

Problem 167: Two Sum II - Input Array Is Sorted

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 64.13%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Array, Two Pointers, Binary Search

Problem Description

Given a **1-indexed** array of integers `numbers` that is already **sorted** in non-decreasing order, find two numbers such that they add up to a specific `target` number. Let these two numbers be `numbers[index1]` and `numbers[index2]` where $1 \leq \text{index1} < \text{index2} \leq \text{numbers.length}$.

Return the indices of the two numbers, `index1` and `index2`, added by one as an integer array `[index1, index2]` of length 2.

The tests are generated such that there is **exactly one solution**. You **may not** use the same element twice.

Your solution must use only constant extra space.

Example 1:

Input: `numbers = [2, 7, 11, 15], target = 9` **Output:** `[1, 2]` **Explanation:** The sum of 2 and 7 is 9. Therefore, `index1 = 1`, `index2 = 2`. We return `[1, 2]`.

Example 2:

Input: `numbers = [3, 4], target = 6` **Output:** `[1, 3]` **Explanation:** The sum of 2 and 4 is 6. Therefore `index1 = 1`, `index2 = 3`. We return `[1, 3]`.

Example 3:

****Input:**** numbers = [-1_,_0_], target = -1 ****Output:**** [1,2] ****Explanation:**** The sum of -1 and 0 is -1. Therefore index1 = 1, index2 = 2. We return [1, 2].

****Constraints:****

* `2 <= numbers.length <= 3 * 10⁴` * `-1000 <= numbers[i] <= 1000` * `numbers` is sorted in ****non-decreasing order****. * `-1000 <= target <= 1000` * The tests are generated such that there is ****exactly one solution****.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> twoSum(vector<int>& numbers, int target) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int[] twoSum(int[] numbers, int target) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def twoSum(self, numbers: List[int], target: int) -> List[int]:
```