

Problem 1276: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given two integers

tomatoSlices

and

cheeseSlices

. The ingredients of different burgers are as follows:

Jumbo Burger:

4

tomato slices and

1

cheese slice.

Small Burger:

2

Tomato slices and

1

cheese slice.

Return

[total_jumbo, total_small]

so that the number of remaining

tomatoSlices

equal to

0

and the number of remaining

cheeseSlices

equal to

0

. If it is not possible to make the remaining

tomatoSlices

and

cheeseSlices

equal to

0

return

[]

.

Example 1:

Input:

tomatoSlices = 16, cheeseSlices = 7

Output:

[1,6]

Explantion:

To make one jumbo burger and 6 small burgers we need $4*1 + 2*6 = 16$ tomato and $1 + 6 = 7$ cheese. There will be no remaining ingredients.

Example 2:

Input:

tomatoSlices = 17, cheeseSlices = 4

Output:

[]

Explantion:

There will be no way to use all ingredients to make small and jumbo burgers.

Example 3:

Input:

tomatoSlices = 4, cheeseSlices = 17

Output:

[]

Explantion:

Making 1 jumbo burger there will be 16 cheese remaining and making 2 small burgers there will be 15 cheese remaining.

Constraints:

0 <= tomatoSlices, cheeseSlices <= 10

7

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> numOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public List<Integer> numOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def numOfBurgers(self, tomatoSlices: int, cheeseSlices: int) -> List[int]:
```

Python:

```

class Solution(object):
    def numOfBurgers(self, tomatoSlices, cheeseSlices):
        """
        :type tomatoSlices: int
        :type cheeseSlices: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """

```

JavaScript:

```

/**
 * @param {number} tomatoSlices
 * @param {number} cheeseSlices
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var numOfBurgers = function(tomatoSlices, cheeseSlices) {

};

```

TypeScript:

```

function numOfBurgers(tomatoSlices: number, cheeseSlices: number): number[] {

};

```

C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public IList<int> NumOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices) {

    }
}

```

C:

```

/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* numOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices, int* returnSize) {

}

```

Go:

```
func numOfBurgers(tomatoSlices int, cheeseSlices int) []int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun numOfBurgers(tomatoSlices: Int, cheeseSlices: Int): List<Int> {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func numOfBurgers(_ tomatoSlices: Int, _ cheeseSlices: Int) -> [Int] {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn num_of_burgers(tomato_slices: i32, cheese_slices: i32) -> Vec<i32> {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer} tomato_slices  
# @param {Integer} cheese_slices  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def num_of_burgers(tomato_slices, cheese_slices)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer $tomatoSlices
```

```

* @param Integer $cheeseSlices
* @return Integer[]
*/
function numOfBurgers($tomatoSlices, $cheeseSlices) {

}
}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
  List<int> numOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices) {

  }
}

```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def numOfBurgers(tomatoSlices: Int, cheeseSlices: Int): List[Int] = {

  }
}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec num_of_burgers(tomato_slices :: integer, cheese_slices :: integer) ::
    [integer]
  def num_of_burgers(tomato_slices, cheese_slices) do

  end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec num_of_burgers(TomatoSlices :: integer(), CheeseSlices :: integer()) ->
  [integer()].
num_of_burgers(TomatoSlices, CheeseSlices) ->
.

```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (num-of-burgers tomatoSlices cheeseSlices)
  (-> exact-integer? exact-integer? (listof exact-integer?))
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> numOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public List<Integer> numOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices) {

    }
}
```



```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: math

Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def numOfBurgers(self, tomatoSlices: int, cheeseSlices: int) -> List[int]:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def numOfBurgers(self, tomatoSlices, cheeseSlices):
        """
        :type tomatoSlices: int
        :type cheeseSlices: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */
```

```

/**
 * @param {number} tomatoSlices
 * @param {number} cheeseSlices
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var numOfBurgers = function(tomatoSlices, cheeseSlices) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function numOfBurgers(tomatoSlices: number, cheeseSlices: number): number[] {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public IList<int> NumOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices) {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* numOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices, int* returnSize) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: math
//
// Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
// Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func numOfBurgers(tomatoSlices int, cheeseSlices int) []int {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun numOfBurgers(tomatoSlices: Int, cheeseSlices: Int): List<Int> {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func numOfBurgers(_ tomatoSlices: Int, _ cheeseSlices: Int) -> [Int] {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Number of Burgers with No Waste of Ingredients  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// Tags: math  
//  
// Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints  
// Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach  
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn num_of_burgers(tomato_slices: i32, cheese_slices: i32) -> Vec<i32> {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} tomato_slices  
# @param {Integer} cheese_slices  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def num_of_burgers(tomato_slices, cheese_slices)  
  
end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer $tomatoSlices
```

```

* @param Integer $cheeseSlices
* @return Integer[]
*/
function numOfBurgers($tomatoSlices, $cheeseSlices) {

}
}

```

Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
  List<int> numOfBurgers(int tomatoSlices, int cheeseSlices) {

  }
}

```

Scala Solution:

```

object Solution {
  def numOfBurgers(tomatoSlices: Int, cheeseSlices: Int): List[Int] = {

  }
}

```

Elixir Solution:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec num_of_burgers(tomato_slices :: integer, cheese_slices :: integer) ::
    [integer]
  def num_of_burgers(tomato_slices, cheese_slices) do

  end
end

```

Erlang Solution:

```

-spec num_of_burgers(TomatoSlices :: integer(), CheeseSlices :: integer()) ->
  [integer()].
num_of_burgers(TomatoSlices, CheeseSlices) ->
.

```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (num-of-burgers tomatoSlices cheeseSlices)
  (-> exact-integer? exact-integer? (listof exact-integer?))
)
```