

# Problem 775: Global and Local Inversions

## Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

You are given an integer array

`nums`

of length

`n`

which represents a permutation of all the integers in the range

`[0, n - 1]`

.

The number of

global inversions

is the number of the different pairs

`(i, j)`

where:

$0 \leq i < j < n$

$\text{nums}[i] > \text{nums}[j]$

The number of

local inversions

is the number of indices

$i$

where:

$0 \leq i < n - 1$

$\text{nums}[i] > \text{nums}[i + 1]$

Return

true

if the number of

global inversions

is equal to the number of

local inversions

.

Example 1:

Input:

$\text{nums} = [1, 0, 2]$

Output:

true

Explanation:

There is 1 global inversion and 1 local inversion.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [1,2,0]

Output:

false

Explanation:

There are 2 global inversions and 1 local inversion.

Constraints:

$n == \text{nums.length}$

$1 \leq n \leq 10$

5

$0 \leq \text{nums}[i] < n$

All the integers of

nums

are

unique

.

nums

is a permutation of all the numbers in the range

[0, n - 1]

.

## Code Snippets

### C++:

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

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public boolean isIdealPermutation(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

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

### Python:

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

### JavaScript:

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

};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function isIdealPermutation(nums: number[]): boolean {

};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public bool IsIdealPermutation(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

### C:

```
bool isIdealPermutation(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}
```

### Go:

```
func isIdealPermutation(nums []int) bool {

}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
    fun isIdealPermutation(nums: IntArray): Boolean {

    }
}
```

### Swift:

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

### Rust:

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

### Ruby:

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

### PHP:

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

### Dart:

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

```
}
```

### Scala:

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

### Elixir:

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

### Erlang:

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

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (is-ideal-permutation nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) boolean?)  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Global and Local Inversions  
 * 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:
bool isIdealPermutation(vector<int>& nums) {

}
};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Global and Local Inversions
 * 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 boolean isIdealPermutation(int[] nums) {

}
}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Global and Local Inversions
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 isIdealPermutation(self, nums: List[int]) -> bool:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

## Python Solution:

```

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

```

## JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Global and Local Inversions
 * 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[]} nums
 * @return {boolean}
 */
var isIdealPermutation = function(nums) {

};

```

## TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Global and Local Inversions
 * 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 isIdealPermutation(nums: number[]): boolean {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Global and Local Inversions
* 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 bool IsIdealPermutation(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Global and Local Inversions
* 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
*/

bool isIdealPermutation(int* nums, int numsSize) {

```

```
}
```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Global and Local Inversions
// 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 isIdealPermutation(nums []int) bool {

}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun isIdealPermutation(nums: IntArray): Boolean {

    }
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func isIdealPermutation(_ nums: [Int]) -> Bool {

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### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Global and Local Inversions
// 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 is_ideal_permutation(nums: Vec<i32>) -> bool {

    }
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

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

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

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

    }
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
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### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
    def isIdealPermutation(nums: Array[Int]): Boolean = {
```

```
}  
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
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