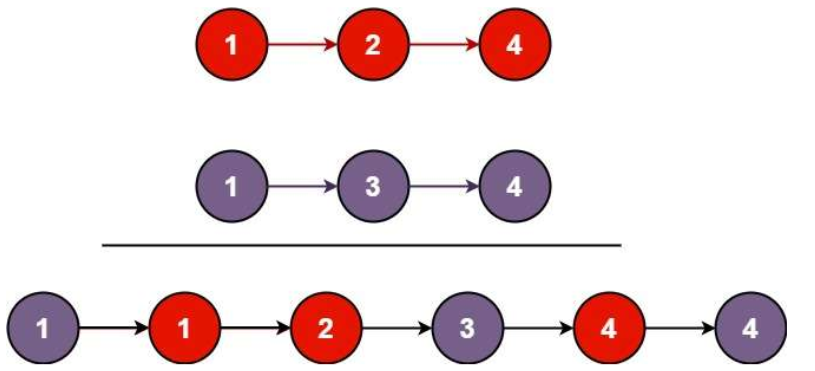
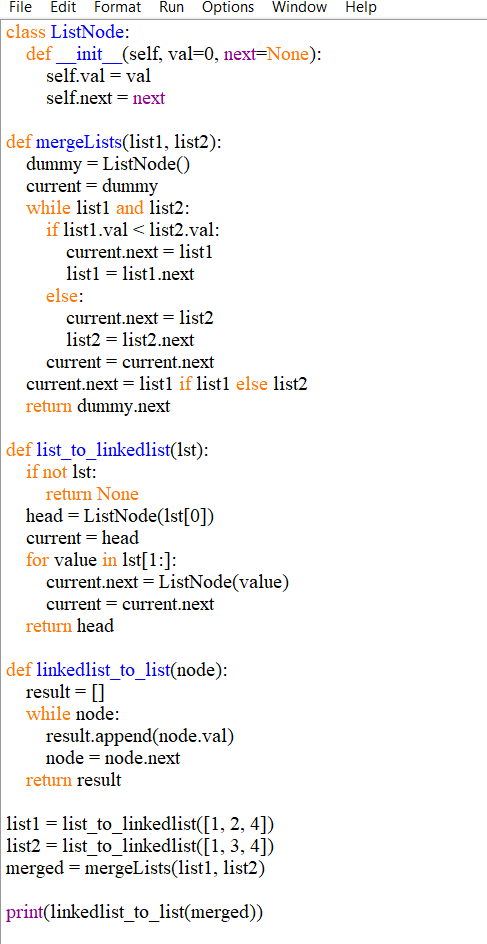
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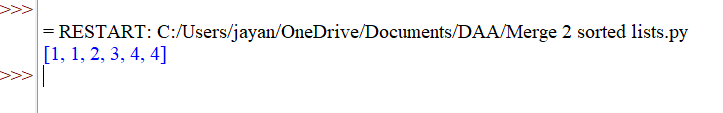
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1. **Merge Two Sorted Lists** You are given the heads of two sorted linked lists list1 and list2. Merge the two lists in a one sorted list. The list should be made by splicing together the nodes of the first two lists. Return the head of the merged linked list.

