

040. Combination Sum II

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- BackTracking+array

Description

Given a collection of candidate numbers (**C**) and a target number (**T**), find all unique combinations in **C** where the candidate numbers sums to **T**.

Each number in **C** may only be used **once** in the combination.

Note:

- All numbers (including target) will be positive integers.
- The solution set must not contain duplicate combinations.

For example, given candidate set `[10, 1, 2, 7, 6, 1, 5]` and target `8`,

A solution set is:

```
[
  [1, 7],
  [1, 2, 5],
  [2, 6],
  [1, 1, 6]
]
```

1. Thought line

2. BackTracking+array

```
1 class Solution {
2 private:
3     void backTrackingSum(vector<int>& nums, int target, int sum, int st, vector<vector<int>>& result, vector<int>& temp){
4         if (sum == target) {
5             result.push_back(temp);
6             return;
7         }
8         if (st>=nums.size() || sum > target || sum+nums[st]>target) return;
9
10        for (int i = st; i<=nums.size()-1; ++i){
11            temp.push_back(nums[i]);
12            backTrackingSum(nums, target, sum+nums[i], i+1, result, temp);
13            temp.pop_back();
14            /* avoid duplicate elements */
15            while(i+1<=nums.size()-1&&nums[i+1]==nums[i]) ++i;
16        }
17    }
18
19 public:
20     vector<vector<int>> combinationSum2(vector<int>& candidates, int target) {
21         vector<vector<int>> result;
22         vector<int> temp;
23         sort(candidates.begin(),candidates.end());
```

```
24     backTrackingSum(candidates, target, 0, 0, result, temp);
25     return result;
26 }
27 };
```