

2784. Check if Array is Good

Description

You are given an integer array `nums`. We consider an array **good** if it is a permutation of an array `base[n]`.

`base[n] = [1, 2, ..., n - 1, n, n]` (in other words, it is an array of length `n + 1` which contains `1` to `n - 1` exactly once, plus two occurrences of `n`). For example, `base[1] = [1, 1]` and `base[3] = [1, 2, 3, 3]`.

Return `true` *if the given array is good, otherwise return* `false`.

Note: A permutation of integers represents an arrangement of these numbers.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [2, 1, 3]`
Output: `false`
Explanation: Since the maximum element of the array is 3, the only candidate `n` for which this array could be a permutation of `base[n]`, is `n = 3`. However, `base[3]` has four elements but array `nums` has three. Therefore, it can not be a permutation of `base[3] = [1, 2, 3, 3]`. So the answer is `false`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1, 3, 3, 2]`
Output: `true`
Explanation: Since the maximum element of the array is 3, the only candidate `n` for which this array could be a permutation of `base[n]`, is `n = 3`. It can be seen that `nums` is a permutation of `base[3] = [1, 2, 3, 3]` (by swapping the second and fourth elements in `nums`, we reach `base[3]`). Therefore, the answer is `true`.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [1, 1]`
Output: `true`
Explanation: Since the maximum element of the array is 1, the only candidate `n` for which this array could be a permutation of `base[n]`, is `n = 1`. It can be seen that `nums` is a permutation of `base[1] = [1, 1]`. Therefore, the answer is `true`.

Example 4:

Input: `nums = [3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 1]`
Output: `false`
Explanation: Since the maximum element of the array is 4, the only candidate `n` for which this array could be a permutation of `base[n]`, is `n = 4`. However, `base[4]` has five elements but array `nums` has six. Therefore, it can not be a permutation of `base[4] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 4]`. So the answer is `false`.

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 100`
- `1 <= num[i] <= 200`