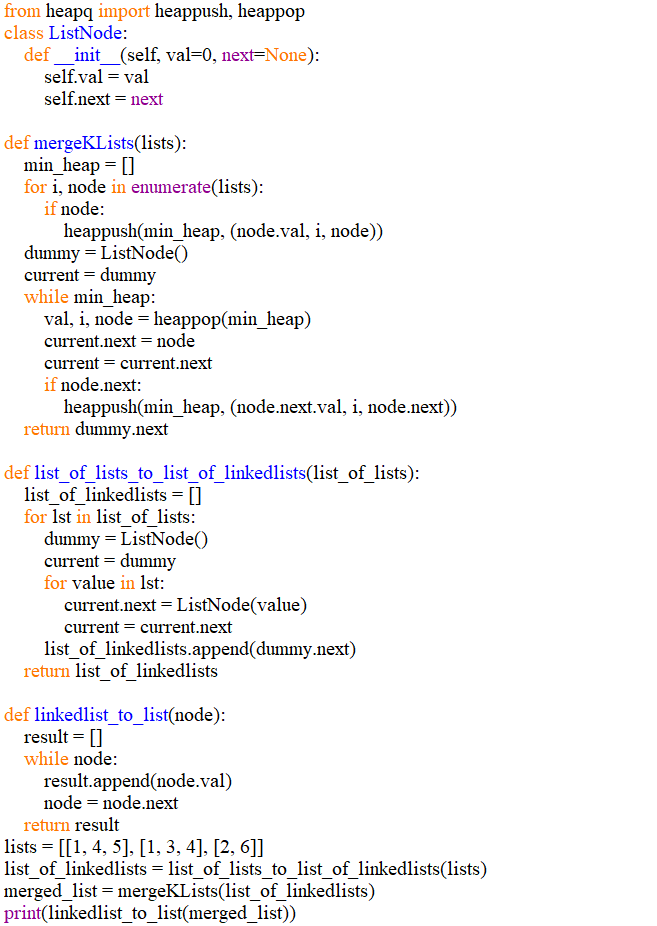


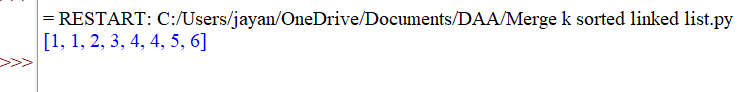
Example 1: Input: list1 = [1,2,4], list2 = [1,3,4] Output: [1,1,2,3,4,4]





**2.** **Merge k Sorted Lists** You are given an array of k linked-lists lists, each linked-list is sorted in ascending order. Merge all the linked-lists into one sorted linked-list and return it. Example 1: Input: lists = [[1,4,5],[1,3,4],[2,6]] Output: [1,1,2,3,4,4,5,6] Explanation: The linked-lists are: [ 1->4->5, 1->3->4, 2->6 ] merging them into one sorted list: 1->1->2->3->4->4->5->6





**3. Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array**

Given an integer array nums sorted in non-decreasing order, remove the duplicates inplace such that each unique element appears only once. The relative order of the elements should be kept the same. Since it is impossible to change the length of the array in some languages, you must instead have the result be placed in the first part of the array nums. More formally, if there are k elements after removing the duplicates, then the first k elements of nums should hold the final result. It does not matter what you leave beyond the first k elements. Return k after placing the final result in the first k slots of nums. Do not allocate extra space for another array. You must do this by modifying the input array in-place with O(1) extra memory.

Custom Judge:

The judge will test your solution with the following code:

int[] nums = [...]; // Input array

int[] expectedNums = [...]; // The expected answer with correct length

int k = removeDuplicates(nums); // Calls your implementation

assert k == expectedNums.length;

for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {

assert nums[i] == expectedNums[i];

}

If all assertions pass, then your solution will be accepted.

Example 1:

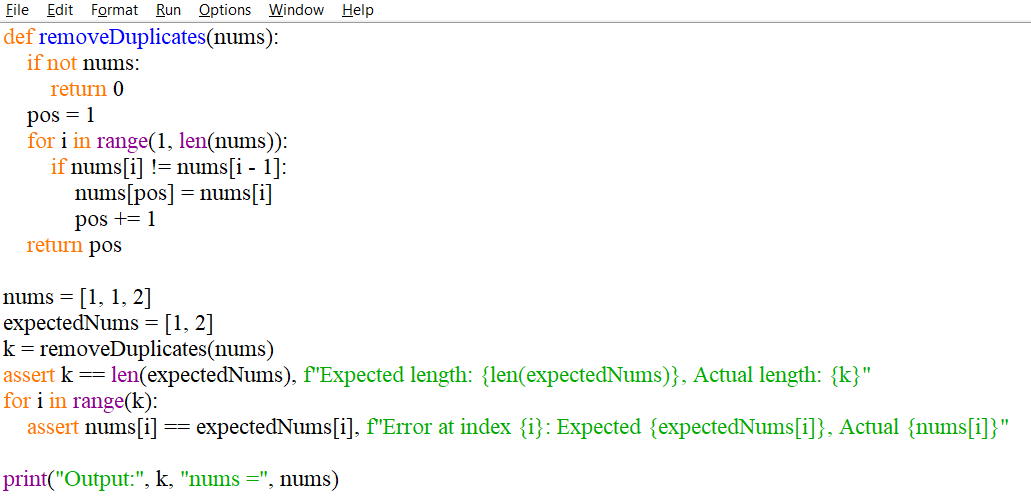
Input: nums = [1,1,2]

