

I have a vector where every number in the range $1 \dots n$ appears once except for one number which appears twice.

Write a function for finding the number that appears twice.

Gotchas

We can do this with $O(1)$ additional memory.

Breakdown

To avoid using up extra memory space, lets use some math!

Solution

First, we sum all numbers $1 \dots n$. We can do this using the equation:

$$\frac{n^2 + n}{2}$$

because the numbers in $1 \dots n$ are a triangular series.

Second, we sum all numbers in our input vector, which should be the same as our other sum but with our repeat number added in twice. So the difference between these two sums is the repeated number!

Complexity

$O(n)$ time. We can sum all the numbers $1 \dots n$ in $O(1)$ time using the fancy formula, but it still takes $O(n)$ time to sum all the numbers in our input vector.

$O(1)$ additional space. The only additional vars we need to allocate are numbers.

Bonus

If our vector contains huge numbers or is really long, our sum might be so big it causes an integer overflow¹. What are some ways to protect against this?

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