

Two Pointers Approach

↳ Sorted array → $[20, (40, 50, 75, 120, 145, 200)]$
 $(i, j) \Rightarrow \text{arr}(i) + \text{arr}(j) = \underline{\text{target}}$

$a + b = \text{target}$ ↓ entered by user

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{target} = 90 \\ \underline{(1, 2)} \Rightarrow \underline{40 + 50} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = \underline{\underline{90}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$a = 20 \leftarrow$$

$$* \text{ target} - b = 90 - 20 = 70 \leftarrow$$

↳ searching on

← sorted array

remaining elements

Linear Search

$$O(n^2)$$

Boote

force

approach

Binary search

$$O(n \log n)$$

$$145 + 20$$

$$165$$

$$120 + 20$$

$$140$$

Two Pointer Approach

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
20	40	50	75	120	145	200
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
l	l	l	l	l	l	l

(l, r) ending
Starting index

for i = 0 to n-1:

if $arr(l) + arr(r) == target$:

return l, r

elif $arr(l) + arr(r) > target$:

$$20 + 200$$

$$220 > 90$$

$$r = r - 1$$

else:

$$l = l + 1$$

return -1, -1

↳ No such kind of pair exists
which add up & give the
given target value.

$O(n)$