

5614. Find the Most Competitive Subsequence

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Given an integer array `nums` and a positive integer `k`, return *the most **competitive** subsequence of `nums` of size `k`*.

An array's subsequence is a resulting sequence obtained by erasing some (possibly zero) elements from the array.

We define that a subsequence `a` is more **competitive** than a subsequence `b` (of the same length) if in the first position where `a` and `b` differ, subsequence `a` has a number **less** than the corresponding number in `b`. For example, `[1,3,4]` is more competitive than `[1,3,5]` because the first position they differ is at the final number, and `4` is less than `5`.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [3,5,2,6], k = 2`

Output: `[2,6]`

Explanation: Among the set of every possible subsequence: `{[3,5], [3,2], [3,6], [5,2], [5,6], [2,6]}`, `[2,6]` is the most competi

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [2,4,3,3,5,4,9,6], k = 4`

Output: `[2,3,3,4]`

User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Medium

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 105`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 109`
- `1 <= k <= nums.length`

Java

```
1 class Solution {
2     public int[] mostCompetitive(int[] nums, int k) {
3
4     }
5 }
```

☐ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

Run

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