

Maximum-sum contiguous subarray

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Given an array $A[]$ of n numbers, find the maximum sum found in any contiguous subarray

A zero length subarray has maximum 0

Example:

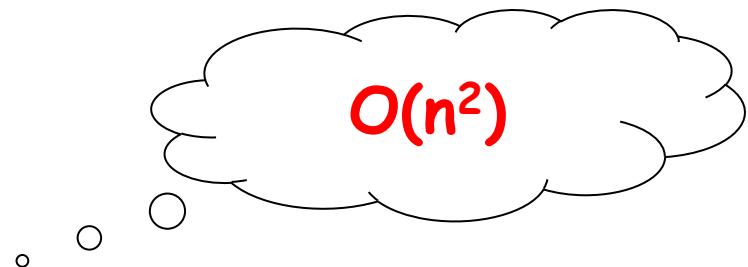
- if $A[]$ contains -2, 5, -3, 6, -1, then the maximum sum will be $5-3+6 = 8$
- if $A[]$ contains 10, 15, -3, -4, -2, -1, 8, 5, then the maximum sum will be 28 (all numbers added together)

$O(n^2)$, $O(n \log n)$, $O(n)$ time algorithms

Brute-force algorithm

Brute-force algorithm

- All possible contiguous subarrays
 - $A[1..1], A[1..2], A[1..3], \dots, A[1..(n-1)], A[1..n]$
 - $A[2..2], A[2..3], \dots, A[2..(n-1)], A[2..n]$
 - ...
 - $A[(n-1)..(n-1)], A[(n-1)..n]$
 - $A[n..n]$
- How many of them in total?
- Algorithm: For each subarray, compute the sum.
Find the subarray that has the maximum sum.



Idea of brute-force algorithm

Example:

sum from $A[1]$:

sum from $A[2]$:

sum from $A[3]$:

sum from $A[4]$:

sum from $A[5]$:

sum from $A[6]$:

sum from $A[7]$:

2 -6 -1 3 -1 2 -2

2 -4 -5 -2 -3 -1 -3

-6 -7 -4 -5 -3 -5

-1 2 1 3 1

3 2 4 2

-1 1 -1

2 0

-2

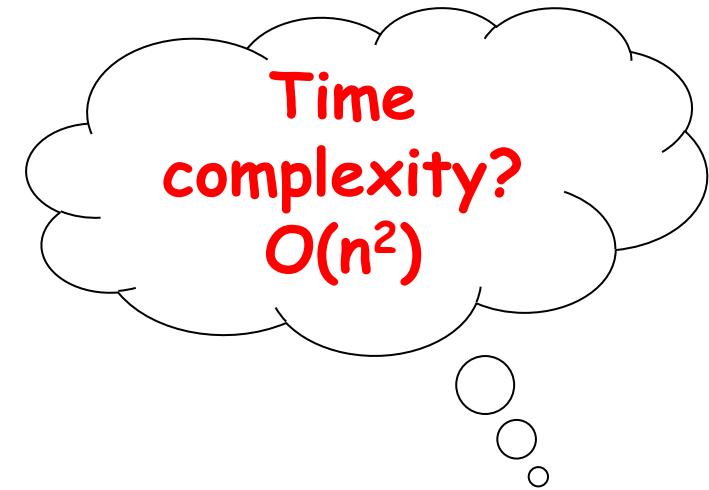


Brute-force algorithm

- Outer loop: index variable i to indicate start of subarray, for $1 \leq i \leq n$, i.e., $A[1], A[2], \dots, A[n]$
 - $\text{for } i = 1 \text{ to } n \text{ do ...}$
- Inner loop: for each start index i , we need to go through $A[i..i], A[i..(i+1)], \dots, A[i..n]$
 - use an index j for $i \leq j \leq n$, i.e., consider $A[i..j]$
 - $\text{for } j = i \text{ to } n \text{ do ...}$

Pseudo code

```
max = 0  
for i = 1 to n do  
begin  
    sum = 0  
    for j = i to n do  
    begin  
        sum = sum + A[j]  
        if sum > max  
            then max = sum  
    end  
end
```



Divide-and-conquer algorithm

Divide-and-conquer algorithm

- maximum contiguous subarray in $A[1..n]$, let $m=n/2$
 - a. max contiguous subarray in $A[1..m]$
 - b. max contiguous subarray in $A[m+1..n]$
 - c. max contiguous subarray that spans across $A[m..n]$
- (a) & (b) can be found **recursively**
- (c) can be found in two steps
 - consider $A[i..m]$ by fixing m but change i , i.e., $1 \leq i \leq m$
 - consider $A[(m+1)..j]$ by fixing $(m+1)$ but change j , i.e., $m+1 \leq j \leq n$
 - sum these two maximum

Idea of divide-and-conquer

Example:

	10	15	-3	-4		-2	-1	8	5
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max on L (recursion)

$$\underline{10 \quad 15}$$

max on R (recursion)

$$\underline{\quad \quad 8 \quad 5}$$

mid extend to L

$$\underline{10 \quad 15 \quad -3 \quad -4}$$

mid extend to R

$$\underline{-2 \quad -1 \quad 8 \quad 5}$$

➤ Possible candidates:

➤ 25, 13, 28 (=18+10)

➤ overall maximum **28**, i.e., take all numbers

Idea of divide-and-conquer

Example:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} -2 & 5 & -1 & | & -5 \ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{array}$$

max on L (recursion)

$$\underline{5}$$

max on R (recursion)

$$\underline{\underline{2 \ -1 \ 2}}$$

mid extend to L

$$\underline{5 \ -1}$$

mid extend to R

not take any

➤ Possible candidates:

➤ 5, 3, 4 (=4+0)

➤ overall maximum **5**

Pseudo code

Algorithm MaxSum(p, q)

if $p == q$ then return **max(A[p], 0)**

$m = \lfloor (p+q)/2 \rfloor$

maxL = MaxSum(p, m)

maxR = MaxSum(m+1, q)

compute maxMidL

compute maxMidR

maxMid = maxMidL + maxMidR

return max(maxL, maxR, maxMid)

Pseudo code

Algorithm MaxSum(p, q)

if $p == q$ then return $\max(A[p], 0)$

$m = \lfloor (p+q)/2 \rfloor$

$\text{maxL} = \text{MaxSum}(p, m)$

$\text{maxR} = \text{MaxSum}(m+1, q)$

compute maxMidL

compute maxMidR

$\text{maxMid} = \text{maxMidL} + \text{maxMidR}$

return $\max(\text{maxL}, \text{maxR}, \text{maxMid})$

```
sum = 0, maxMidL = 0
for i = m down to p
begin
    sum += A[i]
    maxMidL = max(maxMidL, sum)
end
```

Pseudo code

Algorithm MaxSum(p, q)

if $p == q$ then return $\max(A[p], 0)$

$m = \lfloor (p+q)/2 \rfloor$

$\text{maxL} = \text{MaxSum}(p, m)$

$\text{maxR} = \text{MaxSum}(m+1, q)$

compute maxMidL

compute maxMidR

```
sum = 0, maxMidR = 0
for i = m+1 to q
begin
    sum += A[i]
    maxMidR = max(maxMidR, sum)
end
```

$\text{maxMid} = \text{maxMidL} + \text{maxMidR}$

return $\max(\text{maxL}, \text{maxR}, \text{maxMid})$

Maximum Subarray Problem Example

Given an integer array nums, find the contiguous subarray (containing at least one number) which has the largest sum and return its sum.

Example:

Input: [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4],

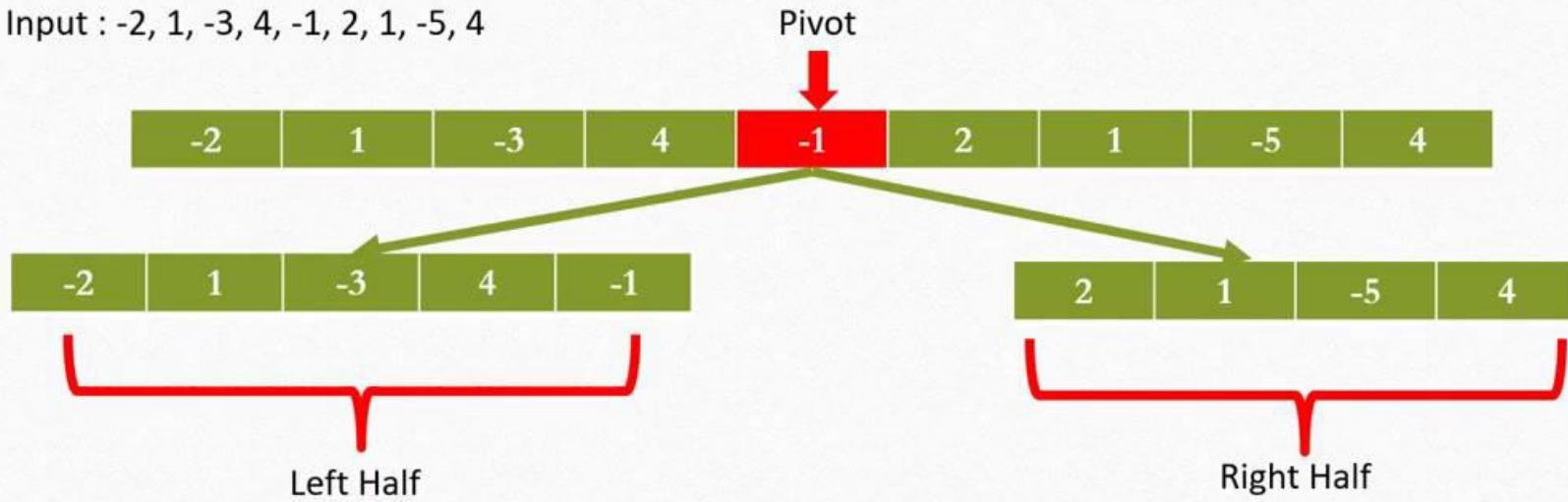
Output: 6

Explanation: [4,-1,2,1] has the largest sum = 6.

Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4

-2	1	-3	4	-1	2	1	-5	4
----	---	----	---	----	---	---	----	---

Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4

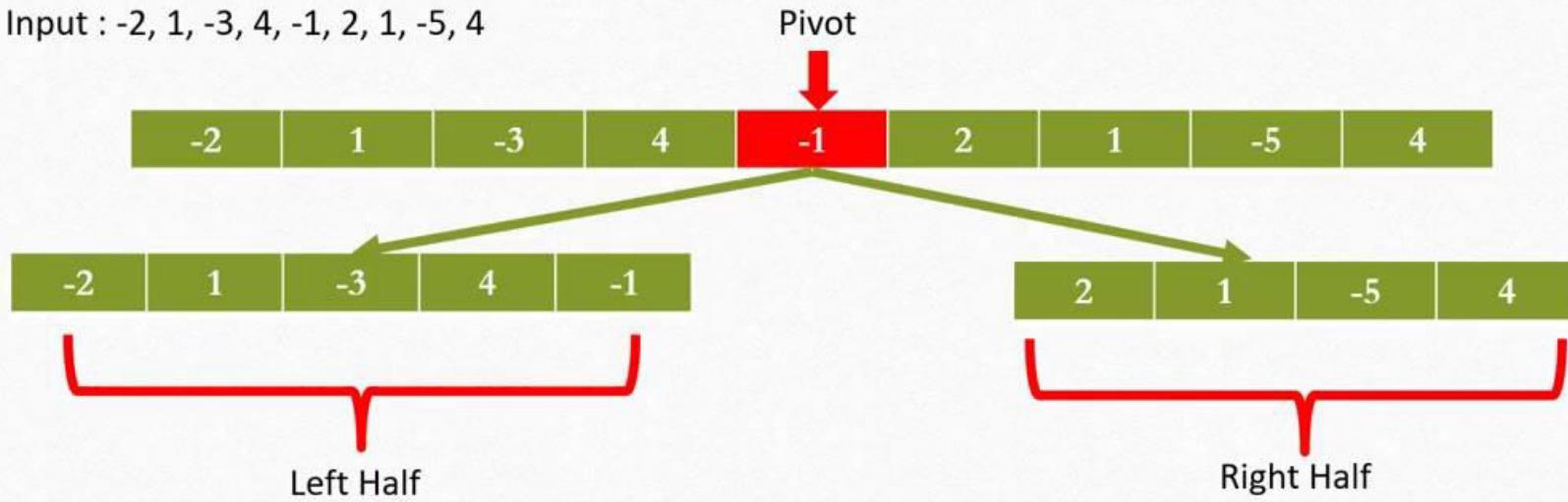


$$\text{Index of Pivot} = \frac{(\text{begin} + \text{end})}{2} = \frac{(0+8)}{2} = 4$$

Left Half = begin to pivot (inclusive)

