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6217. Minimum Number of Operations to Make Arrays Similar

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You are given two positive integer arrays nums and target, of the same length.

In one operation, you can choose any two **distinct** indices i and j where $\emptyset \ll i$, j < nums.length and:

- set nums[i] = nums[i] + 2 and
- set nums[j] = nums[j] 2.

Two arrays are considered to be **similar** if the frequency of each element is the same.

Return the minimum number of operations required to make nums similar to target. The test cases are generated such that nums can always be similar to target.



Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [8,12,6], target = [2,14,10]
Output: 2
Explanation: It is possible to make nums similar to target in two operations:
- Choose i = 0 and j = 2, nums = [10,12,4].
- Choose i = 1 and j = 2, nums = [10,14,2].
It can be shown that 2 is the minimum number of operations needed.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,2,5], target = [4,1,3]
Output: 1
Explanation: We can make nums similar to target in one operation:
- Choose i = 1 and j = 2, nums = [1,4,3].
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [1,1,1,1,1], target = [1,1,1,1,1]
Output: 0
Explanation: The array nums is already similiar to target.
```

Constraints:

- n == nums.length == target.length
- 1 <= n <= 10⁵
- 1 <= nums[i], target[i] <= 10^6
- It is possible to make nums similar to target .

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                                              4
                                                                                                                                  C
    const sm = (a) \Rightarrow a.reduce(((x, y) \Rightarrow x + y), 0);
1
2
З ч
    const makeSimilar = (a, b) \Rightarrow \{
        let n = a.length, max = Number.MIN_SAFE_INTEGER;
4
5
        for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) max = Math.max(max, a[i], b[i]);
6
        let f = Array(max + 1).fill(0);
7 ,
        for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
8
             f[a[i]]++;
9
             f[b[i]]--;
10
        for (let x = 2; x \le max; x++) f[x] += f[x - 2];
11
12
        return sm(f.map(x \Rightarrow Math.abs(x))) / 2;
13
    };
```