

# Problem B. Arrays: Left Rotation

OS Linux

A *left rotation* operation on an array shifts each of the array's elements **1** unit to the left. For example, if **2** left rotations are performed on array **[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]**, then the array would become **[3, 4, 5, 1, 2]**. Note that the lowest index item moves to the highest index in a rotation. This is called a *circular array*.

Given an array *a* of *n* integers and a number, *d*, perform *d* left rotations on the array. Return the updated array to be printed as a single line of space-separated integers.

## Function Description

Complete the function *rotLeft* in the editor below.

*rotLeft* has the following parameter(s):

- *int a[n]*: the array to rotate
- *int d*: the number of rotations

## Returns

- *int a'[n]*: the rotated array

## Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers *n* and *d*, the size of *a* and the number of left rotations.

The second line contains *n* space-separated integers, each an *a[i]*.

## Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq d \leq n$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 10^6$

Input	Output
5 4 1 2 3 4 5	5 1 2 3 4

## Explanation

When we perform  $d = 4$  left rotations, the array undergoes the following sequence of changes:

$$[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] \rightarrow [2, 3, 4, 5, 1] \rightarrow [3, 4, 5, 1, 2] \rightarrow [4, 5, 1, 2, 3] \rightarrow [5, 1, 2, 3, 4]$$