

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

26. Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array

Solved

EasyTopicsCompaniesHint

Given an integer array `nums` sorted in **non-decreasing order**, remove the duplicates **in-place** such that each unique element appears only **once**. The **relative order** of the elements should be kept the **same**. Then return the **number of unique elements** in `nums`.

Consider the number of unique elements of `nums` to be `k`. To get accepted, you need to do the following things:

- Change the array `nums` such that the first `k` elements of `nums` contain the unique elements in the order they were present in `nums` initially. The remaining elements of `nums` are not important as well as the size of `nums`.
- Return `k`.

Custom Judge:

The judge will test your solution with the following code:

```
int[] nums = [...]; // Input array
int[] expectedNums = [...]; // The expected answer with correct length

int k = removeDuplicates(nums); // Calls your implementation

assert k == expectedNums.length;
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
    assert nums[i] == expectedNums[i];
}
```

If all assertions pass, then your solution will be **accepted**.

16.1K800735 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime

0 ms | Beats: 100.00%

Memory

44.57 MB | Beat: 95.33%

Testcase

Test Result

Case 1Case 2

nums =

[1,1,2]

Source

geeksforgeeks.org/problems/insertion-sort/1

90% Refund

CoursesTutorialsJobsPracticeContests

ProblemEditorialSubmissionsComments

My SubmissionsAll Submissions

Time (IST)	Status	Marks	Lang	Test Cases	Code
2025-02-10 21:06:01	Correct	2	java	1115 / 1115	View

C++ (g++ 5.4)

Start Timer

```
1 // Driver Code Starts
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 // Driver Code Ends
6
7 class Solution {
8 // Please share the array in place
9 public void insertionSort(int arr[]) {
10 // code here
11 int n = arr.length;
12
13 for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
14 {
15 int j = i;
16 while(j > 0 && arr[j-1] > arr[j])
17 {
18 int temp = arr[j];
19 arr[j] = arr[j-1];
20 arr[j-1] = temp;
21 j--;
22 }
23 }
24 }
25
26 }
27 // Driver Code Ends
```

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

1. Two Sum

Solved

EasyTopicsCompaniesHint

Given an array of integers `nums` and an integer `target`, return **indices of the two numbers** such that they add up to `target`.

You may assume that each input would have **exactly one solution**, and you may not use the same element twice.

You can return the answer in any order.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [2,7,11,15]`, `target = 9`

Output: `[0,1]`

Explanation: Because `nums[0] + nums[1] == 9`, we return `[0, 1]`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [3,2,4]`, `target = 6`

Output: `[1,2]`

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [3,3]`, `target = 6`

Output: `[0,1]`

Constraints:

60.4K12K2383 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime

2 ms | Beats: 98.89%

Memory

45.58 MB | Beat: 9.61%

Testcase

Test Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3

nums =

[2,7,11,15]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

217. Contains DuplicateSolved

EasyTopicsCompanies

Given an integer array `nums`, return `true` if any value appears **at least twice** in the array, and return `false` if every element is distinct.

Example 1:
Input: `nums = [1,2,3,1]`
Output: `true`
Explanation:
The element 1 occurs at the indices 0 and 3.

Example 2:
Input: `nums = [1,2,3,4]`
Output: `false`
Explanation:
All elements are distinct.

Example 3:
Input: `nums = [1,1,1,3,3,4,3,2,4,2]`

12.6K337345 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime10 msBeats 88.43%
Memory57.93 MBBeats 58.36%

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3

nums =
[1,2,3,1]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

55. Jump GameSolved

MediumTopicsCompanies

You are given an integer array `nums`. You are initially positioned at the array's **first index**, and each element in the array represents your maximum jump length at that position.
Return `true` if you can reach the last index, or `false` otherwise.

Example 1:
Input: `nums = [2,3,1,1,4]`
Output: `true`
Explanation: Jump 1 step from index 0 to 1, then 3 steps to the last index.

