

Problem 3681: Maximum XOR of Subsequences

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an integer array

nums

of length

n

where each element is a non-negative integer.

Select

two

subsequences

of

nums

(they may be empty and are

allowed

to

overlap

), each preserving the original order of elements, and let:

X

be the bitwise XOR of all elements in the first subsequence.

Y

be the bitwise XOR of all elements in the second subsequence.

Return the

maximum

possible value of

X XOR Y

.

Note:

The XOR of an

empty

subsequence is 0.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [1,2,3]

Output:

Explanation:

Choose subsequences:

First subsequence

[2]

, whose XOR is 2.

Second subsequence

[2,3]

, whose XOR is 1.

Then, XOR of both subsequences =

2 XOR 1 = 3

.

This is the maximum XOR value achievable from any two subsequences.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [5,2]

Output:

7

Explanation:

Choose subsequences:

First subsequence

[5]

, whose XOR is 5.

Second subsequence

[2]

, whose XOR is 2.

Then, XOR of both subsequences =

5 XOR 2 = 7

.

This is the maximum XOR value achievable from any two subsequences.

Constraints:

$2 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10$

5

$0 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10$

9

Code Snippets

C++:

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

```
    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public int maxXorSubsequences(int[] nums) {

}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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


```

JavaScript:

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

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function maxXorSubsequences(nums: number[]): number {
}
```

C#:

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

C:

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

Go:

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

Kotlin:

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

Swift:

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

Rust:

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

Ruby:

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

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

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

    }
}
```

Dart:

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

}
```

Scala:

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

}
```

Elixir:

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

end
end
```

Erlang:

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

Racket:

```
(define/contract (max-xor-subsequences nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, greedy, 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 maxXorSubsequences(vector<int>& nums) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, greedy, 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 maxXorSubsequences(int[] nums) {

}
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, greedy, 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 maxXorSubsequences(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences
 * Difficulty: Hard

```

```

* Tags: array, greedy, 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 {number}
*/
var maxXorSubsequences = function(nums) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/** 
* Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, greedy, 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 maxXorSubsequences(nums: number[]): number {

};


```

C# Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, greedy, 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

```

```
*/\n\npublic class Solution {\n    public int MaxXorSubsequences(int[] nums) {\n        }\n    }\n}
```

C Solution:

```
/*\n * Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences\n * Difficulty: Hard\n * Tags: array, greedy, math\n *\n * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique\n * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)\n * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach\n */\n\nint maxXorSubsequences(int* nums, int numSize) {\n}\n
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences\n// Difficulty: Hard\n// Tags: array, greedy, math\n//\n// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique\n// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)\n// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach\n\nfunc maxXorSubsequences(nums []int) int {\n}
```

Kotlin Solution:

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

Swift Solution:

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

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Maximum XOR of Subsequences  
// Difficulty: Hard  
// Tags: array, greedy, 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 max_xor_subsequences(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

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

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {
```

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

Dart Solution:

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

Scala Solution:

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

Elixir Solution:

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

Erlang Solution:

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

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (max-xor-subsequences nums)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?))
)
```