Right Half = pivot +1 to end

Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4

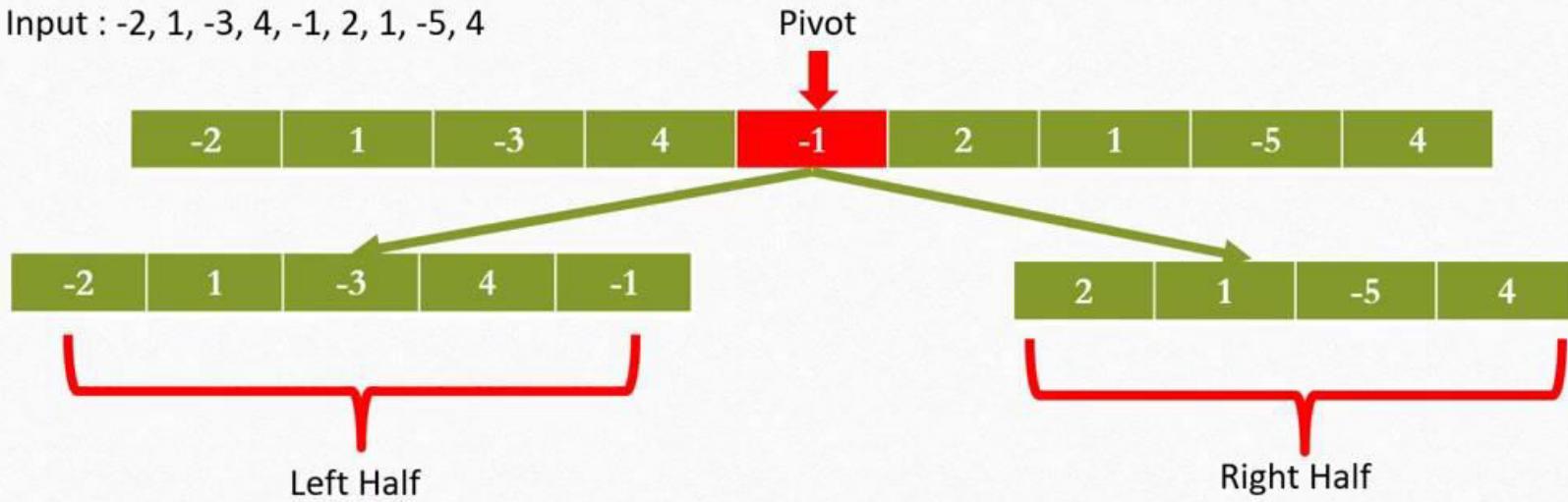


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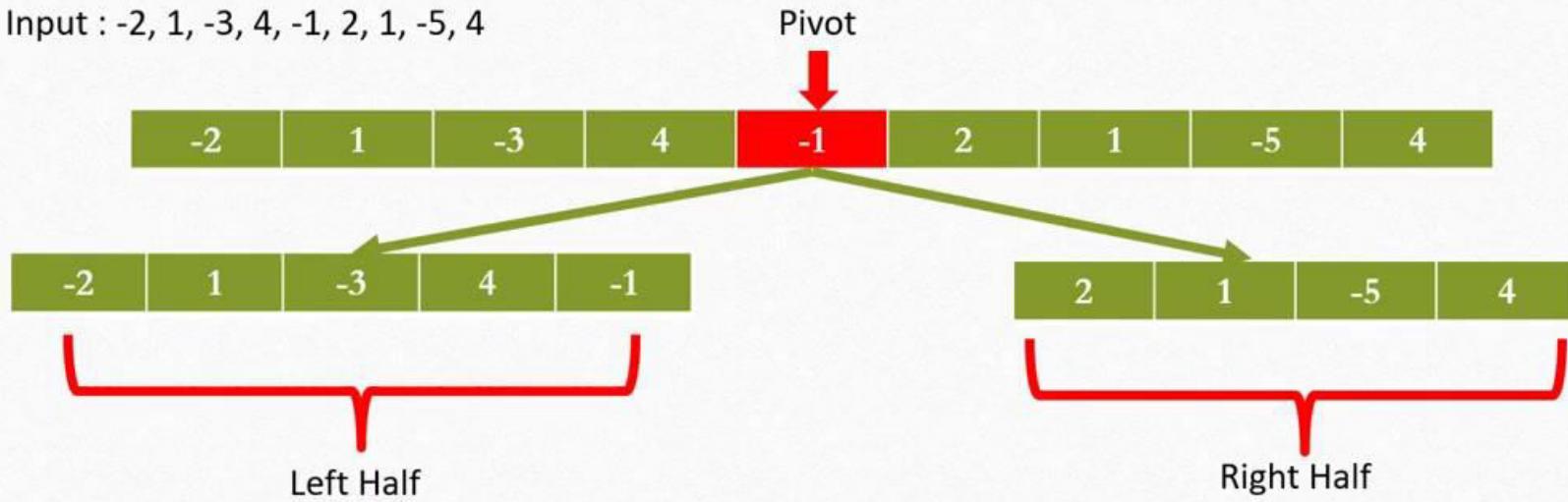


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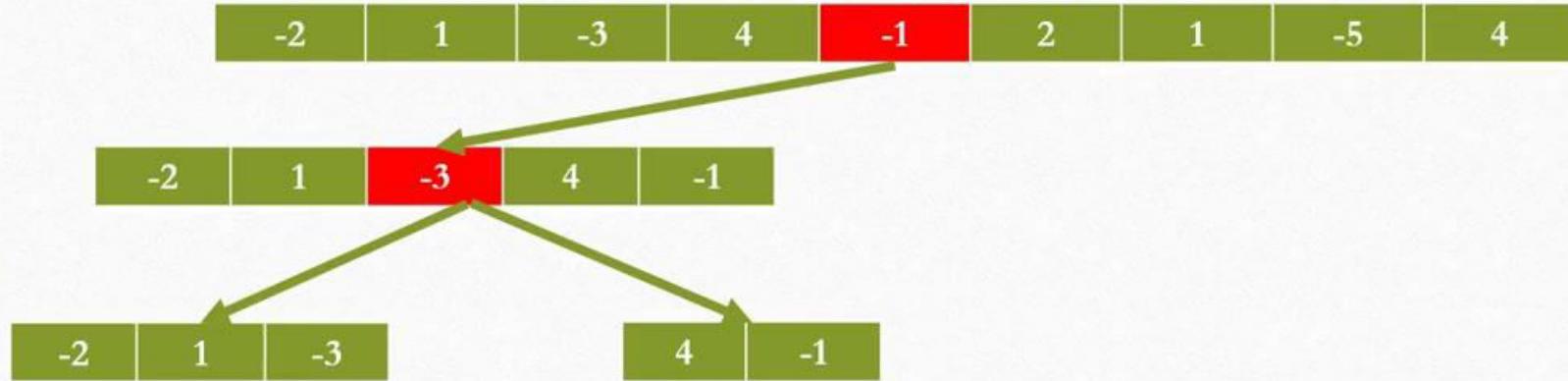


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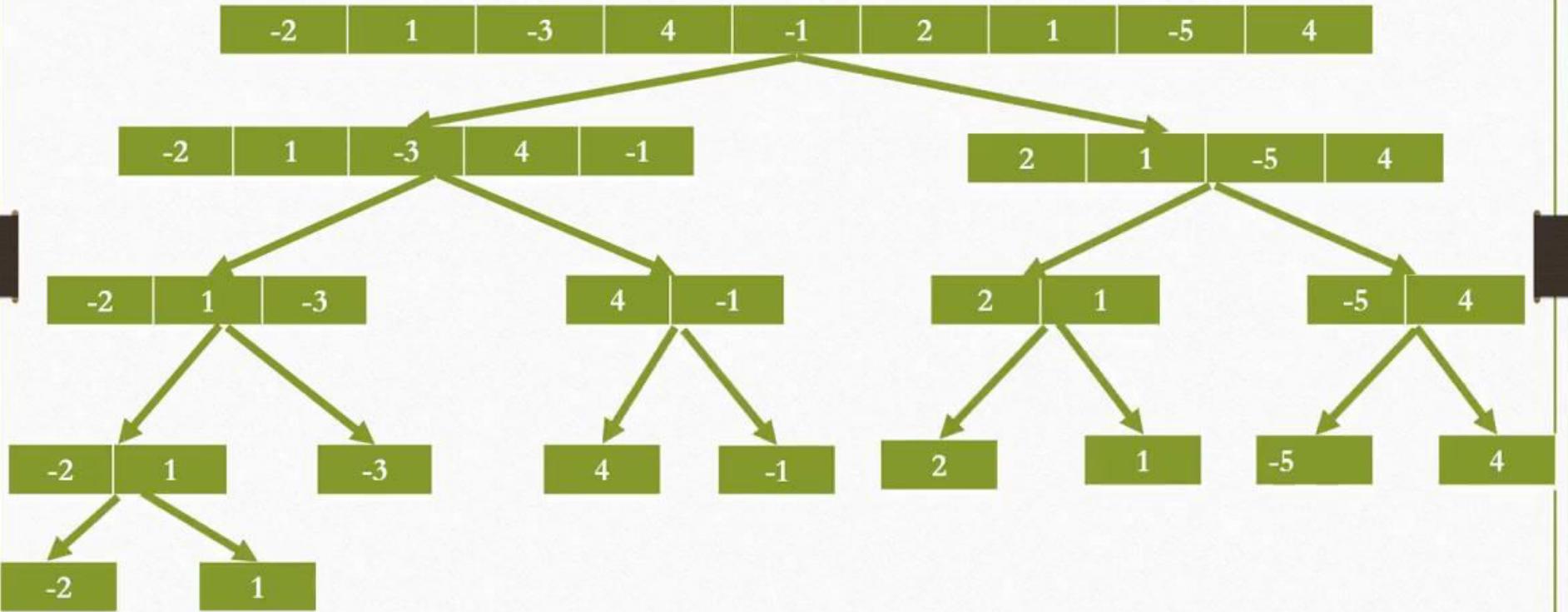
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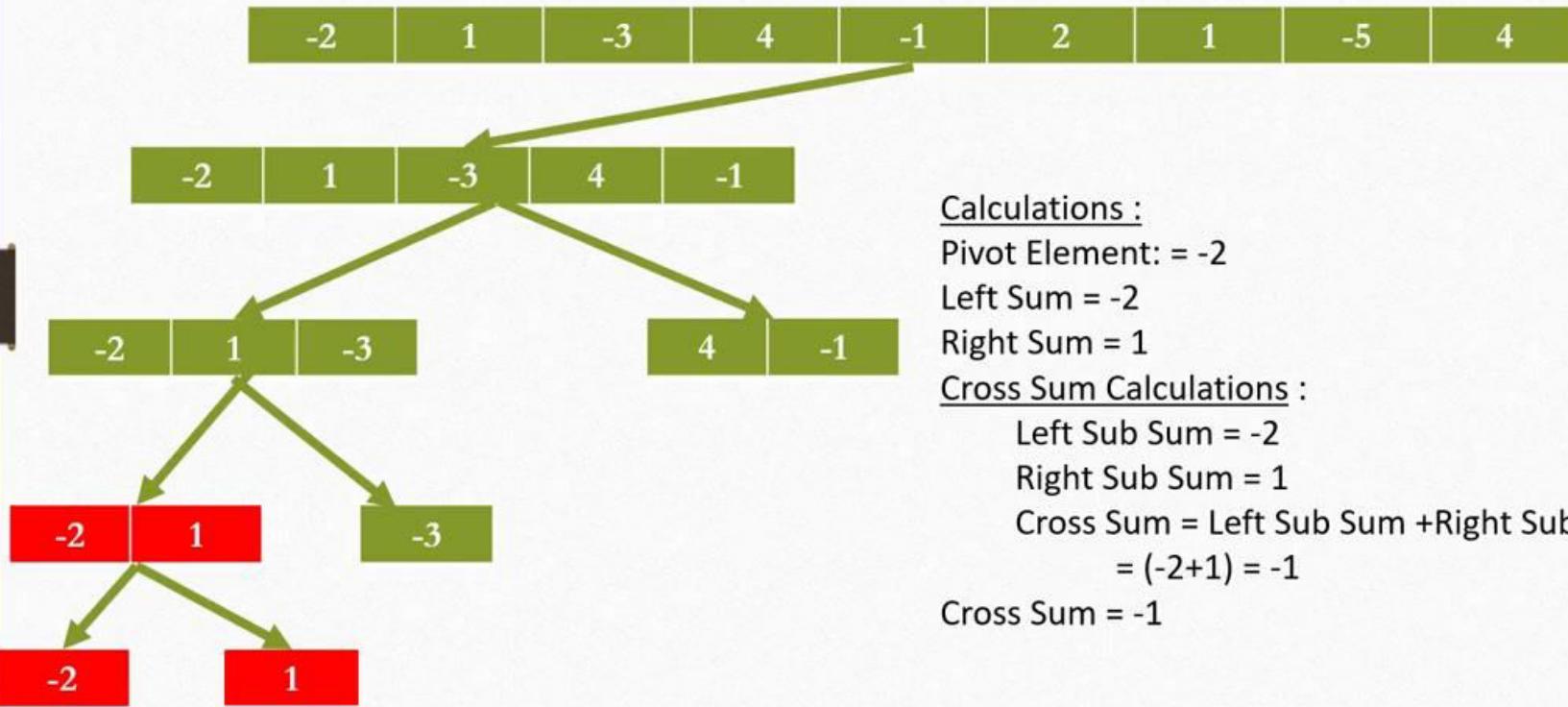
Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4



Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4



Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4



Calculations :

Pivot Element: = -2

Left Sum = -2

Right Sum = 1

Cross Sum Calculations :

