

Problem 306: Additive Number

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

An

additive number

is a string whose digits can form an

additive sequence

.

A valid

additive sequence

should contain

at least

three numbers. Except for the first two numbers, each subsequent number in the sequence must be the sum of the preceding two.

Given a string containing only digits, return

true

if it is an

additive number

or

false

otherwise.

Note:

Numbers in the additive sequence

cannot

have leading zeros, so sequence

1, 2, 03

or

1, 02, 3

is invalid.

Example 1:

Input:

"112358"

Output:

true

Explanation:

The digits can form an additive sequence: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8. $1 + 1 = 2$, $1 + 2 = 3$, $2 + 3 = 5$, $3 + 5 = 8$

Example 2:

Input:

"199100199"

Output:

true

Explanation:

The additive sequence is: 1, 99, 100, 199. $1 + 99 = 100$, $99 + 100 = 199$

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{num.length} \leq 35$

num

consists only of digits.

Follow up:

How would you handle overflow for very large input integers?

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    bool isAdditiveNumber(string num) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```

class Solution {
public boolean isAdditiveNumber(String num) {

}

}

```

Python3:

```

class Solution:
def isAdditiveNumber(self, num: str) -> bool:

```

Python:

```

class Solution(object):
def isAdditiveNumber(self, num):
"""
:type num: str
:rtype: bool
"""

```

JavaScript:

```

/**
 * @param {string} num
 * @return {boolean}
 */
var isAdditiveNumber = function(num) {

};

```

TypeScript:

```

function isAdditiveNumber(num: string): boolean {

};

```

C#:

```

public class Solution {
public bool IsAdditiveNumber(string num) {

}

}

```

C:

```
bool isAdditiveNumber(char* num) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func isAdditiveNumber(num string) bool {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun isAdditiveNumber(num: String): Boolean {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func isAdditiveNumber(_ num: String) -> Bool {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn is_additive_number(num: String) -> bool {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String} num  
# @return {Boolean}  
def is_additive_number(num)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $num  
     * @return Boolean  
     */  
    function isAdditiveNumber($num) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    bool isAdditiveNumber(String num) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def isAdditiveNumber(num: String): Boolean = {  
  
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec is_additive_number(num :: String.t) :: boolean  
    def is_additive_number(num) do  
  
    end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec is_additive_number(Num :: unicode:unicode_binary()) -> boolean().  
is_additive_number(Num) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (is-additive-number num)
  (-> string? boolean?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Additive Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    bool isAdditiveNumber(string num) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Additive Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public boolean isAdditiveNumber(String num) {
```

```
}  
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""  
Problem: Additive Number  
Difficulty: Medium  
Tags: string  
  
Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers  
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
"""  
  
class Solution:  
    def isAdditiveNumber(self, num: str) -> bool:  
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution  
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def isAdditiveNumber(self, num):  
        """  
        :type num: str  
        :rtype: bool  
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Additive Number  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: string  
 *  
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */
```



```

/**
 * @param {string} num
 * @return {boolean}
 */
var isAdditiveNumber = function(num) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Additive Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function isAdditiveNumber(num: string): boolean {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Additive Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public bool IsAdditiveNumber(string num) {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Additive Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

bool isAdditiveNumber(char* num) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Additive Number
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: string
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func isAdditiveNumber(num string) bool {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun isAdditiveNumber(num: String): Boolean {

    }
}
```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func isAdditiveNumber(_ num: String) -> Bool {

    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Additive Number
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: string
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

impl Solution {
    pub fn is_additive_number(num: String) -> bool {

    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {String} num
# @return {Boolean}
def is_additive_number(num)

end

```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $num
     * @return Boolean
     */
    function isAdditiveNumber($num) {

    }
}

```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  bool isAdditiveNumber(String num) {  
  
  }  
}
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Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
  def isAdditiveNumber(num: String): Boolean = {  
  
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