Example 2:
Input: `nums = [3,2,1,0,4]`
Output: `false`
Explanation: You will always arrive at index 3 no matter what. Its maximum jump length is 0, which makes it impossible to reach the last index.

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^4$
- $0 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^5$

20.2K308348 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime1 msBeats 99.92%
Memory45.71 MBBeats 54.32%

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

nums =
[2,3,1,1,4]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

169. Majority ElementSolved

EasyTopicsCompanies

Given an array `nums` of size `n`, return the *majority element*.
The majority element is the element that appears more than $\lfloor n / 2 \rfloor$ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array.

Example 1:
Input: `nums = [3,2,3]`
Output: 3

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

Constraints:

- $n == \text{nums.length}$
- $1 \leq n \leq 5 \times 10^4$
- $-10^9 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^9$

Follow-up: Could you solve the problem in linear time and in $O(1)$ space?

20.4K348424 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime12 msBeats 35.97%
Memory49.96 MBBeats 73.13%

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

nums =
[3,2,3]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

125. Valid Palindrome

Solved

EasyTopicsCompanies

A phrase is a **palindrome** if, after converting all uppercase letters into lowercase letters and removing all non-alphanumeric characters, it reads the same forward and backward. Alphanumeric characters include letters and numbers.

Given a string `s`, return `true` if it is a **palindrome**, or `false` otherwise.

Example 1:

Input: `s = "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama"`
Output: `true`
Explanation: "amanaplanacanalpanama" is a palindrome.

Example 2:

Input: `s = "race a car"`
Output: `false`
Explanation: "raceacar" is not a palindrome.

Example 3:

Input: `s = ""`
Output: `true`
Explanation: `s` is an empty string "" after removing non-alphanumeric characters. Since an empty string reads the same forward and backward, it is a palindrome.

10K325399 Online

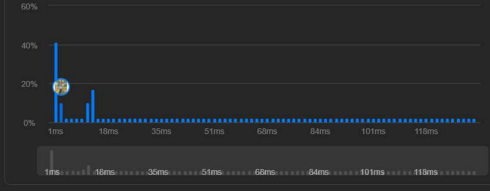
CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime3 msBeats 74.92%

Memory43.72 MBBeats 53.17%

Analyze Complexity



Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3

s =

"A man, a plan, a canal: Panama"

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

45. Jump Game II

Solved

MediumTopicsCompanies

You are given a 0-indexed array of integers `nums` of length `n`. You are initially positioned at `nums[0]`.

Each element `nums[i]` represents the maximum length of a forward jump from index `i`. In other words, if you are at `nums[i]`, you can jump to any `nums[i + j]` where:

- `0 <= j <= nums[i]` and
- `i + j < n`

Return the **minimum number of jumps** to reach `nums[n - 1]`. The test cases are generated such that you can reach `nums[n - 1]`.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [2,3,1,1,4]`
Output: `2`
Explanation: The minimum number of jumps to reach the last index is 2. Jump 1 step from index 0 to 1, then 3 steps to the last index.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [2,3,0,1,4]`
Output: `2`

Constraints:

15.3K186294 Online

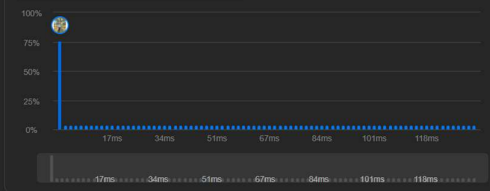
CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime1 msBeats 99.41%

Memory45.13 MBBeats 60.21%

Analyze Complexity



Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

nums =

[2,3,1,1,4]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

15. 3Sum

Solved

MediumTopicsCompaniesHint

Given an integer array `nums`, return all the triplets `[nums[i], nums[j], nums[k]]` such that `i != j`, `i != k`, and `j != k`, and `nums[i] + nums[j] + nums[k] == 0`.

