

Minimum increment to make an array unique

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You are given an integer array `nums`. In one move, you can pick an index `i` where `0 <= i < nums.length` and increment `nums[i]` by `1`.

Return the minimum number of moves to make every value in `nums` **unique**.

The test cases are generated so that the answer fits in a 32-bit integer.

Example 1:

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

Output: `1`

Explanation: After 1 move, the array could be `[1, 2, 3]`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [3,2,1,2,1,7]`

Output: `6`

Explanation: After 6 moves, the array could be `[3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 7]`.

It can be shown with 5 or less moves that it is impossible for the array to have all unique values.

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 105`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 105`