

Product of Array Except Self

arr = [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

- → Prefix Product from right to left
- → Prefix Product from left to right

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

→ 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 = $O(n)$

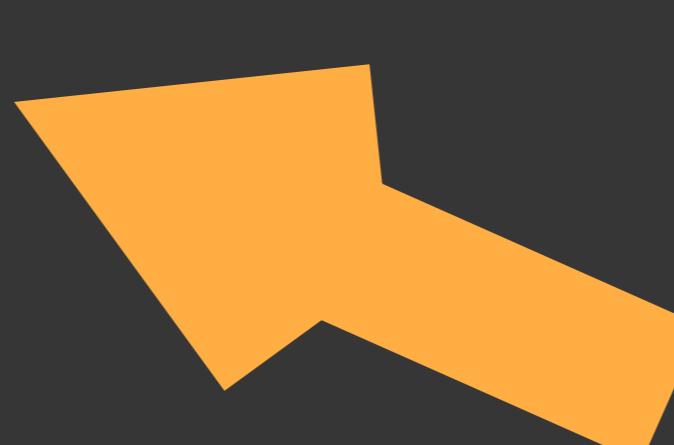
* Space Complexity = $O(n)$

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

Constant Space Approach

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

Step-1 Fill the left Prefix Product in result array

```
for(int i=1; i<n; i++)  
    result[i] = result[i-1] * arr[i-1];
```

$\text{result}[] = [1, 1, 2, 6]$

Step-2 Fill the right Prefix Product in result array
int Product = arr[n-1] \Rightarrow ④

```
for(int i=n-2; i>=0; i--) {  
    result[i] = result[i] * Product;  
    Product *= arr[i];
```

y

Step 3 return the result array

$$\text{result} = [1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 6]$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{product} &= \text{arr}[n-1]; \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$

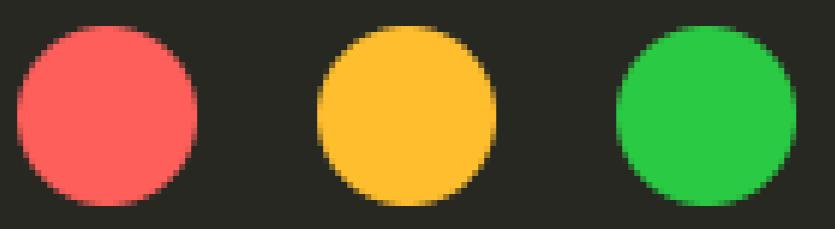
for (n-2 to 0) {
 result[i] *= product;
 product *= arr[i];

$$\text{result} = [24, 12, 8, \underline{6}]$$

result	Product
$2 \times 4 = 8$	4
$1 \times 12 = 12$	$4 \times 3 = 12$
$1 \times 24 = 24$	$12 \times 2 = 24$

Time :- 

Space :- 



Source Code

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<int> productExceptSelf(vector<int>& nums) {
4         // array size
5         int n = nums.size();
6
7         // our answer store here
8         vector<int> ans(n,1);
9
10        // calculate the prefix left product
11        for(int i = 1; i < n; i++)
12            ans[i] = ans[i-1] * nums[i-1];
13
14        // calculate the prefix right product
15        int product_right = nums[n-1];
16        for(int i = n-2; i >= 0; i--){
17            ans[i] *= product_right;
18            product_right*=nums[i];
19        }
20        return ans;
21    }
22};
```