Notice that the solution set must not contain duplicate triplets.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [-1,0,1,2,-1,-4]`
Output: `[[-1,-1,2],[-1,0,1]]`
Explanation:

`nums[0] + nums[1] + nums[2] = (-1) + 0 + 1 = 0`,
`nums[1] + nums[2] + nums[4] = 0 + 1 + (-1) = 0`,
`nums[0] + nums[3] + nums[4] = (-1) + 2 + (-1) = 0`.
The distinct triplets are `[-1,0,1]` and `[-1,-1,2]`.
Notice that the order of the output and the order of the triplets does not matter.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,1,1]`
Output: `[]`
Explanation: The only possible triplet does not sum up to 0.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [0,0,0]`
Output: `[[0,0,0]]`

32.3K548835 Online

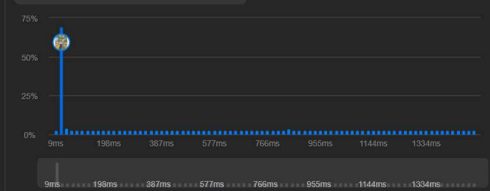
CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime31 msBeats 58.64%

Memory51.93 MBBeats 37.49%

Analyze Complexity



Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3

nums =

[-1,0,1,2,-1,-4]

Source

73. Set Matrix Zeroes

Medium Topics Companies Hint

Given an $m \times n$ integer matrix `matrix`, if an element is 0, set its entire row and column to 0's. You must do it *in place*.

Example 1:

1	1	1		1	0	1
1	0	1	→	0	0	0
1	1	1		1	0	1

Input: `matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]]`
Output: `[[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]]`

Example 2:

0	1	2	0		0	0	0	0
3	4	5	2	→	0	4	5	0
1	3	1	5		0	3	1	0

15.3K 134 234 Online

All Submissions

Runtime: 1 ms | Beats: 75.36% | Memory: 45.58 MB | Beats: 82.25%

24.64% of solutions used 0 ms of runtime

Code | Java

Testcase | Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

matrix =

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

Source

287. Find the Duplicate Number

Medium Topics Companies

Given an array of integers `nums` containing $n + 1$ integers where each integer is in the range $[1, n]$ inclusive. There is only **one repeated number** in `nums`, return *this repeated number*. You must solve the problem **without** modifying the array `nums` and using only constant extra space.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,3,4,2,2]`
Output: 2

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [3,1,3,4,2]`
Output: 3

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [3,3,3,3,3]`
Output: 3

Constraints:

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$

24K 358 203 Online

Code | Accepted

All Submissions

30% 20% 10% 0% 5ms 10ms 15ms 20ms 25ms 30ms 35ms

Code | Java

```
class Solution {
    public int findDuplicate(int[] nums) {
        int slow = nums[0], fast = nums[0];
        do {
            slow = nums[slow];
            fast = nums[nums[fast]];
        } while (slow != fast);
        return slow;
    }
}
```

Testcase | Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3 +

nums =

[1,3,4,2,2]

Source

3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

Medium Topics Companies Hint

Given a string `s`, find the length of the **longest substring** without duplicate characters.

Example 1:

Input: `s = "abcabcbb"`
Output: 3
Explanation: The answer is "abc", with the length of 3.

Example 2:

Input: `s = "bbbbb"`
Output: 1
Explanation: The answer is "b", with the length of 1.

Example 3:

Input: `s = "pwwkew"`
Output: 3
Explanation: The answer is "wke", with the length of 3. Notice that the answer must be a substring, "pwke" is a subsequence and not a substring.

Constraints:

- $0 \leq s.length \leq 5 \times 10^4$

41.3K 505 1017 Online

Code | Accepted

All Submissions

Runtime: 2 ms | Beats: 98.67% | Memory: 42.95 MB | Beats: 97.98%

75% 50% 25% 0% 1ms 19ms 37ms 55ms 72ms 90ms 108ms 126ms

Code | Java

Testcase | Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3 +

s =

"abcabcbb"

Source

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

83. Remove Duplicates from Sorted List

Solved

Easy Topics Companies

Given the head of a sorted linked list, delete all duplicates such that each element appears only once. Return the linked list sorted as well.

