

# Problem 3145: Find Products of Elements of Big Array

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

The

powerful array

of a non-negative integer

$x$

is defined as the shortest sorted array of powers of two that sum up to

$x$

. The table below illustrates examples of how the

powerful array

is determined. It can be proven that the powerful array of

$x$

is unique.

num

Binary Representation

powerful array

1

0000

1

[1]

8

0

1

000

[8]

10

0

1

0

1

0

[2, 8]

13

0

11

0

1

[1, 4, 8]

23

1

0

111

[1, 2, 4, 16]

The array

big\_nums

is created by concatenating the

powerful arrays

for every positive integer

i

in ascending order: 1, 2, 3, and so on. Thus,

big\_nums

begins as

[

1

,

2

,

1, 2

,

4

,

1, 4

,

2, 4

,

1, 2, 4

,

8

, ...]

You are given a 2D integer matrix

queries

, where for

queries[i] = [from

i

, to

i

, mod

i

]

you should calculate

(big\_nums[from

i

] \* big\_nums[from

i

+ 1] \* ... \* big\_nums[to

i

]) % mod

i

Return an integer array

answer

such that

`answer[i]`

is the answer to the

i

th

query.

Example 1:

Input:

`queries = [[1,3,7]]`

Output:

`[4]`

Explanation:

There is one query.

`big_nums[1..3] = [2,1,2]`

. The product of them is 4. The result is

$4 \% 7 = 4$ .

Example 2:

Input:

`queries = [[2,5,3],[7,7,4]]`

Output:

[2,2]

Explanation:

There are two queries.

First query:

big\_nums[2..5] = [1,2,4,1]

. The product of them is 8. The result is

$8 \% 3 = 2$

Second query:

big\_nums[7] = 2

. The result is

$2 \% 4 = 2$

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{queries.length} \leq 500$

$\text{queries}[i].length == 3$

$0 \leq \text{queries}[i][0] \leq \text{queries}[i][1] \leq 10$

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$1 \leq \text{queries}[i][2] \leq 10$

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    vector<int> findProductsOfElements(vector<vector<long long>>& queries) {  
  
    }  
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int[] findProductsOfElements(long[][][] queries) {  
  
}  
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def findProductsOfElements(self, queries: List[List[int]]) -> List[int]:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def findProductsOfElements(self, queries):  
        """  
        :type queries: List[List[int]]  
        :rtype: List[int]  
        """
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[][][]} queries  
 * @return {number[]}   
 */  
var findProductsOfElements = function(queries) {
```

```
};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function findProductsOfElements(queries: number[][]): number[] {  
}  
};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int[] FindProductsOfElements(long[][] queries) {  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

### C:

```
/**  
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().  
 */  
int* findProductsOfElements(long long** queries, int queriesSize, int*  
queriesColSize, int* returnSize) {  
  
}
```

### Go:

```
func findProductsOfElements(queries [][]int64) []int {  
    return nil  
}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun findProductsOfElements(queries: Array<LongArray>): IntArray {  
        return emptyArray()  
    }  
}
```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func findProductsOfElements(_ queries: [[Int]]) -> [Int] {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn find_products_of_elements(queries: Vec<Vec<i64>>) -> Vec<i32> {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} queries  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def find_products_of_elements(queries)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $queries  
     * @return Integer[]  
     */  
    function findProductsOfElements($queries) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    List<int> findProductsOfElements(List<List<int>> queries) {  
        }  
    }
```

### **Scala:**

```
object Solution {  
    def findProductsOfElements(queries: Array[Array[Long]]): Array[Int] = {  
  
    }  
}
```

### **Elixir:**

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec find_products_of_elements(queries :: [[integer]]) :: [integer]  
  def find_products_of_elements(queries) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### **Erlang:**

```
-spec find_products_of_elements(Queries :: [[integer()]]) -> [integer()].  
find_products_of_elements(Queries) ->  
.
```

### **Racket:**

```
(define/contract (find-products-of-elements queries)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof exact-integer?))  
)
```

## **Solutions**

### **C++ Solution:**

```
/*  
 * Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, sort, search  
 *  
 * 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> findProductsOfElements(vector<vector<long long>>& queries) {
}
};

```

### **Java Solution:**

```

/**
 * Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, sort, search
 *
 * 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 int[] findProductsOfElements(long[][] queries) {

}
}

```

### **Python3 Solution:**

```

"""
Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, sort, search

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 findProductsOfElements(self, queries: List[List[int]]) -> List[int]:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution

```

```
pass
```

### Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def findProductsOfElements(self, queries):  
        """  
        :type queries: List[List[int]]  
        :rtype: List[int]  
        """
```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, sort, search  
 *  
 * 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[][]} queries  
 * @return {number[]}   
 */  
var findProductsOfElements = function(queries) {  
  
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, sort, search  
 *  
 * 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 findProductsOfElements(queries: number[][]): number[] {
}

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, sort, search
 *
 * 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 int[] FindProductsOfElements(long[][] queries) {
        return null;
    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, sort, search
 *
 * 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
 */

/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* findProductsOfElements(long long** queries, int queriesSize, int*
queriesColSize, int* returnSize) {

```

```
}
```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, sort, search
//
// 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 findProductsOfElements(queries [][]int64) []int {
}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun findProductsOfElements(queries: Array<LongArray>): IntArray {
        return queries.map { it.sum() }.toIntArray()
    }
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func findProductsOfElements(_ queries: [[Int]]) -> [Int] {
        return queries.map { $0.reduce(1, &*) }
    }
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Find Products of Elements of Big Array
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, sort, search
//
// 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 find_products_of_elements(queries: Vec<Vec<i64>>) -> Vec<i32> {
        }

    }
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} queries
# @return {Integer[]}
def find_products_of_elements(queries)

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $queries
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function findProductsOfElements($queries) {

    }
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    List<int> findProductsOfElements(List<List<int>> queries) {
        }

    }
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
    def findProductsOfElements(queries: Array[Array[Long]]): Array[Int] = {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec find_products_of_elements(queries :: [[integer]]) :: [integer]
  def find_products_of_elements(queries) do
    end
  end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec find_products_of_elements(Queries :: [[integer()]]) -> [integer()].
find_products_of_elements(Queries) ->
  .
```

### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (find-products-of-elements queries)
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof exact-integer?))
)
```