3131. Find the Integer Added to Array I

Description

You are given two arrays of equal length, `nums1` and `nums2`.

Each element in `nums1` has been increased (or decreased in the case of negative) by an integer, represented by the variable `x`.

As a result, `nums1` becomes **equal** to `nums2`. Two arrays are considered **equal** when they contain the same integers with the same frequencies.

Return the integer `x`.

Example 1:

Input: `nums1 = [2,6,4], nums2 = [9,7,5]`

Output: `3`

Explanation:

The integer added to each element of `nums1` is 3.

Example 2:

Input: `nums1 = [10], nums2 = [5]`

Output: `-5`

Explanation:

The integer added to each element of `nums1` is -5.

Example 3:

Input: `nums1 = [1,1,1,1], nums2 = [1,1,1,1]`

Output: `0`

Explanation:

The integer added to each element of `nums1` is 0.

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums1.length == nums2.length <= 100`
- `0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 1000`
- The test cases are generated in a way that there is an integer `x` such that `nums1` can become equal to `nums2` by adding `x` to each element of `nums1`.