Questions:

LC-914

LC-1502

LC-554

LC-1935

LC-1160

LC-1002

LC-242

914. X of a Kind in a Deck of Cards

Easy 👍 1740 👎 463 ♡ Add to List 🔗 Share

You are given an integer array `deck` where `deck[i]` represents the number written on the ith card.

Partition the cards into **one or more groups** such that:

- Each group has **exactly** `x` cards where `x > 1`, and
- All the cards in one group have the same integer written on them.

Return `true` *if such partition is possible, or* `false` *otherwise.*

Example 1:

```
Input: deck = [1,2,3,4,4,3,2,1]
Output: true
Explanation: Possible partition [1,1],[2,2],[3,3],[4,4].
```

1	2
2	2
3	3
4	2

2nd

1 → 2
2 → 4
3 → 3

$[11][22]$
$[22]$

1 1 2 2 2 2

⤷ 2 ans

$x = 2$ → true

eg. (1 1 2 2 2 2) 3 3 → true

[1 1] [2 2]   [2 2] [3 3]

K , V

1 → 2

2 → 4

3 → 2   2

gcd (all value)

⟶ iterative
⟶ recursive

gcd == 1

1502. Can Make Arithmetic Progression From Sequence

Easy 👍 2085 👎 105 ♡ Add to List �📤 Share

A sequence of numbers is called an **arithmetic progression** if the difference between any two consecutive elements is the same.
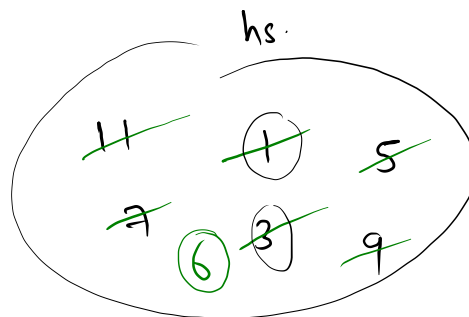
Given an array of numbers `arr`, return `true` *if the array can be rearranged to form an* **arithmetic progression**. Otherwise, return `false`.

$ap \rightarrow cd = \underline{\ ?\ }$

$\boxed{cd = ?}$

$\hookrightarrow min = 1$

$2nd\ min = 3$

$cd = 3 - 1 = 2$

$\underline{11}\qquad 1 \qquad 5 \qquad 7 \qquad 3 \qquad 9$

$min = \underline{\ 1^{st} ele.\ }$

hs.

$1^{\checkmark} \quad 5 \quad 9 \quad \boxed{13}$

$3^{\checkmark} \quad 7 \quad 11$

$11 \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{5}$
$\cancel{7} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \cancel{9}$
$\textcircled{6}$

$\underline{not \qquad present}$

hs.size == 0 $\underline{hs.size\ != 0}$

ap   false

554. Brick Wall

$5 - 3 = 2$

$6 - 3 - 1$
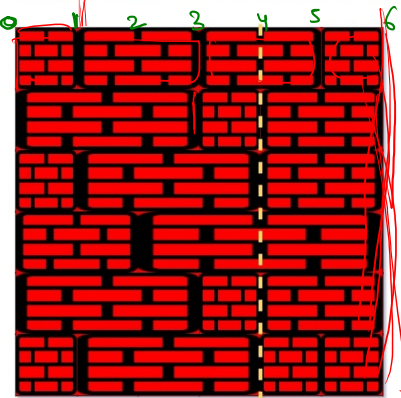
```
Input: wall = [[1,2,2,1],[3,1,2],[1,3,2],[2,4],[3,1,2],[1,3,1,1]]
Output: 2
```

1 2 3 4 5 6

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

0th row sum = 0

sum = $\cancel{0}$ $\cancel{1}$ $\cancel{3}$ $\cancel{5}$ 6

1st row sum = 0

sum = $3 + 1$

2nd row sum = 0

sum = $\cancel{2}$ 6

3rd sum = $\cancel{0}$ $3 + 1$

4th sum = $\cancel{2}$ $\cancel{4}$ 5

map.
max safe brick $mV = 3$

$1 \rightarrow \cancel{1} \; 2$
$2 \rightarrow 1$
$3 \rightarrow \cancel{1} \; \cancel{2} \; (3)$
$4 \rightarrow \cancel{1} \; \cancel{2} \; (3)$
$5 \rightarrow \cancel{1} \; 2$
$6 \rightarrow \cancel{1} \; \cancel{2} \; \cancel{3} \; \cancel{4} \; 5$

1st row.

$1 \rightarrow \checkmark$
$2 \rightarrow \checkmark$
$3 \rightarrow \times$
$4 \rightarrow \times$
$5 \rightarrow \checkmark$

0th row $\rightarrow$
$1 \quad \times$
$2 \quad \checkmark$
$3 \quad \times$
$4 \quad \checkmark$
$5 \quad \times$

2nd.

Overall
$1 \rightarrow \cancel{0} \; 1$
$2 \rightarrow \cancel{1} \; 2$
$3 \rightarrow \cancel{0} \; 0$
$4 \rightarrow \cancel{1} \; 1$
$5 \rightarrow \cancel{0} \; 1$

hint : safe bricks ($\uparrow$)
       cut bricks ($\downarrow$)

sum $\rightarrow$ 0

for (row)
{

}
$n - mV - 1$