

Problem 3736: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an integer array

nums

.

In one move, you may

increase

the value of any single element

nums[i]

by 1.

Return the

minimum total

number of

moves

required so that all elements in

nums

become

equal

.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [2,1,3]

Output:

3

Explanation:

To make all elements equal:

Increase

nums[0] = 2

by 1 to make it 3.

Increase

nums[1] = 1

by 1 to make it 2.

Increase

nums[1] = 2

by 1 to make it 3.

Now, all elements of

nums

are equal to 3. The minimum total moves is

3

.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [4,4,5]

Output:

2

Explanation:

To make all elements equal:

Increase

nums[0] = 4

by 1 to make it 5.

Increase

nums[1] = 4

by 1 to make it 5.

Now, all elements of

nums

are equal to 5. The minimum total moves is

2

.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 100$

$1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 100$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int minMoves(vector<int>& nums) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int minMoves(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

```

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

```

JavaScript:

```

/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @return {number}
 */
var minMoves = function(nums) {

};

```

TypeScript:

```

function minMoves(nums: number[]): number {

};

```

C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public int MinMoves(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

C:

```

int minMoves(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}

```

Go:

```

func minMoves(nums []int) int {

}

```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minMoves(nums: IntArray): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

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

Rust:

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

Ruby:

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

PHP:

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

```
}
```

Dart:

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

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def minMoves(nums: Array[Int]): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

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

Erlang:

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

Racket:

```
(define/contract (min-moves nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * 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:
    int minMoves(vector<int>& nums) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * 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 int minMoves(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
Difficulty: Easy
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 minMoves(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

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

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * 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[]} nums
 * @return {number}
 */
var minMoves = function(nums) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * 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 minMoves(nums: number[]): number {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * 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 int MinMoves(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * 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

```

```

*/

int minMoves(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
// Difficulty: Easy
// 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 minMoves(nums []int) int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun minMoves(nums: IntArray): Int {

    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func minMoves(_ nums: [Int]) -> Int {

    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Minimum Moves to Equal Array Elements III
// Difficulty: Easy
// 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 min_moves(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {

    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

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

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @return Integer
     */
    function minMoves($nums) {

    }

}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    int minMoves(List<int> nums) {

    }
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
  def minMoves(nums: Array[Int]): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

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

Erlang Solution:

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

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (min-moves nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)  
)
```