

Problem 2122: Recover the Original Array

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 40.84%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Array, Hash Table, Two Pointers, Sorting, Enumeration

Problem Description

Alice had a **0-indexed** array `arr` consisting of `n` **positive** integers. She chose an arbitrary **positive integer** `k` and created two new **0-indexed** integer arrays `lower` and `higher` in the following manner:

1. `lower[i] = arr[i] - k`, for every index `i` where `0 <= i < n` 2. `higher[i] = arr[i] + k`, for every index `i` where `0 <= i < n`

Unfortunately, Alice lost all three arrays. However, she remembers the integers that were present in the arrays `lower` and `higher`, but not the array each integer belonged to. Help Alice and recover the original array.

Given an array `nums` consisting of `2n` integers, where **exactly** `n` of the integers were present in `lower` and the remaining in `higher`, return _the**original** array_ `arr`. In case the answer is not unique, return _**any** valid array_.

Note: The test cases are generated such that there exists **at least one** valid array `arr`.

Example 1:

Input: nums = [2,10,6,4,8,12] **Output:** [3,7,11] **Explanation:** If arr = [3,7,11] and k = 1, we get lower = [2,6,10] and higher = [4,8,12]. Combining lower and higher gives us [2,6,10,4,8,12], which is a permutation of nums. Another valid possibility is that arr = [5,7,9] and k = 3. In that case, lower = [2,4,6] and higher = [8,10,12].

Example 2:

****Input:**** nums = [1,1,3,3] ****Output:**** [2,2] ****Explanation:**** If arr = [2,2] and k = 1, we get lower = [1,1] and higher = [3,3]. Combining lower and higher gives us [1,1,3,3], which is equal to nums. Note that arr cannot be [1,3] because in that case, the only possible way to obtain [1,1,3,3] is with k = 0. This is invalid since k must be positive.

****Example 3:****

****Input:**** nums = [5,435] ****Output:**** [220] ****Explanation:**** The only possible combination is arr = [220] and k = 215. Using them, we get lower = [5] and higher = [435].

****Constraints:****

* `2 * n == nums.length` * `1 <= n <= 1000` * `1 <= nums[i] <= 109` * The test cases are generated such that there exists **at least one** valid array `arr`.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    vector<int> recoverArray(vector<int>& nums) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int[] recoverArray(int[] nums) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def recoverArray(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[int]:
```