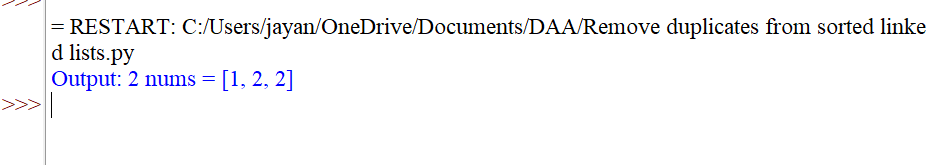
Output: 2, nums = [1,2,\_]

Explanation: Your function should return k = 2, with the first two elements of nums being

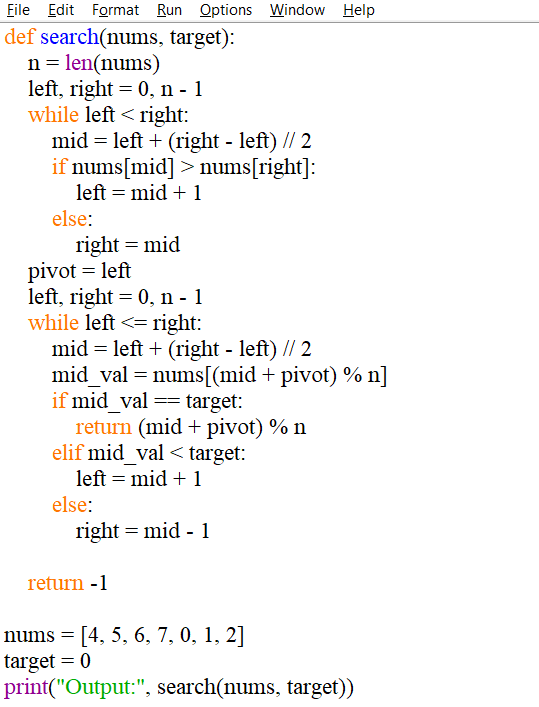
1 and 2 respectively.

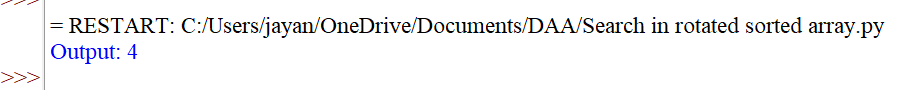
It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).





