Array Pair Sum

Problem

Given an integer array, output all the *unique* pairs that sum up to a specific value k.

So the input:

```
pair_sum([1,3,2,2],4)
```

would return 2 pairs:

(1,3) (2,2)

NOTE: FOR TESTING PURPOSES < CHANGE YOUR FUNCTION SO IT OUTPUTS THE NUMBER OF PAIRS

Solution

The O(N) algorithm uses the set data structure. We perform a linear pass from the beginning and for each element we check whether k-element is in the set of seen numbers. If it is, then we found a pair of sum k and add it to the output. If not, this element doesn't belong to a pair yet, and we add it to the set of seen elements.

The algorithm is really simple once we figure out using a set. The complexity is O(N) because we do a single linear scan of the array, and for each element we just check whether the corresponding number to form a pair is in the set or add the current element to the set. Insert and find operations of a set are both average O(1), so the algorithm is O(N) in total.

```
In [1]: def pair_sum(arr,k):
    if len(arr)<2:
        return

# Sets for tracking
    seen = set()
    output = set()

# For every number in array
    for num in arr:

# Set target difference
    target = k-num

# Add it to set if target hasn't been seen
    if target not in seen:
        seen.add(num)</pre>
```

```
else:
    # Add a tuple with the corresponding pair
    output.add( (min(num,target), max(num,target)) )

# FOR TESTING
return len(output)
# Nice one-liner for printing output
#return '\n'.join(map(str,list(output)))
```

```
In [2]: pair_sum([1,3,2,2],4)
```

Out[2]: 2

Test Your Solution

ALL TEST CASES PASSED

Good Job!