

Problem 1879: Minimum XOR Sum of Two Arrays

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 49.96%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Array, Dynamic Programming, Bit Manipulation, Bitmask

Problem Description

You are given two integer arrays `nums1` and `nums2` of length `n`.

The **XOR sum** of the two integer arrays is $(\text{nums1}[0] \text{ XOR } \text{nums2}[0]) + (\text{nums1}[1] \text{ XOR } \text{nums2}[1]) + \dots + (\text{nums1}[n - 1] \text{ XOR } \text{nums2}[n - 1])$ (**0-indexed**).

* For example, the **XOR sum** of `[1,2,3]` and `[3,2,1]` is equal to $(1 \text{ XOR } 3) + (2 \text{ XOR } 2) + (3 \text{ XOR } 1) = 2 + 0 + 2 = 4$.

Rearrange the elements of `nums2` such that the resulting **XOR sum** is **minimized**.

Return the XOR sum after the rearrangement.

Example 1:

Input: `nums1 = [1,2], nums2 = [2,3]` **Output:** 2 **Explanation:** Rearrange `nums2` so that it becomes `[3,2]`. The XOR sum is $(1 \text{ XOR } 3) + (2 \text{ XOR } 2) = 2 + 0 = 2$.

Example 2:

Input: `nums1 = [1,0,3], nums2 = [5,3,4]` **Output:** 8 **Explanation:** Rearrange `nums2` so that it becomes `[5,4,3]`. The XOR sum is $(1 \text{ XOR } 5) + (0 \text{ XOR } 4) + (3 \text{ XOR } 3) = 4 + 4 + 0 = 8$.

Constraints:

```
*`n == nums1.length` *`n == nums2.length` *`1 <= n <= 14` *`0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 107`
```

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int minimumXORSum(vector<int>& nums1, vector<int>& nums2) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int minimumXORSum(int[] nums1, int[] nums2) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def minimumXORSum(self, nums1: List[int], nums2: List[int]) -> int:
```