

## Range Sum Query 2D

problem : We have to find the sum of all elements in a rectangular portion of a 2d matrix

3	0	1	4	2
5	6	3	2	1
1	2	0	1	5
4	1	0	1	7
1	0	3	0	5

The above rectangle (with the red border) is defined by (row1, col1) = (2, 1) and (row2, col2) = (4, 3), which contains sum = 8.

### Naive Approach:

loop through (r1,c1) to (r2,c2) and get sum

problem with this approach:

This approach is good for one time calling but if we require Range sum multiple times then it is better to store the results for future Uses.

### Dynamic Programming Approach:

1. Store matrix sum from (0,0) to (r,c) at each index  $dp[r][c]$
2. To Find  $dp[i][j]$  :  
 $dp[0][0] = mat[0][0]$   
 $dp[i][0] = dp[i-1][0] + mat[i][0]$   
 $dp[0][i] = dp[0][i-1] + mat[0][i]$   
 $dp[i][j] = mat[i][j] + dp[i-1][j] + dp[i][j-1] - dp[i-1][j-1]$
3. Now to Find required sum :  
 $sum += dp[r2][c2] - dp[r1-1][c2] - dp[r2][c1-1] + dp[r1-1][c1-1]$
4. return sum

CODE :

```
class NumMatrix {
    vector<vector<int>>> mat;
    int dp[999][999];
    int m,n;
public:
    NumMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& mat) {
        if(!mat.size() || !mat[0].size())
            return;
        m = mat.size();
        n = mat[0].size();
        dp[0][0] = mat[0][0];
        for(int i=1;i<m;i++)
            dp[i][0] = mat[i][0] + dp[i-1][0];
        for(int j=1;j<n;j++)
            dp[0][j] = mat[0][j] + dp[0][j-1];
        for(int i=1;i<m;i++)
            for(int j=1;j<n;j++)
                dp[i][j] = mat[i][j] + dp[i-1][j] + dp[i][j-1] - dp[i-1][j-1];
    }
    int sumRegion(int r1, int c1, int r2, int c2) {
        int res = dp[r2][c2];
        if(c1>0)
            res = res - dp[r2][c1-1];
        if(r1>0)
            res = res - dp[r1-1][c2];
        if(r1>0 && c1>0)
            res = res + dp[r1-1][c1-1];
        return res;
    }
};
```