

## ASSIGNMENT 5

Name – Dhruv Bhatia

UID – 22BCS12196

Section – IOT-608/B

### 1. Merge Sorted Array

```
class Solution {
public:
    void merge(vector<int>& nums1, int m,
vector<int>& nums2, int n) {
        for (int j = 0, i = m; j<n; j++){
            nums1[i] = nums2[j];
            i++;
        }
        sort(nums1.begin(),nums1.end());
    }
};
```

Description Accepted Editorial Solutions Submissions

#### 88. Merge Sorted Array

Solved

Easy Topics Companies Hint

You are given two integer arrays `nums1` and `nums2`, sorted in **non-decreasing order**, and two integers `m` and `n`, representing the number of elements in `nums1` and `nums2` respectively.

**Merge** `nums1` and `nums2` into a single array sorted in **non-decreasing order**.

The final sorted array should not be returned by the function, but instead be *stored inside the array* `nums1`. To accommodate this, `nums1` has a length of `m + n`, where the first `m` elements denote the elements that should be merged, and the last `n` elements are set to `0` and should be ignored. `nums2` has a length of `n`.

##### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums1 = [1,2,3,0,0,0]`, `m = 3`, `nums2 = [2,5,6]`, `n = 3`

**Output:** `[1,2,2,3,5,6]`

**Explanation:** The arrays we are merging are `[1,2,3]` and `[2,5,6]`.

The result of the merge is `[1,2,2,3,5,6]` with the underlined elements coming from `nums1`.

##### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums1 = [1]`, `m = 1`, `nums2 = []`, `n = 0`

**Output:** `[1]`

**Explanation:** The arrays we are merging are `[1]` and `[]`.

The result of the merge is `[1]`.

##### Example 3:

**Input:** `nums1 = [0]`, `m = 0`, `nums2 = [1]`, `n = 1`

**Output:** `[1]`

**Explanation:** The arrays we are merging are `[]` and `[1]`.

The result of the merge is `[1]`.

Note that because `m = 0`, there are no elements in `nums1`. The `0` is only there to ensure the

Code

C++ Auto

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     void merge(vector<int>& nums1, int m, vector<int>& nums2, int n) {
4         for (int j = 0, i = m; j<n; j++){
5             nums1[i] = nums2[j];
6             i++;
7         }
8         sort(nums1.begin(),nums1.end());
9     }
10 };
```

Saved

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

nums1 =  
[1,2,3,0,0,0]

m =

3

nums2 =

[2,5,6]

```

class Solution {
public:
    int firstBadVersion(int n) {
        int left = 1;
        int right = n;

        while (left < right) {
            int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;

            if (isBadVersion(mid)) {
                right = mid;
            }
            else {
                left = mid + 1;
            }
        }
        return left;
    }
};

```

Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions

## 278. First Bad Version

Easy Topics Companies

You are a product manager and currently leading a team to develop a new product. Unfortunately, the latest version of your product fails the quality check. Since each version is developed based on the previous version, all the versions after a bad version are also bad.

Suppose you have  $n$  versions  $[1, 2, \dots, n]$  and you want to find out the first bad one, which causes all the following ones to be bad.

You are given an API `bool isBadVersion(version)` which returns whether `version` is bad. Implement a function to find the first bad version. You should minimize the number of calls to the API.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $n = 5$ ,  $bad = 4$   
**Output:** 4  
**Explanation:**  
call `isBadVersion(3)` -> false  
call `isBadVersion(5)` -> true  
call `isBadVersion(4)` -> true  
Then 4 is the first bad version.

**Example 2:**

**Input:**  $n = 1$ ,  $bad = 1$   
**Output:** 1

**Constraints:**

- $1 \leq bad \leq n \leq 2^{31} - 1$

Code

```

1 // The API isBadVersion is defined for you.
2 // bool isBadVersion(int version);
3
4 class Solution {
5 public:
6     int firstBadVersion(int n) {
7         int left = 1;
8         int right = n;
9
10        while (left < right) {
11            int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
12
13            if (isBadVersion(mid)) {
14                right = mid;
15            }
16            else {
17                left = mid + 1;
18            }
19        }
20        return left;
21    }
22 }

```

Saved

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 3 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

$n =$   
5

$bad =$   
4