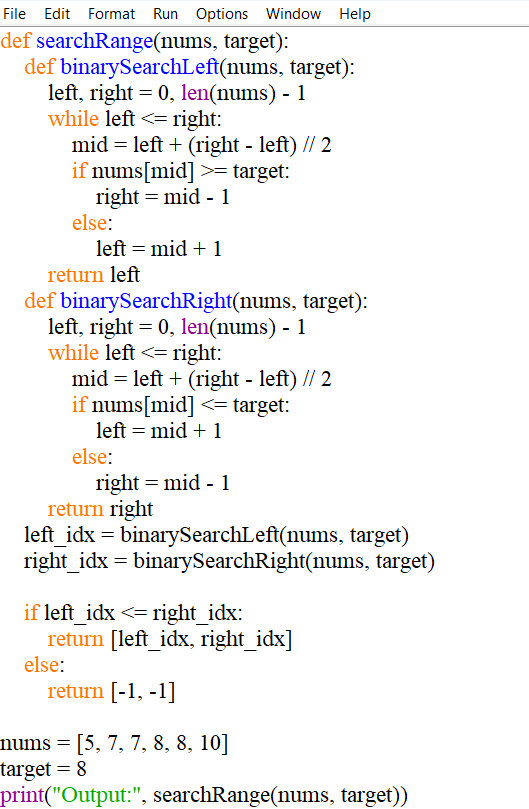
**4. Search in Rotated Sorted Array** There is an integer array nums sorted in ascending order (with distinct values). Prior to being passed to your function, nums is possibly rotated at an unknown pivot index k (1 <= k < nums.length) such that the resulting array is [nums[k], nums[k+1], ..., nums[n1], nums[0], nums[1], ..., nums[k-1]] (0-indexed). For example, [0,1,2,4,5,6,7] might be rotated at pivot index 3 and become [4,5,6,7,0,1,2]. Given the array nums after the possible rotation and an integer target, return the index of target if it is in nums, or -1 if it is not in nums. You must write an algorithm with O(log n) runtime complexity. Example 1: Input: nums = [4,5,6,7,0,1,2], target = 0 Output: 4

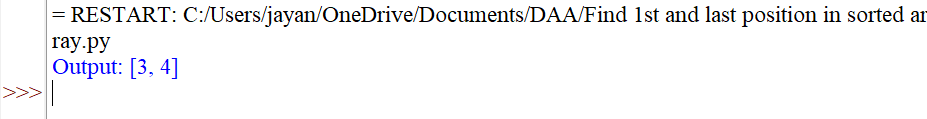




**5. Find First and Last Position of Element in Sorted Array** Given an array of integers nums sorted in non-decreasing order, find the starting and ending position of a given target value. If target is not found in the array, return [-1, -1]. You must write an algorithm with O(log n) runtime complexity.

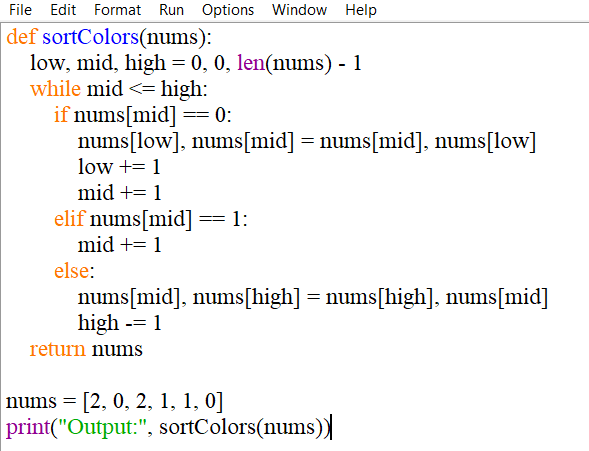
Example 1: Input: nums = [5,7,7,8,8,10], target = 8 Output: [3,4]

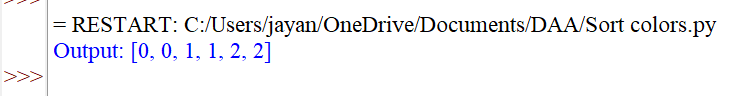




**6. Sort Colors** Given an array nums with n objects colored red, white, or blue, sort them in-place so that objects of the same color are adjacent, with the colors in the order red, white, and blue. We will use the integers 0, 1, and 2 to represent the color red, white, and blue, respectively. You must solve this problem without using the library's sort function.

Example 1: Input: nums = [2,0,2,1,1,0] Output: [0,0,1,1,2,2]

