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# Intersection of two arrays

## Intersection

1. Iterate in while loop till any of the one array is finished.
2. In each iteration we look for smaller of the two elements from both the array and increase its pointer because it will not be in other list, hence not part of intersection.
3. For intersection, if both the elements are equal we print it and increment both pointer only if it is not same as the last element printed in intersection.

C++

```
// C++ code to find intersection when
// elements may not be distinct
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

// Function to find intersection
```

```
int i = 0, j = 0;
while (i < n && j < m) {
    if (a[i] > b[j]) {
        j++;
    }
```

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```
    }
    else if (b[j] > a[i]) {
        i++;
    }
    else {

        // when both are equal
        cout << a[i] << " ";
        i++;
        j++;
    }
}

// Driver Code
int main()
{
    int a[] = { 1, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6 };
    int b[] = { 3, 3, 5 };

    int n = sizeof(a) / sizeof(a[0]);
    int m = sizeof(b) / sizeof(b[0]);

    // sort
    sort(a, a + n);
    sort(b, b + m);

    // Function call
```



```
intersection(a, b, n, m);  
}
```

## Output

3 3 5



**Time Complexity:**  $O(\max(m \cdot \log(m), n \cdot \log(n)) + \min(m, n))$

**Auxiliary Space:**  $O(1)$

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