

# Equalize the Array

Given an array of integers, determine the minimum number of elements to delete to leave only elements of equal value.

### Example

$arr = [1, 2, 2, 3]$

Delete the 2 elements 1 and 3 leaving  $arr = [2, 2]$ . If both twos plus either the 1 or the 3 are deleted, it takes 3 deletions to leave either [3] or [1]. The minimum number of deletions is 2.

### Function Description

Complete the `equalizeArray` function in the editor below.

`equalizeArray` has the following parameter(s):

- `int arr[n]`: an array of integers

### Returns

- `int`: the minimum number of deletions required

### Input Format

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , the number of elements in  $arr$ .  
The next line contains  $n$  space-separated integers  $arr[i]$ .

### Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 100$
- $1 \leq arr[i] \leq 100$

### Sample Input

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
5	<code>arr[] size n = 5</code>
3 3 2 1 3	<code>arr = [3, 3, 2, 1, 3]</code>

### Sample Output

2

### Explanation

Delete  $arr[2] = 2$  and  $arr[3] = 1$  to leave  $arr' = [3, 3, 3]$ . This is minimal. The only other options are to delete 4 elements to get an array of either [1] or [2].

