Given an array of integers [nums] containing [n + 1] integers where each integer is in the range [1, n] inclusive.

There is only **one repeated number** in [nums], return *this repeated number*.

You must solve the problem without modifying the array nums and using only constant extra space.

## Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,3,4,2,2]
Output: 2
```

## Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [3,1,3,4,2]
Output: 3
```

# Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [3,3,3,3,3]
Output: 3
```

#### **Constraints:**

- $1 \le n \le 10^5$
- nums.length == n + 1
- 1 <= nums[i] <= n
- All the integers in nums appear only **once** except for **precisely one integer** which appears **two or more** times.

### Follow up:

- How can we prove that at least one duplicate number must exist in nums?
- Can you solve the problem in linear runtime complexity?