

You are given a read only array of  $n$  integers from 1 to  $n$ .

Each integer appears exactly once except  $A$  which appears twice and  $B$  which is missing.

Return  $A$  and  $B$ .

*Note: Your algorithm should have a linear runtime complexity. Could you implement it without using extra memory?*

*Note that in your output  $A$  should precede  $B$ .*

**Example:**

Input: [3 1 2 5 3]

Output: [3, 4]

$A = 3, B = 4$