Example 1:

Input: head = [1,1,2]
Output: [1,2]

Example 2:

118 Online

Code Accepted

All Submissions

Runtime: 0 ms | Beats 100.00%
Memory: 44.07 MB | Beats 71.83%

Testcase: Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

head = [1,1,2]

Source

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

2095. Delete the Middle Node of a Linked List

Solved

Medium Topics Companies Hint

You are given the head of a linked list. Delete the middle node, and return the head of the modified linked list.

The middle node of a linked list of size n is the $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor^{\text{th}}$ node from the start using 0-based indexing, where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the largest integer less than or equal to x.

- For n = 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the middle nodes are 0, 1, 1, 2, and 2, respectively.

Example 1:

Input: head = [1,3,4,7,1,2,6]
Output: [1,3,4,1,2,6]
Explanation: The above figure represents the given linked list. The indices of the nodes are written below. Since n = 7, node 3 with value 7 is the middle node, which is marked in red. We return the new list after removing this node.

Example 2:

4.4K 73 79 Online

Code Accepted

All Submissions

Runtime: 3 ms | Beats 99.77%
Memory: 65.52 MB | Beats 13.65%

Testcase: Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3 +

head = [1,3,4,7,1,2,6]

Source

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

21. Merge Two Sorted Lists

Solved

Easy Topics Companies

You are given the heads of two sorted linked lists list1 and list2.

Merge the two lists into one sorted list. The list should be made by splicing together the nodes of the first two lists.

Return the head of the merged linked list.

Example 1:

Input: list1 = [1,2,4], list2 = [1,3,4]

22.9K 412 651 Online

Code Accepted

All Submissions

Runtime: 0 ms | Beats 100.00%
Memory: 42.40 MB | Beats 86.06%

Testcase: Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3 +

list1 = [1,2,4]

Source

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

82. Remove Duplicates from Sorted List II

Solved

Medium Topics Companies

Given the `head` of a sorted linked list, delete all nodes that have duplicate numbers, leaving only distinct numbers from the original list. Return the linked list *sorted* as well.

Example 1:

Input: `head = [1,2,3,3,4,4,5]`
Output: `[1,2,5]`

Example 2:

Input: `head = [1,1,1,2,3]`
Output: `[1,2,3]`

9.1K 82 74 Online

Code Accepted

All Submissions

Runtime: 0 ms | Beats: 100.00%
Memory: 43.01 MB | Beats: 83.31%

Testcase: Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

head =
[1,2,3,3,4,4,5]

Source

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

141. Linked List Cycle

Solved

Easy Topics Companies

Given `head`, the head of a linked list, determine if the linked list has a cycle in it.

There is a cycle in a linked list if there is some node in the list that can be reached again by continuously following the `next` pointer. Internally, `pos` is used to denote the index of the node that tail's `next` pointer is connected to. **Note that `pos` is not passed as a parameter.**

Return `true` if there is a cycle in the linked list. Otherwise, return `false`.

Example 1:

Input: `head = [3,2,0,-4], pos = 1`
Output: `true`
Explanation: There is a cycle in the linked list, where the tail connects to the 1st node (0-indexed).

Example 2:

Input: `head = [1,2]`
Output: `false`

16.2K 355 305 Online

Code Accepted

All Submissions

Runtime: 8 ms | Beats: 81.18%
Memory: 10.92 MB | Beats: 99.95%

Testcase: Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3 +

head =
[3,2,0,-4]

Source

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

92. Reverse Linked List II

Solved

Medium Topics Companies

Given the `head` of a singly linked list and two integers `left` and `right` where `left <= right`, reverse the nodes of the list from position `left` to position `right`, and return the reversed list.

