

Problem 1998: GCD Sort of an Array

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an integer array

nums

, and you can perform the following operation

any

number of times on

nums

:

Swap the positions of two elements

nums[i]

and

nums[j]

if

$\text{gcd}(\text{nums}[i], \text{nums}[j]) > 1$

where

$\text{gcd}(\text{nums}[i], \text{nums}[j])$

is the

greatest common divisor

of

$\text{nums}[i]$

and

$\text{nums}[j]$

.

Return

true

if it is possible to sort

nums

in

non-decreasing

order using the above swap method, or

false

otherwise.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [7,21,3]

Output:

true

Explanation:

We can sort [7,21,3] by performing the following operations: - Swap 7 and 21 because $\text{gcd}(7,21) = 7$. nums = [

21

,

7

,3] - Swap 21 and 3 because $\text{gcd}(21,3) = 3$. nums = [

3

,7,

21

]

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [5,2,6,2]

Output:

false

Explanation:

It is impossible to sort the array because 5 cannot be swapped with any other element.

Example 3:

Input:

nums = [10,5,9,3,15]

Output:

true We can sort [10,5,9,3,15] by performing the following operations: - Swap 10 and 15 because $\text{gcd}(10,15) = 5$. nums = [

15

,5,9,3,

10

] - Swap 15 and 3 because $\text{gcd}(15,3) = 3$. nums = [

3

,5,9,

15

,10] - Swap 10 and 15 because $\text{gcd}(10,15) = 5$. nums = [3,5,9,

10

,

15

]

Constraints:

```
1 <= nums.length <= 3 * 10
```

4

```
2 <= nums[i] <= 10
```

5

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    bool gcdSort(vector<int>& nums) {  
        }  
    };
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public boolean gcdSort(int[] nums) {  
        }  
    }
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def gcdSort(self, nums: List[int]) -> bool:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def gcdSort(self, nums):  
        """  
        :type nums: List[int]  
        :rtype: bool  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums  
 * @return {boolean}  
 */  
var gcdSort = function(nums) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function gcdSort(nums: number[]): boolean {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
public bool GcdSort(int[] nums) {  
  
}  
}
```

C:

```
bool gcdSort(int* nums, int numsSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func gcdSort(nums []int) bool {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
fun gcdSort(nums: IntArray): Boolean {  
  
}  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func gcdSort(_ nums: [Int]) -> Bool {  
        //  
        //  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn gcd_sort(nums: Vec<i32>) -> bool {  
        //  
        //  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @return {Boolean}  
def gcd_sort(nums)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $nums  
     * @return Boolean  
     */  
    function gcdSort($nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    bool gcdSort(List<int> nums) {  
  
    }
```

```
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def gcdSort(nums: Array[Int]): Boolean = {  
        // Implementation  
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec gcd_sort(nums :: [integer]) :: boolean  
    def gcd_sort(nums) do  
  
        end  
    end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec gcd_sort(Nums :: [integer()]) -> boolean().  
gcd_sort(Nums) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (gcd-sort nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) boolean?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: GCD Sort of an Array  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, graph, math, sort  
 */
```

```

* 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:
bool gcdSort(vector<int>& nums) {
}
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
* Problem: GCD Sort of an Array
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, graph, math, sort
*
* 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 boolean gcdSort(int[] nums) {

}
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: GCD Sort of an Array
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, graph, math, sort

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 gcdSort(self, nums: List[int]) -> bool:  
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution  
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def gcdSort(self, nums):  
        """  
        :type nums: List[int]  
        :rtype: bool  
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: GCD Sort of an Array  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, graph, math, sort  
 *  
 * 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[]} nums  
 * @return {boolean}  
 */  
var gcdSort = function(nums) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: GCD Sort of an Array  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, graph, math, sort
```

```

/*
 * 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 gcdSort(nums: number[]): boolean {

}

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: GCD Sort of an Array
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, graph, math, sort
 *
 * 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 bool GcdSort(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: GCD Sort of an Array
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, graph, math, sort
 *
 * 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
 */

bool gcdSort(int* nums, int numsSize) {

```

```
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: GCD Sort of an Array
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, graph, math, sort
//
// 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 gcdSort(nums []int) bool {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun gcdSort(nums: IntArray): Boolean {
        return true
    }
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func gcdSort(_ nums: [Int]) -> Bool {
        return true
    }
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: GCD Sort of an Array
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, graph, math, sort
//
// 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 gcd_sort(nums: Vec<i32>) -> bool {
        ...
    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @return {Boolean}
def gcd_sort(nums)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @return Boolean
     */
    function gcdSort($nums) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    bool gcdSort(List<int> nums) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
    def gcdSort(nums: Array[Int]): Boolean = {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec gcd_sort(nums :: [integer]) :: boolean
  def gcd_sort(nums) do
    end
  end
```

Erlang Solution:

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gcd_sort(Nums) ->
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