**6 kyu**

**Simple Fun #256: Two Arrays Nth Element**

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**Task**

Given two sorted arrays of integers(array1 and array2) and an integer n, find the nth (0-based) element of their sorted union.

In order to prevent brute force, array1 and array2 may contain 1000000 elements. ;-)

**Input/Output**

[input] integer array array1

Sorted array of distinct integers(negative, positive or zero).

0 ≤ array1.length ≤ 1000000

[input] integer array array2

Sorted array of distinct integers(negative, positive or zero).

It is guaranteed that no integer is contained in both array1 and array2.

0 ≤ array2.length ≤ 1000000

[input] integer n

Non-negative integer less than the summary size of array1 and array2.

0 ≤ n < array1.length + array2.length

[output] an integer

The nth element(0-based).

**Example**

For array1 = [1, 3, 4], array2 = [2, 6, 8] and n = 5,

the output should be 8.

Sorted union of array1 and array2 is [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8]. The 5th element is 8.

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1. **function** twoArraysNthElement(array1, array2, n) {
2. *//coding and coding..*
4. **var** i = 0;
5. **var** j = 0;
6. **var** s = [];
7. while (i < array1.length && j < array2.length)
8. {
9. **if**(array1[i] < array2[j])
10. {
11. s.push(array1[i]);
12. i++;
13. }
14. **else**
15. {
16. s.push(array2[j]);
17. j++;
18. }
19. }
21. while (i < array1.length)
22. {
23. s.push(array1[i]);
24. i++;
25. }
26. while (j < array2.length)
27. {
28. s.push(array2[j]);
29. j++;
30. }
32. *//foreach(int item in s)*
33. *//{*
34. *//    Console.Write(item + " ");*
35. *//}*
36. *//Console.WriteLine();*
38. **return** s[n];

41. }


45. print(twoArraysNthElement([6,19,21,30,34,35,44,48],[3,4,5,9,14,16,25,32,36,37,41,53],11),32);