

题目描述:

Given an array of integers where $1 \leq a[i] \leq n$ (n = size of array), some elements appear twice and others appear once.

Find all the elements of $[1, n]$ inclusive that do not appear in this array.

Could you do it without extra space and in $O(n)$ runtime? You may assume the returned list does not count as extra space.

Example:

Input:

[4, 3, 2, 7, 8, 2, 3, 1]

Output:

[5, 6]

自己的解题思路:

先把元素放进一个HashSet，第二次循环时寻找元素，不在的就加入返回列表中 结果: accepted, 但是空间复杂度超出了限定

题解代码:

主要思路就是: 见过x这个数字, 则把index=x-1这个位置上的数字置为负数, 第二次循环时, 看哪个是位置是正数, 则这个位置所代表的数字一定是没见过的

```
public List<Integer> findDisappearedNumbers(int[] nums) {  
    List<Integer> ret = new ArrayList<Integer>();  
  
    for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {  
        int val = Math.abs(nums[i]) - 1;  
        if(nums[val] > 0) {  
            nums[val] = -nums[val];  
        }  
    }  
  
    for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {  
        if(nums[i] > 0) {  
            ret.add(i+1);  
        }  
    }  
    return ret;  
}
```