

Find four elements that sum to a given value | Set 2 ($O(n^2 \log n)$ Solution)

Given an array of integers, find all combination of four elements in the array whose sum is equal to a given value X.

For example, if the given array is {10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 8} and $X = 23$, then your function should print "3 5 7 8" ($3 + 5 + 7 + 8 = 23$).

Sources: [Find Specific Sum](#) and [Amazon Interview Question](#)

We have discussed a $O(n^3)$ algorithm in [the previous post](#) on this topic. The problem can be solved in $O(n^2 \log n)$ time with the help of auxiliary space.

Thanks to [itsnimish](#) for suggesting this method. Following is the detailed process.

Let the input array be $A[]$.

- 1) Create an auxiliary array $aux[]$ and store sum of all possible pairs in $aux[]$. The size of $aux[]$ will be $n*(n-1)/2$ where n is the size of $A[]$.
- 2) Sort the auxiliary array $aux[]$.
- 3) Now the problem reduces to find two elements in $aux[]$ with sum equal to X . We can use method 1 of [this post](#) to find the two elements efficiently. There is following important point to note though. An element of $aux[]$ represents a pair from $A[]$. While picking two elements from $aux[]$, we must check whether the two elements have an element of $A[]$ in common. For example, if first element sum of $A[1]$ and $A[2]$, and second element is sum of $A[2]$ and $A[4]$, then these two elements of $aux[]$ don't represent four distinct elements of input array $A[]$.

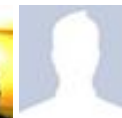
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Following is C implementation of this method.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

// The following structure is needed to store pair sums in aux[]
struct pairSum
{
    int first; // index (int A[]) of first element in pair
    int sec; // index of second element in pair
    int sum; // sum of the pair
};

// Following function is needed for library function qsort()
int compare (const void *a, const void * b)
{
    return ( (*(pairSum *)a).sum - (*(pairSum*)b).sum );
}

// Function to check if two given pairs have any common element or not
bool noCommon(struct pairSum a, struct pairSum b)
{
    if (a.first == b.first || a.first == b.sec ||
        a.sec == b.first || a.sec == b.sec)
        return false;
    return true;
}

// The function finds four elements with given sum X
void findFourElements (int arr[], int n, int X)
{
    int i, j;

    // Create an auxiliary array to store all pair sums
    int size = (n*(n-1))/2;
    struct pairSum aux[size];

    /* Generate all possible pairs from A[] and store sums
       of all possible pairs in aux[] */
    int k = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
    {
        for (j = i+1; j < n; j++)
        {
            aux[k].sum = arr[i] + arr[j];
            aux[k].first = i;
```



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```

        aux[k].sec = j;
        k++;
    }
}

// Sort the aux[] array using library function for sorting
qsort (aux, size, sizeof(aux[0]), compare);

// Now start two index variables from two corners of array
// and move them toward each other.
i = 0;
j = size-1;
while (i < size && j >=0 )
{
    if ((aux[i].sum + aux[j].sum == X) && noCommon(aux[i], aux[j]))
    {
        printf ("%d, %d, %d, %d\n", arr[aux[i].first], arr[aux[i].
                                first], arr[aux[j].first], arr[aux[j].sec
                                first]);
        return;
    }
    else if (aux[i].sum + aux[j].sum < X)
        i++;
    else
        j--;
}
}

// Driver program to test above function
int main()
{
    int arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 1, 2};
    int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    int X = 91;
    findFourElements (arr, n, X);
    return 0;
}

```

Output:

20, 1, 30, 40

Please note that the above code prints only one quadruple. If we remove the return statement and add statements “i++; j--;”, then it prints same quadruple five times. The code can be modified to print all quadruples only once. It has been kept this way to keep it simple.

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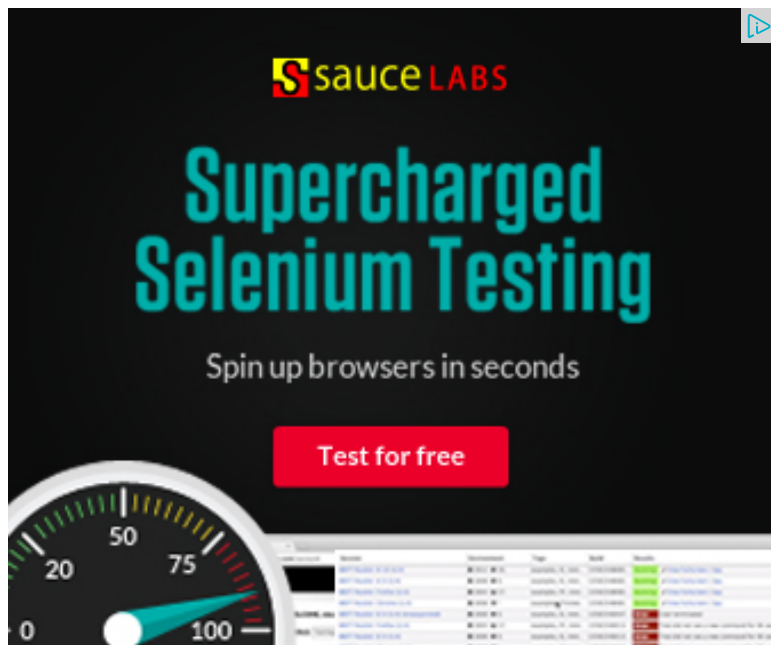
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Time complexity: The step 1 takes $O(n^2)$ time. The second step is sorting an array of size $O(n^2)$. Sorting can be done in $O(n^2 \log n)$ time using merge sort or heap sort or any other $O(n \log n)$ algorithm. The third step takes $O(n^2)$ time. So overall complexity is $O(n^2 \log n)$.

Auxiliary Space: $O(n^2)$. The big size of auxiliary array can be a concern in this method.

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.



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