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Intuition

This code merges two sorted arrays, nums1 and nums2, into nums1. It starts by initializing a pointer, last, at the end of nums1 where the merged array will be stored. Then, it iterates through both arrays from the end towards the beginning. At each step, it compares the last elements of nums1 and nums2, selects the larger one, and places it at position last in nums1. The pointer last and the corresponding array index are decremented accordingly. Once one of the arrays is exhausted, it simply copies the remaining elements from the other array into nums1. This approach optimizes space by merging the arrays in-place without using any additional memory, and it does so in linear time, proportional to the combined lengths of the input arrays.

Approach

- 1. Initialize a pointer last to the last valid index in nums1, which is m + n 1, where m is the length of nums1 (excluding the extra space for merging) and n is the length of nums2.
- 2. Iterate through both arrays from the end towards the beginning.
- 3. Compare the last elements of nums1 and nums2.
 - o If the last element of nums1 is larger, copy it to nums1[last] and decrement m and last.
 - If the last element of nums2 is larger or equal, copy it to nums1[last] and decrement n
 and last.
- 4. Continue this process until either m or n becomes 0.
- 5. If there are remaining elements in nums2 (i.e., n is greater than 0), copy them to the beginning of nums1, up to index last, which would be 0.
- 6. The merged array will now be in nums1.

Complexity

- Time complexity: O(m+n)
- Space complexity: O(1)

Code

```
class Solution:
 def merge(self, nums1: List[int], m: int, nums2: List[int], n: int) -> None:
     last = m + n - 1
     while m > 0 and n > 0:
         if nums1[m - 1] > nums2[n - 1]:
             nums1[last] = nums1[m - 1]
             m -= 1
     else:
             nums1[last] = nums2[n - 1]
             n -= 1
     last -= 1

 while n > 0:
     nums1[last] = nums2[n - 1]
     n, last = n - 1, last - 1
```

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