## Description

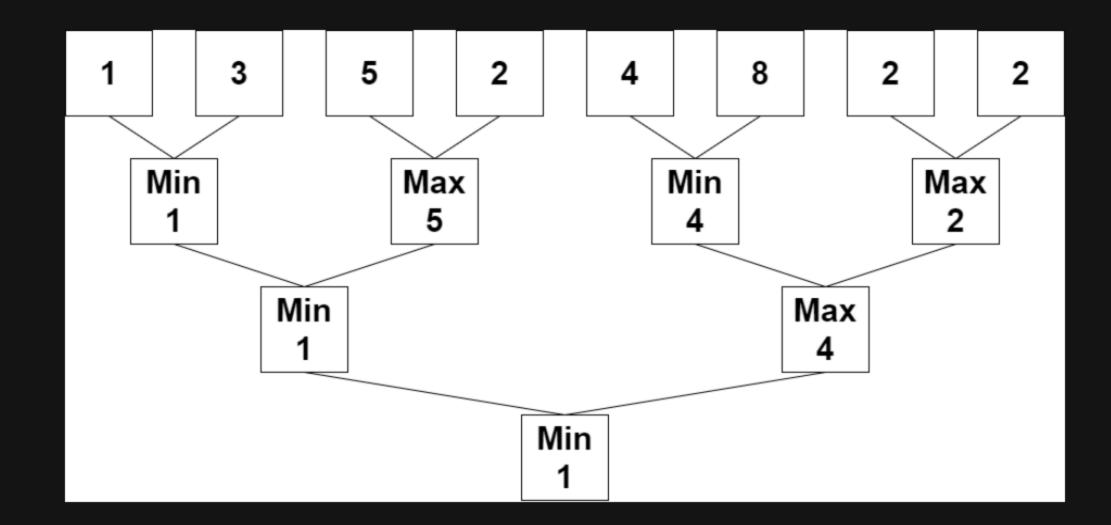
You are given a **0-indexed** integer array nums whose length is a power of 2.

Apply the following algorithm on nums:

- 1. Let n be the length of nums . If n == 1, end the process. Otherwise, create a new 0-indexed integer array newNums of length n / 2.
- 2. For every even index i where 0 <= i < n / 2, assign the value of newNums[i] as min(nums[2 \* i], nums[2 \* i + 1]).
- 3. For every odd index i where 0 <= i < n / 2, assign the value of newNums[i] as max(nums[2 \* i], nums[2 \* i + 1]).
- 4. Replace the array nums with newNums.
- 5. Repeat the entire process starting from step 1.

Return the last number that remains in nums after applying the algorithm.

## Example 1:



```
Input: nums = [1,3,5,2,4,8,2,2]
Output: 1
Explanation: The following arrays are the results of applying the algorithm repeatedly.
First: nums = [1,5,4,2]
Second: nums = [1,4]
Third: nums = [1]
1 is the last remaining number, so we return 1.
```

## Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [3]
Output: 3
Explanation: 3 is already the last remaining number, so we return 3.
```

## **Constraints:**

- 1 <= nums.length <= 1024
- $1 \leftarrow nums[i] \leftarrow 10^9$
- nums.length is a power of 2.