



- $BIT[y]$  is the parent of  $BIT[x]$  if  $y$  can be obtained by removing last set bit of  $x$ .

4 is the parent of 5 and 6.



- Each node  $BIT[x]$  stores the sum of elements between  $[y, x)$   
 $y$ : inclusive of parent  
 $x$ : exclusive of child.

- BIT is 1-indexed array.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
arr:	2	1	1	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIT:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2	3	1	7	2	5	4	21	6	13	8	30

### Binary Indexed Tree {

$O(\log n)$   $getSum(i) \{ \}$   
 $O(\log n)$   $update(index, val) \{ \}$   
 $\}$

To construct BIT, simply loop through arr and update for each value.

So it takes  $O(n \log n)$ .

$$getSum(7): 7 = 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0$$

$$= range(0, 4) + range(4, 6) + range(6, 7)$$

$$= BIT[4] + BIT[6] + BIT[7]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 100 \leftarrow 110 \leftarrow 111 \\ \hline x \Rightarrow x - lastSetBit(x) \end{array}$$

$update(5, 10):$

$const \Delta = 10 - arr[5];$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0101 \\ \downarrow \\ 0110 \\ \downarrow \\ 1000 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} BIT[5] \\ BIT[6] \\ BIT[8] \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow + \Delta$$

$x \Rightarrow x + lastSetBit(x)$

