

# Lexicographical Numbers [LeetCode](#)

Given an integer  $n$ , return all the numbers in the range  $[1, n]$  sorted in lexicographical order.

Example:  $N = 21$

Output:  $[1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 2, 20, 21, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]$

## Approach 1: Function to generate lexical order using Trie

Generate the lexicographical order of numbers from 1 to  $n$  using a Trie-based approach.

### Explanation:

- **TrieNode Class:**
  - Represents a node in the trie with children nodes and an end-of-word flag.
- **Trie Class:**
  - Manages the trie and provides methods to insert words and get lexical order.
- **insert Method:**
  - Inserts each number from 1 to  $n$  into the trie as a string.
- **getLexicalOrder Method:**
  - Recursively explores the trie to obtain the lexicographical order.
  - Appends each valid number to the result vector.
- **lexicalOrderTrieApproach Function:**
  - Creates a Trie, inserts numbers, and gets the lexicographical order using the Trie.

### Time Complexity:

- **Insertion:**  $O(N * L)$ , where  $N$  is the range, and  $L$  is the average length of a number string.
- **Search (getLexicalOrder):**  $O(N * L)$ , where  $N$  is the range, and  $L$  is the average length of a number string.

### Space Complexity:

- **Trie Storage:**  $O(N * L)$ , where  $N$  is the range, and  $L$  is the average length of a number string.
- **Result Vector:**  $O(N)$ .

## **Approach 2: Function to get lexical order using combination of recursion and iteration approach**

Generate the lexicographical order of numbers from 1 to n using a combination of recursion and iteration.

### **Explanation:**

- **generateLexicalOrder Function:**
  - Recursively generates the lexicographical order of numbers.
  - Uses iteration to explore all valid digits for each position.
- **lexicalOrder Function:**
  - Starts the recursion from digits 1 to 9 to avoid leading zeros.
  - Calls the recursive function for each starting digit.

### **Time Complexity:**

- **Recursion and Iteration:  $O(N)$ , where N is the range.**

### **Space Complexity:**

- **Result Vector:  $O(N)$ , where N is the range.**

### **Conclusion:**

- Both approaches provide the correct lexicographical order.
- **Approach 2 is simpler and more efficient in terms of both time and space complexity.**