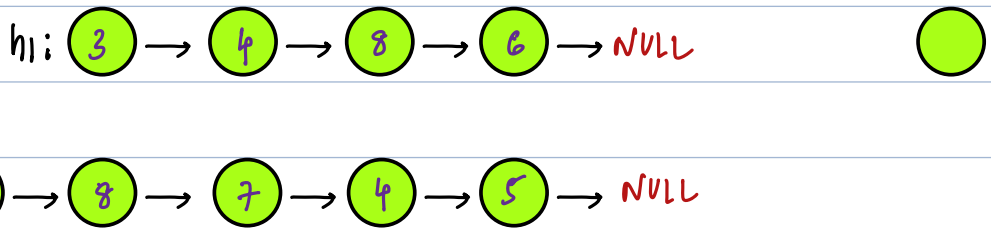
Todays Contest

1. Add 2 linked lists
2. Find duplicate number
3.

28. You are given 2 linked lists.
Each node contains a single non-negative digit.
Add both linked lists & return head node.

Ex1:



Idea:

```
Node* Add(Node *h1, Node *h2){
```

28 Find the Duplicate Number

Given an array of Integers containing N+1 Integers.
Where each Integer is in range [1..N].
There is only 1 repeated number in nums, return this repeated number
Note: Cannot modify array & no extra space.

Ex1: nums[5] = {1 3 4 2 2} ans = 2
#N+1 = 5
#N = 4

Ex2: nums[5] = {3 1 3 4 2} ans = 3
#N+1 = 5
#N = 4

Ex3: nums[5] = {3 3 3 3 3} ans = 3
#N+1 = 5
#N = 4

Ideal:

```
Iterate in arr[];
    For arr[i]; Iterate in arr[] & calculate frequency = c;
    if(c > 1){
    return arr[i];
}
```

TC: O(N²) SC: O(1)

Ideas:

nums[5] = { 1 3 4 2 2 } ⟶ { 1 4 }

Target: Repeat element
Searchspace: In arr[] *

We cannot discard searchspace, change it

Target: Repeated element
Searchspace : l = 1, h = N

Using BS

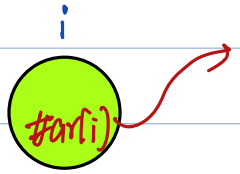
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
nums[16] = {	4	7	7	8	7	14	15	5	2	1	3	7	7	12	11	10 }

N+1 = 16

N = 15

l	h	m	
1	15	8	# Iterate & calculate cu t = 8 : 11
			{1 .. 8} ; ans = m ✓ h = m-1 ; {9..15}
			dis = 8 ✓ # ans = 8 ✓
			cu = 11
1	7	4	# Iterate & calculate cu t = 4 : 4
			{1..4} → {5 ... 15}
			dist = 4 dis = 11
			cu = 4 cu = 12
			l = m+1 ;
5	7	6	# Iterate & calculate cu t = 6 : 5
			{1..6} → {7..15}
			dist = 6 dis = 9
			cu = 5 cu = 11
			l = m+1 ;
7	7	7	# Iterate & calculate cu t = 7 : 10
			{1..7}
			dist = 7 ans = 7; h = m-1 ;
			cu = 10
7	6		# break & return ans = 7.

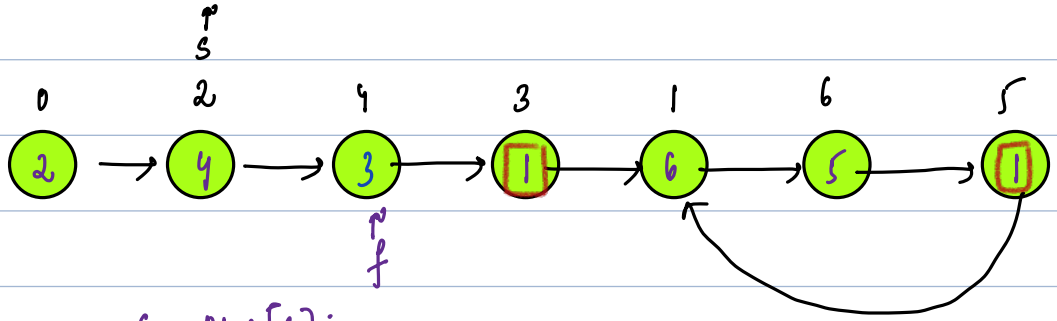
Ideas: Map to linked list.



Eg3:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	6	4	1	3	1	5

num[7] = {2 6 4 1 3 1 5}



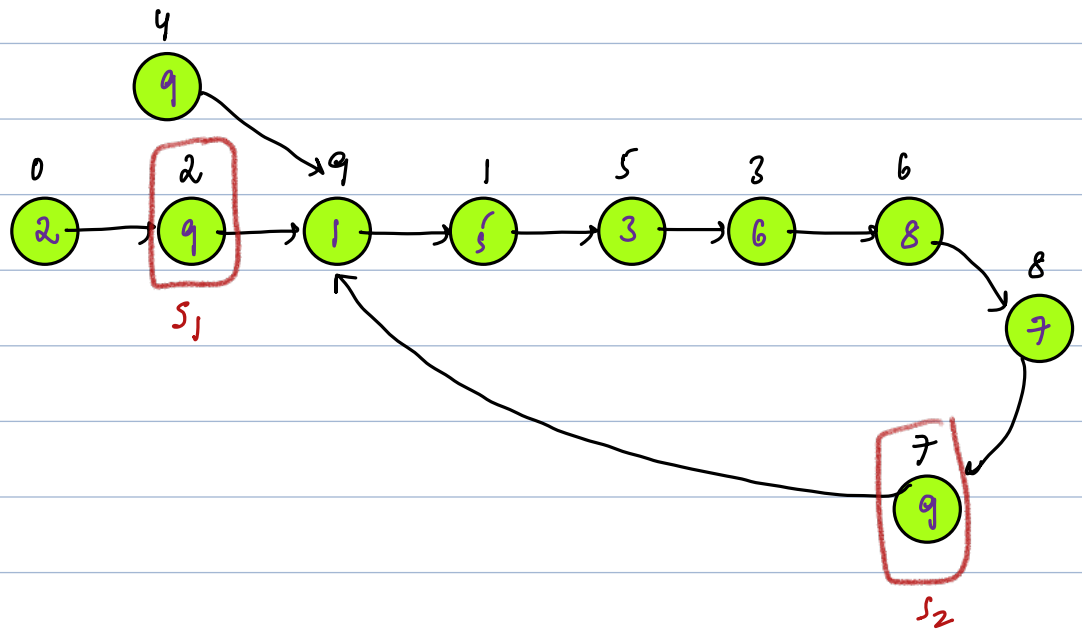
s = num[s];

f = num[num[f]]

Eg4:

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

num[10] = {2 5 9 6 9 3 8 9 7 1}



```
int findDuplicate(vector<int>& nums){ TC: O(N)  SC: O(1)

    int s=0, f=0;
    while(1){
        s= nums[s];
        f= nums[nums[f]];
        if(s==f){
            break;
        }
    }

    int s1=0, s2=s;
    while(s1 != s2){ # Both s1 & s2 are going to same index, that means s1
        s1= nums[s1];          is repeating.
        s2= nums[s2];
    }

    return s1; #

}
```