

## Merge Intervals (medium)

### We'll cover the following ^

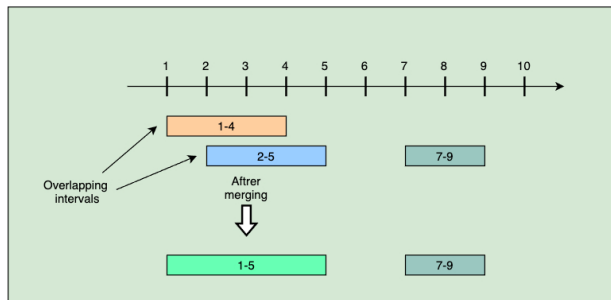
- Problem Statement
- Try it yourself
- Solution
- Code
  - Time complexity
  - Space complexity
- Similar Problems

### Problem Statement #

Given a list of intervals, **merge all the overlapping intervals** to produce a list that has only mutually exclusive intervals.

#### Example 1:

```
Intervals: [[1,4], [2,5], [7,9]]
Output: [[1,5], [7,9]]
Explanation: Since the first two intervals [1,4] and [2,5] overlap, we merged them into one [1,5].
```



#### Example 2:


```
Intervals: [[6,7], [2,4], [5,9]]
Output: [[2,4], [5,9]]
Explanation: Since the intervals [6,7] and [5,9] overlap, we merged them into one [5,9].
```


#### Example 3:


```
Intervals: [[1,4], [2,6], [3,5]]
Output: [[1,6]]
Explanation: Since all the given intervals overlap, we merged them into one.
```


### Try it yourself #

Try solving this question here:

 Java

 Python3

 JS

 C++

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Interval {
4     int start;
5     int end;
6
7     public Interval(int start, int end) {
8         this.start = start;
9         this.end = end;
10    }
11 }
12
13 class MergeIntervals {
```

```

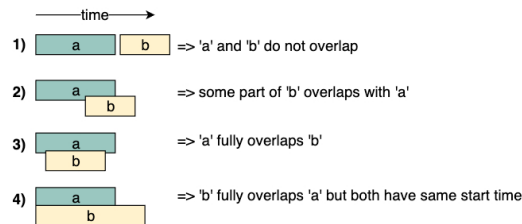
13 class MergeIntervals {
14
15     public static List<Interval> merge(List<Interval> intervals) {
16         List<Interval> mergedIntervals = new LinkedList<Interval>();
17         // TODO: Write your code here
18         return mergedIntervals;
19     }
20
21     public static void main(String[] args) {
22         List<Interval> input = new ArrayList<Interval>();
23         input.add(new Interval(1, 4));
24         input.add(new Interval(2, 5));
25         input.add(new Interval(7, 9));
26         System.out.print("Merged intervals: ");
27         for (Interval interval : MergeIntervals.merge(input))
28             System.out.print "[" + interval.start + ", " + interval.end + " ] ";
29     }
30 }

```

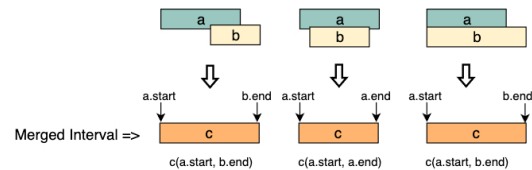
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## Solution #

Let's take the example of two intervals ('a' and 'b') such that  $a.start \leq b.start$ . There are four possible scenarios:



Our goal is to merge the intervals whenever they overlap. For the above-mentioned three overlapping scenarios (2, 3, and 4), this is how we will merge them:



The diagram above clearly shows a merging approach. Our algorithm will look like this:

1. Sort the intervals on the start time to ensure  $a.start \leq b.start$
2. If 'a' overlaps 'b' (i.e.  $b.start \leq a.end$ ), we need to merge them into a new interval 'c' such that:

```

c.start = a.start
c.end = max(a.end, b.end)

```

3. We will keep repeating the above two steps to merge 'c' with the next interval if it overlaps with 'c'.

## Code #

Here is what our algorithm will look like:

```

Java Python3 C++ JS
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Interval {
4     int start;
5     int end;
6
7     public Interval(int start, int end) {
8         this.start = start;
9         this.end = end;
10    }
11 }
12
13 class MergeIntervals {
14
15     public static List<Interval> merge(List<Interval> intervals) {
16         if (intervals.size() < 2)
17             return intervals;
18
19         // sort the intervals by start time
20         Collections.sort(intervals, (a, b) -> Integer.compare(a.start, b.start));
21
22         List<Interval> merged = new ArrayList<>();
23         if (intervals.isEmpty()) return merged;
24
25         Interval current = intervals.get(0);
26         for (Interval interval : intervals) {
27             if (interval.start <= current.end) {
28                 current.end = Math.max(current.end, interval.end);
29             } else {
30                 merged.add(current);
31                 current = interval;
32             }
33         }
34         merged.add(current);
35         return merged;
36     }
37 }

```

```
22 List<Interval> mergedIntervals = new LinkedList<Interval>();
23 Iterator<Interval> intervalItr = intervals.iterator();
24 Interval interval = intervalItr.next();
25 int start = interval.start;
26 int end = interval.end;
27
28 while (intervalItr.hasNext()) {
```

Run

Save Reset ↺

### Time complexity #

The time complexity of the above algorithm is  $O(N * \log N)$ , where 'N' is the total number of intervals. We are iterating the intervals only once which will take  $O(N)$ , in the beginning though, since we need to sort the intervals, our algorithm will take  $O(N * \log N)$ .

### Space complexity #

The space complexity of the above algorithm will be  $O(N)$  as we need to return a list containing all the merged intervals. We will also need  $O(N)$  space for sorting. For Java, depending on its version, `Collection.sort()` either uses [Merge sort](#) or [Timsort](#), and both these algorithms need  $O(N)$  space. Overall, our algorithm has a space complexity of  $O(N)$ .

## Similar Problems #

**Problem 1:** Given a set of intervals, find out if any two intervals overlap.

**Example:**

```
Intervals: [[1,4], [2,5], [7,9]]
Output: true
Explanation: Intervals [1,4] and [2,5] overlap
```

**Solution:** We can follow the same approach as discussed above to find if any two intervals overlap.

← Back

Introduction

Next →

Insert Interval (medium)

✓ Completed

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