



$$m=3$$

~~5~~

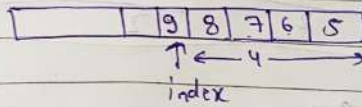
$$4 + (5-3)$$

$$4 + 5 - 3$$

$$11 - 3 = 8$$

case 1

$$r < m$$



$$4 \leq 8$$

$$\frac{8 \times 9}{2} - \frac{(8-4)(8-4+1)}{2}$$

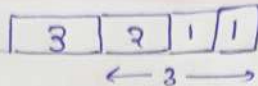
$$36 - 2 \times 5$$

$$36 - 10 = 26$$

$$8 + 7 + 6 + 5 = 15 + 11 = 26$$

$$\text{formula} = \frac{m \times (m+1)}{2} - \frac{(m-r)(m-r+1)}{2}$$

case 2:



$$m=2$$

$$m < 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{m \times (m+1)}{2} + (8-m) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 3}{2} + (8-2) \\ &= 3 + 1 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly left portion

case 3:  $l \leq m$

$$= \frac{m \times (m+1)}{2} - \frac{(m-l)(m-l+1)}{2}$$

case 4:  $l > m$

$$= \frac{m \times (m+1)}{2} + (l-m);$$