Left Sub Sum = -2

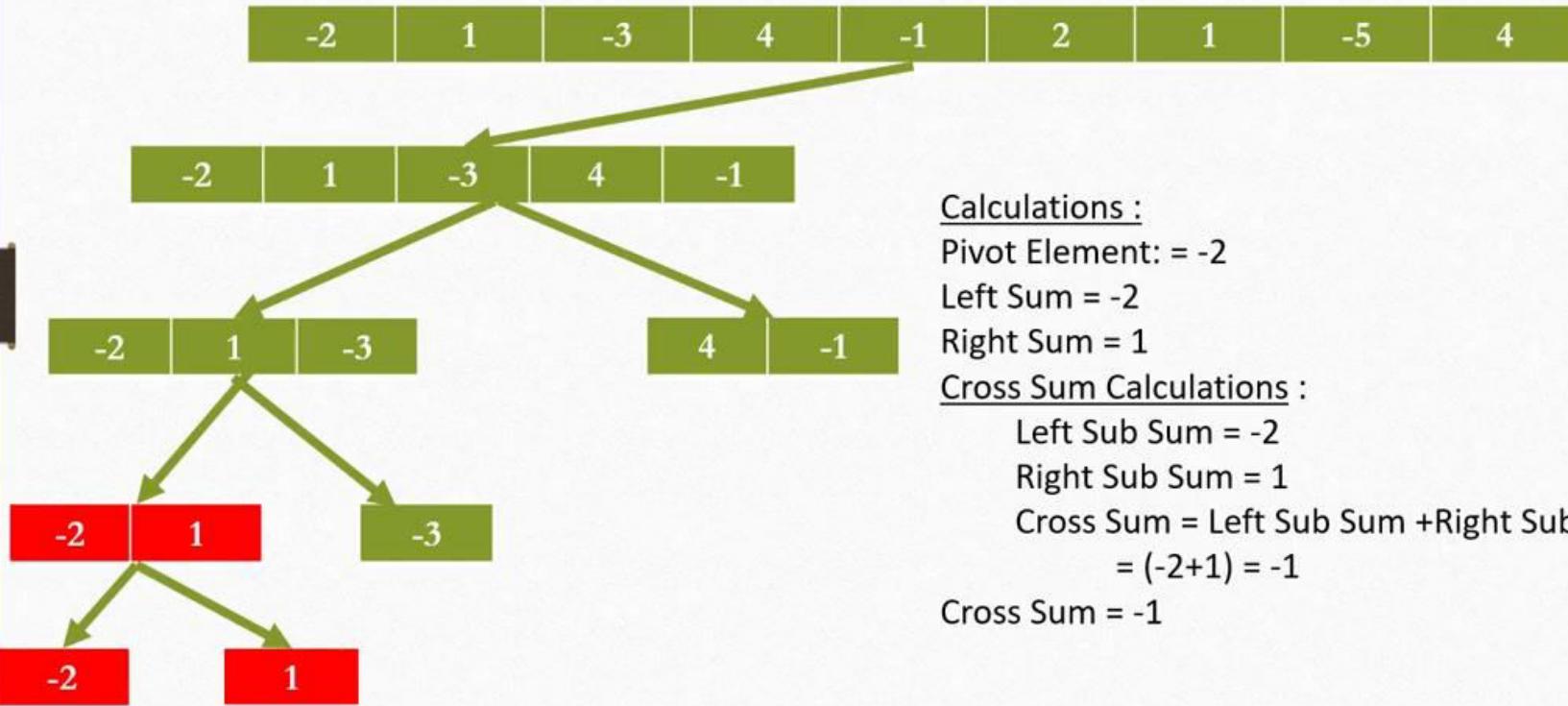
Right Sub Sum = 1

Cross Sum = Left Sub Sum + Right Sub Sum

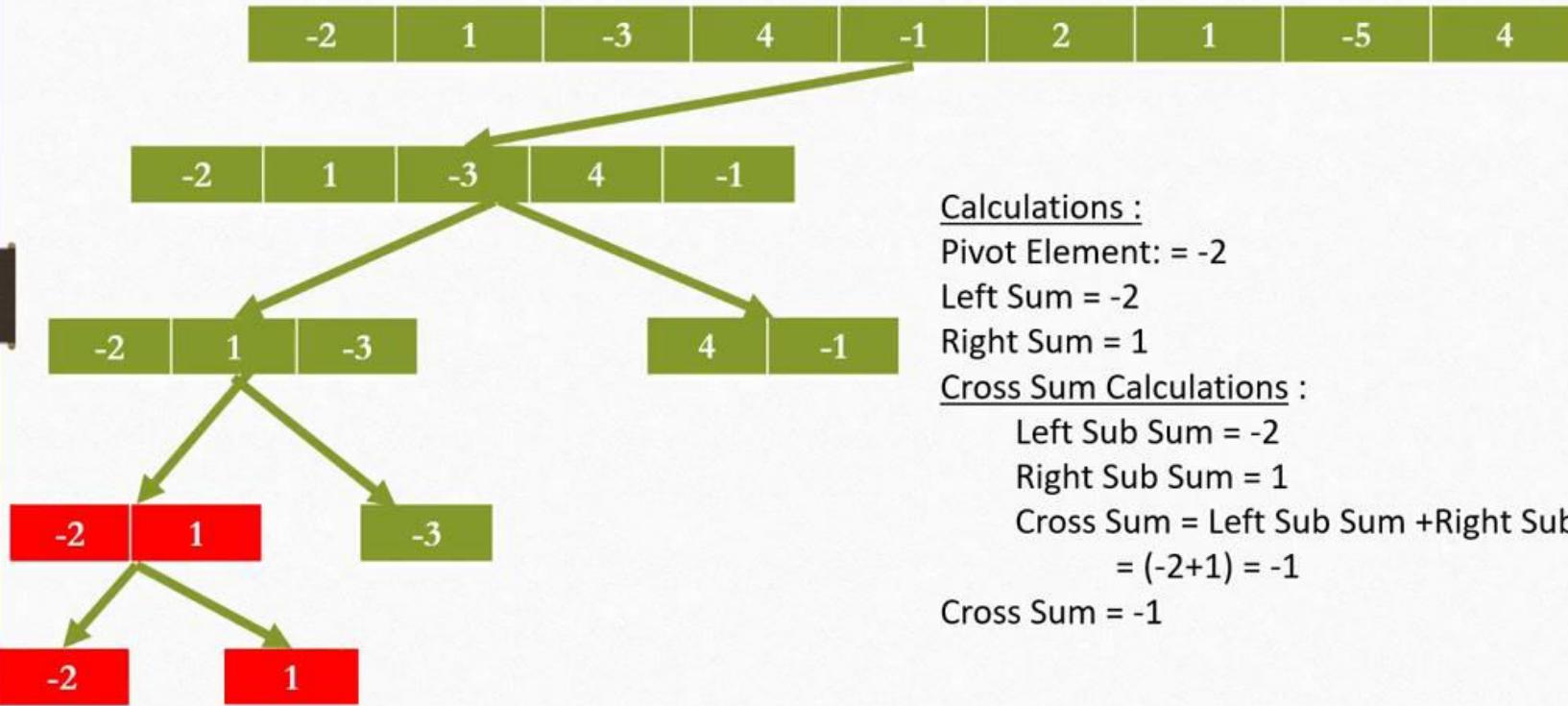
$$= (-2+1) = -1$$

Cross Sum = -1

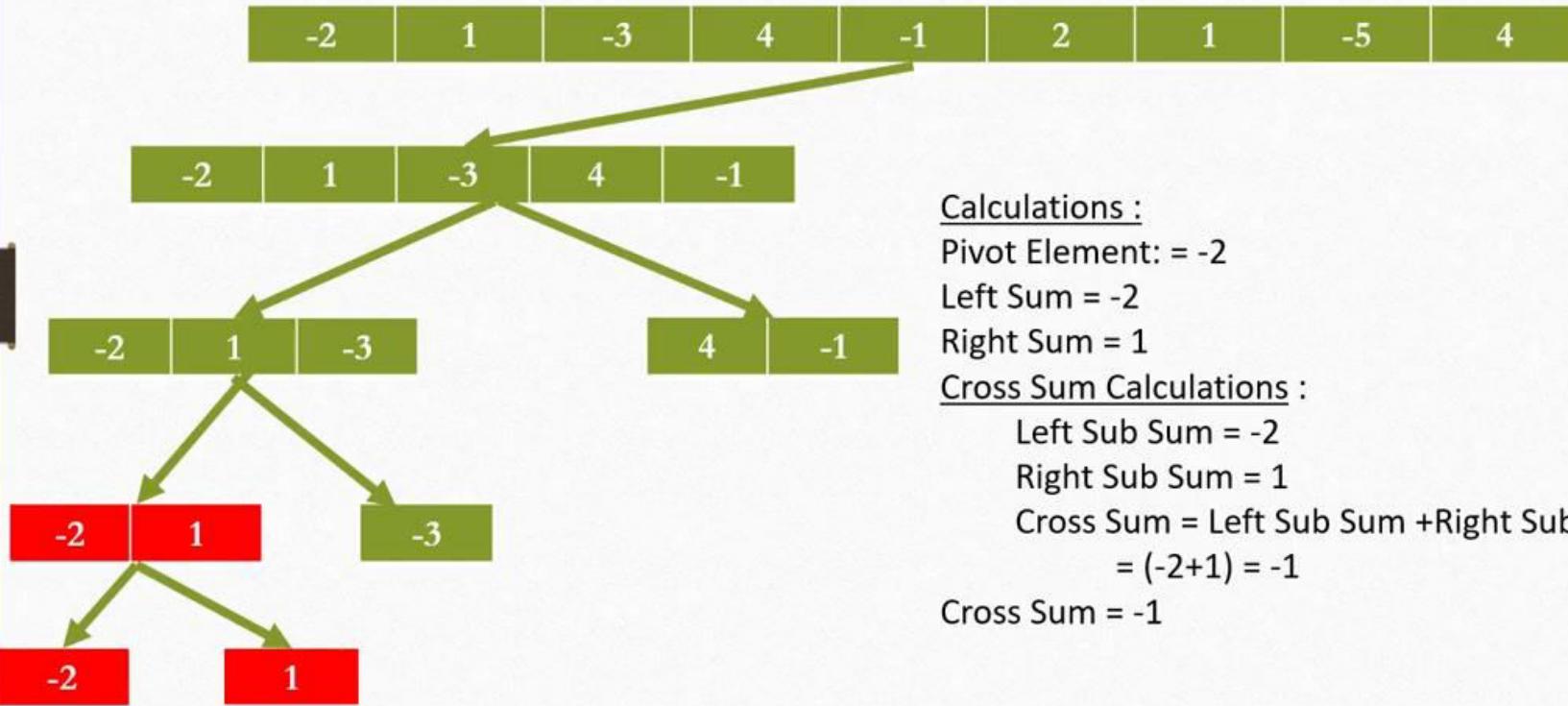
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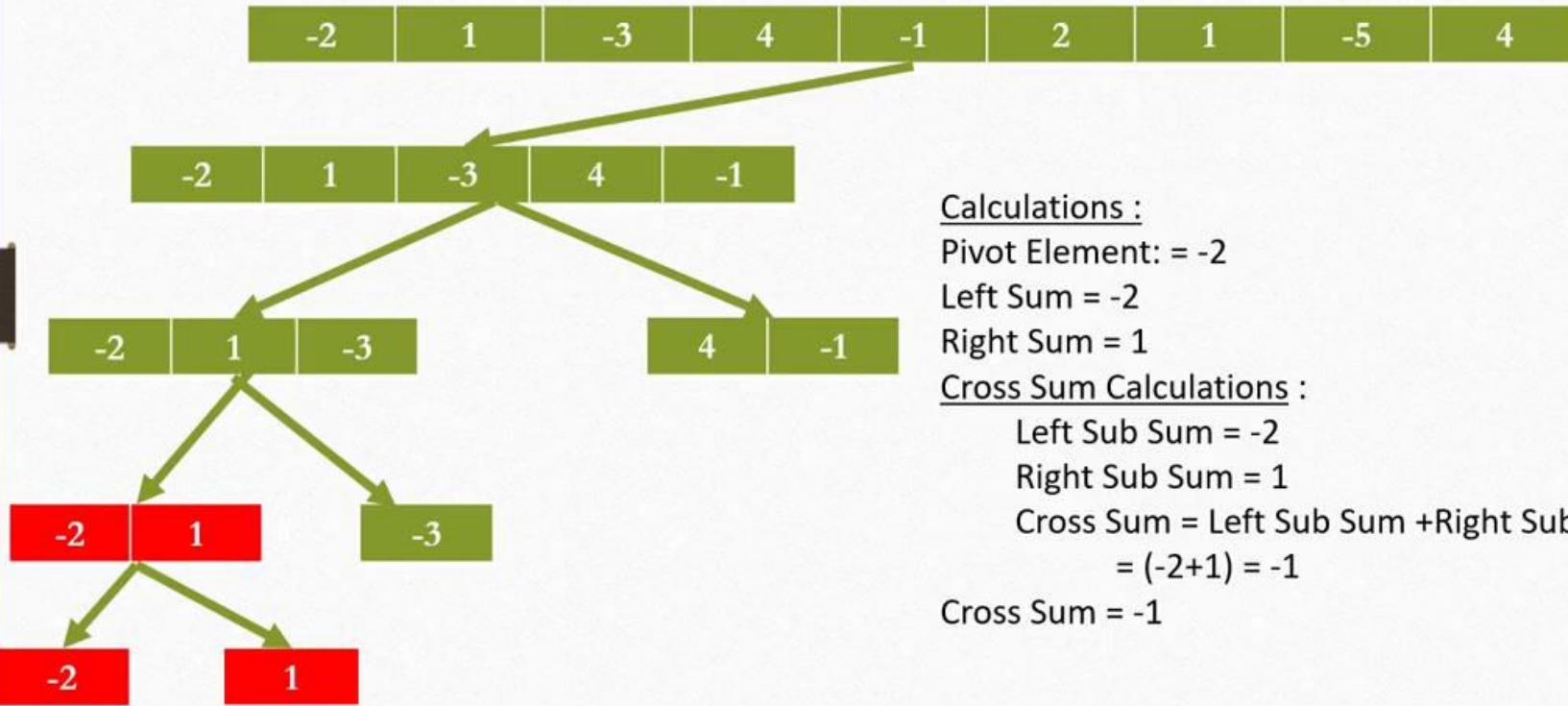
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Calculations :

Pivot Element: = -2

Left Sum = -2

Right Sum = 1

Cross Sum Calculations :