```

class Solution {
public:
    void sortColors(vector<int>& nums) {
        int low = 0, mid = 0, high = nums.size()-1;
        while(mid <= high){
            if(nums[mid] == 0){
                swap(nums[low], nums[mid]);
                low++;
                mid++;
            }
            else if(nums[mid] == 1){
                mid++;
            }
            else{
                swap(nums[mid], nums[high]);
                high--;
            }
        }
    }
};

```

Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions

## 75. Sort Colors

Medium Topics Companies Hint

Given an array `nums` with `n` objects colored red, white, or blue, sort them **in-place** so that objects of the same color are adjacent, with the colors in the order red, white, and blue.

We will use the integers `0`, `1`, and `2` to represent the color red, white, and blue, respectively.

You must solve this problem without using the library's sort function.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** `nums = [2,0,2,1,1,0]`  
**Output:** `[0,0,1,1,2,2]`

**Example 2:**

**Input:** `nums = [2,0,1]`  
**Output:** `[0,1,2]`

**Constraints:**

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 300`
- `nums[i]` is either `0`, `1`, or `2`.

**Follow up:** Could you come up with a one-pass algorithm using only constant extra space?

Solved

Code

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     void sortColors(vector<int>& nums) {
4         int low = 0, mid = 0, high = nums.size()-1;
5         while(mid <= high){
6             if(nums[mid] == 0){
7                 swap(nums[low], nums[mid]);
8                 low++;
9                 mid++;
10            }
11            else if(nums[mid] == 1){
12                mid++;
13            }
14            else{
15                swap(nums[mid], nums[high]);

```

Saved

Testcase
Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

nums =  
[2,0,2,1,1,0]

Output

[0,0,1,1,2,2]

Expected

```

class Solution {
public:
    int findPeakElement(vector<int>& nums) {
        int n = nums.size();
        for(int i=0; i<n-1; i++){
            if(nums[i] > nums[i+1]){
                return i;
            }
        }
        return n-1;
    }
};

```

## 162. Find Peak Element

Solved 

Medium Topics Companies

A peak element is an element that is strictly greater than its neighbors.

Given a **0-indexed** integer array `nums`, find a peak element, and return its index. If the array contains multiple peaks, return the index to **any of the peaks**.

You may imagine that `nums[-1] = nums[n] = -∞`. In other words, an element is always considered to be strictly greater than a neighbor that is outside the array.

You must write an algorithm that runs in  $O(\log n)$  time.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [1,2,3,1]`

**Output:** `2`

**Explanation:** 3 is a peak element and your function should return the index number 2.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [1,2,1,3,5,6,4]`

**Output:** `5`

**Explanation:** Your function can return either index number 1 where the peak element is 2, or index number 5 where the peak element is 6.

### Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 1000$
- $-2^{31} \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 2^{31} - 1$
- `nums[i] != nums[i + 1]` for all valid `i`.

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int findPeakElement(vector<int>& nums) {
4         int n = nums.size();
5         for(int i=0; i<n-1; i++){
6             if(nums[i] > nums[i+1]){
7                 return i;
8             }
9         }
10        return n-1;
11    }
12 };
13

```

Saved

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

nums =  
[1,2,3,1]

Output

2

Expected

2

```

class Solution {
public:
    double findMedianSortedArrays(vector<int>&
nums1, vector<int>& nums2) {
        vector<int>v;

        for(auto num:nums1)
            v.push_back(num);

        for(auto num:nums2)
            v.push_back(num);

        sort(v.begin(),v.end());
        int n=v.size();

        return n%2?v[n/2]:(v[n/2-1]+v[n/2])/2.0;
    }
};

```

Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions

## 4. Median of Two Sorted Arrays

Hard Topics Companies

Given two sorted arrays `nums1` and `nums2` of size `m` and `n` respectively, return the **median** of the two sorted arrays.

The overall run time complexity should be  $O(\log(m+n))$ .

**Example 1:**

**Input:** `nums1 = [1,3], nums2 = [2]`  
**Output:** `2.00000`  
**Explanation:** merged array = `[1,2,3]` and median is `2`.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** `nums1 = [1,2], nums2 = [3,4]`  
**Output:** `2.50000`  
**Explanation:** merged array = `[1,2,3,4]` and median is  $(2 + 3) / 2 = 2.5$ .

**Constraints:**

- `nums1.length == m`
- `nums2.length == n`
- $0 \leq m \leq 1000$
- $0 \leq n \leq 1000$
- $1 \leq m + n \leq 2000$
- $-10^6 \leq \text{nums1}[i], \text{nums2}[i] \leq 10^6$

Solved

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     double findMedianSortedArrays(vector<int>& nums1, vector<int>& nums2) {
4         vector<int>v;
5
6         for(auto num:nums1)
7             v.push_back(num);
8
9         for(auto num:nums2)
10            v.push_back(num);
11
12        sort(v.begin(),v.end());
13        int n=v.size();
14
15        return n%2?v[n/2]:(v[n/2-1]+v[n/2])/2.0;
16    }
17 };

```

Saved

Testcase

Test Result

**Accepted** Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

`nums1 =`  
`[1,3]`

`nums2 =`  
`[2]`

Output

`2.00000`

Expected