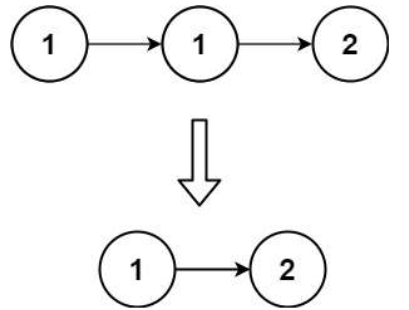




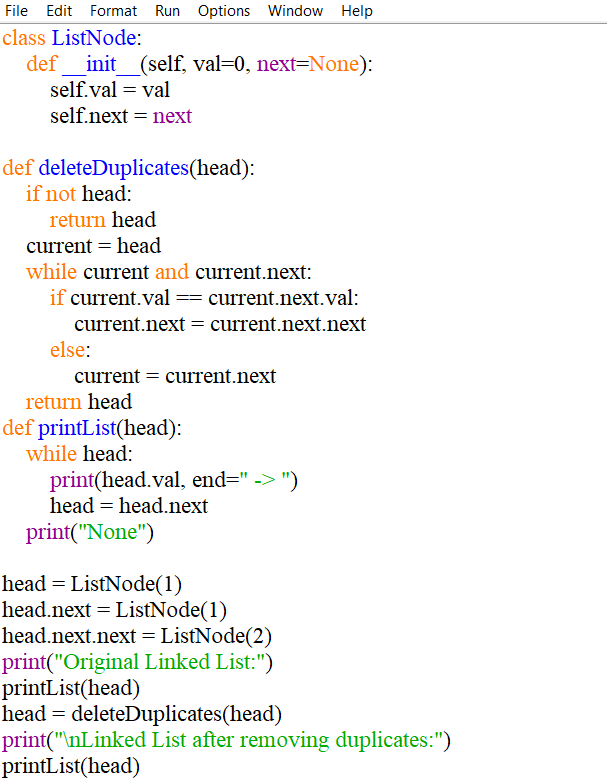
**7. Remove Duplicates from Sorted List**

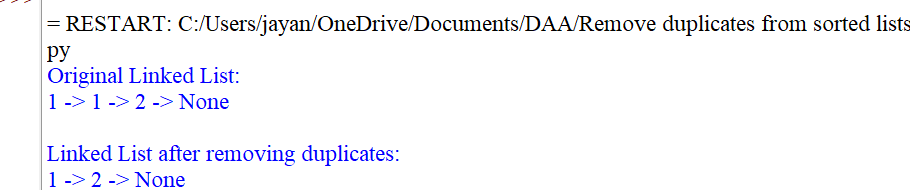
Given the head of a sorted linked list, delete all duplicates such that each element appears

only once. Return the linked list sorted as well.



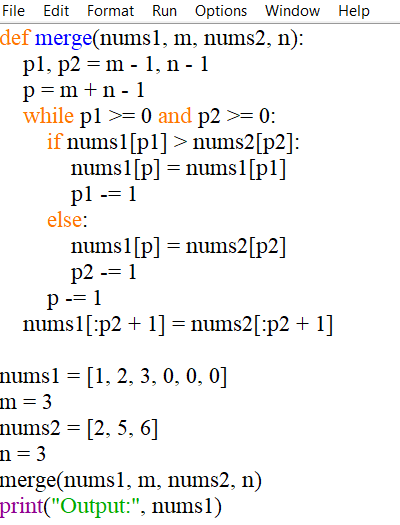
Example 1: Input: head = [1,1,2] Output: [1,2]

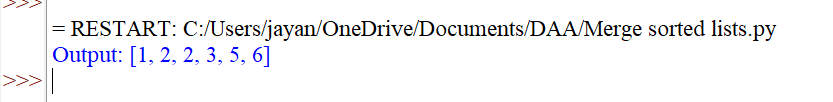




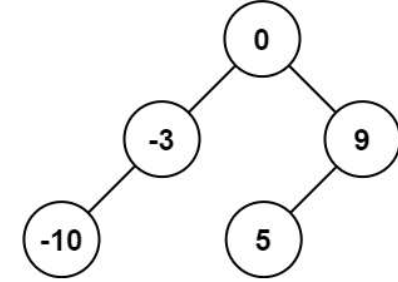
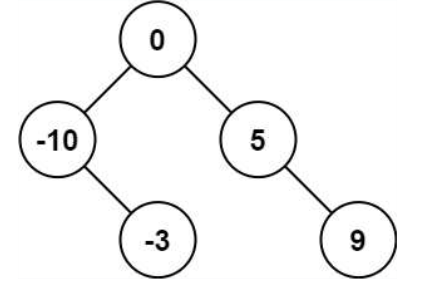
**8. Merge Sorted Array** You are given two integer arrays nums1 and nums2, sorted in non-decreasing order, and two integers m and n, representing the number of elements in nums1 and nums2 respectively. Merge nums1 and nums2 into a single array sorted in non-decreasing order. The final sorted array should not be returned by the function, but instead be stored inside the array nums1. To accommodate this, nums1 has a length of m + n, where the first m elements denote the elements that should be merged, and the last n elements are set to 0 and should be ignored. nums2 has a length of n.