Left Sub Sum = -2

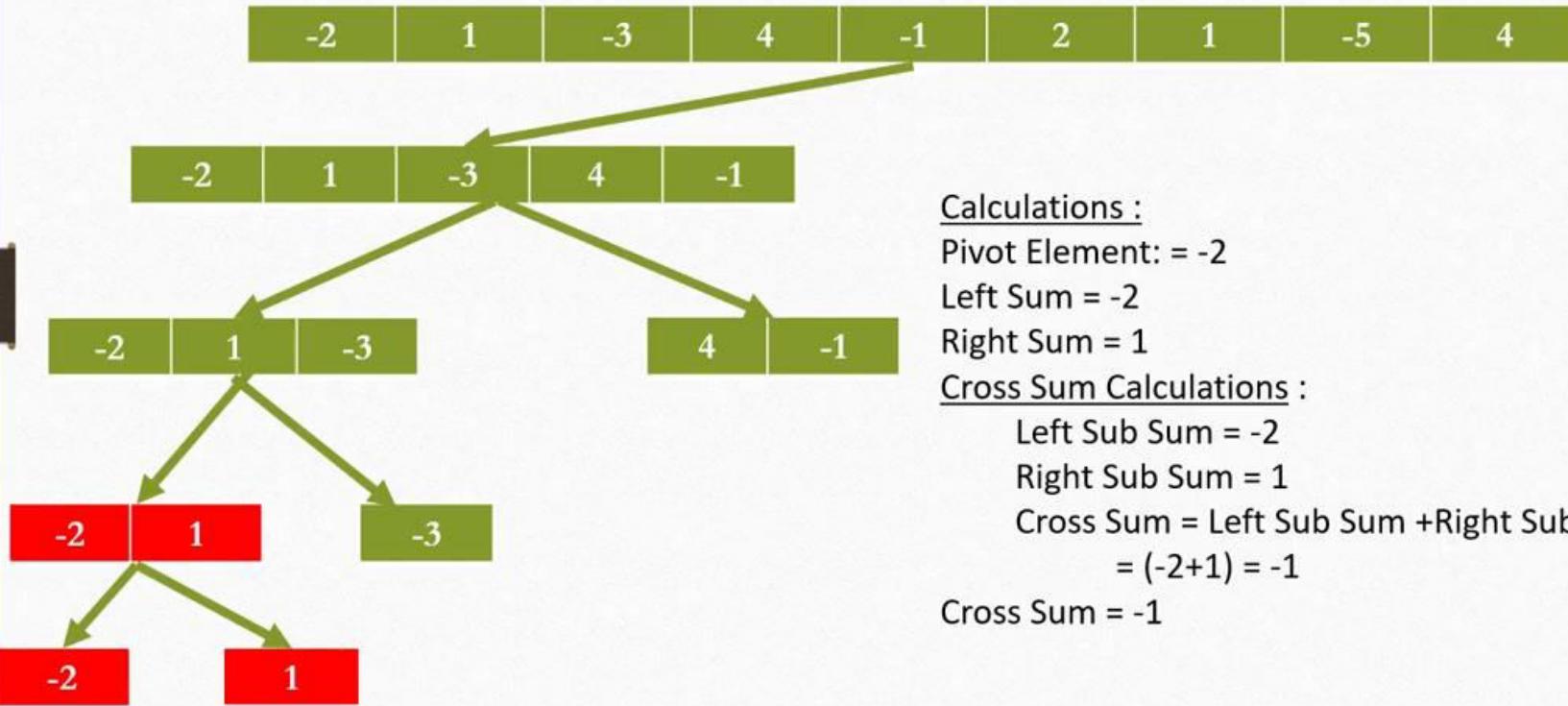
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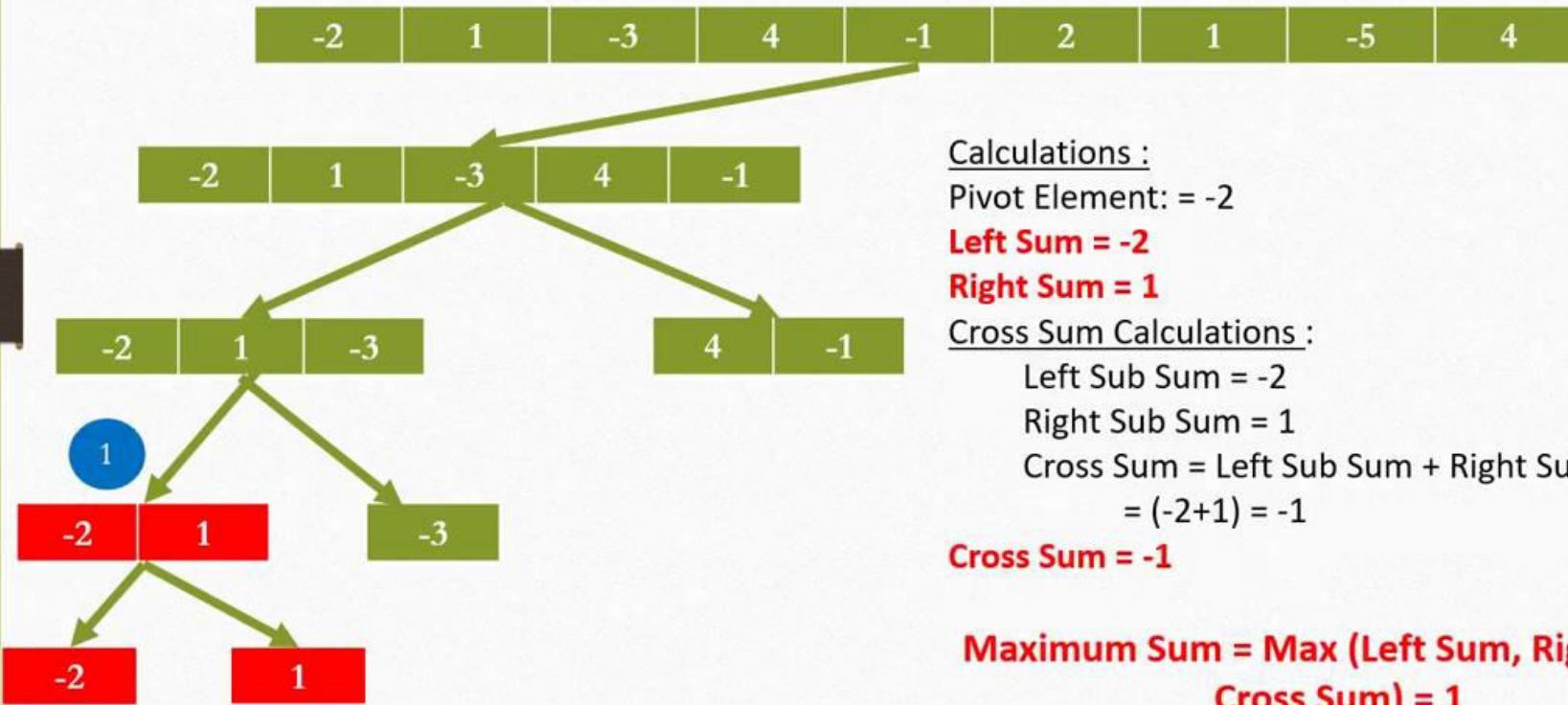
$$= (-2+1) = -1$$

