

# Problem 57: Insert Interval

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 0.00%

**Paid Only:** No

## Problem Description

You are given an array of non-overlapping intervals

intervals

where

$\text{intervals}[i] = [\text{start}$

$i$

, end

$i$

]

represent the start and the end of the

$i$

th

interval and

intervals

is sorted in ascending order by

start

i

. You are also given an interval

newInterval = [start, end]

that represents the start and end of another interval.

Insert

newInterval

into

intervals

such that

intervals

is still sorted in ascending order by

start

i

and

intervals

still does not have any overlapping intervals (merge overlapping intervals if necessary).

Return

intervals

after the insertion

Note

that you don't need to modify

intervals

in-place. You can make a new array and return it.

Example 1:

Input:

intervals = [[1,3],[6,9]], newInterval = [2,5]

Output:

[[1,5],[6,9]]

Example 2:

Input:

intervals = [[1,2],[3,5],[6,7],[8,10],[12,16]], newInterval = [4,8]

Output:

[[1,2],[3,10],[12,16]]

Explanation:

Because the new interval [4,8] overlaps with [3,5],[6,7],[8,10].

Constraints:

$0 \leq \text{intervals.length} \leq 10$

4

$\text{intervals}[i].length == 2$

$0 \leq \text{start}$

i

$\leq \text{end}$

i

$\leq 10$

5

intervals

is sorted by

start

i

in

ascending

order.

$\text{newInterval.length} == 2$

$0 \leq \text{start} \leq \text{end} \leq 10$

5

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    vector<vector<int>> insert(vector<vector<int>>& intervals, vector<int>&  
        newInterval) {  
  
    }  
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int[][] insert(int[][] intervals, int[] newInterval) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def insert(self, intervals: List[List[int]], newInterval: List[int]) ->  
        List[List[int]]:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def insert(self, intervals, newInterval):  
        """  
        :type intervals: List[List[int]]  
        :type newInterval: List[int]  
        :rtype: List[List[int]]  
        """
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[][]} intervals  
 * @param {number[]} newInterval  
 * @return {number[][]}  
 */
```

```
var insert = function(intervals, newInterval) {  
};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function insert(intervals: number[][][], newInterval: number[]): number[][] {  
};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int[][] Insert(int[][] intervals, int[] newInterval) {  
        //  
    }  
}
```

### C:

```
/**  
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.  
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.  
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume  
 caller calls free().  
 */  
int** insert(int** intervals, int intervalsSize, int* intervalsColSize, int*  
newInterval, int newIntervalSize, int* returnSize, int** returnColumnSizes) {  
    //  
}
```

### Go:

```
func insert(intervals [][]int, newInterval []int) [][]int {  
    //  
}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun insert(intervals: Array<IntArray>, newInterval: IntArray):  
        Array<IntArray> {  
    }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func insert(_ intervals: [[Int]], _ newInterval: [Int]) -> [[Int]] {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn insert(intervals: Vec<Vec<i32>>, new_interval: Vec<i32>) ->  
    Vec<Vec<i32>> {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} intervals  
# @param {Integer[]} new_interval  
# @return {Integer[][]}  
def insert(intervals, new_interval)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $intervals  
     * @param Integer[] $newInterval  
     * @return Integer[][]  
     */  
    function insert($intervals, $newInterval) {  
  
    }
```

```
}
```

### Dart:

```
class Solution {  
List<List<int>> insert(List<List<int>> intervals, List<int> newInterval) {  
}  
}  
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
def insert(intervals: Array[Array[Int]], newInterval: Array[Int]):  
Array[Array[Int]] = {  
  
}  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec insert(intervals :: [[integer]], new_interval :: [integer]) ::  
[[integer]]  
def insert(intervals, new_interval) do  
  
end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec insert(Intervals :: [[integer()]], NewInterval :: [integer()]) ->  
[[integer()]].  
insert(Intervals, NewInterval) ->  
.
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (insert intervals newInterval)  
(-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof exact-integer?) (listof (listof  
exact-integer?)))  
)
```

# Solutions

## C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Insert Interval
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, 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:
vector<vector<int>> insert(vector<vector<int>>& intervals, vector<int>&
newInterval) {

}
};
```

## Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Insert Interval
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, 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 int[][] insert(int[][] intervals, int[] newInterval) {

}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Insert Interval
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, 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 insert(self, intervals: List[List[int]], newInterval: List[int]) ->
List[List[int]]:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass
```

### Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
def insert(self, intervals, newInterval):
"""
:type intervals: List[List[int]]
:type newInterval: List[int]
:rtype: List[List[int]]
"""


```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Insert Interval
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, 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[][]} intervals
 * @param {number[]} newInterval
```

```
* @return {number[][]}
*/
var insert = function(intervals, newInterval) {
};

}
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/** 
 * Problem: Insert Interval
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, 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 insert(intervals: number[][], newInterval: number[]): number[][] {
};

}
```

### C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Insert Interval
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, 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 int[][] Insert(int[][] intervals, int[] newInterval) {
        }

    }
}
```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Insert Interval
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, sort
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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/**
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
 caller calls free().
 */
int** insert(int** intervals, int intervalsSize, int* intervalsColSize, int*
newInterval, int newIntervalSize, int* returnSize, int** returnColumnSizes) {

}

```

## Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Insert Interval
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, 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 insert(intervals [][]int, newInterval []int) [][]int {
}

```

## Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun insert(intervals: Array<IntArray>, newInterval: IntArray):
        Array<IntArray> {
    }
}

```

}

## Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func insert(_ intervals: [[Int]], _ newInterval: [Int]) -> [[Int]] {
        }
    }
}
```

## Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Insert Interval
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, 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 insert(intervals: Vec<Vec<i32>>, new_interval: Vec<i32>) ->
        Vec<Vec<i32>> {
    }

    }
}
```

## Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} intervals
# @param {Integer[]} new_interval
# @return {Integer[][]}
def insert(intervals, new_interval)

end
```

## PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {
```

```

* @param Integer[][] $intervals
* @param Integer[] $newInterval
* @return Integer[][][]
*/
function insert($intervals, $newInterval) {

}
}

```

### Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
List<List<int>> insert(List<List<int>> intervals, List<int> newInterval) {

}
}

```

### Scala Solution:

```

object Solution {
def insert(intervals: Array[Array[Int]], newInterval: Array[Int]): Array[Array[Int]] = {

}
}

```

### Elixir Solution:

```

defmodule Solution do
@spec insert(intervals :: [[integer]], new_interval :: [integer]) :: [[integer]]
def insert(intervals, new_interval) do

end
end

```

### Erlang Solution:

```

-spec insert(Intervals :: [[integer()]], NewInterval :: [integer()]) ->
[[integer()]].
insert(Intervals, NewInterval) ->

```

.

### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (insert intervals newInterval)
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof exact-integer?) (listof (listof
  exact-integer?)))
  )
```