Example 1:

Input: `head = [1,2,3,4,5], left = 2, right = 4`
Output: `[1,4,3,2,5]`

Example 2:

Input: `head = [5], left = 1, right = 1`
Output: `[5]`

12.1K 153 158 Online

Code Accepted

All Submissions

Runtime: 0 ms | Beats: 100.00%
Memory: 41.46 MB | Beats: 39.60%

Testcase: Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

head =
[1,2,3,4,5]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

61. Rotate List

Solved

MediumTopicsCompanies

Given the head of a linked list, rotate the list to the right by k places.

Example 1:

1→2→3→4→5

rotate 15→1→2→3→4

rotate 24→5→1→2→3

Input: head = [1,2,3,4,5], k = 2

Output: [4,5,1,2,3]

Example 2:

0→1→2

rotate 12→0→1

10.2K101124 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime0 msBeats 100.00%

Memory42.52 MBBeats 62.15%

100%

0%50%100%

1ms2ms3ms4ms

Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

head =

[1,2,3,4,5]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

148. Sort List

Solved

MediumTopicsCompanies

Given the head of a linked list, return the list after sorting it in ascending order.

Example 1:

4→2→1→3

1→2→3→4

Input: head = [4,2,1,3]

Output: [1,2,3,4]

Example 2:

-1→5→3→4→0

12.1K109157 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime8 msBeats 99.33%

Memory55.89 MBBeats 78.59%

75%

0%25%50%75%

2ms8ms13ms18ms23ms28ms33ms

Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3

head =

[4,2,1,3]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

23. Merge k Sorted Lists

Solved

HardTopicsCompanies

You are given an array of k linked-lists lists, each linked-list is sorted in ascending order.

Merge all the linked-lists into one sorted linked-list and return it.

Example 1:

Input: lists = [[1,4,5],[1,3,4],[2,6]]

Output: [1,1,2,3,4,4,5,6]

Explanation: The linked-lists are:

1->4->5,

1->3->4,

2->6

merging them into one sorted list:

1->1->2->3->4->4->5->6

Example 2:

Input: lists = []

Output: []

Example 3:

Input: lists = [[]]

Output: []

20.1K246341 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime1 msBeats 99.91%

Memory44.56 MBBeats 49.04%

40%

0%20%40%

20ms35ms50ms65ms80ms95ms110ms125ms140ms

Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3

lists =

[[1,4,5],[1,3,4],[2,6]]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

75. Sort Colors

Solved

MediumTopicsCompaniesHint

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`.

19.4K364263 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime

0 msBeats 100.00%

Memory

41.79 MBBeats 91.15%

100%

0%50%100%

1ms2ms3ms4ms

Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

nums =

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

Source

215. Kth Largest Element in an Array

Solved

MediumTopicsCompanies

Given an integer array `nums` and an integer `k`, return the k^{th} largest element in the array.

Note that it is the k^{th} largest element in the sorted order, not the k^{th} distinct element.

Can you solve it without sorting?

Example 1:

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

Example 2:

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

Constraints:

- `1 <= k <= nums.length <= 10^5`
- `-10^4 <= nums[i] <= 10^4`

17.7K275344 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime

63 msBeats 32.19%

Memory

61.64 MBBeats 24.38%

75%

0%25%50%75%

15ms267ms550ms830ms1101ms1373ms1644ms1916ms

Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

nums =

[3,2,1,5,6,4]

Source

56. Merge Intervals

Solved

MediumTopicsCompanies

Given an array of intervals where `intervals[i] = [starti, endi]`, merge all overlapping intervals, and return an array of the non-overlapping intervals that cover all the intervals in the input.

Example 1:

Input: `intervals = [[1,3],[2,6],[8,10],[15,18]]`
Output: `[[1,6],[8,10],[15,18]]`
Explanation: Since intervals `[1,3]` and `[2,6]` overlap, merge them into `[1,6]`.