Cross Sum = -1

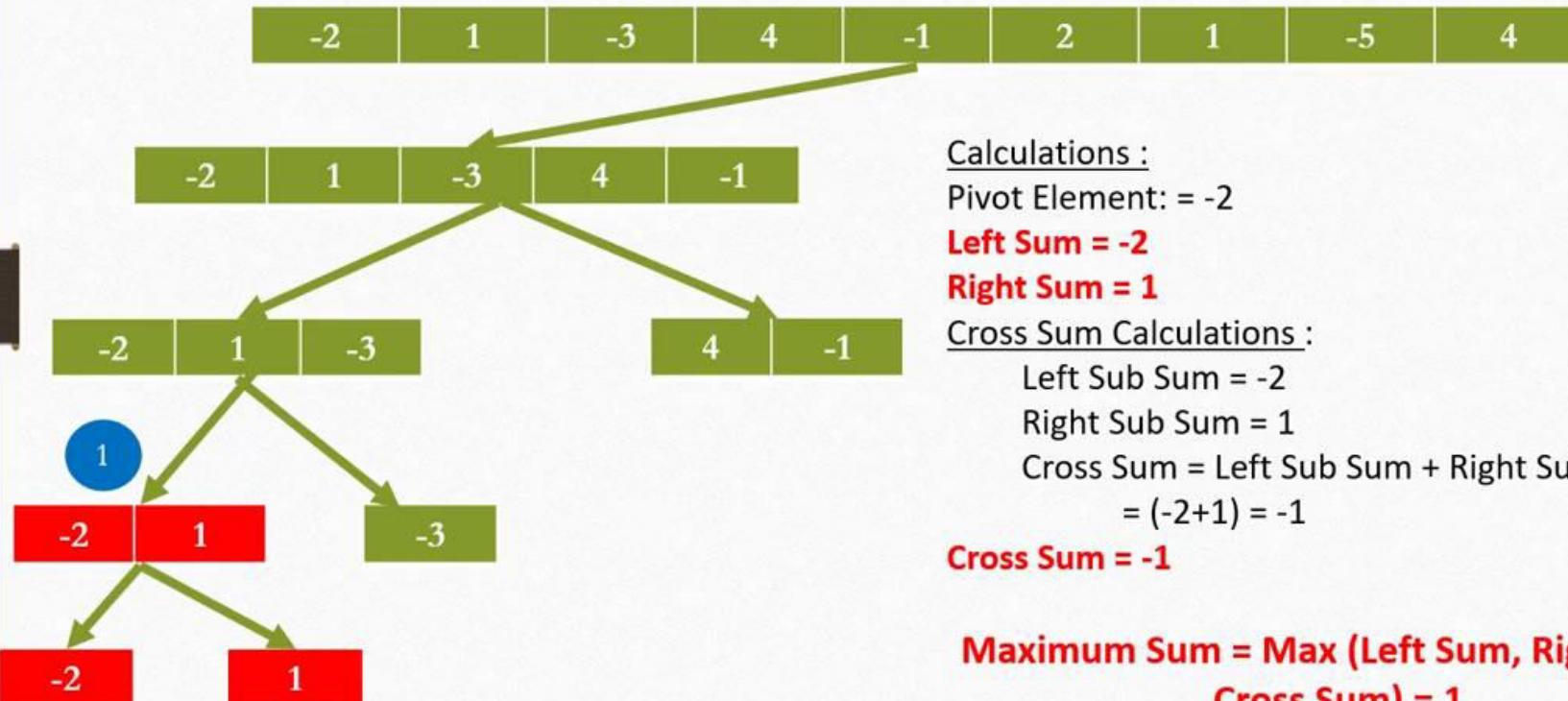
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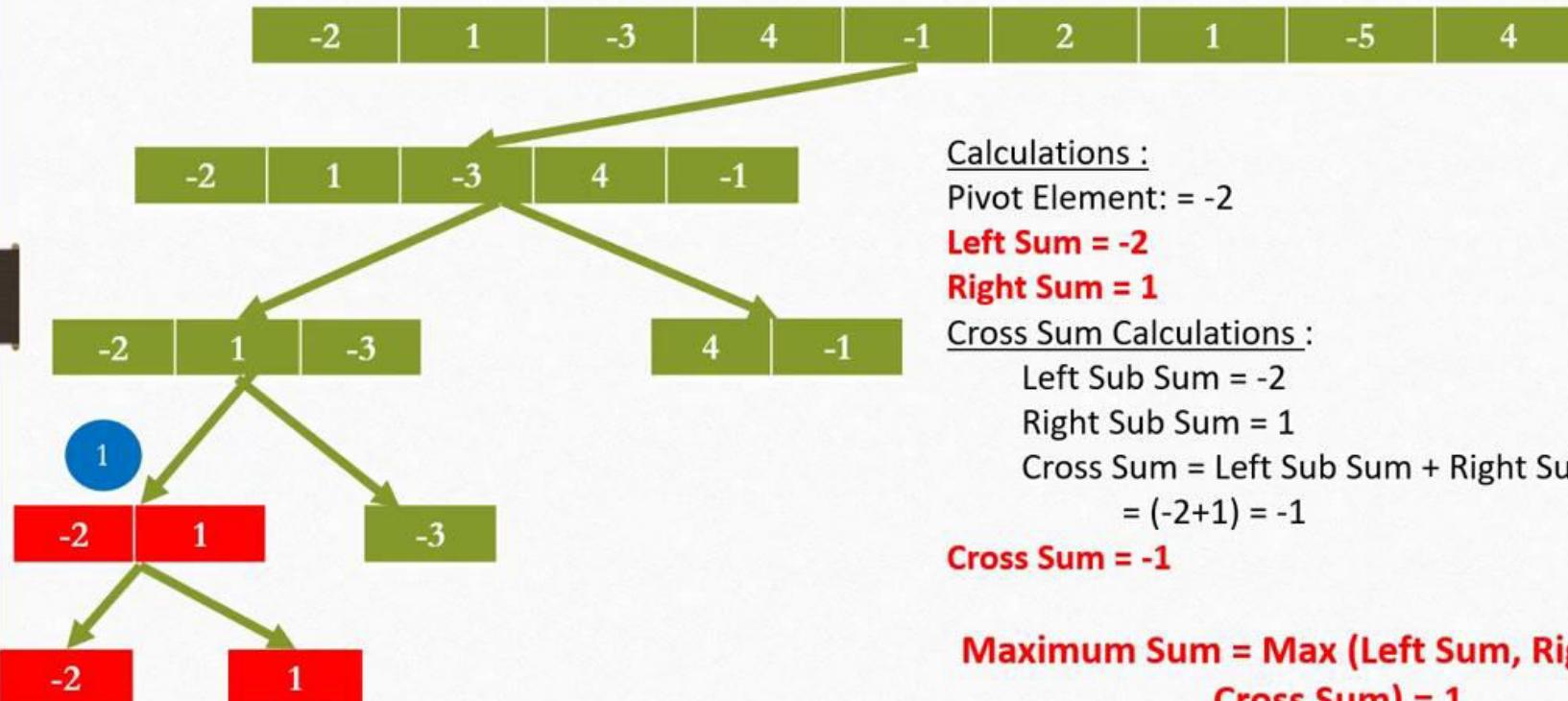
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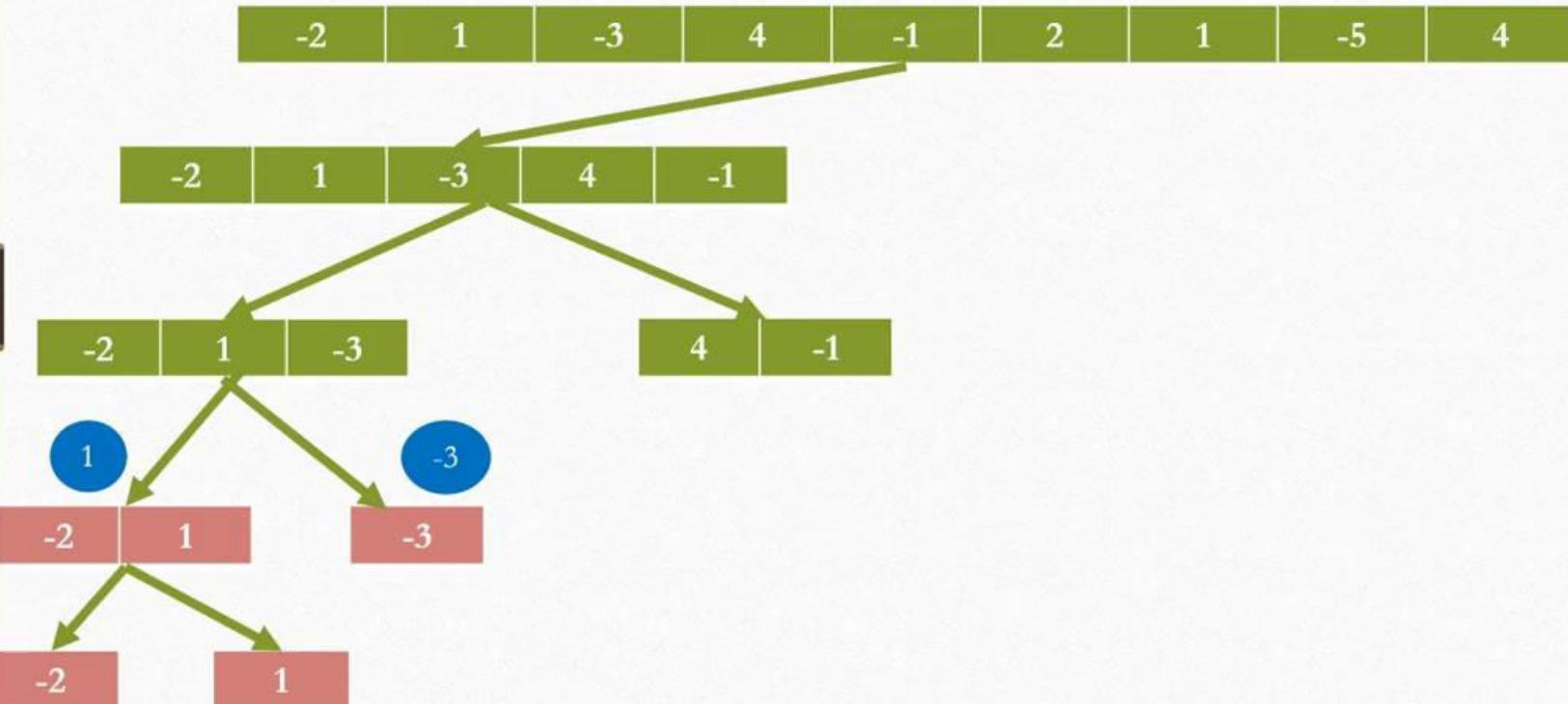
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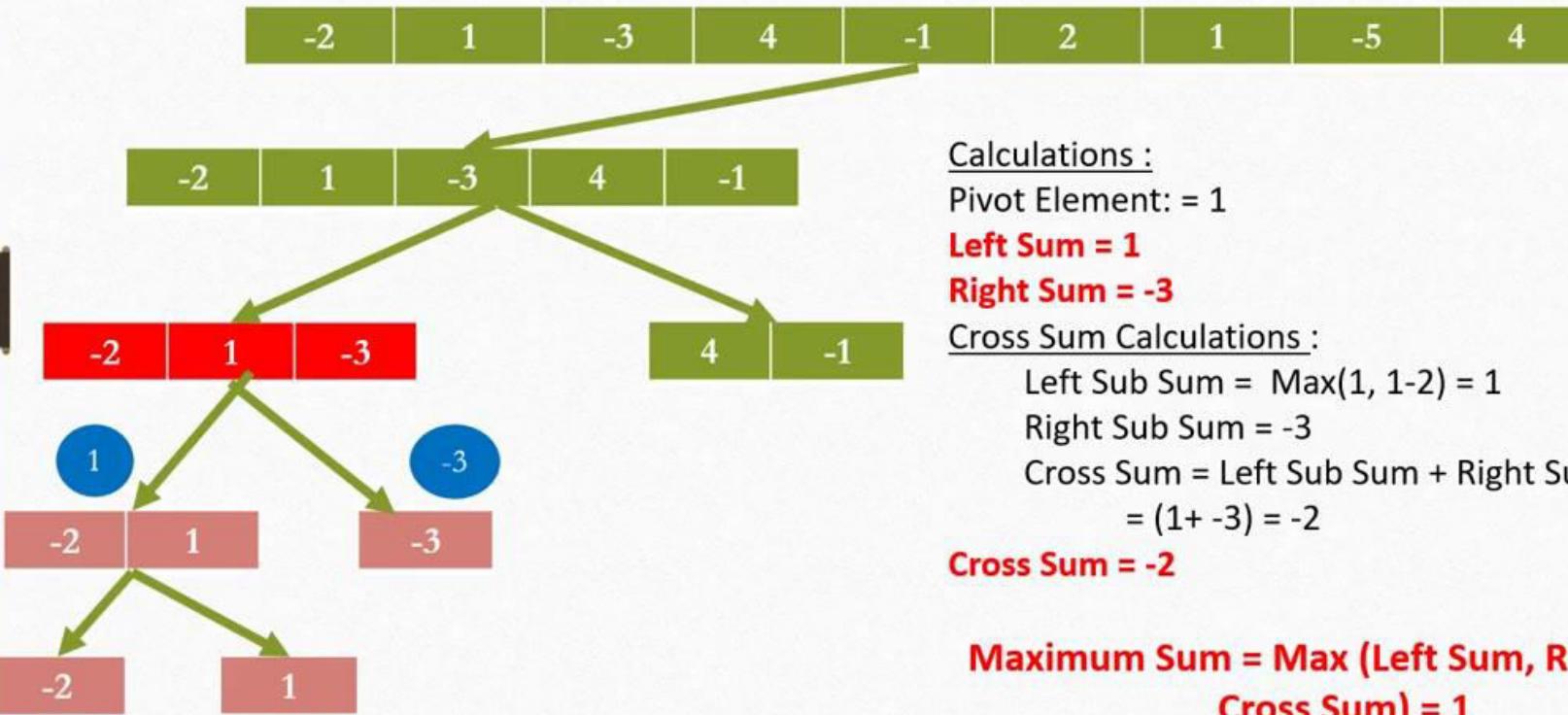
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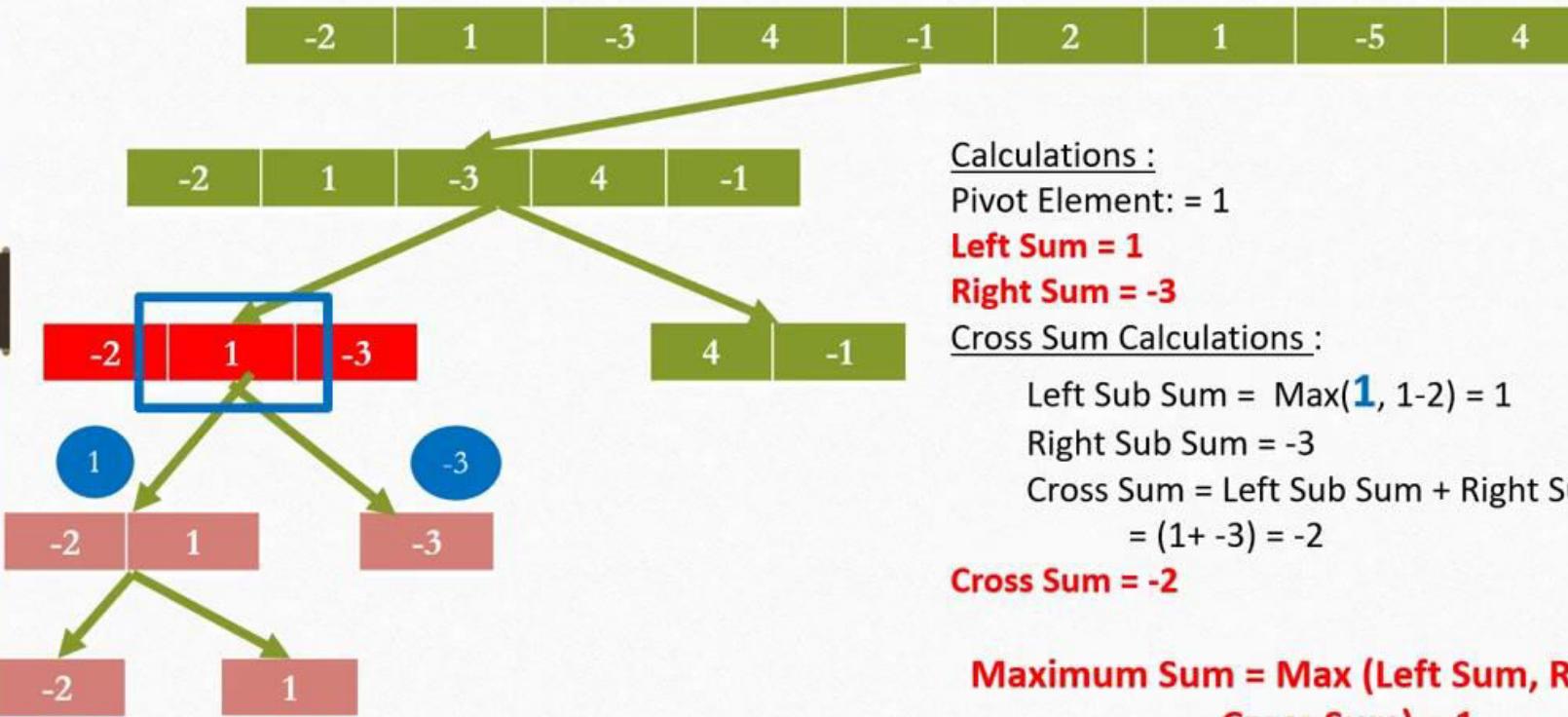
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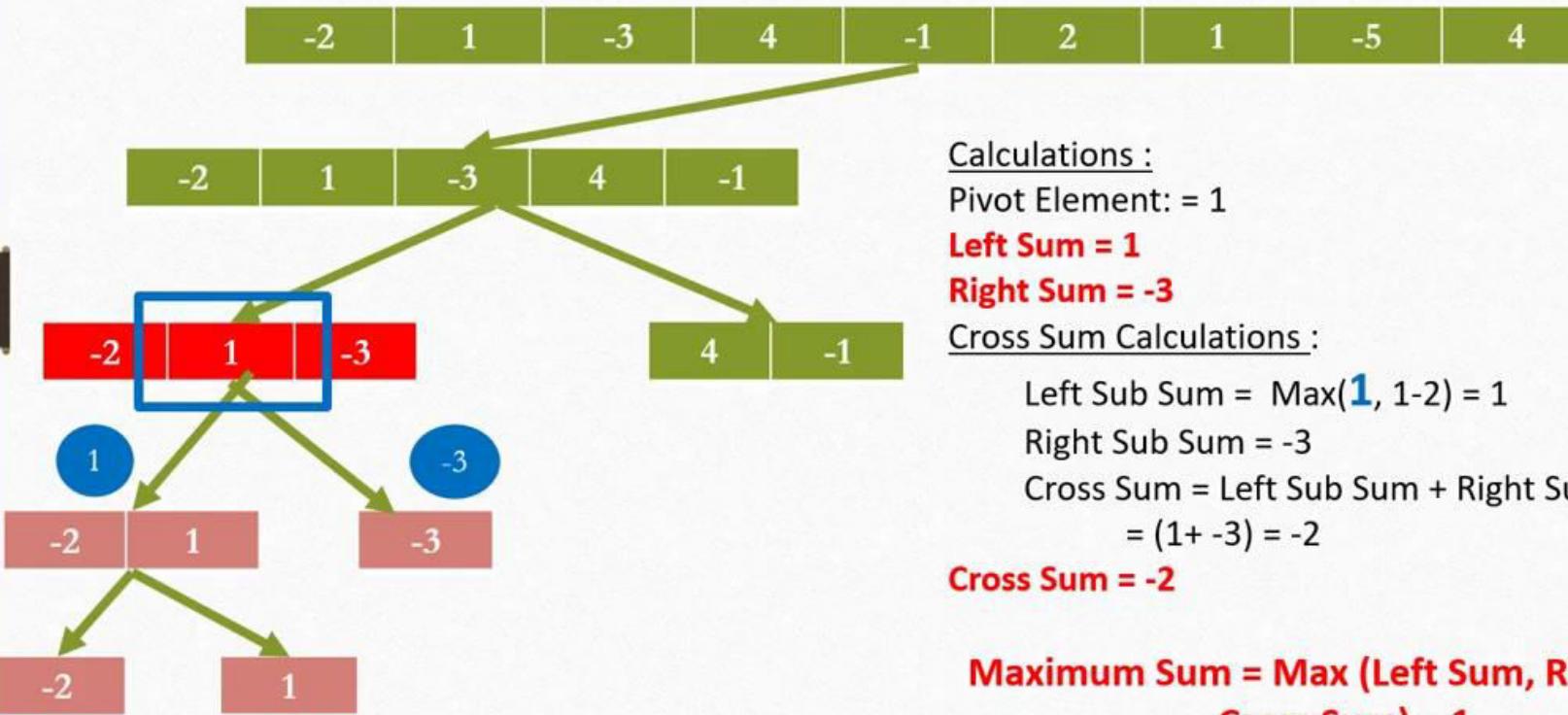
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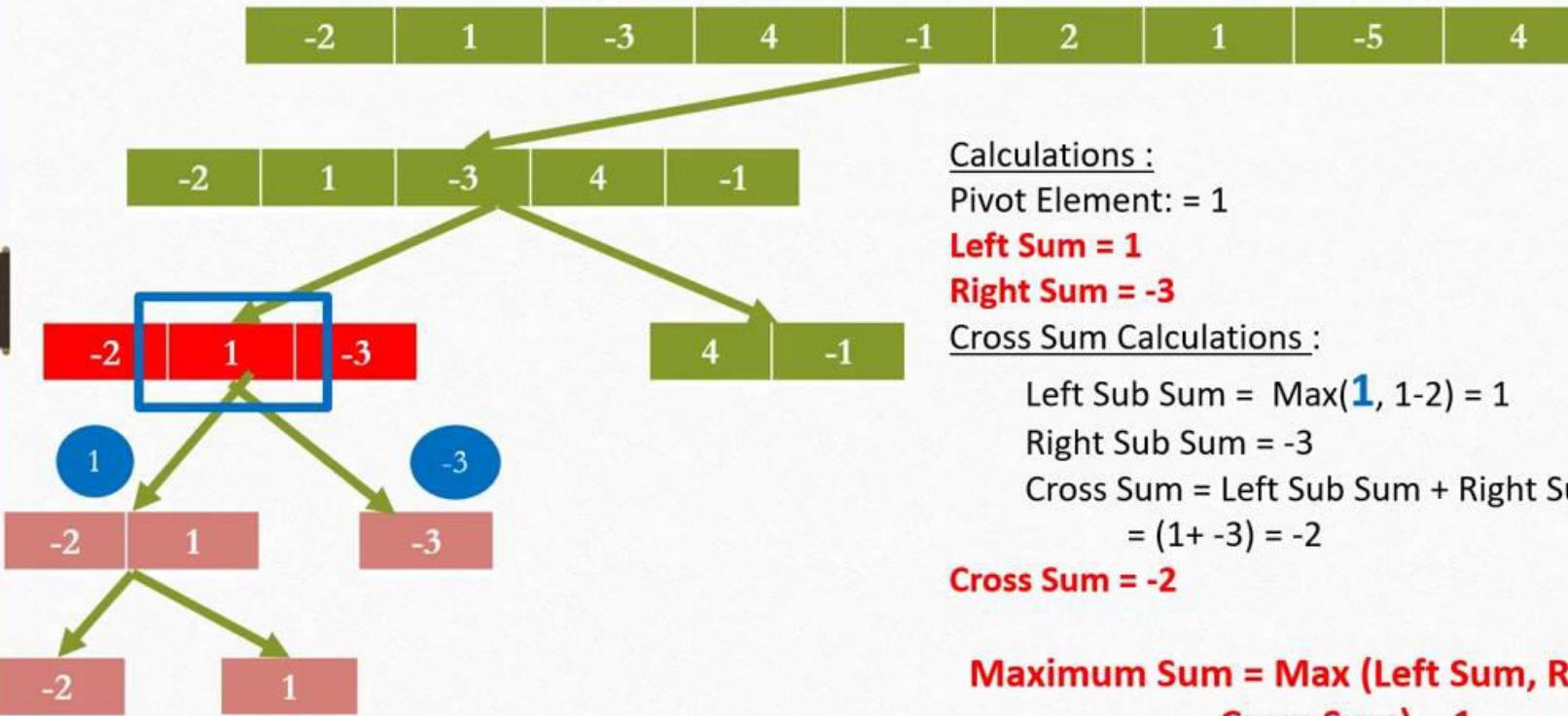
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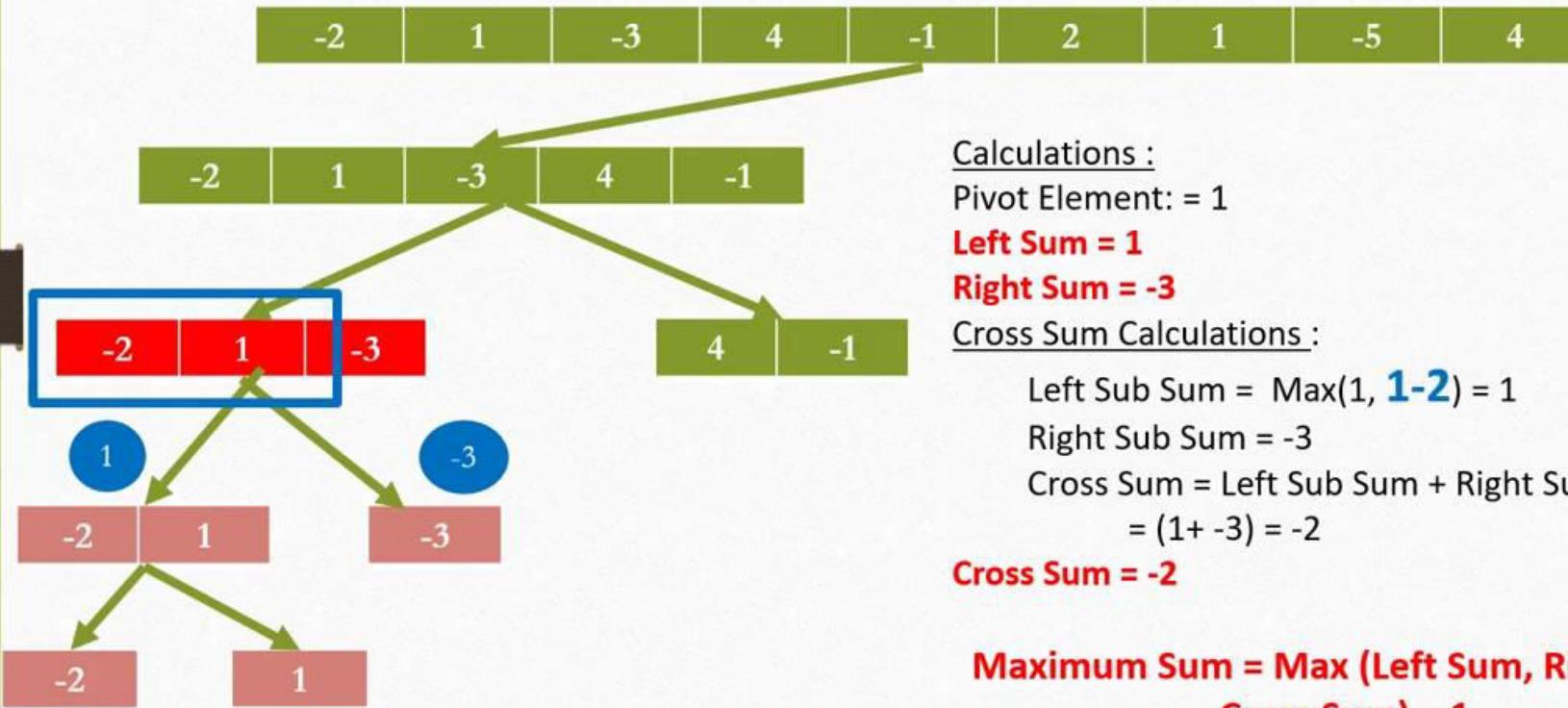
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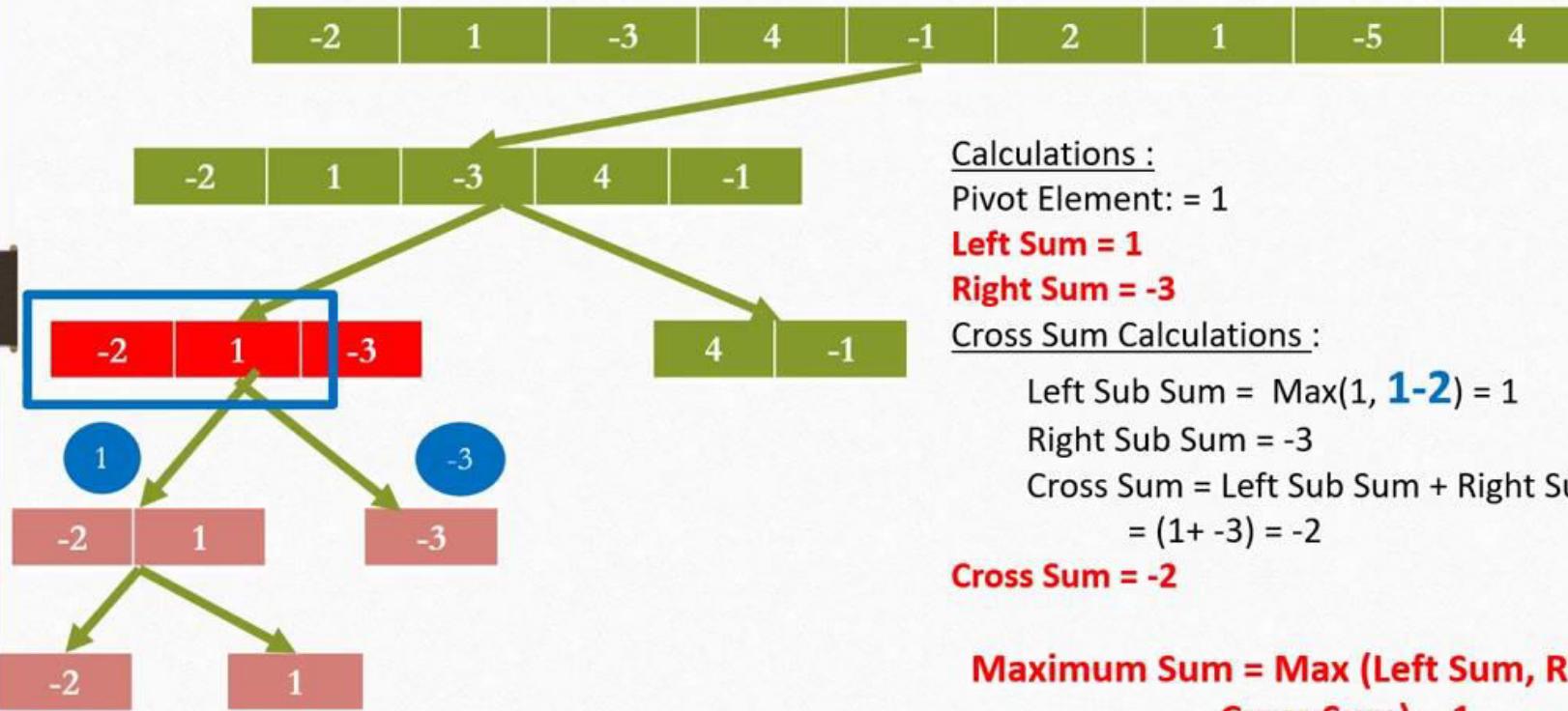
