

# Problem 2961: Double Modular Exponentiation

## Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

You are given a

0-indexed

2D array

variables

where

$\text{variables}[i] = [a$

$i$

,  $b$

$i$

,  $c$

$i,$

$m$

$i$

]

, and an integer

target

.

An index

i

is

good

if the following formula holds:

$0 \leq i < \text{variables.length}$

((a

i

b

i

% 10)

c

i

) % m

i

== target

Return

an array consisting of

good

indices in

any order

.

Example 1:

Input:

variables = [[2,3,3,10],[3,3,3,1],[6,1,1,4]], target = 2

Output:

[0,2]

Explanation:

For each index i in the variables array: 1) For the index 0, variables[0] = [2,3,3,10], (2

3

% 10)

3

% 10 = 2. 2) For the index 1, variables[1] = [3,3,3,1], (3

3

% 10)

3

% 1 = 0. 3) For the index 2, variables[2] = [6,1,1,4], (6

1

% 10)

1

% 4 = 2. Therefore we return [0,2] as the answer.

Example 2:

Input:

variables = [[39,3,1000,1000]], target = 17

Output:

[]

Explanation:

For each index i in the variables array: 1) For the index 0, variables[0] = [39,3,1000,1000], (39

3

% 10)

1000

% 1000 = 1. Therefore we return [] as the answer.

Constraints:

1 <= variables.length <= 100

variables[i] == [a

i

, b

i

, c

i

, m

i

]

1 <= a

i

, b

i

, c

i

, m

i

<= 10

3

0 <= target <= 10

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> getGoodIndices(vector<vector<int>>& variables, int target) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public List<Integer> getGoodIndices(int[][] variables, int target) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def getGoodIndices(self, variables: List[List[int]], target: int) ->
        List[int]:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def getGoodIndices(self, variables, target):
        """
        :type variables: List[List[int]]
        :type target: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[][]} variables
```

```

* @param {number} target
* @return {number[]}
*/
var getGoodIndices = function(variables, target) {

};

```

### TypeScript:

```

function getGoodIndices(variables: number[][], target: number): number[] {

};

```

### C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public IList<int> GetGoodIndices(int[][] variables, int target) {

    }
}

```

### C:

```

/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* getGoodIndices(int** variables, int variablesSize, int*
variablesColSize, int target, int* returnSize) {

}

```

### Go:

```

func getGoodIndices(variables [][]int, target int) []int {

}

```

### Kotlin:

```

class Solution {
    fun getGoodIndices(variables: Array<IntArray>, target: Int): List<Int> {

```

```
}  
}
```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func getGoodIndices(_ variables: [[Int]], _ target: Int) -> [Int] {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn get_good_indices(variables: Vec<Vec<i32>>, target: i32) -> Vec<i32> {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} variables  
# @param {Integer} target  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def get_good_indices(variables, target)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $variables  
     * @param Integer $target  
     * @return Integer[]  
     */  
    function getGoodIndices($variables, $target) {  
  
    }  
}
```



### Dart:

```
class Solution {  
  List<int> getGoodIndices(List<List<int>> variables, int target) {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def getGoodIndices(variables: Array[Array[Int]], target: Int): List[Int] = {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec get_good_indices(variables :: [[integer]], target :: integer) ::  
    [integer]  
  def get_good_indices(variables, target) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec get_good_indices(Variables :: [[integer()]], Target :: integer()) ->  
  [integer()].  
get_good_indices(Variables, Target) ->  
  .
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (get-good-indices variables target)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer? (listof exact-integer?))  
  )
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> getGoodIndices(vector<vector<int>>& variables, int target) {

    }

};
```

### Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public List<Integer> getGoodIndices(int[][] variables, int target) {

    }

}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, math
```

```

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def getGoodIndices(self, variables: List[List[int]], target: int) ->
    List[int]:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

### Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def getGoodIndices(self, variables, target):
        """
        :type variables: List[List[int]]
        :type target: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """

```

### JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

/**
 * @param {number[][]} variables
 * @param {number} target
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var getGoodIndices = function(variables, target) {

```

```
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

function getGoodIndices(variables: number[][], target: number): number[] {

};
```

### C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public IList<int> GetGoodIndices(int[][] variables, int target) {

    }
}
```

### C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation
 * Difficulty: Medium
```

```

* Tags: array, math
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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/**
* Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
*/
int* getGoodIndices(int** variables, int variablesSize, int*
variablesColSize, int target, int* returnSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, math
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func getGoodIndices(variables [][]int, target int) []int {

}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
fun getGoodIndices(variables: Array<IntArray>, target: Int): List<Int> {

}

}

```

### Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
func getGoodIndices(_ variables: [[Int]], _ target: Int) -> [Int] {

```

```
}  
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Double Modular Exponentiation  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// Tags: array, math  
//  
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn get_good_indices(variables: Vec<Vec<i32>>, target: i32) -> Vec<i32> {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} variables  
# @param {Integer} target  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def get_good_indices(variables, target)  
  
end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $variables  
     * @param Integer $target  
     * @return Integer[]  
     */  
    function getGoodIndices($variables, $target) {  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  List<int> getGoodIndices(List<List<int>> variables, int target) {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
  def getGoodIndices(variables: Array[Array[Int]], target: Int): List[Int] = {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec get_good_indices(variables :: [[integer]], target :: integer) ::  
    [integer]  
  def get_good_indices(variables, target) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec get_good_indices(Variables :: [[integer()]], Target :: integer()) ->  
  [integer()].  
get_good_indices(Variables, Target) ->  
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### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (get-good-indices variables target)  
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