

Problem 2012: Sum of Beauty in the Array

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a

0-indexed

integer array

nums

. For each index

i

(

$1 \leq i \leq \text{nums.length} - 2$

) the

beauty

of

nums[i]

equals:

2

, if

$\text{nums}[j] < \text{nums}[i] < \text{nums}[k]$

, for

all

$0 \leq j < i$

and for

all

$i < k \leq \text{nums.length} - 1$

.

1

, if

$\text{nums}[i - 1] < \text{nums}[i] < \text{nums}[i + 1]$

, and the previous condition is not satisfied.

0

, if none of the previous conditions holds.

Return

the

sum of beauty

of all

nums[i]

where

$1 \leq i \leq \text{nums.length} - 2$

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [1,2,3]

Output:

2

Explanation:

For each index i in the range $1 \leq i \leq 1$: - The beauty of nums[1] equals 2.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [2,4,6,4]

Output:

1

Explanation:

For each index i in the range $1 \leq i \leq 2$: - The beauty of nums[1] equals 1. - The beauty of nums[2] equals 0.

Example 3:

Input:

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

Output:

```
0
```

Explanation:

For each index i in the range $1 \leq i \leq 1$: - The beauty of $\text{nums}[1]$ equals 0.

Constraints:

```
3 <= nums.length <= 10
```

```
5
```

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

```
5
```

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int sumOfBeauties(vector<int>& nums) {
        }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int sumOfBeauties(int[] nums) {
        }
```

```
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

TypeScript:

```
function sumOfBeauties(nums: number[]): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int SumOfBeauties(int[] nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int sumOfBeauties(int* nums, int numsSize) {  
}  
}
```

Go:

```
func sumOfBeauties(nums []int) int {  
}  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun sumOfBeauties(nums: IntArray): Int {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

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

Rust:

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

Ruby:

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

PHP:

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

Dart:

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

Scala:

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

Elixir:

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

Erlang:

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

Racket:

```
(define/contract (sum-of-beauties nums)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?))
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Sum of Beauty in the Array
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * 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 sumOfBeauties(vector<int>& nums) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Sum of Beauty in the Array
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * 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 sumOfBeauties(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Sum of Beauty in the Array
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array

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 sumOfBeauties(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):

    def sumOfBeauties(self, nums):
        """
:type nums: List[int]
:rtype: int
"""


```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Sum of Beauty in the Array
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * 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 {number}
*/
var sumOfBeauties = function(nums) {
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/** 
 * Problem: Sum of Beauty in the Array
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

function sumOfBeauties(nums: number[]): number {
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int SumOfBeauties(int[] nums) {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Sum of Beauty in the Array
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

int sumOfBeauties(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Sum of Beauty in the Array
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array
//
// 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 sumOfBeauties(nums []int) int {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun sumOfBeauties(nums: IntArray): Int {
        return 0
    }
}
```

Swift Solution:

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

```
}
```

```
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Sum of Beauty in the Array
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array
//
// 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 sum_of_beauties(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
        //
    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

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

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
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    function sumOfBeauties($nums) {
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}
```

Dart Solution:

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

Scala Solution:

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

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```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec sum_of_beauties(list(integer)) :: integer  
  def sum_of_beauties(nums) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec sum_of_beauties(list(integer())) -> integer().  
sum_of_beauties(Nums) ->  
.
```

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```
(define/contract (sum-of-beauties nums)  
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