





△ Solution ₱ Discuss (821) Submissions

989. Add to Array-Form of Integer

The **array-form** of an integer num is an array representing its digits in left to right order.

• For example, for num = 1321, the array form is [1,3,2,1].

Given num, the **array-form** of an integer, and an integer k, return the **array-form** of the integer num + k.

Example 1:

Input: num = [1,2,0,0], k = 34

Output: [1,2,3,4]

Explanation: 1200 + 34 = 1234

Example 2:

Input: num = [2,7,4], k = 181

Output: [4,5,5]

Explanation: 274 + 181 = 455

Example 3:

Input: num = [2,1,5], k = 806

Output: [1,0,2,1]

Explanation: 215 + 806 = 1021

Constraints:

- 1 <= num.length <= 10⁴
- 0 <= num[i] <= 9
- num does not contain any leading zeros except for the zero itself.
- 1 <= k <= 10⁴

Accepted 102,895

≡ Problems

Submissions 227,008

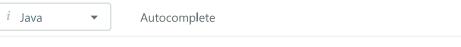
✗ Pick One

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Console - Contribute i







```
class Solution {
 1
 2
 3
           public List<Integer> addToArrayForm( int[] num, int k ) {
 4
 5
               List<Integer> integerList = new ArrayList<>();
 6
 7
              int carry = 0;
 8
              int i = num.length - 1;
 9
10
              while (i >= 0 | k > 0) {
11
                   int result = (i \ge 0 ? num[i--] : 0) + k % 10 + carry;
                   integerList.add(result % 10);
12
13
                   carry = result / 10;
14
                   k = k / 10;
15
16
17
              if(carry != 0)
18
                   integerList.add(carry);
19
20
              Collections.reverse(integerList);
21
              return integerList;
22
23
24
```