



## Q1- Reverse Integer

Example test cases: I/P:- 123  
O/P:- 321

I/P:- -123  
O/P:- -321

I/P:- -2147483646  
O/P:- 0

(Because the reversed integer exceeds the range of int.)

Hint: Check for overflow in every iteration before or after updating ans.

### Babbar Code

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int reverse(int x) {
4         int ans = 0;
5         while(x) {
6             int digit = x % 10;
7             if((ans > INT_MAX/10) || (ans < INT_MIN/10))
8                 return 0;
9             ans = ans * 10 + digit;
10            x /= 10;
11        }
12        return ans;
13    }
14};
```

### Using long long int

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int reverse(int x) {
4         long long int ans = 0;
5         while(x) {
6             int lastDigit = x % 10;
7             ans = ans*10 + lastDigit;
8             if(ans > INT_MAX || ans < INT_MIN)
9                 return 0;
10            x /= 10;
11        }
12        ans = x < 0 ? -ans : ans;
13        return ans;
14    }
15};
```

## Q2 Complement of Base-10 integer.

Approach -1:  $n = 5 = 101$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ \wedge \quad 1 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}, \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \wedge \quad 1 \\ \hline 110 \end{array}, \begin{array}{r} 110 \\ \wedge \quad 1 \\ \hline 010 \end{array} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

Let  $x=1$ , till  $x \leq n$ , do  $n \wedge x$  and then  $x \ll 1$ .

```

class Solution {
public:
    int bitwiseComplement(int n) {
        if(n == 0)
            return 1;
        int x = 1;
        while(x <= n) {
            n = n ^ x;
            x = x << 1;
        }
        return n;
    }
};

```

Approach - 2 : Babbar Method. (Video dekho)

```

class Solution {
public:
    int bitwiseComplement(int n) {
        int m = n;
        int mask = 0;
        if(n == 0)
            return 1;
        while(m != 0) {
            mask = (mask << 1) | 1;
            m = m >> 1;
        }
        int ans = (~n) & mask;
        return ans;
    }
};

```

Q3 Power of Two.

Hint : Any negative integer is not a power of 2.

①

```

class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {
        for(int i = 0; i <= 30; i++) {
            int ans = pow(2,i);
            if(ans == n)
            {
                return true;
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
};

```

→ Brute Force

②

Improved  
Brute Force

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {
        int temp = 1;
        while(n != temp && temp < INT_MAX/2) {
            temp *= 2;
        }
        return n == temp;
    }
};
```

OR

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {
        int ans = 1;
        for(int i = 0; i <= 30; i++) {
            //cout << "ans " << ans << endl;
            if(ans == n)
            {
                return true;
            }
            if(ans < INT_MAX/2)
                ans = ans * 2;
        }
        return false;
    }
};
```

③ Homework (Most efficient)

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {
        if(n <= 0)
            return false;
        return (n & (n - 1)) == 0;
    }
};
```

Hint:  $n \& (n-1)$  flips the rightmost SET bit.

Eg:  $n = 18 \Rightarrow 000\dots010010$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \& (17) \Rightarrow \quad 000\dots010010 \\ \& \quad 000\dots010001 \\ \hline \quad 000\dots010000 \end{array}$$