

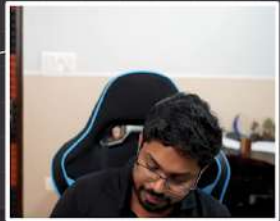
k-diff pairs in an Array (LC-532)

2) 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 k = 2
 0 1 2 3 4

① Brute force →

→ Consider each & every pair =
4 diff.

→ for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
 for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
 if (abs(A[i] - A[j]) == k)
 count++;



k-diff pairs in an Array (LC-532)

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→ for (i=0; i < n - 1; i++)
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 if (abs(A[i] - A[j]) == k)
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$O(n^2) \equiv$



② Two pointer approach
 $k=2$

1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5
0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4
i | j

$$\text{abs}(3-4) \Rightarrow 1 < 2$$

① $\text{diff} = a[j] - a[i]$

if ($\text{diff} = k$)

{
 ans =
 $i++$, $j++$;
}

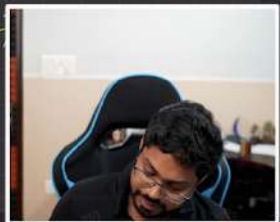
else if ($\text{diff} > k$)

{
 $i++$;
}

}

else

{
 $j++$;
}



② Two pointer approach
 $k=2$

1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5
 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4
 i | j

$$\text{abs}(3-4) \Rightarrow 1 < 2$$

① 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5
 i | j

① diff \Rightarrow 0 ($\text{diff} < k$)
 $j++$

1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5

① $\text{diff} = a[j] - a[i]$

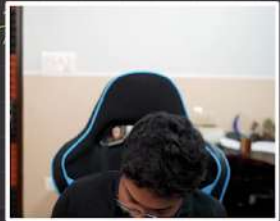
if ($\text{diff} = k$)

{ $\text{ans} =$
 $i++$, $j++$ }

else if ($\text{diff} > k$)

{ $i++$ }

}
 else { $j++$ }



② Two pointer approach
 $k=2$

1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5
 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4
 i | j

$$\text{abs}(3-4) \Rightarrow 1 < 2$$

① 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5
 i | j

① diff = 0 (diff < k)
 j++

1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5
 i | j

① diff = arr[j] - arr[i]

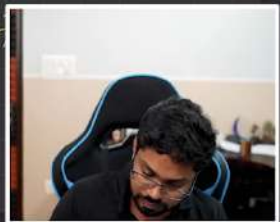
if (diff == k)

{
 ans = arr[i] + arr[j];
 i++; j++;
 }

else if (diff > k)

{
 i++;
 }

}
 else {
 j++;
 }



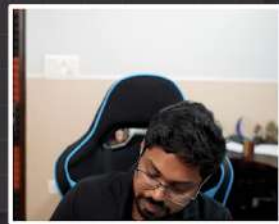
1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5
i ;

(2)

diff $\Rightarrow 3 - 1 = (2)$

$2 = k$

1, 3



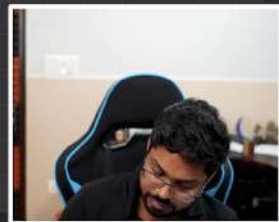
1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5
 i x x x j

② $\text{diff} \Rightarrow 3 - 1 = 2$
 $2 = k$
 $(1, 3) \sim$

③ $\text{diff} \Rightarrow 4 - 1 = 3$
 $3 > 2$

④ $\text{diff} \Rightarrow 4 - 3 = 1$
 $(1, 3)$

⑤ $\text{diff} = (5 - 3) = 2$
 $(2 = k)$
 $(3, 5) \sim$

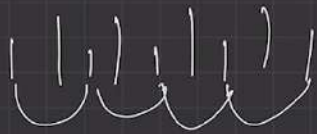


Case \rightarrow 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4

\rightarrow 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4

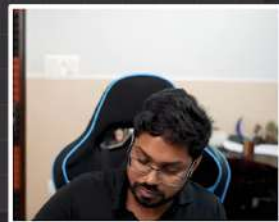
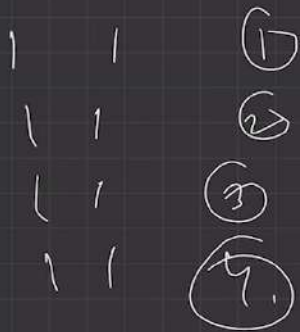
$$K = 0,$$

2)



$$\underline{\underline{LC = 0.}}$$

2)

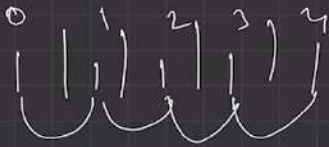


Case \rightarrow 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4

\rightarrow 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4

$k = 0$

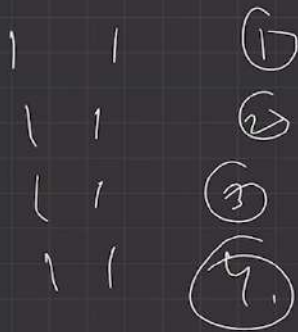
2)



$k = 0$

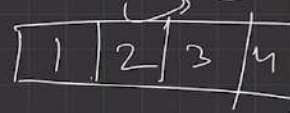
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+919219047291

2)



std::set \rightarrow int

\Rightarrow 1



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Example 1:

