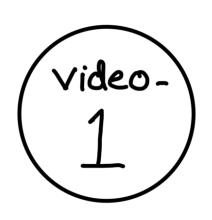
Difference Array Concepts & Ans





(7)otivation :-

Until or unless you push your limits, you won't be able to grow.

It's when you challenge yourself that true strength emerges.

INTRODUCTION

What is a Difference Array ???

Eamous technique use to efficiently apply range updates to an away.

It helps to do multiple updates

in constant time.

Ideal for Range Modification Problems.

Let's take an example to understand:

nums = {0,0,0,0,0} =

Update Queries =
$$[1,3,2]$$
, $(2,4,3)$, $(0,2,-2)$
 $(1,3,2)$ \rightarrow $\{0,2,0,0,0,-2\}$
 $(2,4,3)$ \rightarrow $\{0,2,3,0,-2\}$
 $(2,4,3)$ \rightarrow $\{0,2,3,0,-2\}$
 $\{-2,0,3,5,3\}$ \leftarrow
 $\{-2,0,3,5\}$ \leftarrow
 $\{-2,0,3\}$ \leftarrow
 $\{-2$

```
Job1 = (0, 2,5)
                 (0,0,0,0,0) e
 Code :-
          for (auto & query: queries)
               int start = query(0);
               int end = query (1);
                int x = query(2);
               0001 [stw1] += 2 ;
               il (end+1 <n)
                  ωυι [end+1] -= x;
     We already have
     segment Tree for that.
        Why not use it????
    Difference overay is easier to implement.
 Space Difference weray ~ O(n)
              > Segment Tree ~ O(4*n)
                                  (L, R, X)
3) Time Complexity for each range update aux[R+1]-=x
```

Difference we cay = O(1) constant

Then you perform single pass O(n)to apply all the Changes (common).

Segment Tree = O(logn)

4 When to use ???

Billerence Howay

- · Best suited for problems where you need to perform multiple range updates

 (like adding or subtracting a value over a range).
- · You don't need to query the average frequently after updates.
- to apply a sequence of range operations and get done.

Segment Tree :-

· When you need both range and

and updates prequently.

(1) Dill. Aperay (x) = Numill + = x numile - = x

(°) (Leet-370 -> Range Addition: