

1570. Dot Product of Two Sparse Vectors

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Given two sparse vectors, compute their dot product.

Implement class `SparseVector` :

- `SparseVector(nums)` Initializes the object with the vector `nums`
- `dotProduct(vec)` Compute the dot product between the instance of `SparseVector` and `vec`

A **sparse vector** is a vector that has mostly zero values, you should store the sparse vector **efficiently** and compute the dot product between two `SparseVector`.

Follow up: What if only one of the vectors is sparse?

Example 1:

Input: `nums1 = [1,0,0,2,3]`, `nums2 = [0,3,0,4,0]`
Output: 8
Explanation: `v1 = SparseVector(nums1)` , `v2 = SparseVector(nums2)`
`v1.dotProduct(v2) = 1*0 + 0*3 + 0*0 + 2*4 + 3*0 = 8`

Example 2:

Input: `nums1 = [0,1,0,0,0]`, `nums2 = [0,0,0,0,2]`
Output: 0
Explanation: `v1 = SparseVector(nums1)` , `v2 = SparseVector(nums2)`
`v1.dotProduct(v2) = 0*0 + 1*0 + 0*0 + 0*0 + 0*2 = 0`

Example 3:

Input: `nums1 = [0,1,0,0,2,0,0]`, `nums2 = [1,0,0,0,3,0,4]`
Output: 6

Constraints:

- `n == nums1.length == nums2.length`
- `1 <= n <= 105`
- `0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 100`

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Because the vector is sparse, use a data structure that stores the index and value where the element is nonzero.

```
1 class SparseVector {
2
3     List<int[]> pairs;
4
5     SparseVector(int[] nums) {
6         pairs = new ArrayList<>();
7         for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
8             if (nums[i] != 0) {
9                 pairs.add(new int[]{i, nums[i]});
10            }
11        }
12    }
13
14    // Return the dotProduct of two sparse vectors
15    public int dotProduct(SparseVector vec) {
16        int result = 0, p = 0, q = 0;
17        while (p < pairs.size() && q < vec.pairs.size()) {
18            if (pairs.get(p)[0] == vec.pairs.get(q)[0]) {
19                result += pairs.get(p)[1] * vec.pairs.get(q)[1];
20                p++;
21                q++;
22            }
23            else if (pairs.get(p)[0] > vec.pairs.get(q)[0]) {
24                q++;
25            }
26            else {
27                p++;
28            }
29        }
30        return result;
31    }
32 }
```

