

**CS497: Interview Skills**  
**Spring 2023**  
**Homework Assignment 2**  
**Due: Thursday, 2/16/2023 @11:59pm**

## 1) Majority Element

Given an array `nums` of size `n`, return *the majority element*.

The majority element is the element that appears more than  $\lfloor n / 2 \rfloor$  times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array. Solve this problem in Linear time.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [3, 2, 3]`  
**Output:** `3`

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2]`  
**Output:** `2`

### Constraints:

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 5 * 104`
- `-109 <= nums[i] <= 109`

## 2) Kth Largest element in an Array

Given an integer array `nums` and an integer `k`, return *the  $k^{\text{th}}$  largest element in the array*. Note that it is the  $k^{\text{th}}$  largest element in the sorted order, not the  $k^{\text{th}}$  distinct element. You must solve it in  $O(n)$  time complexity.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [3, 2, 1, 5, 6, 4], k = 2`  
**Output:** `5`

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5, 5, 6], k = 4`  
**Output:** `4`

### Constraints:

- `1 <= k <= nums.length <= 105`
- `-104 <= nums[i] <= 104`

### 3) Maximum Gap

Given an integer array `nums`, return *the maximum difference between two successive elements in its sorted form*. If the array contains less than two elements, return 0.

You must write an algorithm that runs in linear time and uses linear extra space.

#### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [3,6,9,1]`

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** The sorted form of the array is `[1,3,6,9]`, either `(3,6)` or `(6,9)` has the maximum difference 3.

#### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [10]`

**Output:** 0

**Explanation:** The array contains less than 2 elements, therefore return 0.

#### Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 105`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 109`

### 4) Remove duplicate letters

Given a string `s`, remove duplicate letters so that every letter appears once and only once. You must make sure your result is **the smallest in lexicographical order** among all possible results.

#### Example 1:

**Input:** `s = "bcabc"`

**Output:** `"abc"`

#### Example 2:

**Input:** `s = "cbacdcbc"`

**Output:** `"acdb"`

#### Constraints:

- `1 <= s.length <= 104`
- `s` consists of lowercase English letters.

### 5) Shortest Subarray with Sum at Least K

Given an integer array `nums` and an integer `k`, return *the length of the shortest non-empty subarray of `nums` with a sum of at least `k`*. If there is no such **subarray**, return -1.

A **subarray** is a **contiguous** part of an array.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** `nums = [1], k = 1`

**Output:** 1

**Example 2:**

**Input:** `nums = [1,2], k = 4`

**Output:** -1

**Example 3:**

**Input:** `nums = [2,-1,2], k = 3`

**Output:** 3

**Constraints:**

- `1 <= nums.length <= 105`
- `-105 <= nums[i] <= 105`
- `1 <= k <= 109`

**Submissions**

1) For each question above, explain in detail the algorithm you use to solve the problem including the complexity analysis and efficiency. Include your explanation in a readme file and submit to Canvas

2) Submit your code to a Github private repository and share your repository with instructor and grader using their email addresses

Grader's email address: [khassansreedhara@horizon.csueastbay.edu](mailto:khassansreedhara@horizon.csueastbay.edu)