

Problem 2028: Find Missing Observations

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You have observations of

$n + m$

6-sided

dice rolls with each face numbered from

1

to

6

.

n

of the observations went missing, and you only have the observations of

m

rolls. Fortunately, you have also calculated the

average value

of the

$n + m$

rolls.

You are given an integer array

rolls

of length

m

where

$\text{rolls}[i]$

is the value of the

i

th

observation. You are also given the two integers

mean

and

n

Return

an array of length

n

containing the missing observations such that the

average value

of the

$n + m$

rolls is

exactly

mean

. If there are multiple valid answers, return

any of them

. If no such array exists, return

an empty array

.

The

average value

of a set of

k

numbers is the sum of the numbers divided by

k

.

Note that

mean

is an integer, so the sum of the

$n + m$

rolls should be divisible by

$n + m$

.

Example 1:

Input:

rolls = [3,2,4,3], mean = 4, $n = 2$

Output:

[6,6]

Explanation:

The mean of all $n + m$ rolls is $(3 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 6 + 6) / 6 = 4$.

Example 2:

Input:

rolls = [1,5,6], mean = 3, $n = 4$

Output:

[2,3,2,2]

Explanation:

The mean of all $n + m$ rolls is $(1 + 5 + 6 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 2) / 7 = 3$.

Example 3:

Input:

rolls = [1,2,3,4], mean = 6, n = 4

Output:

[]

Explanation:

It is impossible for the mean to be 6 no matter what the 4 missing rolls are.

Constraints:

$m == \text{rolls.length}$

$1 \leq n, m \leq 10$

5

$1 \leq \text{rolls}[i], \text{mean} \leq 6$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> missingRolls(vector<int>& rolls, int mean, int n) {
        }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int[] missingRolls(int[] rolls, int mean, int n) {  
}  
}  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def missingRolls(self, rolls: List[int], mean: int, n: int) -> List[int]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def missingRolls(self, rolls, mean, n):  
        """  
        :type rolls: List[int]  
        :type mean: int  
        :type n: int  
        :rtype: List[int]  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[]} rolls  
 * @param {number} mean  
 * @param {number} n  
 * @return {number[]}  
 */  
var missingRolls = function(rolls, mean, n) {  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function missingRolls(rolls: number[], mean: number, n: number): number[] {  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int[] MissingRolls(int[] rolls, int mean, int n) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
/**  
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().  
 */  
int* missingRolls(int* rolls, int rollsSize, int mean, int n, int*  
returnSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func missingRolls(rolls []int, mean int, n int) []int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun missingRolls(rolls: IntArray, mean: Int, n: Int): IntArray {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func missingRolls(_ rolls: [Int], _ mean: Int, _ n: Int) -> [Int] {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn missing_rolls(rolls: Vec<i32>, mean: i32, n: i32) -> Vec<i32> {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} rolls
# @param {Integer} mean
# @param {Integer} n
# @return {Integer[]}
def missing_rolls(rolls, mean, n)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $rolls
     * @param Integer $mean
     * @param Integer $n
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function missingRolls($rolls, $mean, $n) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
List<int> missingRolls(List<int> rolls, int mean, int n) {

}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
def missingRolls(rolls: Array[Int], mean: Int, n: Int): Array[Int] = {

}
```

```
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec missing_rolls(rolls :: [integer], mean :: integer, n :: integer) :: [integer]
  def missing_rolls(rolls, mean, n) do
    end
  end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec missing_rolls(Rolls :: [integer()], Mean :: integer(), N :: integer())
-> [integer()].
missing_rolls(Rolls, Mean, N) ->
  .
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (missing-rolls rolls mean n)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? exact-integer? (listof
    exact-integer?)))
  )
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Find Missing Observations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * 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:  
vector<int> missingRolls(vector<int>& rolls, int mean, int n) {  
  
}  
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find Missing Observations  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * 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[] missingRolls(int[] rolls, int mean, int n) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""  
Problem: Find Missing Observations  
Difficulty: Medium  
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 missingRolls(self, rolls: List[int], mean: int, n: int) -> List[int]:  
# TODO: Implement optimized solution  
pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def missingRolls(self, rolls, mean, n):
        """
        :type rolls: List[int]
        :type mean: int
        :type n: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Find Missing Observations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * 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[]} rolls
 * @param {number} mean
 * @param {number} n
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var missingRolls = function(rolls, mean, n) {

};


```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Find Missing Observations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * 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 missingRolls(rolls: number[], mean: number, n: number): number[] {
}

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find Missing Observations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * 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[] MissingRolls(int[] rolls, int mean, int n) {
        }
    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find Missing Observations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * 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
 */

/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* missingRolls(int* rolls, int rollsSize, int mean, int n, int*

```

```
returnSize) {  
}  
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Find Missing Observations  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// 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 missingRolls(rolls []int, mean int, n int) []int {  
}  
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun missingRolls(rolls: IntArray, mean: Int, n: Int): IntArray {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func missingRolls(_ rolls: [Int], _ mean: Int, _ n: Int) -> [Int] {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Find Missing Observations  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// 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 missing_rolls(rolls: Vec<i32>, mean: i32, n: i32) -> Vec<i32> {
        ...
    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} rolls
# @param {Integer} mean
# @param {Integer} n
# @return {Integer[]}
def missing_rolls(rolls, mean, n)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $rolls
     * @param Integer $mean
     * @param Integer $n
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function missingRolls($rolls, $mean, $n) {

    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    List<int> missingRolls(List<int> rolls, int mean, int n) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def missingRolls(rolls: Array[Int], mean: Int, n: Int): Array[Int] = {  
  
    }  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec missing_rolls(rolls :: [integer], mean :: integer, n :: integer) ::  
  [integer]  
  def missing_rolls(rolls, mean, n) do  
  
  end  
  end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec missing_rolls(Rolls :: [integer()], Mean :: integer(), N :: integer())  
-> [integer()].  
missing_rolls(Rolls, Mean, N) ->  
.
```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (missing-rolls rolls mean n)  
(-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? exact-integer? (listof  
exact-integer?))  
)
```