

Problem 1464: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given the array of integers

`nums`

, you will choose two different indices

`i`

and

`j`

of that array.

Return the maximum value of

$(\text{nums}[i]-1) * (\text{nums}[j]-1)$

.

Example 1:

Input:

`nums = [3,4,5,2]`

Output:

12

Explanation:

If you choose the indices $i=1$ and $j=2$ (indexed from 0), you will get the maximum value, that is, $(\text{nums}[1]-1)*(\text{nums}[2]-1) = (4-1)*(5-1) = 3*4 = 12$.

Example 2:

Input:

`nums = [1,5,4,5]`

Output:

16

Explanation:

Choosing the indices $i=1$ and $j=3$ (indexed from 0), you will get the maximum value of $(5-1)*(5-1) = 16$.

Example 3:

Input:

`nums = [3,7]`

Output:

12

Constraints:

$2 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 500$

$1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^3$

Code Snippets

C++:

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

    }
};
```

Java:

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

    }
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

```
};
```

TypeScript:

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

C#:

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

C:

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

Go:

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

Kotlin:

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

Swift:

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

```
}
```

Rust:

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

Ruby:

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

PHP:

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

Dart:

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

Scala:

```

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

  }
}

```

Elixir:

```

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

  end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec max_product(Nums :: [integer()]) -> integer().
max_product(Nums) ->
.

```

Racket:

```

(define/contract (max-product nums)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)
  )

```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * 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 maxProduct(vector<int>& nums) {

    }

};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * 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 maxProduct(int[] nums) {

}

}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array, sort, queue, heap

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

```

Python Solution:

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

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * 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 maxProduct = function(nums) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * 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 maxProduct(nums: number[]): number {
```



```
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * 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 MaxProduct(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * 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
 */

int maxProduct(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
// Difficulty: Easy
```

```

// Tags: array, sort, queue, heap
//
// 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 maxProduct(nums [Int]) Int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun maxProduct(nums: IntArray): Int {

    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

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

    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Maximum Product of Two Elements in an Array
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array, sort, queue, heap
//
// 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_product(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {

    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

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

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

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

    }

}
```

Dart Solution:

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

  }
}
```

Scala Solution:

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

  }
}
```

Elixir Solution:

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

```
end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

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

Racket Solution:

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