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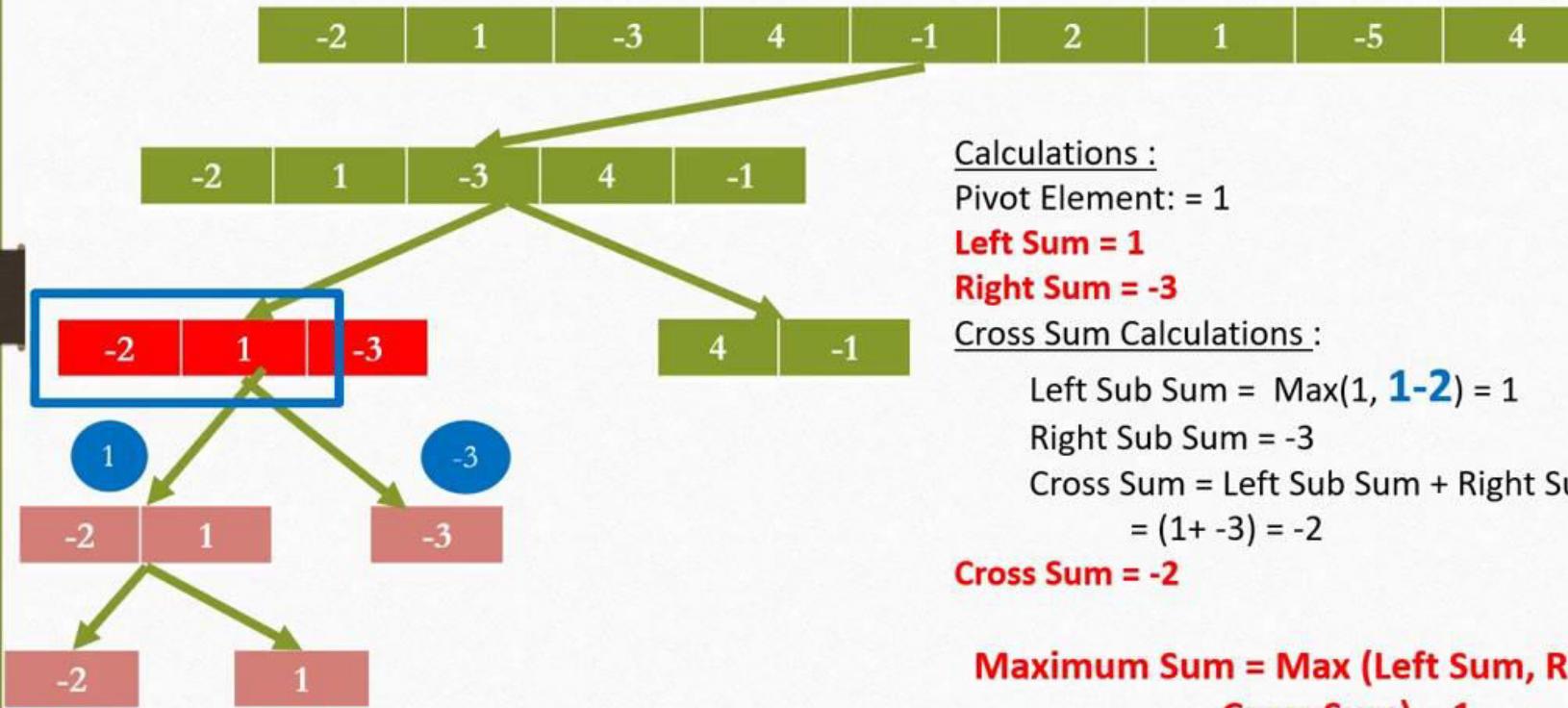
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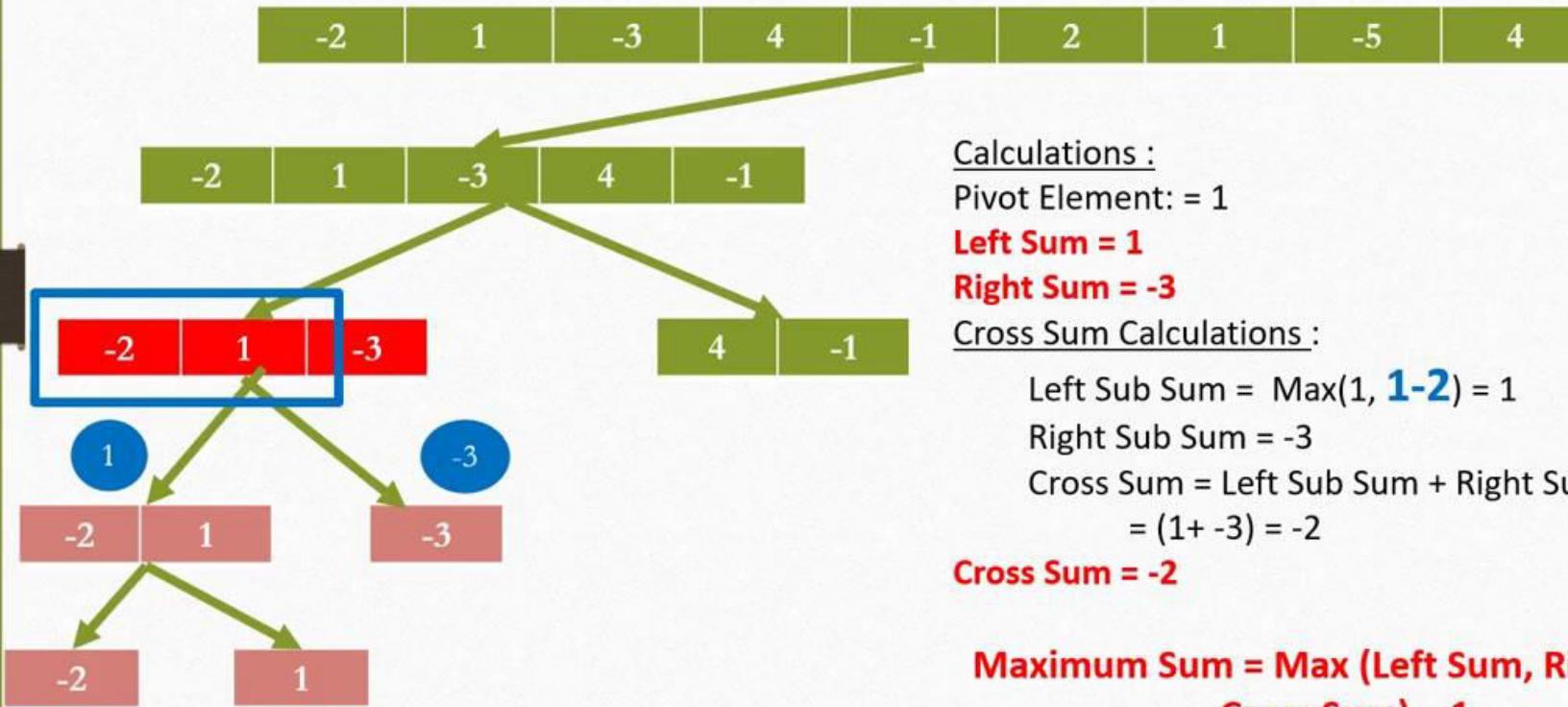
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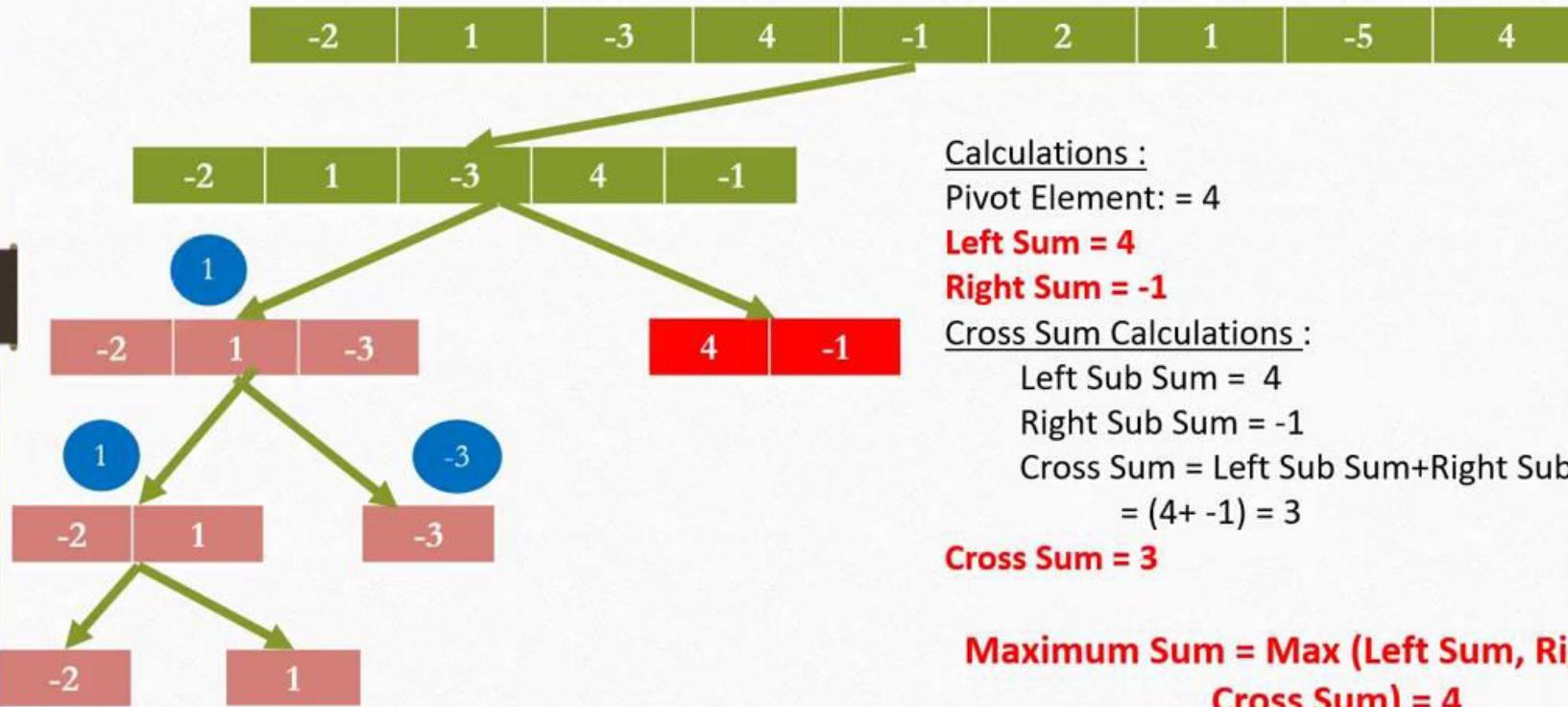
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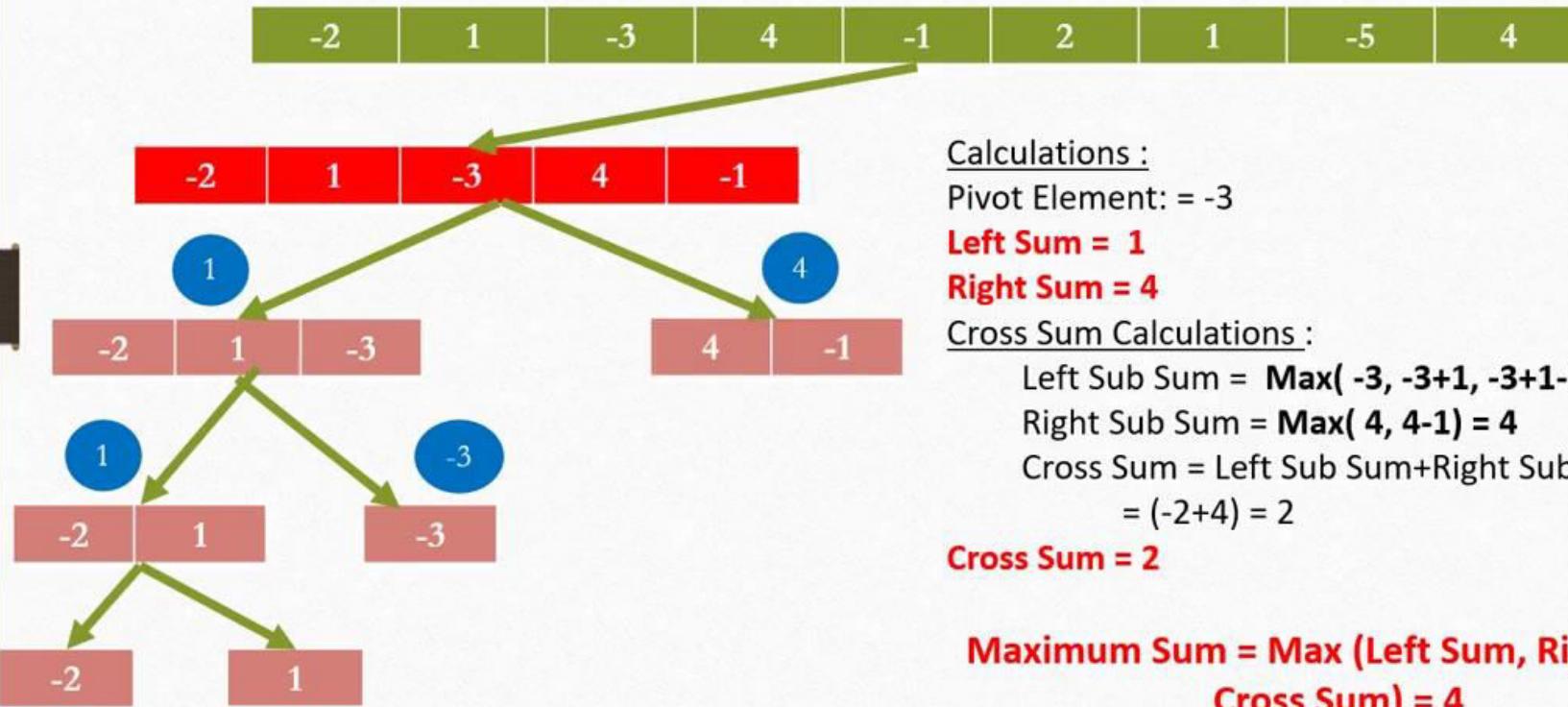
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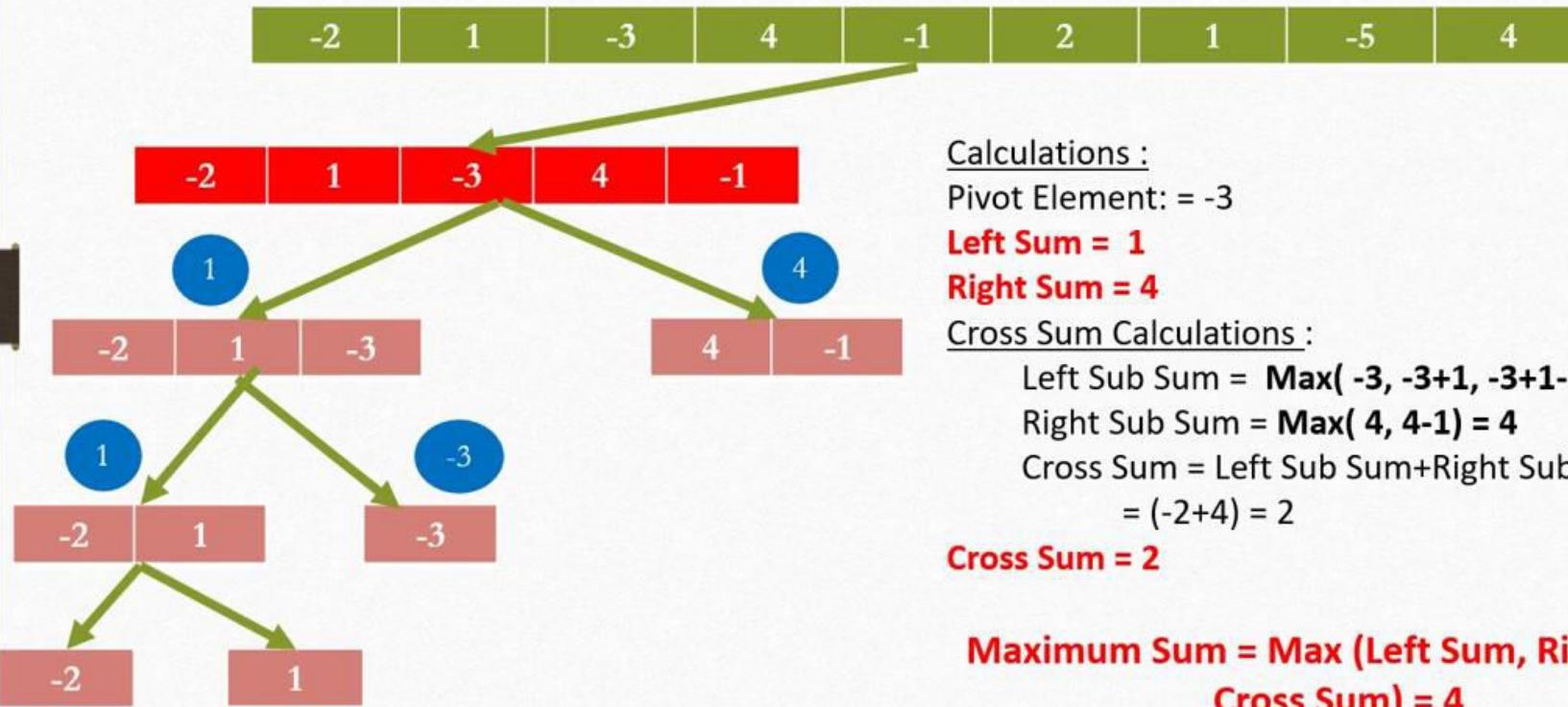
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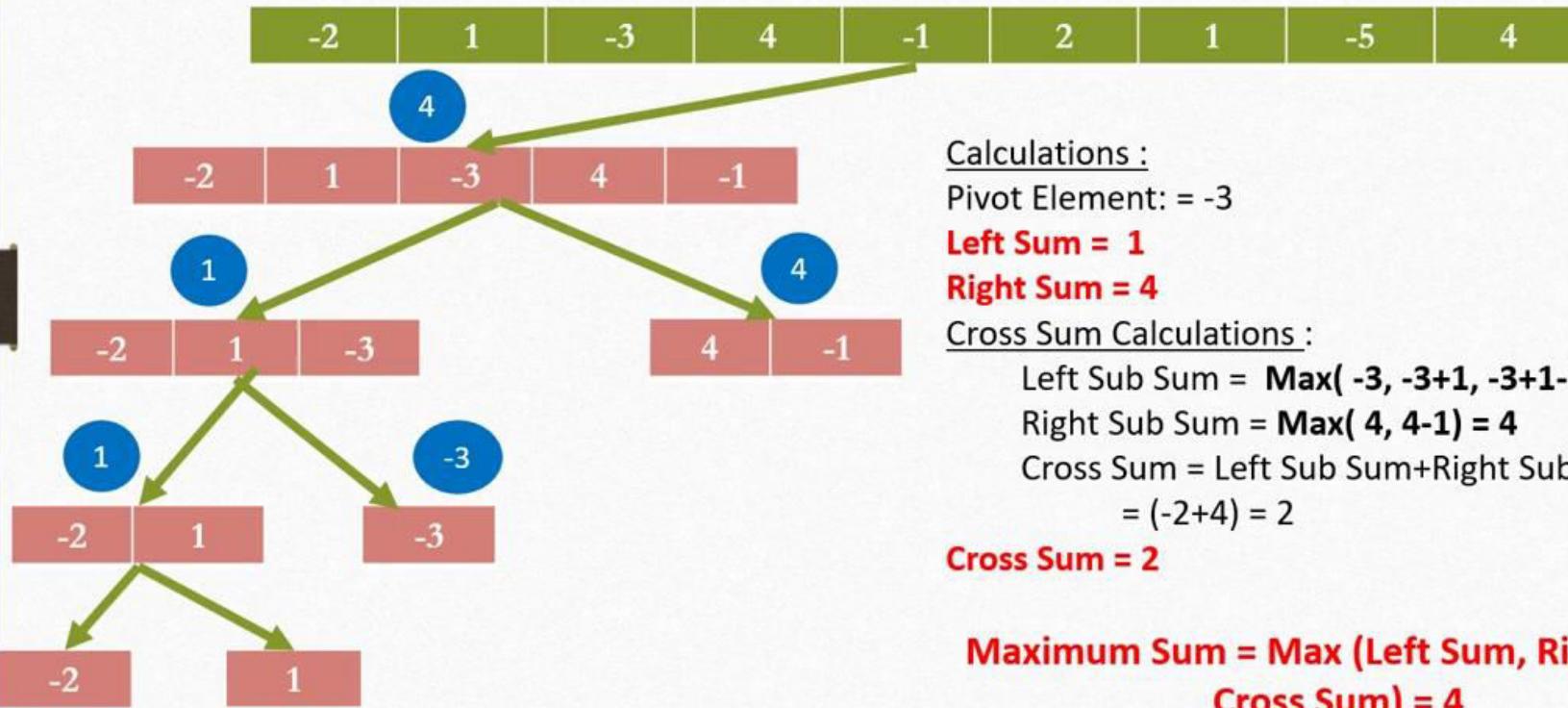
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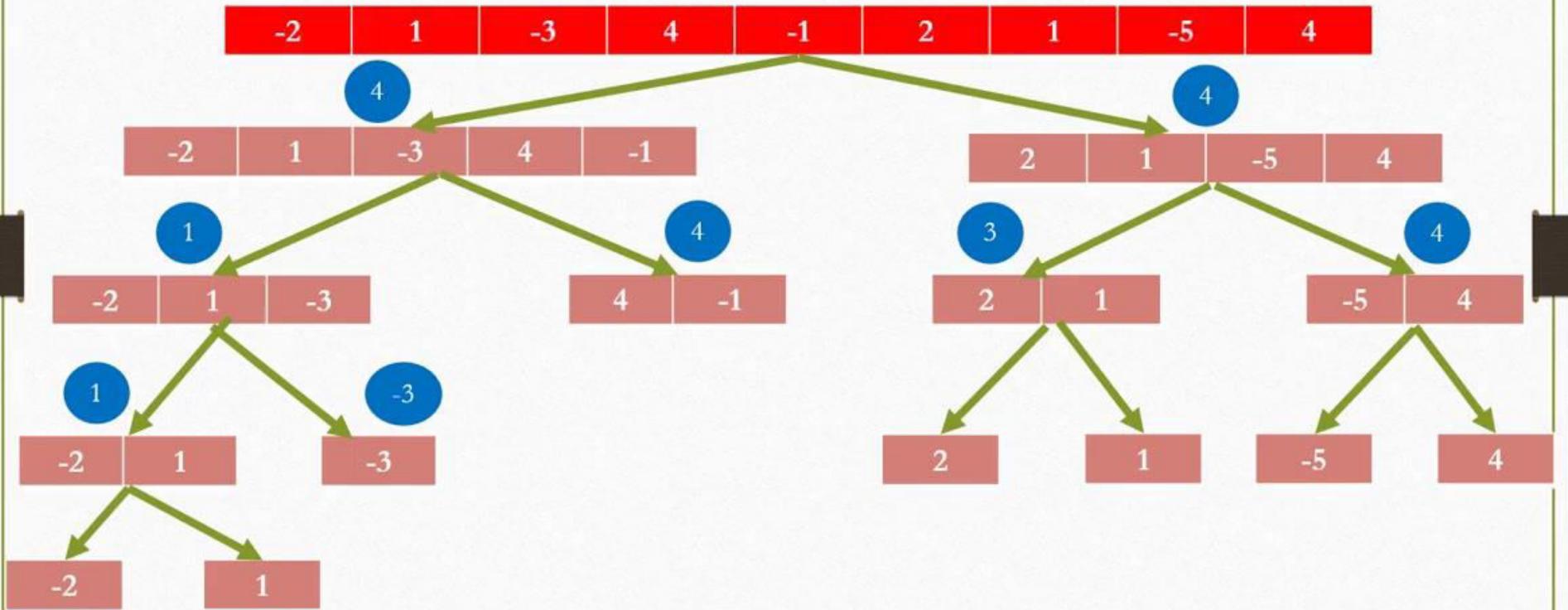
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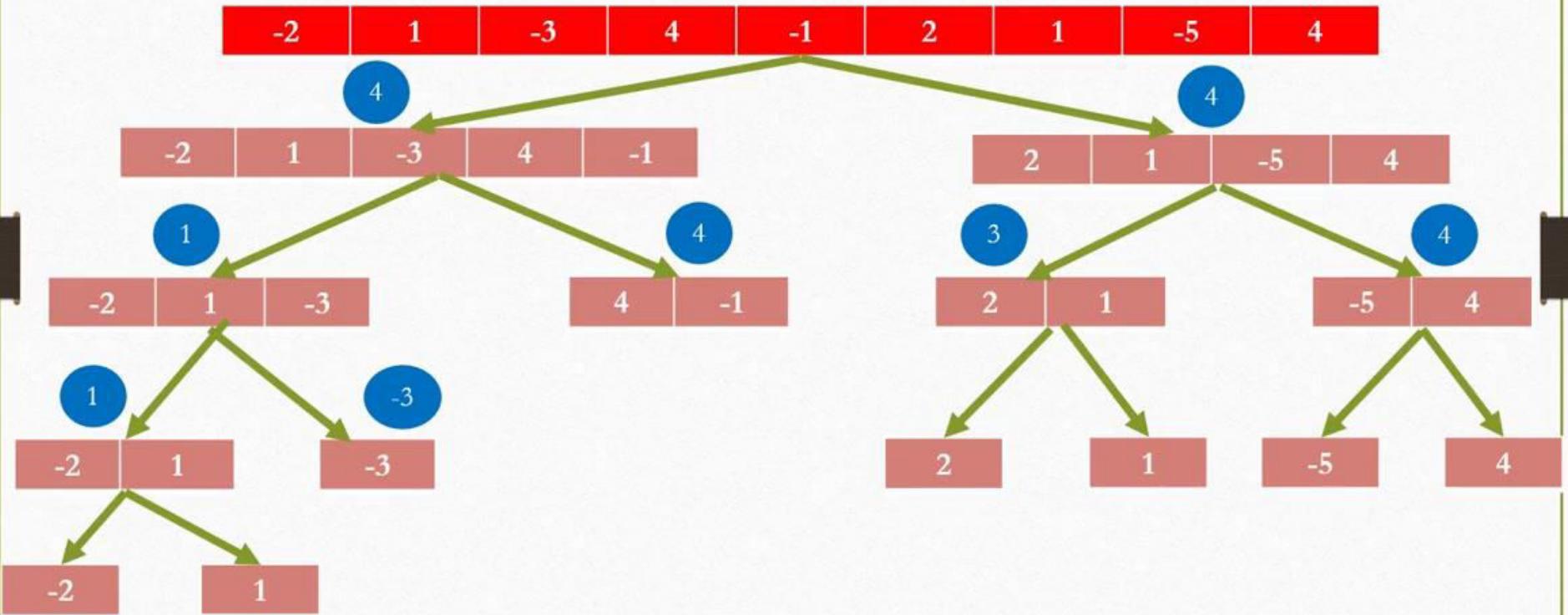


