

## 136. Single Number

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Given a **non-empty** array of integers `nums`, every element appears twice except for one. Find that single one.

You must implement a solution with a linear runtime complexity and use only constant extra space.

**Example 1:**

Input: `nums = [2,2,1]`

Output: 1

1 2 1 2 4

XOR

$$1 \wedge 1 = 0$$

$$2 \wedge 2 = 0$$

$$x \wedge x = 0$$

$$0 \wedge 1 = 1$$

$$1 \wedge 0 = 1$$

$$0 \wedge x = x$$

1) Traverse the array

2) Do XOR

$$1 \wedge 2 \wedge 1 \wedge 2 \wedge 4$$

0      0

↓  
4

$$0 \wedge 0 \wedge 4 = 4$$

$$T.C = O(n) \quad S.C \Rightarrow O(1)$$

```
class Solution {  
    public int singleNumber(int[] nums) {  
        int ans = 0;  
        for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++){  
            ans ^= nums[i];  
        }  
        return ans;  
    }  
}
```