

167. Two Sum II - Input Array Is Sorted

Given a **1-indexed** array of integers numbers that is already **sorted in non-decreasing order**, find two numbers such that they add up to a specific target number. Let these two numbers be numbers[index₁] and numbers[index₂] where $1 \leq \text{index}_1 < \text{index}_2 \leq \text{numbers.length}$.

Return *the indices of the two numbers*, index₁ and index₂, **added by one** as an integer array [index₁, index₂] of length 2.

The tests are generated such that there is **exactly one solution**. You **may not** use the same element twice.

Your solution must use only constant extra space.

Example 1:

Input: numbers = [2,7,11,15], target = 9

Output: [1,2]

Explanation: The sum of 2 and 7 is 9. Therefore, index₁ = 1, index₂ = 2. We return [1, 2].

Example 2:

Input: numbers = [2,3,4], target = 6

Output: [1,3]

Explanation: The sum of 2 and 4 is 6. Therefore index₁ = 1, index₂ = 3. We return [1, 3].

Example 3:

Input: numbers = [-1,0], target = -1

Output: [1,2]

Explanation: The sum of -1 and 0 is -1. Therefore index₁ = 1, index₂ = 2. We return [1, 2].

Constraints:

- $2 \leq \text{numbers.length} \leq 3 * 10^4$
- $-1000 \leq \text{numbers}[i] \leq 1000$
- numbers is sorted in **non-decreasing order**.
- $-1000 \leq \text{target} \leq 1000$

- The tests are generated such that there is **exactly one solution**.