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# Closest Numbers



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Sorting is often useful as the first step in many different tasks. The most common task is to make finding things easier, but there are other uses, as well.

# Challenge

Given a list of unsorted integers,  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\}$ , can you find the pair of elements that have the smallest absolute difference between them? If there are multiple pairs, find them all.

# **Input Format**

The first line of input contains a single integer, N, representing the length of array A. In the second line, there are N space-separated integers,  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_N$ , representing the elements of array A.

# **Output Format**

Output the pairs of elements with the smallest difference. If there are multiple pairs, output all of them in ascending order, all on the same line (consecutively) with just a single space between each pair of numbers. If there's a number which lies in two pair, print it two times (see the sample case #3 for explanation).

# Constraints

- $2 \le N \le 200000$
- $-10^7 \le a_i \le 10^7$
- $a_i \neq a_j$ , where  $1 \leq i < j \leq N$

# Sample Input #1

```
10
-20 -3916237 -357920 -3620601 7374819 -7330761 30 6246457 -6461594 266854
```

# Sample Output #1

-20 30

# Explanation

(30) - (-20) = 50, which is the smallest difference.

#### Sample Input #2

```
12
-20 -3916237 -357920 -3620601 7374819 -7330761 30 6246457 -6461594 266854 -520 -470
```

# Sample Output #2

#### **Explanation**

(-470) - (-520) = 30 - (-20) = 50, which is the smallest difference.

# Sample Input #3

4 5 4 3 2

# Sample Output #3

2 3 3 4 4 5

# **Explanation**

Here, the minimum difference will be 1. So valid pairs are (2, 3), (3, 4), and (4, 5). So we have to print 2 once, 3 and 4 twice each, and 5 once.



