function does not work for all values, but may still work for **some** values. Given an integer array nums, representing the sequence, that contains unique numbers and may or may not be

sorted, return the number of values that are guaranteed to be found using the function, for every possible pivot selection.

Example 1:

Input: nums = [7]Output: 1 **Explanation:** Searching for value 7 is guaranteed to be found. Since the sequence has only one element, 7 will be chosen as the pivot. Because the pivot equals

the target, the function will return true.

Example 2:

Input: nums = [-1,5,2]Output: 1 **Explanation:** Searching for value -1 is guaranteed to be found. If -1 was chosen as the pivot, the function would return true. If 5 was chosen as the pivot, 5 and 2 would be removed. In the next loop, the sequence would have only -1 and the function would return true. If 2 was chosen as the pivot, 2 would be removed. In the next loop, the sequence would have -1 and 5. No matter which number was chosen as the next pivot, the function would find -1 and return true. Searching for value 5 is NOT guaranteed to be found.

If 2 was chosen as the pivot, -1, 5 and 2 would be removed. The sequence would be empty and the function would return false.

Searching for value 2 is NOT guaranteed to be found. If 5 was chosen as the pivot, 5 and 2 would be removed. In the next loop, the sequence would have only -1 and the function would return false.

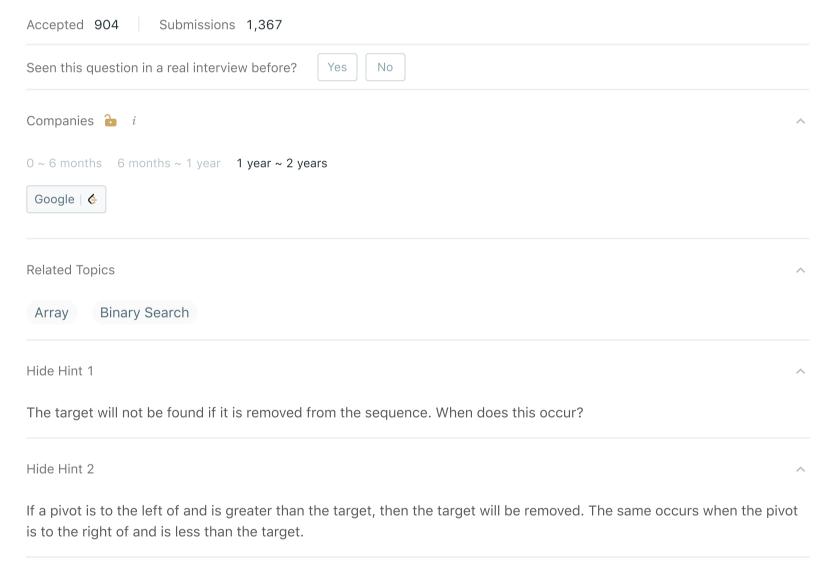
Because only -1 is guaranteed to be found, you should return 1.

Constraints:

Hide Hint 3

- $1 \le \text{nums.length} \le 10^5$
- $-10^5 \le nums[i] \le 10^5$
- All the values of nums are unique.

Follow-up: If nums has **duplicates**, would you modify your algorithm? If so, how?



Since any element can be chosen as the pivot, for any target NOT to be removed, the condition described in the previous hint must never occur.

≡ Problems

➢ Pick One

▶ Run Code ^