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# 6091. Partition Array Such That Maximum Difference Is K

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You are given an integer array nums and an integer k. You may partition nums into one or more **subsequences** such that each element in nums appears in **exactly** one of the subsequences.

Return the minimum number of subsequences needed such that the difference between the maximum and minimum values in each subsequence is  $at\ most\ k$ .

A **subsequence** is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.

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

## Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [3,6,1,2,5], k = 2
Output: 2
Explanation:
We can partition nums into the two subsequences [3,1,2] and [6,5].
The difference between the maximum and minimum value in the first subsequence is 3 - 1 = 2.
The difference between the maximum and minimum value in the second subsequence is 6 - 5 = 1.
Since two subsequences were created, we return 2. It can be shown that 2 is the minimum number of subsequences needed.
```

#### Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,2,3], k = 1
Output: 2
Explanation:
We can partition nums into the two subsequences [1,2] and [3].
The difference between the maximum and minimum value in the first subsequence is 2 - 1 = 1.
The difference between the maximum and minimum value in the second subsequence is 3 - 3 = 0.
Since two subsequences were created, we return 2. Note that another optimal solution is to partition nums into the two subsequences.
```

### Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [2,2,4,5], k = 0
Output: 3
Explanation:
We can partition nums into the three subsequences [2,2], [4], and [5].
The difference between the maximum and minimum value in the first subsequences is 2 - 2 = 0.
The difference between the maximum and minimum value in the second subsequences is 4 - 4 = 0.
The difference between the maximum and minimum value in the third subsequences is 5 - 5 = 0.
Since three subsequences were created, we return 3. It can be shown that 3 is the minimum number of subsequences needed.
```

## **Constraints:**

```
    1 <= nums.length <= 10<sup>5</sup>
    0 <= nums[i] <= 10<sup>5</sup>
```

• 0 <= k <= 10<sup>5</sup>

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                                              C
1 v const partitionArray = (a, k) ⇒ {
        a.sort((x, y) \Rightarrow x - y);
        let res = 0, pre = a[0]
3
4 1
        for (let i = 1; i < a.length; i++) {
5
             if (a[i] - pre > k) {
6
                 res++;
7
                 pre = a[i];
8
             }
        }
        return res + 1;
```