Example 1: Input: nums1 = [1,2,3,0,0,0], m = 3, nums2 = [2,5,6], n = 3 Output: [1,2,2,3,5,6] Explanation: The arrays we are merging are [1,2,3] and [2,5,6]. The result of the merge is [1,2,2,3,5,6] with the underlined elements coming from nums1.

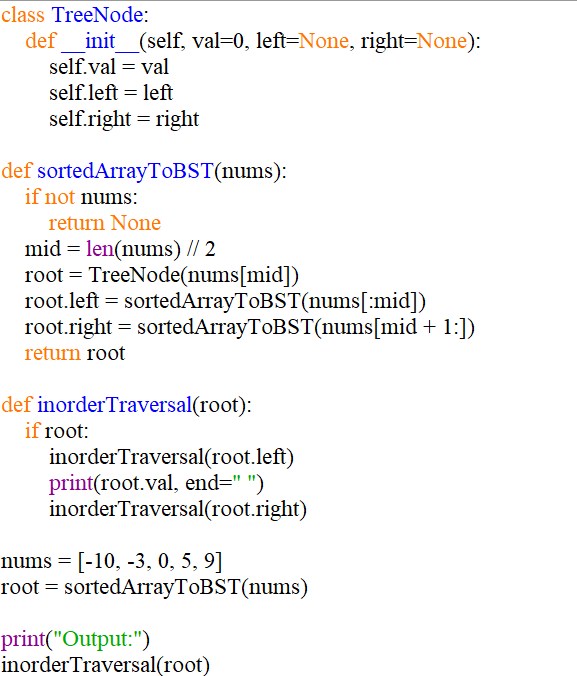


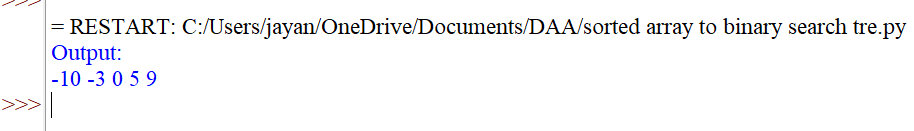


**9. Convert Sorted Array to Binary Search Tree** Given an integer array nums where the elements are sorted in ascending order, convert it to a height-balanced binary search tree.

