

Problem 3695: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Hard**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an integer array

`nums`

.

You want to maximize the

alternating sum

of

`nums`

, which is defined as the value obtained by

adding

elements at even indices and

subtracting

elements at odd indices. That is,

$\text{nums}[0] - \text{nums}[1] + \text{nums}[2] - \text{nums}[3] \dots$

You are also given a 2D integer array

`swaps`

where

`swaps[i] = [p`

`i`

`, q`

`i`

`]`

. For each pair

`[p`

`i`

`, q`

`i`

`]`

in

`swaps`

, you are allowed to swap the elements at indices

`p`

`i`

and

q

i

. These swaps can be performed any number of times and in any order.

Return the maximum possible

alternating sum

of

nums

.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [1,2,3], swaps = [[0,2],[1,2]]

Output:

4

Explanation:

The maximum alternating sum is achieved when

nums

is

[2, 1, 3]

or

[3, 1, 2]

. As an example, you can obtain

nums = [2, 1, 3]

as follows.

Swap

nums[0]

and

nums[2]

.

nums

is now

[3, 2, 1]

.

Swap

nums[1]

and

nums[2]

.

nums

is now

[3, 1, 2]

.

Swap

nums[0]

and

nums[2]

.

nums

is now

[2, 1, 3]

.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [1,2,3], swaps = [[1,2]]

Output:

2

Explanation:

The maximum alternating sum is achieved by not performing any swaps.

Example 3:

Input:

```
nums = [1,1000000000,1,1000000000,1,1000000000], swaps = []
```

Output:

```
-29999999997
```

Explanation:

Since we cannot perform any swaps, the maximum alternating sum is achieved by not performing any swaps.

Constraints:

```
2 <= nums.length <= 10
```

```
5
```

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

```
9
```

```
0 <= swaps.length <= 10
```

```
5
```

```
swaps[i] = [p
```

```
i
```

```
, q
```

```
i
```

```
]
```

```
0 <= p
```

i

< q

i

<= nums.length - 1

[p

i

, q

i

] != [p

j

, q

j

]

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    long long maxAlternatingSum(vector<int>& nums, vector<vector<int>>& swaps) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```

class Solution {
public long maxAlternatingSum(int[] nums, int[][] swaps) {

}

}

```

Python3:

```

class Solution:
def maxAlternatingSum(self, nums: List[int], swaps: List[List[int]]) -> int:

```

Python:

```

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

```

JavaScript:

```

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

};

```

TypeScript:

```

function maxAlternatingSum(nums: number[], swaps: number[][]): number {

};

```

C#:

```

public class Solution {
public long MaxAlternatingSum(int[] nums, int[][] swaps) {

```



```
}  
}
```

C:

```
long long maxAlternatingSum(int* nums, int numsSize, int** swaps, int  
swapsSize, int* swapsColSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func maxAlternatingSum(nums []int, swaps [][]int) int64 {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun maxAlternatingSum(nums: IntArray, swaps: Array<IntArray>): Long {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

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

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn max_alternating_sum(nums: Vec<i32>, swaps: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```

# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @param {Integer[][]} swaps
# @return {Integer}
def max_alternating_sum(nums, swaps)

end

```

PHP:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @param Integer[][] $swaps
     * @return Integer
     */
    function maxAlternatingSum($nums, $swaps) {

    }

}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int maxAlternatingSum(List<int> nums, List<List<int>> swaps) {

  }

}

```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def maxAlternatingSum(nums: Array[Int], swaps: Array[Array[Int]]): Long = {

  }

}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do

  @spec max_alternating_sum(nums :: [integer], swaps :: [[integer]]) :: integer
  def max_alternating_sum(nums, swaps) do

  end
end

```

```
end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec max_alternating_sum(Nums :: [integer()], Swaps :: [[integer()]]) ->  
integer().  
max_alternating_sum(Nums, Swaps) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (max-alternating-sum nums swaps)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
  )
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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:  
    long long maxAlternatingSum(vector<int>& nums, vector<vector<int>>& swaps) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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 long maxAlternatingSum(int[] nums, int[][] swaps) {

}

}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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 maxAlternatingSum(self, nums: List[int], swaps: List[List[int]]) -> int:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

Python Solution:

```

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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
 * @param {number[][]} swaps
 * @return {number}
 */
var maxAlternatingSum = function(nums, swaps) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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 maxAlternatingSum(nums: number[], swaps: number[][]): number {

};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps
 * Difficulty: Hard
```

```

* Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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 long MaxAlternatingSum(int[] nums, int[][] swaps) {

}
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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
*/

long long maxAlternatingSum(int* nums, int numsSize, int** swaps, int
swapsSize, int* swapsColSize) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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 maxAlternatingSum(nums []int, swaps [][]int) int64 {

```

```
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun maxAlternatingSum(nums: IntArray, swaps: Array<IntArray>): Long {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

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

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Maximize Alternating Sum Using Swaps  
// Difficulty: Hard  
// Tags: array, graph, greedy, 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 max_alternating_sum(nums: Vec<i32>, swaps: Vec<Vec<i32>>()) -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @param {Integer[][]} swaps  
# @return {Integer}  
def max_alternating_sum(nums, swaps)
```

```
end
```

PHP Solution:

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

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    int maxAlternatingSum(List<int> nums, List<List<int>> swaps) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def maxAlternatingSum(nums: Array[Int], swaps: Array[Array[Int]]): Long = {  
  
    }  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec max_alternating_sum(nums :: [integer], swaps :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
    def max_alternating_sum(nums, swaps) do  
  
    end  
end
```


Erlang Solution:

```
-spec max_alternating_sum(Nums :: [integer()], Swaps :: [[integer()]]) ->
integer().
max_alternating_sum(Nums, Swaps) ->
.
```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (max-alternating-sum nums swaps)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)
)
```