MW

Explore

Triplet Sum to Zero (medium)

We'll cover the following

Problem Statement

Given an array of unsorted numbers, find all **unique triplets in it that add up to zero**.

Example 1:

```
Input: [-3, 0, 1, 2, -1, 1, -2]
Output: [-3, 1, 2], [-2, 0, 2], [-2, 1, 1], [-1, 0, 1]
Explanation: There are four unique triplets whose sum is equal to zero.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: [-5, 2, -1, -2, 3]
Output: [[-5, 2, 3], [-2, -1, 3]]
Explanation: There are two unique triplets whose sum is equal to zero.
```

Try it yourself

Try solving this question here:

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```
const search_triplets = function(arr) {
  triplets = [];
  // TODO: Write your code here
  return triplets;
};

```

TEST SAVE RESET

Solution

This problem follows the **Two Pointers** pattern and shares similarities with Pair with Target Sum. A couple of differences are that the input array is not sorted and instead of a pair we need to find triplets with a target sum of zero.

To follow a similar approach, first, we will sort the array and then iterate through it taking one number at a time. Let's say during our iteration we are at number 'X', so we need to find 'Y' and 'Z' such that $X + Y + Z == 0$. At this stage, our problem translates into finding a pair whose sum is equal to "$-X$" (as from the above equation $Y + Z == -X$).

Another difference from Pair with Target Sum is that we need to find all the unique triplets. To handle this, we have to skip any duplicate number. Since we will be sorting the array, so all the duplicate numbers will be next to each other and are easier to skip.

Code

Here is what our algorithm will look like:

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```
}


function search_pair(arr, target_sum, left, triplets) {
  let right = arr.length - 1;
  while (left < right) {
    const current_sum = arr[left] + arr[right];
    if (current_sum === target_sum) { // found the triplet
      triplets.push([-target_sum, arr[left], arr[right]]);
      left += 1;
      right -= 1;
      while (left < right && arr[left] === arr[left - 1]) {
        left += 1; // skip same element to avoid duplicate triplets
      }
      while (left < right && arr[right] === arr[right + 1]) {
        right -= 1; // skip same element to avoid duplicate triplets
      }
    } else if (target_sum > current_sum) {
      left += 1; // we need a pair with a bigger sum
    } else {
      right -= 1; // we need a pair with a smaller sum
    }
  }
}


console.log(search_triplets([-3, 0, 1, 2, -1, 1, -2]));
console.log(search_triplets([-5, 2, -1, -2, 3]));
```

RUN SAVE RESET

Close

Output 3.019s

```
[ [ -3, 1, 2 ], [ -2, 0, 2 ], [ -2, 1, 1 ], [ -1, 0, 1 ] ]
[ [ -5, 2, 3 ], [ -2, -1, 3 ] ]
```

Time complexity

Sorting the array will take $O(N * logN)$. The `searchPair()` function will take $O(N)$. As we are calling `searchPair()` for every number in the input array, this means that overall `searchTriplets()` will take $O(N * logN + N^2)$, which is asymptotically equivalent to $O(N^2)$.

Space complexity

Ignoring the space required for the output array, the space complexity of the above algorithm will be $O(N)$ which is required for sorting.

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← Back

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Next →

Triplet Sum Close to Target (medium)

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