

Reach Target

Problem	Submissions	Leaderboard	Discussions
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Take the target as an integer input. Then print the indices of the two numbers such that they add to the target.
Note that the array is not sorted here. Two pointer answer must be unique.

Sample Input 0

6
-1 1 2 3 4 5
4

Sample Output 0

0 5
1 3

- 1 + 1

-1 + 5

-1 + 2

-1 + 3

-1 + 4
- 1 5

2 3

2 4

2 5
- 3 4

3 5
- 4 5

1 -1

1 + 3 = 4

3 + 1 = 4

~~3~~

~~-1~~

~~-1~~

pair - 2 we

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
{  
    for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)  
    {  
        int sum = arr[i] + arr[j];  
        if (sum == target)  
        {  
            print(i + " " + j);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- Given an array of integers nums and an integer target, return indices of the two numbers such that they add up to target.
- You may assume that each input would have exactly one solution, and you may not use the same element twice.
- Array sorted

Sample Input 0

4
2 7 11 15
n = 4

Sample Output 0

0 1
tar =

Explanation 0

Because nums[0] + nums[1] == 9, we return [0, 1].

Two pointers

↳ sorted array

left = 0
right = n-1

2 7 11 15

left → right

2 + 11 = 13

2 + 7 = 9

2 + 15 = 17

0 1 2 3 4

-1 0 6 3 6

left ↑ right ↓

while (left < right)

int sum = arr[left] + arr[right];

if (sum == tar)

return {left, right};

else if (tar > sum)

left++;

else

right--;

Dry Run

tar = 9

left = 0
right = n-1

tar = 5

left right

```
public static void reachTarget(int arr[], int tar){
    int left=0;
    int right=arr.length-1;

    while(left<right){
        int sum=arr[left]+arr[right];
        if(sum==tar){
            System.out.println(left+" "+right);
            left++;
            right--;
        }else if(tar>sum){
            left++;
        }else {
            right--;
        }
    }
}
```

-1 + 5 = 4

tar > sum
5 > 4

1 + 3 = 4

3 + 3 = 6

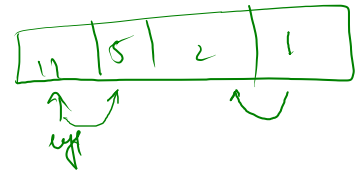
no output

3 + 3

tar > sum

use right--;

R → 11 →



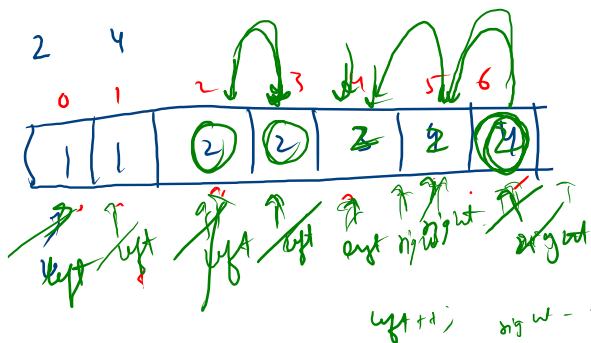
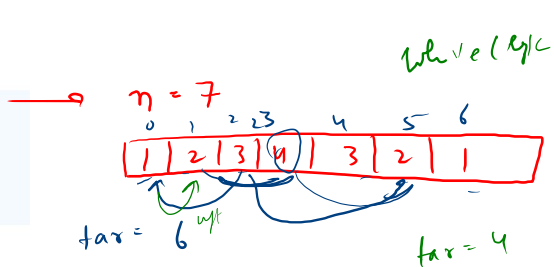
Sample Input 0

7
1 2 3 4 3 2 1
6

Sample Output 0

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 33 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \underline{2} & \underline{4} \\ 3 & 3 \end{array}$$



5
 $1 + 4 = 6$
 $1 + 4 = -6$
 $2 + 4 = -6$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 + 3 = 5 \\ \hline 3 + 3 = 6 \end{array}$$

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

while (b != 0)