

Description

Given a sorted array of integers a , find an integer x from a such that the value of

$$\text{abs}(a[0] - x) + \text{abs}(a[1] - x) + \dots + \text{abs}(a[a.\text{length} - 1] - x)$$

is the smallest possible (here abs denotes the absolute value). If there are several possible answers, output the smallest one.

Example

For $a = [2, 4, 7]$, the output should be $\text{absoluteValuesSumMinimization}(a) = 4$.

For $a = [2, 4, 7, 6]$, the output should be $\text{absoluteValuesSumMinimization}(a) = 4$.

For $a = [2, 4, 7, 6, 6]$, the output should be $\text{absoluteValuesSumMinimization}(a) = 7$.

For $a = [2, 4, 7, 6, 6, 8]$, the output should be $\text{absoluteValuesSumMinimization}(a) = 7$.

Hints

- `Math.floor()`

Input/Output

- **[time limit] 4000ms (js)**
- **[input] array.integer a**

A non-empty array of integers, sorted in ascending order.

Guaranteed constraints:

$1 \leq a.\text{length} \leq 200$,

$-106 \leq a[i] \leq 106$.

- **[output] integer**