

5874. Maximum Number of Ways to Partition an Array

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You are given a **0-indexed** integer array `nums` of length `n` . The number of ways to **partition** `nums` is the number of `pivot` indices that satisfy both conditions:

- `1 <= pivot < n`
- `nums[0] + nums[1] + ... + nums[pivot - 1] == nums[pivot] + nums[pivot + 1] + ... + nums[n - 1]`

You are also given an integer `k` . You can choose to change the value of **one** element of `nums` to `k` , or to leave the array **unchanged**.

Return the **maximum** possible number of ways to **partition** `nums` to satisfy both conditions after changing **at most one element**.

User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	2
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	2
Difficulty:	Hard

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [2,-1,2]`, `k = 3`

Output: 1

Explanation: One optimal approach is to change `nums[0]` to `k`. The array becomes `[3,-1,2]`. There is one way to partition the array:

- For `pivot = 2`, we have the partition `[3,-1 | 2]`: `3 + -1 == 2`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,0,0]`, `k = 1`

Output: 2

Explanation: The optimal approach is to leave the array unchanged. There are two ways to partition the array:

- For `pivot = 1`, we have the partition `[0 | 0,0]`: `0 == 0 + 0`.
- For `pivot = 2`, we have the partition `[0,0 | 0]`: `0 + 0 == 0`.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [22,4,-25,-20,-15,15,-16,7,19,-10,0,-13,-14]`, `k = -33`

Output: 4

Explanation: One optimal approach is to change `nums[2]` to `k`. The array becomes `[22,4,-33,-20,-15,15,-16,7,19,-10,0,-13,-14]`. There are four ways to partition the array.

Constraints:

- `n == nums.length`
- `2 <= n <= 105`
- `-105 <= k, nums[i] <= 105`

JavaScript

```
1 /**
2  * @param {number[]} nums
3  * @param {number} k
4  * @return {number}
5  */
6 var waysToPartition = function(nums, k) {
7
8  };
```