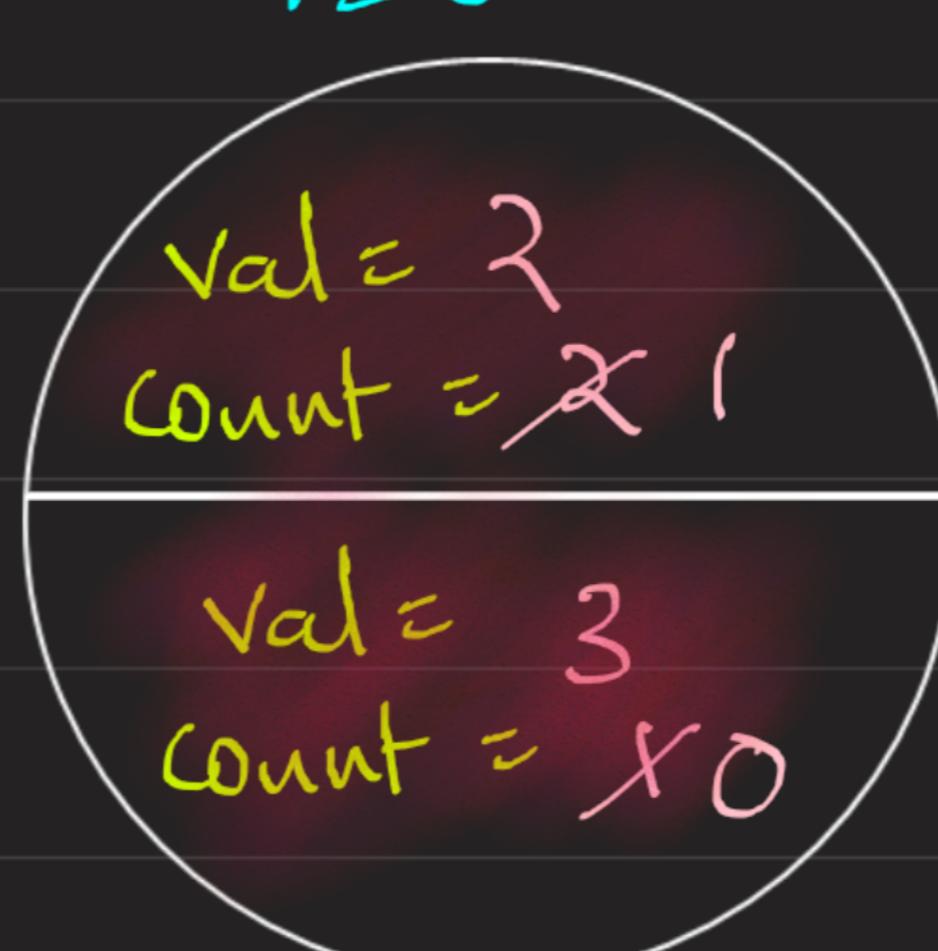
$i=4$



$i=5$



$i=6$

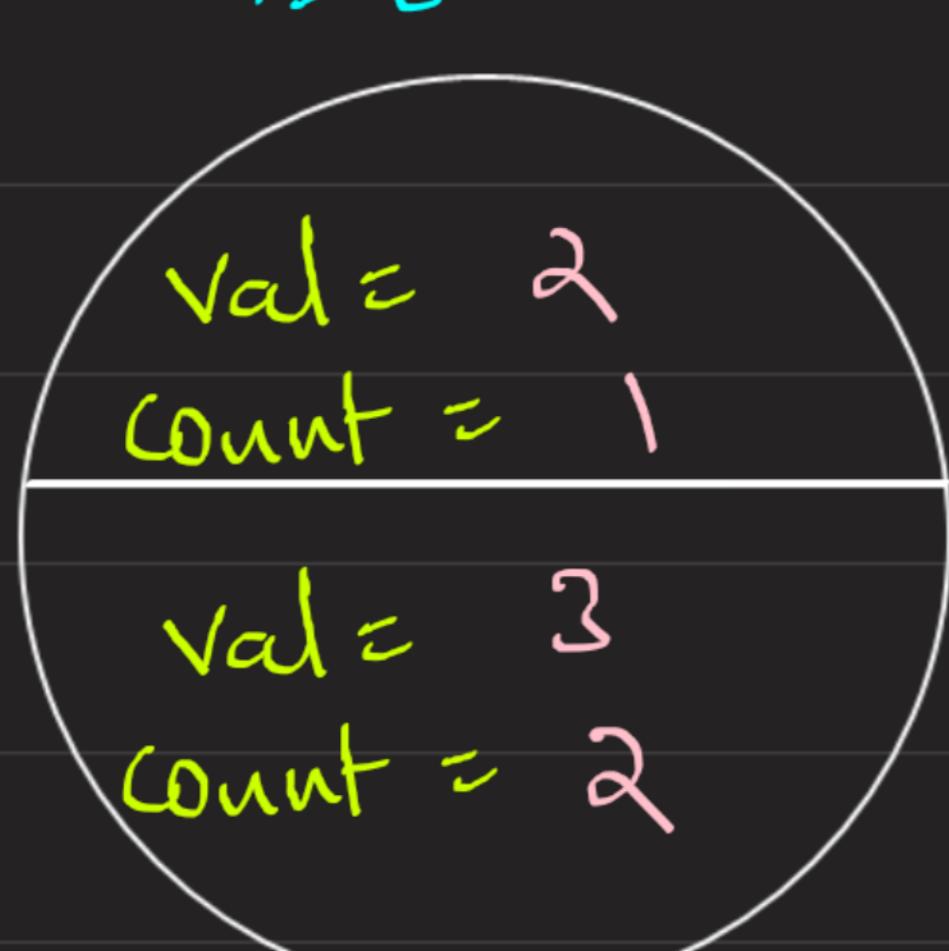


$i=7$



Ex: arr[11] = (2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 4)

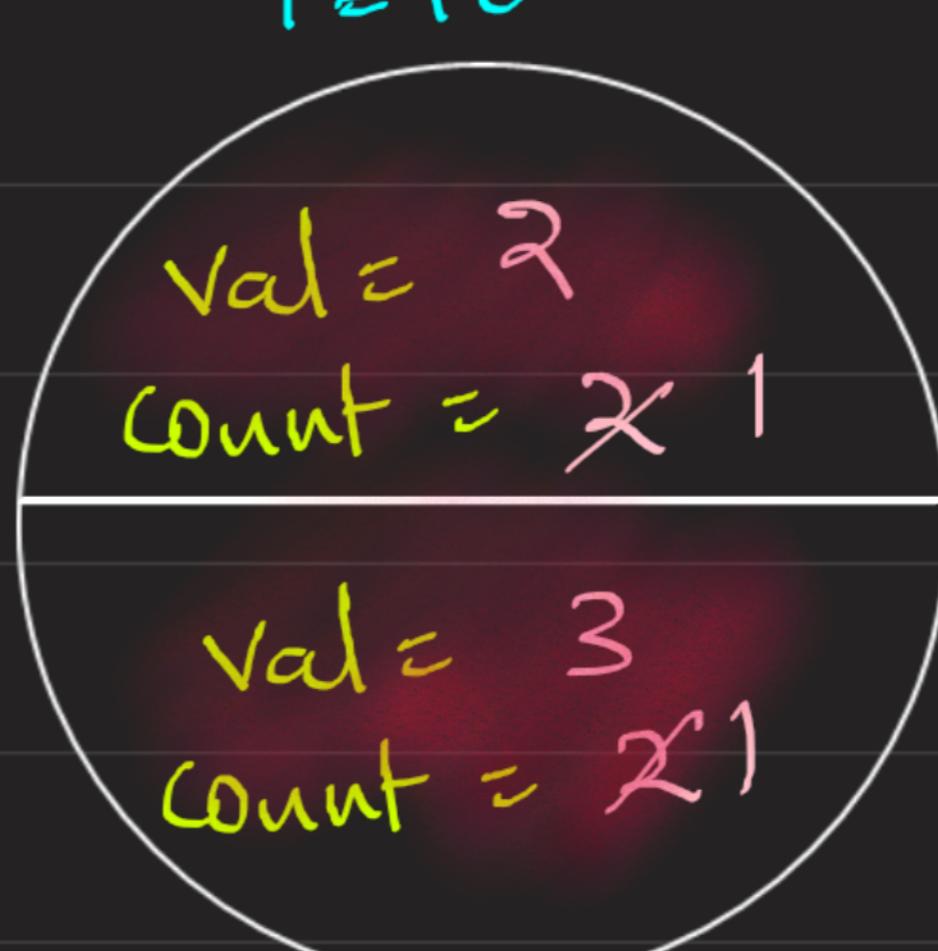
$i=8$



$i=9$



$i=10$



* At last, for value = 2, 3 \Rightarrow we are having counts > 0

So, these are possible candidates for majority elements

Hence, traverse through the array, and check whether $\{2, 3\}$ are appearing $(> \frac{n}{2})$ times or not

* Which ever element from $\{2, 3\}$ appears $(> \frac{n}{3})$ times that element is a majority element

```
for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
    if(nums[i] == val1) cnt1++;
    else if(nums[i] == val2) cnt2++;
    else if(cnt1 == 0){
        val1 = nums[i];
        cnt1++;
    }
    else if(cnt2 == 0){
        val2 = nums[i];
        cnt2++;
    }
    else if(val1 != nums[i] && val2 != nums[i]){
        cnt1--;
        cnt2--;
    }
}

int candidate1 = 0;
int candidate2 = 0;

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
    if(val1 == nums[i]) candidate1++;
    else if(val2 == nums[i]) candidate2++;
}
```

→ phase-I

(as mentioned starting)

→ phase-II

Check which candidate is $> \frac{N}{3}$ & add it to your answer