

# Problem 2789: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

You are given a

0-indexed

array

nums

consisting of positive integers.

You can do the following operation on the array

any

number of times:

Choose an index

i

such that

$0 \leq i < \text{nums.length} - 1$

and

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

. Replace the element

`nums[i + 1]`

with

`nums[i] + nums[i + 1]`

and delete the element

`nums[i]`

from the array.

Return

the value of the

largest

element that you can possibly obtain in the final array.

Example 1:

Input:

`nums = [2,3,7,9,3]`

Output:

21

Explanation:

We can apply the following operations on the array: - Choose  $i = 0$ . The resulting array will be  
`nums = [`

5

,7,9,3]. - Choose  $i = 1$ . The resulting array will be  $\text{nums} = [5,$

16

,3]. - Choose  $i = 0$ . The resulting array will be  $\text{nums} = [$

21

,3]. The largest element in the final array is 21. It can be shown that we cannot obtain a larger element.

Example 2:

Input:

$\text{nums} = [5,3,3]$

Output:

11

Explanation:

We can do the following operations on the array: - Choose  $i = 1$ . The resulting array will be  $\text{nums} = [5,$

6

]. - Choose  $i = 0$ . The resulting array will be  $\text{nums} = [$

11

]. There is only one element in the final array, which is 11.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10$

5

1 <= nums[i] <= 10

6

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    long long maxArrayValue(vector<int>& nums) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public long maxArrayValue(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

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

### Python:

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

### JavaScript:

```

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

};

```

### TypeScript:

```

function maxArrayValue(nums: number[]): number {

};

```

### C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public long MaxArrayValue(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

### C:

```

long long maxArrayValue(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}

```

### Go:

```

func maxArrayValue(nums []int) int64 {

}

```

### Kotlin:

```

class Solution {
    fun maxArrayValue(nums: IntArray): Long {

    }
}

```

### Swift:

```

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

    }
}

```

## Rust:

```

impl Solution {
    pub fn max_array_value(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i64 {

    }
}

```

## Ruby:

```

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

end

```

## PHP:

```

class Solution {

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

    }

}

```

## Dart:

```

class Solution {
    int maxArrayValue(List<int> nums) {

    }
}

```

### Scala:

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

### Elixir:

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

### Erlang:

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

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (max-array-value nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, greedy  
 *  
 * 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:
    long long maxArrayValue(vector<int>& nums) {

    }

};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy
 *
 * 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 long maxArrayValue(int[] nums) {

    }

}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, greedy

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

```



```
pass
```

### Python Solution:

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

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, greedy  
 *  
 * 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 maxArrayValue = function(nums) {  
  
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, greedy  
 *  
 * 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 maxArrayValue(nums: number[]): number {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public long MaxArrayValue(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy
 *
 * 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
 */

long long maxArrayValue(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, greedy
//
// 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 maxArrayValue(nums []int) int64 {

}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun maxArrayValue(nums: IntArray): Long {

    }
}
```

### Swift Solution:

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

    }
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Largest Element in an Array after Merge Operations
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, greedy
//
// 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 max_array_value(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i64 {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

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

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

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

    }

}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
  int maxArrayValue(List<int> nums) {

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}
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### Scala Solution:

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

  }

}
```

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```
defmodule Solution do
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-spec max_array_value(Nums :: [integer()]) -> integer().
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