題目描述

给定一个从小到大的有序整数序列(存在正整数和负整数)数组 nums ,请你在该数组中找出两个数,其和的绝对值([nums[x]+nums[y]])为最小值,并返回这个绝对值。

每种输入只会对应一个答案。但是,数组中同一个元素不能使用两遍。

输入描述

一个通过空格分割的有序整数序列字符串,最多1000个整数,且整数数值范围是-65535~65535。

输出描述

两数之和绝对值最小值

用例

输入	-3 -1 5 7 11 15
輸出	2
说明	因为 nums[0] + nums[2] = -3 + 5 = 2 最小,所以返回 2。

題目解析

这题和

几乎一致。只是本题整数序列是升序的。

本题解析就是上面链接算法题的解析。

Java算法源码

暴力破解

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(system.in);
        int[] nums = Arrays.stream(sc.nextLine().split(" ")).mapToInt(Integer::parseInt).toArray();
        System.out.println(getResult(nums));
    }

public static String getResult(int[] nums) {
    int min = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
    String ans = "";

for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
        for (int j = i + 1; j < nums.length; j++) {
            int sum = Math.abs(nums[i] + nums[j]);
            if (min > sum) {
                min = sum;
                ans = nums[i] + " " + nums[j] + " " + sum;
            }
        }
    return ans;
}

return ans;
}
```

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Scanner;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    int[] nums = Arrays.stream(sc.nextLine().split(" ")).mapToInt(Integer::parseInt).toArray();
   System.out.println(getResult(nums));
  public static String getResult(int[] nums) {
   int idx = Arrays.binarySearch(nums, 0);
   if (idx < 0) idx = -idx - 1;
   if (idx == 0) return nums[0] + " " + nums[1] + " " + (nums[0] + nums[1]);
    int n = nums.length;
    if (idx >= n - 1) return nums[n - 2] + " " + nums[n - 1] + " " + (nums[n - 2] + nums[n - 1]);
    int[] min = {Integer.MAX_VALUE};
   String[] ans = {""};
     check(min, ans, nums[idx - 2], nums[idx - 1]);
    check(min, ans, nums[idx], nums[idx + 1]);
```

JS算法源码

暴力破解

```
const readline = require("readline");
   const rl = readline.createInterface({
     input: process.stdin,
     output: process.stdout,
    rl.on("line", (line) => {
     const nums = line.split(" ").map(Number);
     console.log(getResult(nums));
    function getResult(nums) {
      let min = Infinity;
      let ans = "";
      for (let i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
18
       for (let j = i + 1; j < nums.length; j++) {
         const sum = Math.abs(nums[i] + nums[j]);
         if (min > sum) {
           min = sum;
            ans = `${nums[i]} ${nums[j]} ${sum}`;
```

```
2 const readline = require("readline");
4 | const rl = readline.createInterface({
5
    input: process.stdin,
    output: process.stdout,
   rl.on("line", (line) => {
    const nums = line.split(" ").map(Number);
     console.log(getResult(nums));
    function getResult(nums) {
     let idx = binarySearch(nums, 0);
18
     if (idx < 0) idx = -idx - 1;
     if (idx == 0) return nums[0] + " " + nums[1] + " " + (nums[0] + nums[1]);
     const n = nums.length;
      return nums[n - 2] + " " + nums[n - 1] + " " + (nums[n - 2] + nums[n - 1]);
28
     const min = [Infinity];
     const ans = [""];
30
```

```
function check(min, ans, num1, num2) {
     const sum = Math.abs(num1 + num2);
60
     if (min[0] > sum) {
     min[0] = sum;
       ans[0] = `${num1} ${num2} ${sum}`;
   function binarySearch(arr, target) {
     let low = 0;
     let high = arr.length - 1;
69
     while (low <= high) {
       const mid = (low + high) >> 1;
       const midVal = arr[mid];
       if (midVal > target) {
         high = mid - 1;
       } else if (midVal < target) {
         low = mid + 1;
         return mid;
```

Python算法源码

暴力破解

二分查找优化

```
import sys

import sys

import sys

nums = list(map(int, input().split()))

def binarysearch(arr, target):
    low = 0
    high = len(arr) - 1

while low <= high:
    mid = (low + high) >> 1
    midVal = arr[mid]

if midVal > target:
    high = mid - 1
    elif midVal < target:
    low = mid + 1
    else:
        return mid

return -low - 1

return -low - 1</pre>
```