

题目:

Given an array containing  $n$  distinct numbers taken from  $0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ , find the one that is missing from the array.

For example,

Given  $nums = [0, 1, 3]$  return  $2$ .

**Note:**

Your algorithm should run in linear runtime complexity. Could you implement it using only constant extra space complexity?

**Credits:**

Special thanks to [@jianchao.li.fighter](#) for adding this problem and creating all test cases.

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1.时间 :  $O(N)$ ; 空间 :  $O(N)$     ->使用额外空间

```
class Solution {
```

```
public:
```

```
    int missingNumber(vector<int>& nums) {
```

```
        if (nums.empty()) return 0;
```

```
        std::unordered_map<int, int> hashTable;
```

```

        /* 每个元素最多出现一次 */

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); ++i)

            hashTable[nums[i]] = 1;

        /* 检测缺失的元素 */

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.size() + 1; ++i){

            if (hashTable.find(i) == hashTable.end())

                return i;

        }

        return 0;

    }

};

```

2.时间： $O(N)$ ；空间： $O(1)$      $\rightarrow 0 \sim n$  相加-数组中的数，缺点：可能会溢出

3.时间： $O(N)$ ；空间： $O(1)$

```
class Solution {
```

```
    /* 利用  $0^a = a, a^b = a$  */
```

```
    /* 1.从所有  $0 \sim n$  的数异或一遍；
```

```
    2.将异或后的数把数组中的数异或一遍，这样出现过两次的数都被置 0，剩下的就是
```

```
    0^missing num = missing num;
```

```
    */
```

```
public:
```

```
    int missingNumber(vector<int>& nums) {
```

```

        if (nums.empty()) return 0;

        int result = nums.size();

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); ++i){

            result ^= (i ^ nums[i]);

        }

        return result;

    }

};

```

4.时间：O ( N ); 空间：O ( 1 )

```

class Solution {

    /* 将数字 x 放在位置 i 上，最后扫描一次，如果 num[i] != i，那么 i 即是所求，

        注意，例如数据：[1,2,3,4,5]，这里 5 超出数组下标上界，需要额外处理*/

public:

    int missingNumber(vector<int>& nums) {

        if (nums.empty()) return 0;

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.size();){

            int& num = nums[i];

            if (num >= nums.size()){

                ++i;

```

```
        continue;

    } else if (num != i){

        std::swap(num, nums[num]);

    } else{

        i++;

    }

}

for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); ++i){

    if (nums[i] != i) return i;

}

/* 在[0,1,2,3,4]这种情况时 , 返回 nums.size() */

return nums.size();

}

};
```