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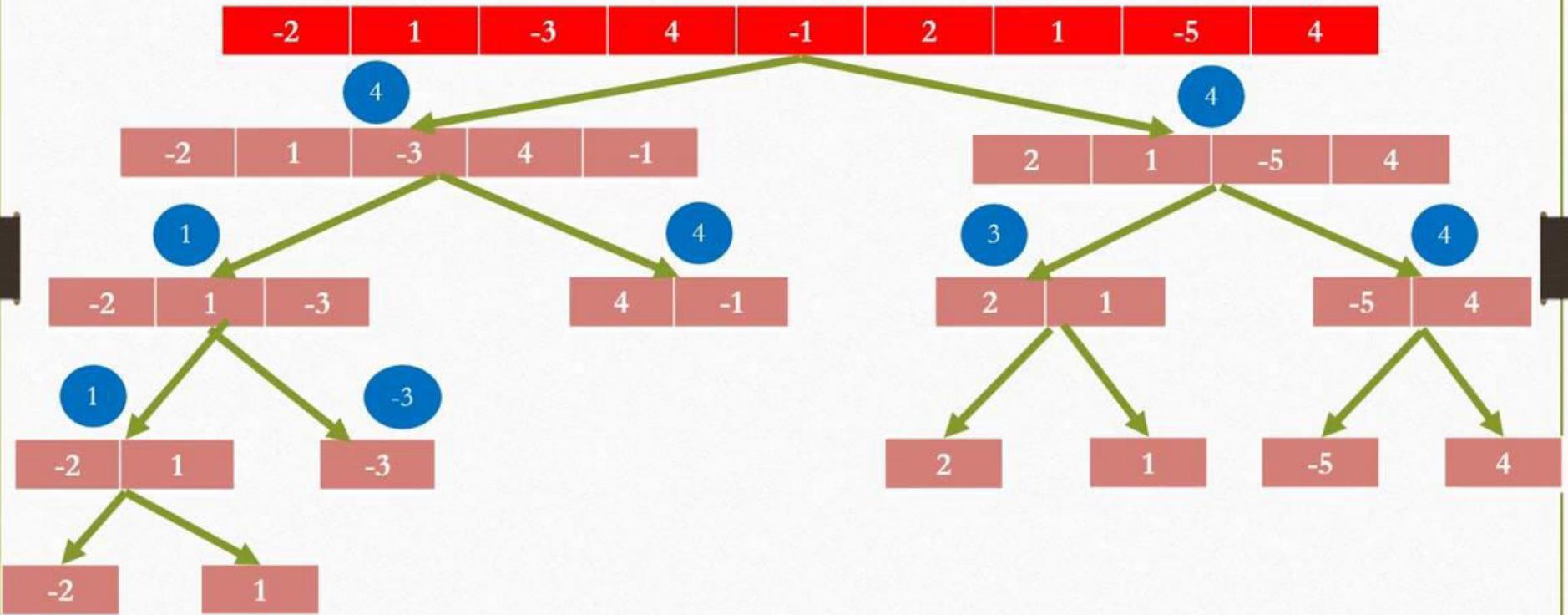
Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4

