

```
class Solution {  
    // Function to find the equilibrium point in the array.  
    public static int equilibriumPoint(long arr[]) {  
        int n = arr.length;  
        if (n == 1) {  
            return 1; // Single element array, return index 1  
            (1-based index)  
        }  
  
        long totalSum = 0;  
        for (long num : arr) {  
            totalSum += num;  
        }  
  
        long leftSum = 0;  
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
            totalSum -= arr[i]; // This is now rightSum for  
index i  
            if (leftSum == totalSum) {  
                return i + 1; // Return the equilibrium point (1-  
based index)  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
    }  
    leftSum += arr[i];  
}  
  
return -1; // No equilibrium point found  
}  
}
```

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/equilibrium-point-1587115620/1?page=1&sprint=a663236c31453b969852f9ea22507634&sortBy=submissions>

Given an array `arr` of non-negative numbers. The task is to find the first **equilibrium point** in an array. The equilibrium point in an array is an index (or position) such that the **sum** of all elements **before** that index is the **same** as the **sum** of elements **after** it.

Note: Return equilibrium point in 1-based indexing. Return -1 if no such point exists.

Examples:

Input: `arr[] = [1, 3, 5, 2, 2]`

Output: 3

Explanation: The equilibrium point is at position 3 as the sum of elements before it $(1+3)$ = sum of elements after it $(2+2)$.

Input: `arr[] = [1]`

Output: 1

Explanation: Since there's only one element hence it's only the equilibrium point.

ex :

8 2 4 2 2 2 2 2

ts = 24

0 != 24 - 8

ls = 8

8 != 16 - 2

ls = 10

10 == 14 - 4

return i + 1

```
1 // } Driver Code Ends
37
38
39 class Solution {
40     // arr: input array
41     // Function to find equilibrium point in the array.
42     public static int equilibriumPoint(long arr[]) {
43         long ts = 0; // ts = total sum
44         for(int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++){
45             ts += arr[i];
46         }
47         long leftsum = 0;
48         for(int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++){
49             ts -= arr[i];
50             if(leftsum == ts)
51                 return i+1;
52             else
53                 leftsum += arr[i];
54         }
55         return -1;
56     }
57
58
59
60 }
```

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