Input: nums = [3,1,4,1,5], k = 2
Output: 2
Explanation: There are two 2-diff pairs in the array, (1, 3) and (3, 5). Although we have two 1s in the input, we should only return the number of unique

TestcaseResult10

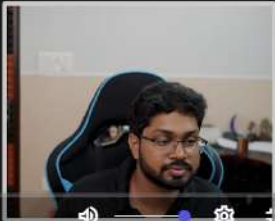
Wrong Answer

Input44 / 60 testcases passed
nums =
[1,1,1,1,1]
k =
0
Output

1class Solution {
2public:
3int findPairs(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
4sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
5set<pair<int,int>> ans;
6int i=0,j=1;
7while(j < nums.size()){
8int diff = nums[j]-nums[i];
9if(diff == k){
10ans.insert({a[i], a[j]});
11++i, ++j;
12}
13else if(diff > k){
14i++;
15}
16else{
17j++;
18}
19if(i==j) j++;
20}
21return ans.size();
22}
23};

10

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Next Method \Rightarrow

\rightarrow Sorted

\Rightarrow 1/1/3/4/5 \rightarrow sorted,

$k = 2$
 \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow a[i]$, Pair $a[j]$

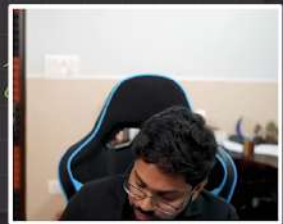
$$\hookrightarrow a[j] - a[i] = k$$

$$a[j] = k + a[i]$$

Re frame

$a[i]$

?? array $a[i] + k$??



\Rightarrow \Rightarrow $k = 2$
 $\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$

$\textcircled{1} i = 0, a[i] = 1, k + a[i] = 3$

$\text{Search}(3) \rightarrow 2 \text{ iden.} \rightarrow \checkmark \checkmark (1, 3)$

$\textcircled{2} i = 1, a[i] = 1, k + a[i] = 3$

$\text{Search}(\text{start} = 2, \text{end} = 4)$
 $\text{search} = 3$

$\rightarrow \checkmark \checkmark (1, 3) \checkmark \checkmark$



\Rightarrow \Rightarrow $\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$ $k = 2$

$\textcircled{1} i = 0, a[i] = 1, k + a[i] = 3$

$\text{Search}(3) \rightarrow 2 \text{ Inden.} \rightarrow \checkmark \checkmark (1, 3)$

$\textcircled{2} i = 1, a[i] = 1, k + a[i] = 3$

$\text{Search}(\text{start} = 2, \text{end} = 4)$ $\text{search} = 3$

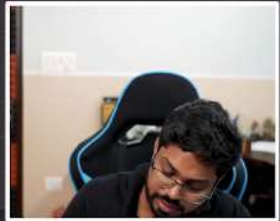
$\rightarrow \checkmark \checkmark (1, 3) \checkmark$

$\textcircled{3} i = 2, a[i] = 3, k + a[i] = 5$



$$(4) \quad i=3, \quad a(i), \quad 4 \quad 1 + a(i) = 6.$$

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532. K-diff Pairs in an Array
Medium3.2K2.2KCompanies
Given an array of integers `nums` and an integer `k`, return the number of **unique** *k*-diff pairs in the array.
A **k**-diff pair is an integer pair `(nums[i], nums[j])`, where the following are true:

- `0 ≤ i, j < nums.length`
- `i != j`
- `nums[i] - nums[j] == k`

Notice that `|val|` denotes the absolute value of `val`.

Example 1:
Input: `nums = [3,1,4,1,5]`, `k = 2`

Console00:30:15 / 00:33:31RunSubmit

```
4 int bs(vector<int>&nums, int start, int x){
5     int end = nums.size()-1;
6     while(start<=end){
7         int mid = (start+end)/2;
8         if(nums[mid] == x){
9             return mid;
10        }
11        else if(x > nums[mid]){
12            start = mid+1;
13        }
14        else{
15            end=mid-1;
16        }
17    }
18    return -1;
19 }
20
21 int findPairs(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
22     sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
23     set<pair<int,int>>ans;
24
25     for(int i=0;i<nums.size();i++){
26         if(bs(nums, i+1, a[i]+k) != -1){
27             ans.insert(a[i], a[i] + k);
28         }
29     }
30     return ans.size;
31 }
```


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Medium3.2K2.2K
Companies
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ConsoleRunSubmit

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27             ans.insert(a[i])
28         }
29     }
```

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532. K-diff Pairs in an Array

Medium

👍 3.2K

2.2K

 Companies

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Notice that $|val|$ denotes the absolute value of val .

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Console ^

Run

Submit

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26         if(bs(nums, i+1, a[i]+k) != -1){
27             ans.insert(a[i], a[i] + k);
28         }
29     }
30     return ans.size();
31 }

```



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532. K-diff Pairs in an Array

Medium🟢👍3.2K💬2.2K⭐🔄

Companies

Given an array of integers `nums` and an integer `k`, return the number of *unique* `k`-diff pairs in the array.

TestcaseResult

Pending...🚧RunSubmit

1

2

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32

```
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    sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
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    for(int i=0;i<nums.size();i++){
        if(bs(nums, i+1, nums[i]+k) != -1){
            ans.insert(nums[i], nums[i] + k);
        }
    }
    return ans.size();
}
```

(4) $i = 3$, $a[i] = 4$ $k + a[i] = 6$

$n(\log n)$

