

# Product of Array Except Self

array = [ 1                  2                  3                  4 ]  
          ||                  ||                  ||                  ||  
      (2 \* 3 \* 4)    (1 \* 3 \* 4)    (1 \* 2 \* 4)    (1 \* 2 \* 3)  
          ||                  ||                  ||                  ||

modified  
array = [ 24                  12                  8                  6 ]

$$arr = [1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4]$$

$$OIP = [24 \quad 12 \quad 8 \quad 6]$$

# Let's do some observation Guy's

- → Parfin Product from right to left
- → Parfin Product from left to right

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{rcl} 1 * 24 & = & 24 \\ 1 * 12 & = & 12 \\ 2 * 4 & = & 8 \\ 6 * 1 & = & 6 \end{array}$$

→ Designed OIP

# Algorithm :-

$$\text{arr} = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4]$$

Note

Step.1) Create two array L[] & R[]

→ L[] → Store the Product of left Penguin except self

→ R[] → Store the Product of Right Penguin except self

Step.2) Create a result array that store our OLP

$$L[] \rightarrow [1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 6]$$

$$R[] \rightarrow [24 \ 12 \ 4 \ 1]$$

$$\text{result}[i] = L[i] * R[i] \rightarrow [24 \ 12 \ 8 \ 6]$$



```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<int> productExceptSelf(vector<int>& nums) {
4         // array size
5         int n = nums.size();
6         // store the left prefix product except self
7         vector<int> L(n, 1);
8         // store the right prefix product except self
9         vector<int> R(n, 1);
10
11        // store our result
12        vector<int> result(n, 1);
13
14        // fill the left prefix product array
15        for(int i = 1; i < n; i++)
16            L[i] = L[i-1] * nums[i-1];
17
18        // fill the right prefix product array
19        for(int i = n-2; i >= 0; i--)
20            R[i] = R[i+1] * nums[i+1];
21
22        // At the end fill the result array
23        // which is a multiple of left prefix * right prefix
24        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
25            result[i] = L[i] * R[i];
26
27        // all done bro
28        // just return the result array
29        return result;
30    }
31};
```

nums = [1, 2, 3, 4]

L[] = [1, 1, 2, 6]

X

R[] = [24, 12, 4, 1]

↓

result[] = [24, 24, 8, 6]

↑

Desired O/P

\* Time Complexity =  $O(n)$

\* Space Complexity =  $O(n)$

Follow up

Can we do it in  $O(1)$  Space

Note:- OLP Array not considered as extra space

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Given in Question









