

14. Rearrange Array Elements by Sign | 2 Varieties of same Problem

2149. Rearrange Array Elements by Sign

Hint

Medium

1.3K

70

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Companies

You are given a 0-indexed integer array `nums` of even length consisting of an equal number of positive and negative integers.

You should **rearrange** the elements of `nums` such that the modified array follows the given conditions:

Every **consecutive pair** of integers have **opposite signs**.

For all integers with the same sign, the **order** in which they were present in `nums` is **preserved**.

The rearranged array begins with a positive integer.

Return the modified array after rearranging the elements to satisfy the aforementioned conditions.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [3,1,-2,-5,2,-4]`

Output: `[3,-2,1,-5,2,-4]`

Explanation:

The positive integers in `nums` are `[3,1,2]`. The negative integers are `[-2,-5,-4]`.

The only possible way to rearrange them such that they satisfy all conditions is `[3,-2,1,-5,2,-4]`.

Other ways such as `[1,-2,2,-5,3,-4]`, `[3,1,2,-2,-5,-4]`, `[-2,3,-5,1,-4,2]` are incorrect because they do not satisfy one or more conditions.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [-1,1]`

Output: `[1,-1]`

Explanation:

1 is the only positive integer and -1 the only negative integer in `nums`.

So `nums` is rearranged to `[1,-1]`.

$\boxed{arr} = \{3, 1, -2, -5, 2, -4\}$ \rightarrow equal (+, -)

\downarrow rearrange

$arr = \{3, -2, 1, -5, 2, -4\}$

$N \rightarrow 2(N/2)(+)$
 $\rightarrow (N/2)(-)$

So, N will be always be even number

$arr = \{3, 1, -2, -5, 2, -4\}$

$\rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} 3 \Rightarrow +ve \\ 3 \Rightarrow -ve \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ numbers}$

+ - + - + -

(the order is maintained)

Brute force

Brute force

→ pos [3, 1, 2]

→ neg [-2, -5, -4]

→ Create two array (pos and neg)

→ Iterate over the original array and push the +ve values to the pos array same for the neg.

3	-2	1	-5	2	-4
0	1	2	3	4	5

↳ If you look into this the positive elements are in the even index
(0 2 4) ⇒ even index

-ve elements in the odd index

for (i=0; i < n/2; i++) {

arr[2 * i] = pos[i]

T.C ⇒ O(N) + O(N)

arr[2 * i + 1] = neg[i]

S.C ⇒ O(N)

}

2nd Approach

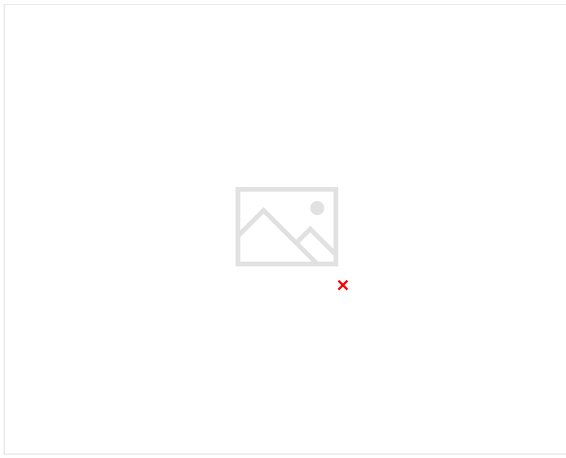


ans[] = { 3 -2 1 -5 2 -4 }

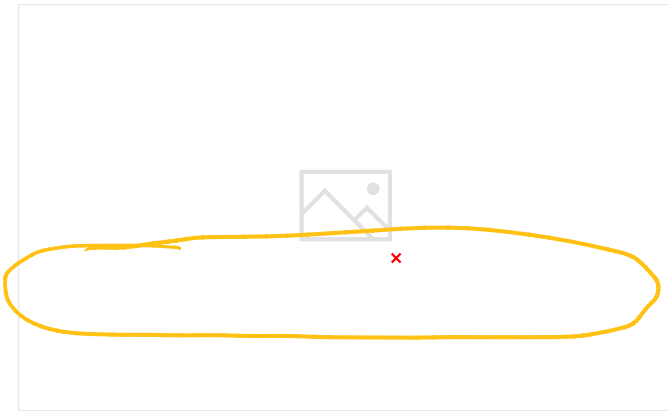
0	1	2	3	4	5		
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
pos	-ve	pos	-ve	pos	-ve	pos	-ve

→ return ans[]

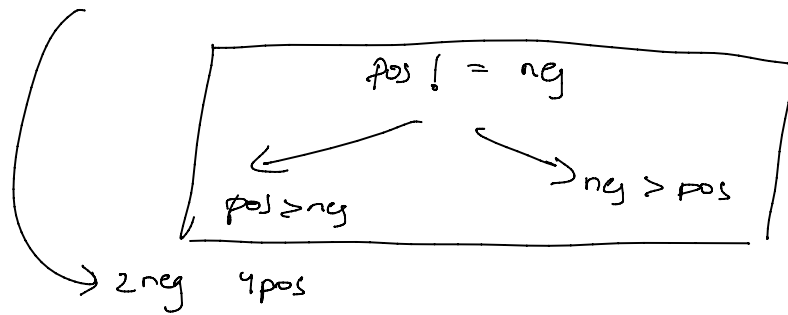
T.C ⇒ O(N) S.C ⇒ O(N)



2nd variant problem:



$$\text{arr}[7] = \{1, 2, -4, -5, 3, 6\}$$



$$\text{pos} \geq \text{neg}$$

$$\text{ans}[7] = \{1, -4, 2, -5, \boxed{3, 4}\}$$

$$\text{arr}[7] = \{1, 2, -4, -5, 3, 6\}$$

pos [] = { 2, 3, 4, 1 }

neg [] = { -1, -3 }

pos > neg

for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)

{
arr[i*2] = pos[i]
arr[i*2+1] = neg[i]
}

This is for pos == neg

now so more pos are left

for (i = 2; i < pos.size; i++)
{
arr[ind] = pos[i]
ind++
}

} extra work

T.C $\Rightarrow O(N) + O(\min(pos, neg)) + O(\text{left over})$



x