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Given an array of integers, return indices of the two numbers such that they add up to a specific target.

You may assume that each input would have exactly one solution, and you may not use the same element twice.

Example:

Given nums = [2, 7, 11, 15], target = 9,

Because nums[0] + nums[1] = 2 + 7 = 9,

return [0, 1].

由于一样的元素只能用一次，涉及查找，map肯定是最快的。map<int,int>存下标

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class Solution {

public:

vector<int> twoSum(vector<int>& nums, int target)

{

map<int,int> index;

index[nums[0]] = 1;

for(int i = 1; i < nums.size() ;i++)

{

int key = target - nums[i];

if (index.find(key) != index.end())

{

vector<int> ret(1, index[key]);

ret.push\_back(i + 1);

return ret;

}

else

index[nums[i]] = i + 1;

}

}

};