

5427. Probability of a Two Boxes Having The Same Number of Distinct Balls

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weekly-contest-191/)

Given $2n$ balls of k distinct colors. You will be given an integer array `balls` of size k where `balls[i]` is the number of balls of color i .

All the balls will be **shuffled uniformly at random**, then we will distribute the first n balls to the first box and the remaining n balls to the other box (Please read the explanation of the second example carefully).

Please note that the two boxes are considered different. For example, if we have two balls of colors a and b , and two boxes $[\]$ and $(\)$, then the distribution $[a] (b)$ is considered different than the distribution $[b] (a)$ (Please read the explanation of the first example carefully).

We want to *calculate the probability* that the two boxes have the same number of distinct balls.

User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	1
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	1
Difficulty:	Hard

Example 1:

Input: `balls = [1,1]`

Output: `1.00000`

Explanation: Only 2 ways to divide the balls equally:

- A ball of color 1 to box 1 and a ball of color 2 to box 2
- A ball of color 2 to box 1 and a ball of color 1 to box 2

In both ways, the number of distinct colors in each box is equal. The probability is $2/2 = 1$.

Example 2:

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

Output: `0.66667`

Explanation: We have the set of balls `[1, 1, 2, 3]`

This set of balls will be shuffled randomly and we may have one of the 12 distinct shuffles: `[1,1 / 2,3]`, `[1,1 / 3,2]`, `[1,2 / 1,3]`, `[1,2 / 3,1]`, `[1,3 / 1,2]`, `[1,3 / 2,1]`, `[2,1 / 1,3]`, `[2,1 / 3,1]`, `[2,3 / 1,1]`, `[2,3 / 2,1]`, `[3,1 / 1,2]`, `[3,1 / 2,1]`. After that we add the first two balls to the first box and the second two balls to the second box. We can see that 8 of these 12 possible random distributions have the same number of distinct balls in each box. Probability is $8/12 = 0.66667$.

Example 3:

Input: balls = [1,2,1,2]**Output:** 0.60000**Explanation:** The set of balls is [1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4]. It is hard to display all the 180 possible permutations.
Probability = $108 / 180 = 0.6$ **Example 4:****Input:** balls = [3,2,1]**Output:** 0.30000**Explanation:** The set of balls is [1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3]. It is hard to display all the 60 possible permutations.
Probability = $18 / 60 = 0.3$ **Example 5:****Input:** balls = [6,6,6,6,6,6]**Output:** 0.90327**Constraints:**

- $1 \leq \text{balls.length} \leq 8$
- $1 \leq \text{balls}[i] \leq 6$
- $\text{sum}(\text{balls})$ is even.
- Answers within 10^{-5} of the actual value will be accepted as correct.

JavaScript



```
1 /**
2  * @param {number[]} balls
3  * @return {number}
4  */
5 var getProbability = function(balls) {
6
7  };
```