Example 2:

Input: `intervals = [[1,4],[4,5]]`
Output: `[[1,5]]`
Explanation: Intervals `[1,4]` and `[4,5]` are considered overlapping.

Constraints:

- `1 <= intervals.length <= 10^4`
- `intervals[i].length == 2`
- `0 <= starti <= endi <= 10^4`

23K177431 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

Runtime

8 msBeats 87.17%

Memory

46.43 MBBeats 82.91%

40%

0%20%40%

2ms4ms6ms8ms10ms12ms14ms

Code | Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

intervals =

[[1,3],[2,6],[8,10],[15,18]]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

240. Search a 2D Matrix II

Solved

MediumTopicsCompanies

Write an efficient algorithm that searches for a value `target` in an `m x n` integer matrix `matrix`. This matrix has the following properties:

- Integers in each row are sorted in ascending from left to right.
- Integers in each column are sorted in ascending from top to bottom.

Example 1:

1	4	7	11	15
2	5	8	12	19
3	6	9	16	22
10	13	14	17	24
18	21	23	26	30

Input: `matrix = [[1,4,7,11,15],[2,5,8,12,19],[3,6,9,16,22],[10,13,14,17,24],[18,21,23,26,30]]`

12.3K8264 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

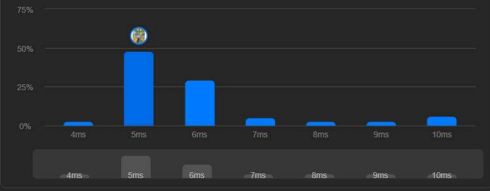
Runtime

5 ms | Beats: 99.69%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

46.45 MB | Beat: 5.99%



Code / Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

matrix =

[[1,4,7,11,15],[2,5,8,12,19],[3,6,9,16,22],[10,13,14,17,24],[18,21,23,26,30]]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

378. Kth Smallest Element in a Sorted Matrix

Solved

MediumTopicsCompanies

Given an `n x n` matrix where each of the rows and columns is sorted in ascending order, return the k^{th} smallest element in the matrix.

Note that it is the k^{th} smallest element in the sorted order, not the k^{th} distinct element.

You must find a solution with a memory complexity better than $O(n^2)$.

Example 1:

Input: `matrix = [[1,5,9],[10,11,13],[12,13,15]]`, `k = 8`

Output: 13

Explanation: The elements in the matrix are [1,5,9,10,11,12,13,13,15], and the 8th smallest number is 13

Example 2:

Input: `matrix = [[-5]]`, `k = 1`

Output: -5

Constraints:

- `n == matrix.length == matrix[i].length`
- `1 <= n <= 300`

10.1K4869 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

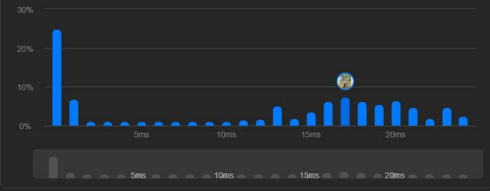
Runtime

17 ms | Beats: 45.30%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

48.06 MB | Beat: 81.03%



Code / Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

matrix =

[[1,5,9],[10,11,13],[12,13,15]]

Source

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

4. Median of Two Sorted Arrays

Solved

HardTopicsCompanies

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 <= m <= 1000`
- `0 <= n <= 1000`

29.6K615703 Online

CodeAccepted

All Submissions

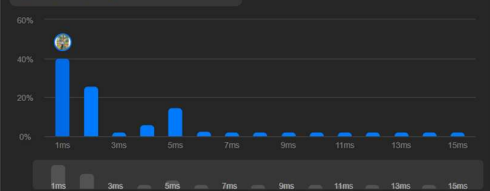
Runtime

1 ms | Beats: 100.00%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

46.36 MB | Beat: 25.16%



Code / Java

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2

nums1 =

[1,3]

Source