

39. Combination Sum

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Given an array of **distinct** integers `candidates` and a target integer `target`, return *a list of all **unique combinations** of `candidates` where the sum of the numbers in each combination equals `target`*.

The **same** number may be chosen from `candidates` an **unlimited number of times**. Two combinations are unique if the [frequency](#) of at least one number is different.

The test cases are generated such that the number of unique combinations that sum up to `target` is less than `150` combinations for the given `target`.

Example 1:

Input: `candidates = [2,3,6,7], target = 7`
Output: `[[2,2,3],[7]]`
Explanation:
2 and 3 are candidates, and $2 + 2 + 3 = 7$. Note that 2 can be used multiple times.
7 is a candidate, and $7 = 7$.
These are the only two combinations.

Example 2:

Input: `candidates = [2,3,5], target = 8`
Output: `[[2,2,2,2],[2,3,3],[3,5]]`

Example 3:

Input: `candidates = [2], target = 1`
Output: `[]`

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{candidates.length} \leq 30$
- $2 \leq \text{candidates}[i] \leq 40$
- All elements of `candidates` are **distinct**.
- $1 \leq \text{target} \leq 40$

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/4

☒ Yes ☐ No

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