# Ice Cream Parlor

Problem

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Two friends like to pool their money and go to the ice cream parlor. They always choose two distinct flavors and they spend all of their money.

Given a list of prices for the flavors of ice cream, select the two that will cost all of the money they have.

Example. 
$$m = 6 \ cost = [1, 3, 4, 5, 6]$$

The two flavors that cost 1 and 5 meet the criteria. Using 1-based indexing, they are at indices 1 and 4.

## **Function Description**

Complete the icecreamParlor function in the editor below.

icecreamParlor has the following parameter(s):

- . int m: the amount of money they have to spend
- · int cost[n]: the cost of each flavor of ice cream

#### Returns

. int[2]: the indices of the prices of the two flavors they buy, sorted ascending

# Input Format

The first line contains an integer, t, the number of trips to the ice cream parlor. The next t sets of lines each describe a visit.

Each trip is described as follows:

- 1. The integer m, the amount of money they have pooled.
- 2. The integer n, the number of flavors offered at the time.
- 3. n space-separated integers denoting the cost of each flavor:  $cost[cost[1], cost[2], \dots, cost[n]]$ .

Note: The index within the cost array represents the flavor of the ice cream purchased.

#### Constraints

- $1 \le t \le 50$
- $2 \le m \le 10^4$
- $2 \le n \le 10^4$
- $1 \leq cost[i] \leq 10^4$ .  $\forall \ i \in [1, n]$
- · There will always be a unique solution.

## Sample Input

## Sample Output

```
1 4
1 2
```

# Explanation

Sunny and Johnny make the following two trips to the parlor:

- 1. The first time, they pool together m=4 dollars. Of the five flavors available that day, flavors 1 and 4 have a total cost of 1+3=4.
- 2. The second time, they pool together m=4 dollars. Of the four flavors available that day, flavors 1 and 2 have a total cost of 2+2=4.