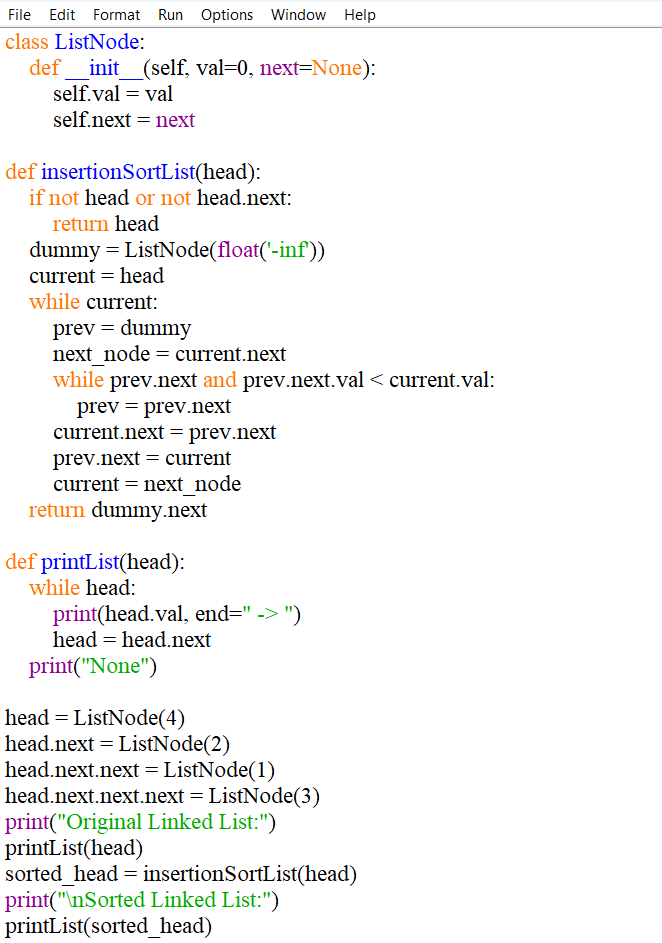
 

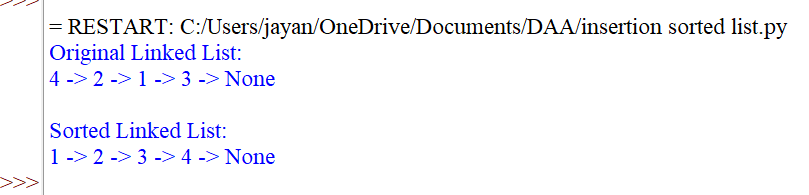
Example 1: Input: nums = [-10,-3,0,5,9] Output: [0,-3,9,-10,null,5] Explanation: [0,-10,5,null,-3,null,9] is also accepted



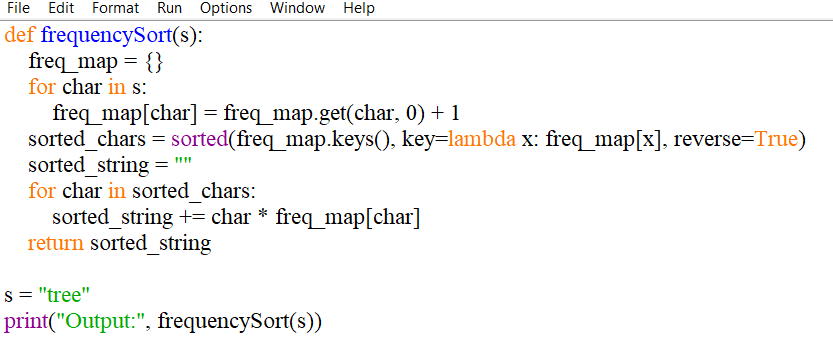


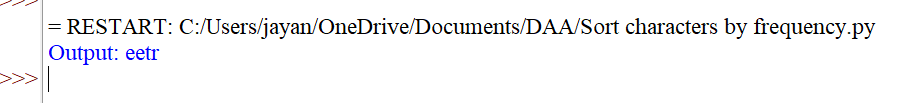
**10. Insertion Sort List** Given the head of a singly linked list, sort the list using insertion sort, and return the sorted list's head. The steps of the insertion sort algorithm: 1. Insertion sort iterates, consuming one input element each repetition and growing a sorted output list. 2. At each iteration, insertion sort removes one element from the input data, finds the location it belongs within the sorted list and inserts it there. 3. It repeats until no input elements remain. The following is a graphical example of the insertion sort algorithm. The partially sorted list (black) initially contains only the first element in the list. One element (red) is removed from the input data and inserted in-place into the sorted list with each iteration.



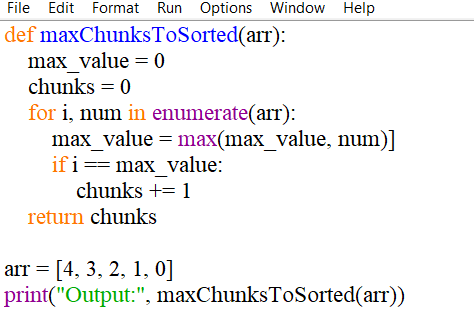


**11. Sort Characters By Frequency** Given a string s, sort it in decreasing order based on the frequency of the characters. The frequency of a character is the number of times it appears in the string. Return the sorted string. If there are multiple answers, return any of them. Example 1: Input: s = "tree" Output: "eert" Explanation: 'e' appears twice while 'r' and 't' both appear once. So 'e' must appear before both 'r' and 't'. Therefore "eetr" is also a valid answer.





