3371. Identify the Largest Outlier in an Array

Solved ●

Medium Topics Companies Hint

You are given an integer array `nums`. This array contains `n` elements, where **exactly** `n - 2` elements are **special numbers**. One of the remaining **two** elements is the *sum* of these **special numbers**, and the other is an **outlier**.

An **outlier** is defined as a number that is *neither* one of the original special numbers *nor* the element representing the sum of those numbers.

Note that special numbers, the sum element, and the outlier must have **distinct** indices, but *may* share the **same** value.

Return the **largest** potential **outlier** in `nums`.

Example 1:

> **Input:** nums = [2,3,5,10]
>
> **Output:** 10
>
> **Explanation:**
>
> The special numbers could be 2 and 3, thus making their sum 5 and the outlier 10.

Example 2:

> **Input:** nums = [-2,-1,-3,-6,4]
>
> **Output:** 4
>
> **Explanation:**
>
> The special numbers could be -2, -1, and -3, thus making their sum -6 and the outlier 4.

Example 3:

> **Input:** nums = [1,1,1,1,1,5,5]
>
> **Output:** 5
>
> **Explanation:**
>
> The special numbers could be 1, 1, 1, 1, and 1, thus making their sum 5 and the other 5 as the outlier.

Constraints:

- `3 <= nums.length <= 10^5`
- `-1000 <= nums[i] <= 1000`
- The input is generated such that at least **one** potential outlier exists in `nums`.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Yes No

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Hint 1

Hint 2

Discussion (49)