

2832. Maximal Range That Each Element Is Maximum in It Premium

Medium Topics Companies Hint

You are given a **0-indexed** array `nums` of **distinct** integers.

Let us define a **0-indexed** array `ans` of the same length as `nums` in the following way:

- `ans[i]` is the **maximum** length of a subarray `nums[l..r]`, such that the maximum element in that subarray is equal to `nums[i]`.

Return *the array* `ans`.

Note that a **subarray** is a contiguous part of the array.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,5,4,3,6]`
Output: `[1,4,2,1,5]`
Explanation: For `nums[0]` the longest subarray in which 1 is the maximum is `nums[0..0]` so `ans[0] = 1`.
For `nums[1]` the longest subarray in which 5 is the maximum is `nums[0..3]` so `ans[1] = 4`.
For `nums[2]` the longest subarray in which 4 is the maximum is `nums[2..3]` so `ans[2] = 2`.
For `nums[3]` the longest subarray in which 3 is the maximum is `nums[3..3]` so `ans[3] = 1`.
For `nums[4]` the longest subarray in which 6 is the maximum is `nums[0..4]` so `ans[4] = 5`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3,4,5]`
Output: `[1,2,3,4,5]`
Explanation: For `nums[i]` the longest subarray in which it's the maximum is `nums[0..i]` so `ans[i] = i + 1`.

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 105`
- `1 <= nums[i] <= 105`
- All elements in `nums` are distinct.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Yes No

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Hint 1

For each index, we must find the nearest bigger element on both its left and right sides.

Hint 2

First, find the nearest bigger element on the left side of each element. To do that, use a stack of pairs `(value, index)`.

Hint 3

Start iterating from the beginning of the array.

Hint 4

Whenever we reach an element `nums[index]`, while the top of the stack is smaller than `nums[index]`, we pop from the stack.

Hint 5

If there is an element left in the stack, `top.index + 1` would be the answer. Otherwise, `0` is the answer.

Hint 6

After that, we push `(nums[index], index)` to the stack and go for the next element.

Discussion (5)