Left Sum = 4, Right Sum = 4,
Cross Sum = ??



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-2	1	-3	4	-1	2	1	-5	4
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Cross Sum Calculation :

Pivot Element: -1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Left Sub Sum} &= \text{Max}(-1, -1+4, -1+4-3, -1+4-3+1, -1+4-3+1-2) \\ &= \text{Max}(-1, 3, 0, 1, -2) \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Right Sub Sum} &= \text{Max}(2, 2+1, 2+1-5, 2+1-5+4) \\ &= \text{Max}(2, 3, -2, 2) \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cross Sum} = \text{Left Sub Sum} + \text{Right Sub Sum} = (3+3) = 6$$

Cross Sum = 6

Maximum Sum = Max (Left Sum, Right Sum, Cross Sum) = 6

Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4

Left Sum = 4, Right Sum = 4,
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Left Sum = 4, Right Sum = 4,
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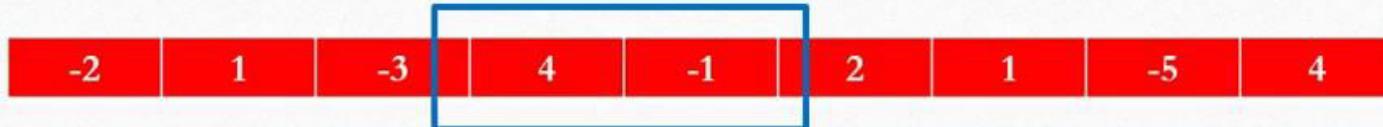
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Cross Sum = 6

Answer : 6

Maximum Sum = Max (Left Sum, Right Sum, Cross Sum) = 6

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Cross Sum Calculation :

Pivot Element: -1

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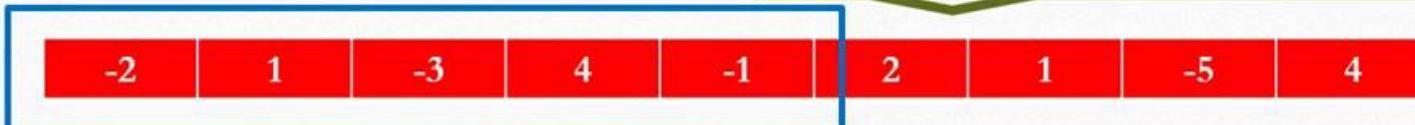
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Cross Sum = 6

Maximum Sum = Max (Left Sum, Right Sum, Cross Sum) = 6

Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4

Left Sum =4, Right Sum =4



Cross Sum Calculation :

Pivot Element: -1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Left Sub Sum} &= \text{Max}(-1, -1+4, -1+4-3, -1+4-3+1, \color{blue}{-1+4-3+1-2}) \\ &= \text{Max}(-1, 3, 0, 1, -2) \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

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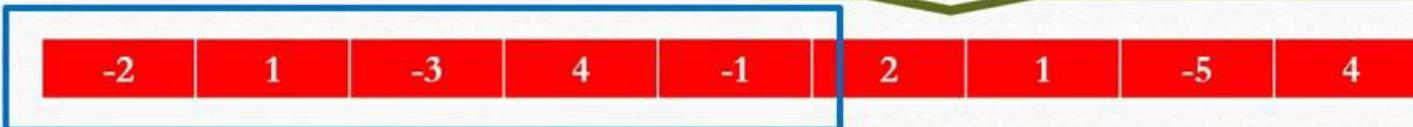
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Left Sum =4, Right Sum =4



Cross Sum Calculation :

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{Right Sub Sum} &= \text{Max}(2, 2+1, 2+1-5, 2+1-5+4) \\ &= \text{Max}(2, 3, -2, 2) \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cross Sum} = \text{Left Sub Sum} + \text{Right Sub Sum} = (3+3) = 6$$

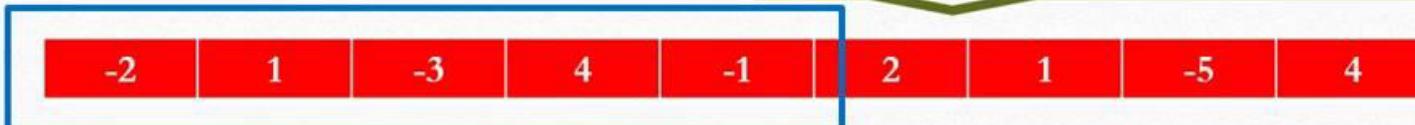
Cross Sum = 6

Answer : 6

Maximum Sum = Max (Left Sum, Right Sum, Cross Sum) = 6

Input : -2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4

Left Sum =4, Right Sum =4



Cross Sum Calculation :

Pivot Element: -1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Left Sub Sum} &= \text{Max}(-1, -1+4, -1+4-3, -1+4-3+1, \color{blue}{-1+4-3+1-2}) \\ &= \text{Max}(-1, 3, 0, 1, -2) \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Right Sub Sum} &= \text{Max}(2, 2+1, 2+1-5, 2+1-5+4) \\ &= \text{Max}(2, 3, -2, 2) \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cross Sum} = \text{Left Sub Sum} + \text{Right Sub Sum} = (3+3) = 6$$

Cross Sum = 6

Answer : 6

Maximum Sum = Max (Left Sum, Right Sum, Cross Sum) = 6

FIND-MAXIMUM-SUBARRAY($A, low, high$)

```
1  if  $high == low$ 
2      return ( $low, high, A[low]$ )           // base case: only one element
3  else  $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$ 
4      ( $left-low, left-high, left-sum$ ) =
            FIND-MAXIMUM-SUBARRAY( $A, low, mid$ )
5      ( $right-low, right-high, right-sum$ ) =
            FIND-MAXIMUM-SUBARRAY( $A, mid + 1, high$ )
6      ( $cross-low, cross-high, cross-sum$ ) =
            FIND-MAX-CROSSING-SUBARRAY( $A, low, mid, high$ )
7      if  $left-sum \geq right-sum$  and  $left-sum \geq cross-sum$ 
        return ( $left-low, left-high, left-sum$ )
8      elseif  $right-sum \geq left-sum$  and  $right-sum \geq cross-sum$ 
        return ( $right-low, right-high, right-sum$ )
9      else return ( $cross-low, cross-high, cross-sum$ )
```

The running time $T(n)$, recurrence relation of finding maximum sub-array is:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{if } n = 1, \\ 2T(n/2) + \Theta(n) & \text{if } n > 1. \end{cases}$$