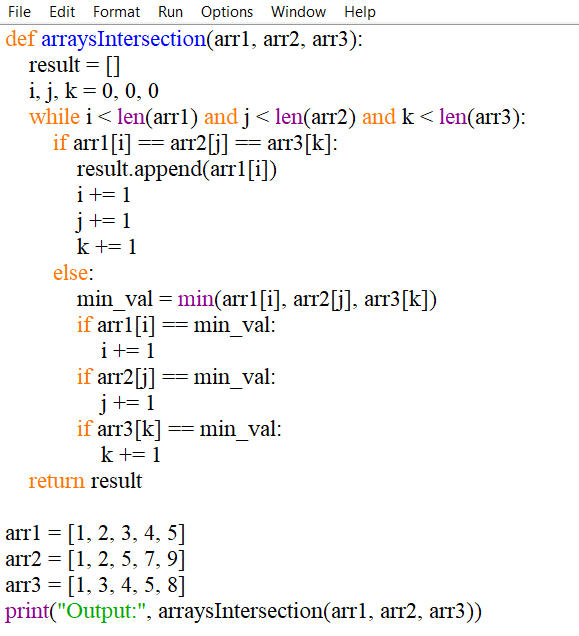
**12. Max Chunks To Make Sorted** You are given an integer array arr of length n that represents a permutation of the integers in the range [0, n - 1]. We split arr into some number of chunks (i.e., partitions), and individually sort each chunk. After concatenating them, the result should equal the sorted array. Return the largest number of chunks we can make to sort the array. Example 1: Input: arr = [4,3,2,1,0] Output: 1 Explanation: Splitting into two or more chunks will not return the required result. For example, splitting into [4, 3], [2, 1, 0] will result in [3, 4, 0, 1, 2], which isn't sorted.

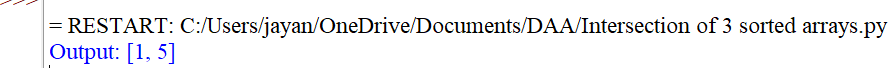




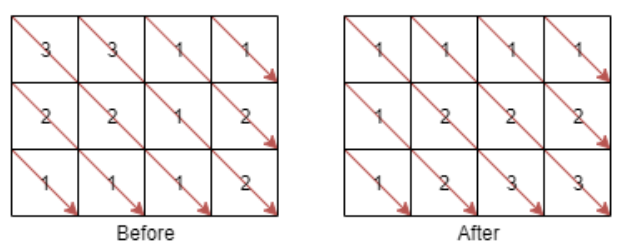
**13. Intersection of Three Sorted Arrays** Given three integer arrays arr1, arr2 and arr3 sorted in strictly increasing order, return a sorted array of only the integers that appeared in all three arrays.

Example 1: Input: arr1 = [1,2,3,4,5], arr2 = [1,2,5,7,9], arr3 = [1,3,4,5,8] Output: [1,5] Explanation: Only 1 and 5 appeared in the three arrays.





**14. Sort the Matrix Diagonally** A matrix diagonal is a diagonal line of cells starting from some cell in either the topmost row or leftmost column and going in the bottom-right direction until reaching the matrix's end. For example, the matrix diagonal starting from mat[2][0], where mat is a 6 x 3 matrix, includes cells mat[2][0], mat[3][1], and mat[4][2]. Given an m x n matrix mat of integers, sort each matrix diagonal in ascending order and return the resulting matrix.



Example 1: Input: mat = [[3,3,1,1],[2,2,1,2],[1,1,1,2]] Output: [[1,1,1,1],[1,2,2,2],[1,2,3,3]]

