

# Problem 1228: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression

## Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

In some array

`arr`

, the values were in arithmetic progression: the values

`arr[i + 1] - arr[i]`

are all equal for every

`0 <= i < arr.length - 1`

.

A value from

`arr`

was removed that

was not the first or last value in the array

.

Given

arr

, return

the removed value

.

Example 1:

Input:

arr = [5,7,11,13]

Output:

9

Explanation:

The previous array was [5,7,

9

,11,13].

Example 2:

Input:

arr = [15,13,12]

Output:

14

Explanation:

The previous array was [15,

14

,13,12].

Constraints:

$3 \leq \text{arr.length} \leq 1000$

$0 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 10$

5

The given array is

guaranteed

to be a valid array.

## Code Snippets

**C++:**

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int missingNumber(vector<int>& arr) {  
  
    }  
};
```

**Java:**

```
class Solution {  
    public int missingNumber(int[] arr) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def missingNumber(self, arr: List[int]) -> int:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def missingNumber(self, arr):
        """
        :type arr: List[int]
        :rtype: int
        """
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[]} arr
 * @return {number}
 */
var missingNumber = function(arr) {

};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function missingNumber(arr: number[]): number {

};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int MissingNumber(int[] arr) {

    }
}
```

### C:

```
int missingNumber(int* arr, int arrSize) {

}
```

### Go:

```
func missingNumber(arr []int) int {  
  
}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun missingNumber(arr: IntArray): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func missingNumber(_ arr: [Int]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn missing_number(arr: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} arr  
# @return {Integer}  
def missing_number(arr)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**
```

```

* @param Integer[] $arr
* @return Integer
*/
function missingNumber($arr) {

}

}

```

### Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int missingNumber(List<int> arr) {

  }
}

```

### Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def missingNumber(arr: Array[Int]): Int = {

  }
}

```

### Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec missing_number(arr :: [integer]) :: integer
  def missing_number(arr) do

  end
end

```

### Erlang:

```

-spec missing_number(Arr :: [integer()]) -> integer().
missing_number(Arr) ->
.

```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (missing-number arr)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    int missingNumber(vector<int>& arr) {

    }
};
```

### Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public int missingNumber(int[] arr) {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array, math

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def missingNumber(self, arr: List[int]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

### Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def missingNumber(self, arr):
        """
        :type arr: List[int]
        :rtype: int
        """
```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
```



```

* @param {number[]} arr
* @return {number}
*/
var missingNumber = function(arr) {

};

```

### TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function missingNumber(arr: number[]): number {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public int MissingNumber(int[] arr) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

int missingNumber(int* arr, int arrSize) {

}
```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array, math
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func missingNumber(arr []int) int {

}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun missingNumber(arr: IntArray): Int {

    }
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func missingNumber(_ arr: [Int]) -> Int {
```

```
}  
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Missing Number In Arithmetic Progression  
// Difficulty: Easy  
// Tags: array, math  
//  
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn missing_number(arr: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} arr  
# @return {Integer}  
def missing_number(arr)  
  
end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $arr  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function missingNumber($arr) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  int missingNumber(List<int> arr) {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
  def missingNumber(arr: Array[Int]): Int = {  
  
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defmodule Solution do  
  @spec missing_number(arr :: [integer]) :: integer  
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```
-spec missing_number(Arr :: [integer()]) -> integer().  
missing_number(Arr) ->  
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```
(define/contract (missing-number arr)  
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